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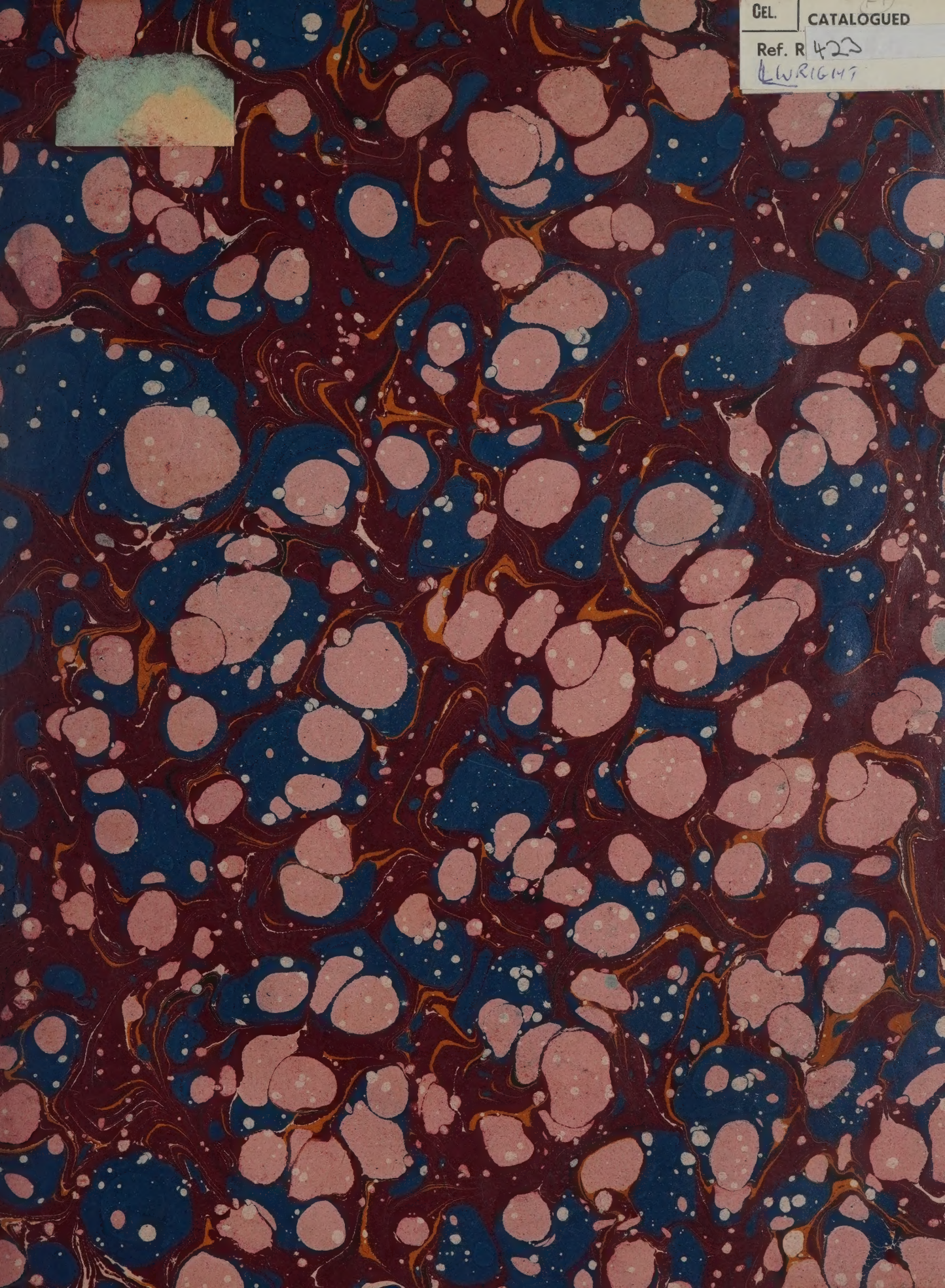

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THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE

COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, OR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY AND ON A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED

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LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK

FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

HAAS, *v.* Meaning unknown (Suf.).
HAASLIG, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
HACK-A-THRAW, *adj.* Meaning unknown (s.Sc.).
HACKEN-CROOK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
HACKING, *vbl. sb.* In phr. *hacking and heeling*. Meaning unknown (Som.).
HADYEDS, *adj.* or *sb.* (?). Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
HAIL, *v.* In phr. *to hail a hundred*, a weaving term (Edb.).
(?) **HAINI** or **HAIM**, *sb.* A hand (Lin.).
HAIVINGS, *sb. pl.* Shallows in a river (Not.).
HALE, *sb.* A land measure (Sus.).
HALF-BAG-MAUND, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Som.).
HALLAN-SHACKER, *sb.* A hare (Dev.).
HALPER-POT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
HALT-WO, *int.* A wagoner's call to his team to go to the off-side of the road (Sus.).
HALVANS, *sb.* Inferior ore (n.Cy.).
HAMCH, *sb.* The hip-joint (Nhb.).
HAMIL, *sb.* A handle (Som.).
HAND, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
HANNA-PAGE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Nrf.).
HANNIE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Cum.).
HAN-SPAN, *adv. Obs.* Very heartily (?) (Nhb.).
HATEN, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wm.).
HAUM, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Wil.).
HAUTECKING, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
HAVER, *v.* To toast before the fire (Bwk.).
HAWK-TREE, *sb.* An oak-tree (?) (Wm.).
HAY, *v.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
HEADSET, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).
HEAL-HA'DIN or **-MAKIN'**, *sb.* Salvation (Sc.).
HEARF, *sb.* Health (Som.).
HEAUVELESS, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
HEELIN', *vbl. sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
HEEL-SCAT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slg.).
HEFF, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
HEFTERT, *adv.* After (n.Cy.).
HEINT, *pret.* Saw, observed (Ir.).
HELM, *v.* To turn, govern, guide (Edb.).
HEN, *adj.* Old (Chs.).
HEPPER, *sb.* A young salmon (Wal.).
HERBRY, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Inv.).
HERONIOUS, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
HERTA, *adj.* Female (Sh.I.).
HETHOR-DRAYKIN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Nhb.).
HEUCH, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
HEVER, *sb.* The hemlock (Hrf.).
HEVICAIRIES, *int.* An exclamation of surprise, &c. (Sc.)
HICE, *int.* 'Keep still!' (Hrf.)
HICKERTY-PICKERTY, *adv.* A nonsense formula used by mummers (Chs.).
HIE, *v.* (?) Meaning unknown (Der.).
HIERTIEING, *vbl. sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
HILDING, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Bdf.).
HILLY HO! *phr.* A hunting or trumpet cry (?) (Sc.).
HIM, *v.* To believe (Som.).
HINN, *v.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
HIP-HOUSE, *sb.* A lone house (Dor.).
HIPSY DIXY, *phr.* Of evidence: trumped up, faked (Dur.).
HISHER or **ISHER**, *adj.* and *adv.* Higher (n.Yks., w.Yks.).
HITCH, *sb.* Monthly Agents [*sic*] (Wil.).
HIVE, *v.* Meaning unknown (Sur.).
HJUD, *v.* (?). Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
HO, *sb.* (?). Cover (Sc.).
HO, *pron.* Her (Cum.).
HOBLINS, *adv.* Meaning unknown (Cum.).
HOCKEDOCK, *sb.* An aqueduct (Cmb.).
HOCKER, *v.* To seek (w.Yks.).
HOCKLER-OCKLER, *sb.* A hawking greengrocer (w.Yks.).
HOCKY-VOCKSY, *sb.* A head constable's staff (Dev.).
HODLE-MAKENSTER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
(?) **HODYCOLVONY** or **HODYCOLOONY**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ir.).
HOGANSTORE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Cy.).
HOG-PIPES, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Chs.).
HOLLEN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Per.).
HOLLY-GALONE or **HOLLY-GOLONE**, *sb.* Eau-de-Cologne (Nrf.).
HOMI-OMRIE, *sb.* A hotch-potch, miscellany (Sc.).
HOOF, *sb.* An acre (Lin.).
HOO-FLOO, *adj.* Meaning unknown (w.Cy.).
HOOT, *sb.* or *adj.* (?). Meaning unknown (Rnf.).
HOPE, *sb.* A short street (Dev.).
HORNSHOTTLE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Rnf.).
HORNSTRING, *v.* Meaning unknown (Oxf.).
HORRORSCUP, *sb.* A horoscope (Lan.).
HORSE-CRIPPLE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).
HORSE-HOOD, *adv.* In kind [*sic*] (Dev.).
HOTTENPOT or **HOT-IN-POT**, *sb.* A Hottentot (w.Ir., I.W.).
HOUG, *sb.* A hold upon, grasp of (Rnf.).
HOUNDINGS, *sb. pl.* The housings of harness, covering the collar (e.An.).
HOWF, *sb.* Meaning unknown (s.Sc.).
HOWSTER, *sb.* The knot, *Tringa canutus* (dial. unknown).
HOX, *int.* In phr. *hox an' frog*, an exclamation (Stf.).
HUDDLINGS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Lei.).
HULBIRT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
HULET, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Hmp.).
HULL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sus.).
HULLET, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
HUMBLE, *v.* To humble oneself, demean oneself (dial. unknown).
HUMLY-BUSH, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
HUMP, *sb.* The thigh (w.Yks.).
HUNDEN, *sb.* The 'hooding' of a flail (Nhb.).
HUNDER-STONE, *sb.* A thunderbolt (Wil.).
HUNKEY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
HUNKIN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Cor.).
HURD, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
HURMS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
HURST-RIGG, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
HUSSING, *prp.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).
HUTS, *sb. pl.* The loppings of trees (?) (dial. unknown).
HWOAZIN, *sb.* Rosin (Cum.).
HYHUMPUS, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
HYPLOCK, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).

ICEE-WILLEE, *sb.* A sandling (Cor.).
ICKET, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
IDDLINS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Der.).
ILILUK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ir.).
ILL-SANTAFIED, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
ILOAN, *sb.* An island (Wxf.).
IMPISITIN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sur.).
INAIRT, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Fif.).
INCOMING GROUND, *phr.* The downhill part of a journey (Hmp. ?).
INDE, (?). Meaning unknown (Frf.).
INGLE-SAVE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Edb.).
INGLIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Learned (Ant.).
INISITIJITTY, *sb.* A little, ridiculous person (War.).
INNERS, *sb. pl.* In phr. *to be in one's inners*, meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
INPLAY, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
INSKIN, *adj.* Close, intimate (Mid.).
INTAKE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
INTHREATHMENT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
INVENTIONARY, *sb.* An inventory (Sus.).
INYARY, *sb.* Diarrhœa (Sh.I.).
ITHE-SAY, *sb.* Telridge hay [*sic*] (Der.).

JAAKE, *v.* or *sb.* (?). Meaning unknown (Per.).
JAGE, *sb.* A violent motion (w.Yks.).
JAGGERS, *sb.* In phr. *by jaggers*, an expletive (Ess.).
JAKE-EASY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).
JANNOCK, *sb.* A buttress or support against a wall (Nhp.).
JARGE, *sb.* A jug (Yks.).
(?) **JAUK** or **AUK**, *v.* Of shoes: to be too large for the foot, not to fit closely (Abd.).
JELLING, *adj.* Jovial (w.Yks.).
JIB, *v.* To move restlessly (Dev.).
JIG, *sb.* A measure of yarn (?) (Frf.).
JILLY-WOW, *sb.* A witch (Stf.).
JIMRIE-COSIE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).
JINGLER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
JISSICK, *sb.* A tickling cough (Suf.).
JIZE, *sb.* In phr. *jize be here*, an expletive (Abd.).
JOE, *sb.* An agricultural instrument (?) (Bck.).
JOKIM, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Rnf.).
JOOPIE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
JOT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Wil.).
JOWEY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Lan. or Slang).
JUGLER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lei.).
JUMCTURER, *sb.* A great-coat (Rxb.).
JUNKIT, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
JU-UM, *adj.* Empty (n.Cy.).

KAAN, *v.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KAKER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Per.).
KALTS, *sb. pl.* The game of quoits (Shr.).
KANN, *sb.* Fluor-spar (Cor.).
KARKEN, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
KATE, *sb.* A public-house (e.Yks.).
KATLET, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
KAVEL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KECK, *sb.* Success, luck (w.Yks.).
KECKER, *sb.* An overseer at a coal-mine (n.Cy.).
KEEL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dur.).
KEEL, *v.* Meaning unknown (Dmb.).
KEEPS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Frf.).
KELD, *v.* To thump (Nhb.).
KELSHIE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Frf.).
KEMBING, *sb.* A utensil used in brewing (Lin.).
KENNEN, *v.* To know (Ir.).
KEOSTREL, *sb.* A karl (*sic*) (Cum., Wm.).
KESTERN, *adj.* Cross, contentious (n.Cy.).
KETT, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lth., Hdg.).
KETTLE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ir.).
KIAAR, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KIFT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
KILHAB, *v.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).
KILLEMS-OUT, *sb. pl.* Marbles (Nrf.).
KILLSIMMER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KINCH, *sb.*[1] Meaning unknown (Frf.).
KINCH, *sb.*[2] Meaning unknown (Edb.).
KINDER-MAKER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
KING'S TAW, *phr.* Meaning unknown (w.Ir.).
KINSH, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
KIPES, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Frf.).
KISHY, *adj.* Thick, stiff, pasty (w.Yks.).
KJAEKSIE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KJIMPIN', *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KJÖDEE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KLEEPIE STONES, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KNAKS, *sb. pl.* In phr. *to take the knaks*, meaning unknown (Edb.).
KNALTER, *v.* To know (Lan.).
KNAUM, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).
KNAVE, *v.*[1] To gnaw or bite (Lan.).
KNAVE, *v.*[2] Meaning unknown (Nhp.).
KNEE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Nrf.).
KNERRY, *v.* To nay [*sic*] (Stf.).
KNETTER, *v.* Meaning unknown (n.Yks.).
KNITTAL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).
KNOCKIE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
KNOCK-SO, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh I.).
KORSIS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I).
KRACHT, *sb.* Wickedness, craft (Sc.).
KRAEK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KRIKKETY, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
KROGIK EE'D, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KULLIE FOR BULLIE, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
KYRST, *sb.* A wood (Oxf.).

LAANGER, *sb.* A disease of cows (?) (Sh.I.).
LAAVER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LAEGA, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LAFT, *v.* To look for (Cum.).
LAG, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slg.).
LAIGGENS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).
LAIR, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).
LALE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wm.).
LANCROCK, (?). A word occurring in a Shrovetide rhyme; meaning unknown (Dev.).
LANT, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
LAP, *v.* To cry (Yks.).
LAP-MESSIN, *sb.* A term applied to a dog (Sh.I.).
LAPPERTAGE, *sb. Obs.* Meaning unknown (Wor.).
LARCH, *v.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
LARE, *adj.* In phr. *as lare do so and so*, as lief do so and so (?) (Dor.).
LASAVRAN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Pem.).
LASHIGILLAVERY, *sb.* A superfluity, esp. of food (n.Cy.).
LASSY, *adj.* Last (n.Yks.).
LAUG, *sb.* or *adj.* (?). Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LAUGHER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
LAUK URROW, *phr.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
LAUMINGK, *prp.* Meaning unknown (Chs.).
LAVEER, *v.* To linger, procrastinate (Sh.I.).
LAVER, *sb.* The remainder (n.Cy.).
LAX, *sb.* A part (Som.).
LAY ACROSS, *phr.* Meaning unknown (War.).
LAY IN LEAD, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LEACHT, *sb.* A large-sized kistvaen (Dev., Cor.).
LEAD-RECORDER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
LEAR, *v.* To lean (n.Cy.).
LEAREN-TUB, *sb.* The vessel in which meal and water are mingled before being baked into oatcake (w.Yks.).
LECTURE, *sb.* A speech, cry, warning (Hnt. ?).
LEE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
LEEVE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LEG, *sb.* In phr. *a leg of raan*, meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LEGIM, *adv.* In phr. *to ride legim* or *on legim*, to ride astride (Rxb.).
LENNOCKMORE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).
LENTEN, *pp.* Allowed, let (Per.).
LENTOR, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ir.).
LETCH, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
LICKFALADITY, *adv.* With full force (Lin.).
LICKY-HOW, *int.* An exclamation (Cor.).
LIDDALES, *adj.* Out of anything, esp. out of provisions (Sh.I.).
LIE, *v.* In phr. *to lie out*; meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LIFT-HAUSE, *sb.* The left hand (Rxb.).
LIFTING, *ppl. adj.* Applied to cattle; meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LIGH, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
LIGHT, *sb.* (?). Meaning unknown (Ir.).
LIGS, *sb. pl.* 'Ley' (Yks.).
LIN, *v.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LING, *sb.* In phr. *the ling of one's life*; meaning unknown (Wxf.).
LING, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
LINGER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Wxf.).
LINITY, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LINKS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LIP, *sb.* or *adj.* (?). In phr. *to be lip*, *to begin lip*; meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LITTER, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
LÖ, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LOAK-HEN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Nrf.).
LOBBYSTHROWL, *sb.* Goitre (Der.).
LOCK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lth.).
LOCKER STRAE, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).
LODGE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LOKKER, *v.* To curl (Sc.).
LONE, *adj.* Long (Nhb.).
LOOG, *v.* (?). Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LOOMENT, *sb.* Obscurity (Dev.).
LOON, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
LORNE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LOSEN, *v.* To look (Wor.).
LOSES, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
LOTHER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ken.).
LOUNDSING, *prp.* Lingering (Cmb.).
LOVE-SPOKEN, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Bnff.).
LOYST, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
LUCKER, *adj.* Loose, flabby (Ken.).
LUCKING-MILL, *sb.* A fulling-mill (Ken.).
LUCKS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
LUCKY-PROACH, *sb.* The father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis* (Fif.).
LUELY, *sb.* A fray (Sc.).
LUFES, *sb. pl.* The ears of a toad (n.Cy.).
LUMSTHROWL, *adj.* Goitre (Der.).
LUNDGATE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (n.Yks.).
LURDER, *sb.* An awkward, lazy, worthless person (Sc.).
LURE, *sb.* The palm of the hand (n.Cy., Nhb.).
LUSCH, *sb.* A wish, desire (Som.).
LUSKEE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Rxb.).
LYERON, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Som.).
LYINS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
LYLSIE-WULSIE, *sb.* Linsey-woolsey (Cld.).
LYMPHAD, *sb.* A galley (Sc.).
LYTHING, *vbl. sb.* Softening, soothing (Abd.).

H

HA, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **hi.** [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *ha year olds*, cattle eighteen months old. **s.Sc.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

HA, *int.* Dev. An exclamation of indignation and contempt. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HA, HAA, see **Hay**, *sb.*[1], **Haw**, *sb.*[1], *int.*[1], **How**, *sb.*[1], *adv.*, *int.*

HAABER, HAABUCK, HAACK, see **Habber, Hawbuck, Hawk**, *v.*[1]

HAAF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Also in forms **haave** Sc. (JAM.); **haf**(f Sh.I.; **halve, hauve** Sc. (JAM.) [hāf, hāv.] 1. *sb.* The open sea, the deep-sea fishing-ground.

Sh.I. Mony a day he made for da haaf whin aulder men shook dir heids, an' widna lave da beach, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 33; They had had a hard week at the 'haf,' BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 8; (W.A.G.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Haafing**, *vbl. sb.* deep-sea fishing; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. Da days o' haafin i' da saxern is by, I faer, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Haaf-boat,** a boat suitable for deep-sea fishing; (2) **-eel,** the conger-eel, *Conger vulgaris*; (3) **-fish,** the great seal, *Phoca barbata*; (4) **-fishing,** deep-sea fishing; (5) **-lines,** the lines used in deep-sea fishing; (6) **-man,** a fisherman engaged in the deep-sea fishing; (7) **-seat,** a deep-sea fishing-ground.

(1) **Sh.I.** The old haf boat measured from 18 to 20 feet of keel, the stems bending outwards in a graceful curve, so as to give a length of some 26 feet over all. The breadth of beam was 6 to 7 feet, and the depth of the hold 27 inches. The boat was divided into six compartments, viz. fore-head, fore-room, mid-room, oost-room, shott, hurrik or kannie, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127. **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Nai.** Haaf-eel, a name given to the common conger in the Moray Firth, DAY *Brit. Fishes* (1880–4) II. 251. (3) **Sh.I.** Our boat was visited by one of the large seals of the country (*Phoca barbata*), named by the natives a Haaf-fish, because it usually appears at that remote distance from the main coast, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 166, ed. 1891; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **Sh.I.** As good . . . as ever rowed . . . to the haaf-fishing, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) ii. **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **Sh.I.** The haf lines were also set during aevaliss [unsettled] weather, SPENCE *ib.* 131. (6) **Sh.I.** Doo canna tak' hit a' rightly in, no bein' a haaf man dysel, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897); The signs in heaven above were the special study of the hafman, SPENCE *ib.* 115. (7) **Sh.I.** One of these ancient sinker stones was lifted on a fish hook at a haf seat off the north part of Unst, SPENCE *ib.* 129.

3. Phr. *to go to haaf* or *haaves*, to go out to the deep-sea fishing. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (JAM.)

4. A large pock-net used in fishing. Also in *comp.* **Haaf-net.**

Abd. Lady Kigie who had a lodging in the Chanonry, and a hannet [half-net] upon Don, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 64. **Dmf.** *Agric. Surv.* 603 (JAM.); A few nights after his marriage he was standing with a halve-net, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 305. **Gall.** A standing net placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide (JAM.). **Wgt.** These [fish] are taken betwixt Wigton and the Ferrieton; some in the halfe-net; some in cups fixt on the sands, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 88. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Two [sturgeons] were taken last week with the haaf net. . . Mr. —— was lucky enough to secure another [sturgeon] in his haaf, *Carlisle Pat.* (June 28, 1889) 5; **Cum.**[2] It consists of a pock-net fixed to a kind of frame, which, whenever a fish strikes against it, is hauled out of the water; **Cum.**[4] A net used on the Solway, which consists of a pock-net fixed on a frame of wood, being kept open by a cross-bar fixed at right angles to the pole held by the fisherman standing in the water.

Hence (1) **Haaf-bawk**, *sb.* the pole attached to a 'haaf-net' whereby it is raised out of the water; (2) **Ha'netsman**, *sb.* a fisherman who shares in a 'haaf-net.'

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Sc.** We swam owre the Dee . . . the ha'netsman, Main, Wad charge us across to the Brick Kilns again, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 78.

5. *v.* To fish with a 'haaf' or pock-net.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Dmf.** A second mode of fishing, called 'haaving' or 'hauling,' is standing in the stream, either at the flowing or ebbing of the tide, with a pock net fixed to a kind of frame, consisting of a beam, 12 or 14 feet long, having three small sticks or rungs fixed into it. Whenever a fish strikes against the net, they, by means of the middle rung, instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water, *Statist. Acc.* II. 16 (*ib.*). **Lakel.**[1] So used by fishermen of the Solway, both on Scottish and Cumbrian side. **Cum.**[4]

[Sw. *haf*, the sea; Dan. and Norw. dial. *hav* (AASEN); ON. *haf*.]

HAAF, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] A haven, port.

HAAF, HAAFURE, see **Heaf**, *sb.*[1], **Haugh, Haaver.**

HAAG, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [hāg.] 1. *sb.* Thrift, economy.

Du's nae hāg i' dy haand JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 36; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *v.* To use sparingly.

Skeek signifies to use sparingly, and is similar in meaning to the words hain and haag, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 207.

[Norw. dial. *hag*, order, management (AASEN); ON. *hagr*, state, condition.]

HAAG, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

HAAGLESS, *adj.* Sh.I. Limitless, boundless. See **Hag-mark.**

What's twenty year ta dee or me? Hit's no a knuckle o wir towes Set oot upon a haagless sea Ta flot, or sink for want o bowes, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 51.

HAAGLET, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *it's come back to its auld haaglet*, said of an animal that has strayed, and returned to its old pasture. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *hagi*, a pasture, *hag-lendi*, pasture land (VIGFUSSON).]

HAAK, see **Hake**, *v.*, **Hawk**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[1]

HAAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] [hāl.] A hold, support, used esp. in connexion with children learning to walk.

'To stan' at 'e haal.' To stand at a chair or such like. 'To gang at 'e haal, or by the haal.' To move from chair to chair, or from one support to another, but not to venture to cross an open space.

[Cp. Norw. dial. and ON. *halla*, to lean with the body, to swerve (AASEN).]

HAALLIGET, *adj.* Cai.[1] Disreputable, violent, light-headed.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *haalig*, bad, also *haadleg*, shameful, disgraceful (AASEN); ON. *hāðuligr*, disgraceful, contemptible (VIGFUSSON).]

HAALYAN, HAAM, see **Hallion, Haulm.**

HAANYAL, HAAP(E, see **Hanniel, Hap**, *v.*[3]

HAAP, *v.* Nhp.[1] Of cattle: to eat, to bite close to the ground.

HAAR, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **aar** n.Lin.; **har** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. e.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **harr** Frf. Fif. N.Cy.[1] Dur. n.Yks.[1 2 4] m.Yks.[1] Lin.; **haur** Ayr. Lth.; **hear, here** Lan. [(h)ār, h)ar.] 1. A cold sea-fog or mist; a drizzling rain or fog. Cf. **harl(e**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. On the face of the water, where the haar lay, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxi. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A frosty haar filled Noran valley, M^cKENZIE *Sketches* (1894) iii; Not common (G.W.). **Frf.** Nor harr nor cluds Forebodit rain, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 70. **Per.** The morn brings sleet And haar and hail together, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 18. **Fif.** That's a nasty haar come on, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 67. **Ayr.** When the haur hings on the hill, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 13. **Lth.** A strange—a new man—Strode beside them in the haur, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 316. **Gall.** It came upon the land suddenly as the 'haar' that in the autumn drives up the eastern valleys from the sea, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxii. **N.Cy.**[1] A Northern har Brings drought from far, *Prov.* **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (K.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Mist with small rain. So good in a morning for vegetation. 'A northern harr Brings fine weather from far'; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lin.** SKINNER (1671); RAY (1691); MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); Still current, but rare. It seems always to include the idea of cold (E.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** The harr was very heavy in the marshes this mornin' (T.H.R.).

2. A cold easterly wind; also in *comb.* **Easterly haar.**

Slg. In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called Haars, usually blow with great violence, NIMMO *Stirlingshire* (1777) 438 (JAM.). **Cld.** The cold damp called Easterly-hars, so prevalent on the east coast, seldom arrive here, *Agric. Surv.* 4 (*ib.*). **Fif.** Their topsails strutting with the vernal harr, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 23, ed. 1871; This parish [St. Andrews] is well acquainted with the cold, damp easterly winds, or haar of April and May, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 197.

Hence **Haary** or **Haury**, *adj.* of wind: cold, keen, biting.

Sc. Tho' Envy's haury blastin' breath, WILSON *Poems* (1822) 56. **Sh.I.** A haary wind blaws keen an cauld Across da voe, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 22.

3. Hoar-frost, rime.

Per., Cld. (JAM.) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.*

[1. Cp. Du. dial. (Zaansche) *harig*, 'dampig, mistig, met scherpen damp of nevel vervuld' (BOEKENOOGEN). 2. MDu. *hare*, a keen cold wind (VERDAM); Du. *haere*, a keen wind (KILIAN); WFlem. *harie*, a cold wind which frequently blows in March and April (DE BO); cp. Fr. *un temps haireux*, cold and damp weather. 3. Du. *haere*, night frost (KILIAN).]

HAAR, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Lin. Also in forms **har** n.Lin.[1]; **haur** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* A cough. n.Lin.[1]

2. An impediment in speech; a huskiness in the throat.

Lnk. (JAM.) **e.Lth., Rxb.** This is *gen.* applied to some impediment in the throat, which makes [it] necessary for a person as it were to cough up his words, before he can get them rightly articulated (*ib.*).

3. *v.* To speak thickly and hoarsely. Lnk. (JAM.)

HAAS, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1]

HAAVE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Pale, wan.

Abd. The third was an auld, wizen'd, haave coloured carlen, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14; The tither was a haave colour'd smeerless tapie, *ib.* 17.

[OFr. *hâve*, 'pâle' (HATZFELD).]

HAAVE, see **Haaf**, *sb.*[1], **Hauve**, *v.*[1], **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HAAVER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Written **haafure** n.Cy. (HALL.); **haavre** n.Yks.[2] A fisherman's line, used in the deep-sea fishing, to which the 'snoods,' each terminating in a hook, are appended. Cf. **haaf**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The fisherman's lines stretched horizontally, and furnished with suspended rows of baited hooks, for catching the larger sea-fish in deep water.

HAAVER, HAAZE, see **Halver, Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HAB, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Nhb. A halbert.

The Scottish habs were stout and true, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 34.

HAB, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] [æb.] The woof, yarn woven across the warp. See **Abb.**

When the weavers in their glory stood, The chain and hab was very good; But when the chain was very bad, They cursed the chain, and damned the hab.

HAB, *adv.* and *sb.*[3] Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also Som. Dev. Also written **ab** n.Yks. sw.Lin.[1] [(h)ab, æb.] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* **Hab-nab**, anyhow, in random fashion.

Nhb. His wardrobe, got up quite habnab, Was second-hand, WILSON *Tippling Dominie*; **Nhb.**[1]

2. *sb.* Phr. (1) *hab or nab*, (*a*) get or lose, hit or miss; (*b*) by hook or by crook; (2) *habs and nabs*, little by little, piecemeal; in one way and another.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] In a market, a buyer pretending to walk off, says: 'Then you 'ont take no less?' (*Seller*) 'No, I 'ont, not one varden.' (*Buyer*) 'Then I'll ab-m—hab or nab!' **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** He'll hev it awther bi hab or nab, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). (2) **n.Yks.** He did by abs an' nabs (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by habs-an-nabs. **n.Lin.**[1] 'I've scratted it together by habs an' nabs.' Said of rent. **sw.Lin.**[1] We've gotten our hay by abs and nabs—a load nows and thens. They had to finish the church by abs and nabs.

[1. Cyphers, astral characters . . . set down hab-nab, at random, BUTLER *Hud.* (1664) II. iii. 990.]

HAB-, see **Hob**, *sb.*[2]

HA-BA, *sb.* Yks. Also written **aah-ba, a-ba, a-bay.** [ɑ̃·-bɑ̃, əə·-bɛə.] A roar of laughter; a shout, blatant cry; a hullabaloo.

w.Yks. But if ide a been thear, ah sud set up a a-ba, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Mar. 1854); Tha's making a girt a-bay about nowt (F.K.); What ar ta makkin that gert aah-ba for? BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] Sehr up a gurt hāa-bāa.

HABAKER, HABBAD, see **Half, Aye but.**

HABBER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **haaber** Ant. [ha·bər.] **1.** *sb.* A person who stammers in speaking or speaks thickly; a clumsy clown.

Bnff.[1] Commonly used with the notion of stupidity. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Habbergaw**, *sb.* (*a*) hesitation, suspense; (*b*) an objection; (2) **Habberjock**, *sb.* (*a*) a turkey-cock; (*b*) a big, stupid person who speaks thickly.

(1) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (2, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) *ib.* He's a stoopid habber-jock o' a cheel.

2. The act of snarling or growling like a dog.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Fell death had came to see them An' gi'en a habber, Wi' solemn air, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 12 (*ib.*).

3. *v.* To stutter, stammer. Sc. (JAM.) **4.** To snarl, growl. n.Sc. (*ib.*)

HABBERDYN-FISH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. That kind of cod which is usually salted; barrelled cod.

Sc. Dried cod fish, at that period known by the name of Habberdyn fish, PENNANT *Tour Sc.* (ed. 1790) 138. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[Habberdine fish, *Asellus salitus*, BARET (1580) s.v. *Fish.* ME. *haburdenne*, Accts. (1370), see ROGERS *Agric. and Prices* I. 616. Fr. *habordean* and *labordean*, an haberdine (COTGR.). MDu. *habourdaen*, also *laberdaen* (VERDAM). Prob. fr. the Basque district *le Labourd*, *Lapurdum* (the old name for Bayonne), see FRANCK (s.v. *Labberdaan*).]

HABBERNAB, see **Hobnob.**

HABBIE, *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Stiff in motion.

HABBIE-GABBIE, *v.* Sh.I. To throw money, &c., among a crowd to be scrambled for. S. & Ork.[1]

HABBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ha·bl.] **1.** *sb.* A difficulty, perplexity, quandary, 'fix.' See **Hobble**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

Sc. An' syne got into a fair habble, HUNTER *J. Armiger's Revenge* (1897) xi. **Slg.** You've put [him] in a habble, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 17. **Ayr.** When whiles in a habble Be manly and clean, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 290. **Lnk.** I hae gotten mysel' into a bonny habble! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 74. **e.Lth.** Man, yon was an awfu' habble to be in, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 28.

2. Confusion, tumult, hubbub; a squabble, quarrel.

Abd. Cripples ne'er were made for habbles, SHIRREFS *Sale Catal.* (1795) 21. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** We'll aft be plung'd into a habble, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 44, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** (J.M.), **Ayr., Lth.** (JAM.) **Lth.** Morosely by a glowing fire, I retrospect the habble, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 50. **Peb.** He has got into a habble with a neighbour (A.C.). **Rxb.** (JAM.)

Hence **Habblesheuf**, *sb.* an uproar, tumult, confusion. Ayr. (J.M.)

3. *v.* To confuse, reduce to a state of perplexity; to stammer, speak or act confusedly; to gabble, talk fast; to wrangle, quarrel.

Sc. To habble a lesson, to say it confusedly (JAM.). **Slk.** Are we to be habbled out o' house and hadding? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 323, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Some trump the fauts o' ither fouk, Some habblin on religion, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 145.

Hence (1) **Habbler**, *sb.* one who causes or delights in a squabble; (2) **Habbling**, (*a*) *sb.* confusion, hubbub; wrangling, confused speaking; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* given to petty quarrelling.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Fif.** Sic habblin' an' gabblin, Ye never heard nor saw, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 121. **Edb.** They're here Wi' habblin, a' wi' ane anither, An' a' asteer, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 43. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1]

4. To snap at anything as a dog does.

Sc. Also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously (Jam.).

Hence **Habble**, *sb.* the act of snapping. Sc. (*ib.*)

HABBLE, see **Hobble**, *v.*[1]

HABBLIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Of cattle: having big bones, ill-set.

HABBOCRAWS, *int.* Sc. A shout used to frighten the crows from the corn-fields.

s.Sc. Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 343. **Gall.** He believed himself among the rooks, and started up, roaring, with outspread arms, habbocraws, to the astonishment of the holy congregation, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 249, ed. 1876.

HABEEK-A-HA, *int.* Sc. A cry given as a signal that a marble, bool, &c., is to be scrambled for.

Per. When a bool tirled oot o' oor pooch to the flure, It was put in a roond penny spunk-box secure, Till it got rovin' fu, then—I min' o't sae weel—'Twas 'habeek-a-ha' at auld Jenny's Schule, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 35. [In Abd. this used to be called a 'logan.' The master pitched in succession each forfeited 'bool' among the scholars out of doors (A.W.).]

HABER-, see **Haver**, *sb.*[2]

HABERDASH, *sb.* Sc. Small wares, miscellaneous articles.

Abd. There will be sold . . . a quantity of haberdash, an' gin ony body wants to ken what that is, its piggery, Paul *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 46.

[Ther haberdashe, Ther pylde pedlarye, *Papist. Exhort.* (c. 1550) (Nares).]

HABERDASHER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. *Fig.* A schoolmaster.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] A haberdasher of nouns and pronouns.

HABERSCHON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A jacket of mail or scale armour, an habergeon.

Ayr. All armed for battle, full of zeal, In haberschons and caps of steel, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 82, ed. 1871.

[Helmys and hawbyrschownys, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xi. 130.]

HABILIMENTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Outfit.

n.Sc. The form 'bulyments' is still used in parts of the north to mean any kind of ragged unshapely clothing, particularly a beggar's; and 'habiliments,' outfit. Both words, however, are employed with a somewhat ludicrous meaning, Francisque-Michel *Sc. Lang.* (1882) 70.

HABIT, *v.* Yks. Lin. [a·bit.] To accustom.

n.Yks.[2], **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Lin.** He's habited his sen to tekkin' doctor's stuff while he's clean wore oot his i'side, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 251.

[O y'are a shrewd one; and so habited In taking heed, Chapman *Odysseys* (1615) v.]

HABIT, *prep.* Stf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] In the place of.

HABIT AND REPUTE, *phr.* Sc. Held and reputed to be so and so, repr. legal Lat. *habitus et reputatus.*

Bnff. Most of them depone that the pannels [prisoners] were habit and repute Egyptians, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 39. **Per.** A general allegation of her being habite and repute a witch, Spottiswoode *Miscell.* (1844) II. 61. [If the person . . . be habit and repute a thief—i.e. one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving, Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* (1861).]

HABIT-SARK, *sb.* Sc. A woman's riding-shirt.

Per. A habit-sark . . . O'erspread a breast, perhaps o' virtue proof, Duff *Poems*, 81 (Jam.).

HABLIMENTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [a·bliments.] Habiliments, vestments.

n.Yks.[1] 'Noo ye've getten yer habliments on, Ah'll awa' an' knoll t'bell;' the clerk to the clergyman about to officiate at a funeral, of the surplice, scarf, &c.

HACHEE, *adj. Obs.* Irel. Cross, ill-tempered.

Wxf.[1] Fartoo zo hachee? [Why so ill-tempered?], 84.

HACHEL, *sb.* Sc. [hā·χl.] A sloven, slut.

Ayr. A gipsy's character, a hachel's slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things [&c.], Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlix.

HACK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ack** Stf.[2] se.Wor.[1]; **haike** Cum.; **hake** Fif.; **hauk** Lth. (Jam.) n.Cy. (K.); **hawk** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **heck** w.Yks.[5]; **hick** Nhb.[1] Cor.[1]; **hjuk** Sh.I.; **hock** Nrf. Hmp.[1] [h)ak, æk.] **1.** *sb.* A kind of pickaxe or mattock used in agricultural employments; see below.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] A mattock made only with one and that a broad end. **Nhb.** Shovels, hacks, spades, &c., Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 277; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] An implement of two kinds: one is called a pick, having one end pointed, and the other rather broader. The other kind is called a mattock, one end of which is axe-shaped, and the other end like the broad end of the pick. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.**[1] A pickaxe having points about an inch in width; **Cum.**[4] **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** They [turnips] are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack' as it is provincially called, *Jrn. R. Agric. Soc.* (1848) IX. ii; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Half a mattock; a pickaxe with one arm; **n.Yks.**[3 4] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] A kind of pickaxe, or mattock, without the blade end. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[15], **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** (W.S.); **n.Lan.**[1] April wi' his hack an' bill, Sets a flow'r on iv'ry hill, *Local Rhyme.* **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A gorse hack. **s.Chs.**[1] A kind of mattock used to stock or pull up gorse. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** The turnip hack is a kind of mattock with either one or two blades (J.P.K.). **w.Dev.** A one ended mattock, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** A digging instrument, the same as the biddix or beat-axe (q.v.), and used in Zennor for cutting turves (J.W.).

2. A heavy tool or pickaxe used by miners; see below.

Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**[1] A heavy pick, weighing about 7 lbs., with head about 18 in. in length. There are var. kinds, e.g. Tommy hack (round head and chisel point), Jack hack (round head and sharp point), Pick hack (sharp head and chisel point). **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.* **Shr.**[1] A small pick used in getting coal.

Hence **Hack-ave**, *sb.* the handle of a 'hack.' Shr.[1]

3. A large hoe.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] A kind of hoe with a long blade.

4. A pronged instrument or mattock used for dragging dung from a cart; see below. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Muck-hack.**

Cai.[1] **Ags., Rnf.** They loosen all the ground completely with a hack, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork but turned inwards, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 534 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] A muck fork, having 3 or 4 tines or teeth, which are bent at a right angle to the handle. It is used for drawing litter out of cattle lairs and similar places, and is sometimes called a drag. The above is called a 'teeming hack,' as it is used in emptying [teeming]. There is also a 'filling hack,' which is like a four or five pronged fork bent at the neck to an angle of 45 degrees with the shank. Both teeming and filling hacks are used when working among manure.

5. An axe for dressing stone.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 334. **n.Lin.**[1]

6. A mark, notch; a deep cut, a fissure. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ye may pit a hack i' the post the day [To-day has been a red-letter day with you], *Prov.* (G.W.) **Elg.** Ca' in the crook a hack again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 160. **Abd.** I sud set up my bonnet a hack fan I gaed owre to Clinkstyle this time, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. **Lnk.** Stamp'd in fire upon the broo, Were figures three, in unco hacks, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 42.

7. A cut, wound, gash. Also used *fig.*

Edb. Aft the hack o' honour shines In bruiser's face wi' broken lines, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785; Geordy's men cou'd not withstand The hacks o' their claymores, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 238. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Cum.** Wi' nowther haike nor quarrel, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 282.

8. A chap or crack in the skin of the hands or feet caused by exposure to cold and wet.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** Skelbs and hacks needed tender handling, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Ayr.** Mittens on her hands after she has creeshed them weel with saim for the hacks, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 161. **Nhb.**[1] A surface fissure or chap in the skin produced by cold or work. A deeper fissure than a hack is called a 'keen.'

9. An indentation or hollow made in ice to keep the feet steady in 'curling.'

Sc. A longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee, and at right angles with a line drawn from one end of the rink to the other. This is called a hack or hatch, *Acct. of Curling*, 6 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Tees, hogscores, and hacks, or triggers [were] made, while busy sweepers cleared the rinks of anything that might impede the progress of the stones, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 109. **Peb.** He strains its wished-for road to trace The hack and tee between, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817.

10. A ridge of earth thrown up by ploughing or hoeing.

Hrt. The ground which was fallowed in April is stirred (in May) into hacks, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

11. A row of half-made hay.

Bdf. When the grass was hagled it is disposed in hacks (J.W.B.); Both clover and grass is powerfully acted upon by the sun and wind when in the state of hacks, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 443. **Sur.**[1] A thin row in which hay is laid to dry after being shaken out, and before it is got into wider rows, which are called 'windrows.'

12. The heart, liver, and lights of a pig. Cf. **hackamuggie.**

Chs.[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Goa·tŭ Longg·liz ŭn aas·k ŭm fŭr ŭ pig·z aak [Go to Longley's an' ask 'em for a pig's hack]. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.*

Hence (1) **Hacelet-pie**, *sb.* a dish composed of the heart, liver, and lights of a pig baked in a pie. War.[3]; (2) **Hack-fat**, *sb.* the fat obtained from cleaning the intestines of a pig. nw.Der.[1] **13.** A hard, dry cough. Cum.[4], Stf.[2]

14. *Fig.* Phr. *hack and sweep*, a complete upturn; a scene, commotion.

Abd. Gin the French officers begin to blab on ane anither, then we'll get hack an' sweep (G.W.).

15. *v.* To chop, cut up; to cut roughly or unevenly.

Sc. If I was gaen to be an elder, we couldna get a bit stick hackit on Sabbath, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 38. **Sh.I.** Shü hjukid a sleesh or twa aff a roond lof, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Abd.** Maidens and widows . . . Made mony an errand wi' bog fir to hack, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 20. **Frf.** Instead of . . . hacking his face, for he was shaving at the time, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xvi. **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] Now, 'ack them garrits, an' get the bif an' bacon up fur the men's dinner; **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Tŏ hack a joint. A good gate hacked all abroad.

Hence (1) **Hack-clog**, *sb.* a chopping-block; (2) **Hacket**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* cutting, biting, severe, caustic; (3) **Hacket kail**, *phr.* chopped kail or cabbage; (4)—**flesh**, *phr.* a carrion charm for doing injury to a neighbour's beasts; see below; (5) **Hacking**, *sb.* a pudding or sausage made of the chopped interiors of sheep or pigs; (6) **Hacking-block**, *sb.* a block of wood used for cutting meat upon; (7) **-iron**, *sb.* an inverted chisel put into an anvil when the blacksmith wishes to cut anything off; (8) **-knife**, *sb.* a chopper, cleaver; (9) **-stock**, (10) **-trough**, see (6); (11) **Hack-meat**, *sb.* mince-meat; (12) **-pudding**, *sb.*, see (5); (13) **-saw**, *sb.* a saw used by smiths and others for cutting iron; (14) **-spyel**, *sb.* a useless joiner or cartwright; (15) **Hackster**, *sb.*, *fig.* a butcher, cut-throat; (16) **Hack-stock**, see (6); (17) **Hackum kail**, *phr.*, see (3).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Dmb.** Out on you, bawdron! wi' your hacket tongue, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 71. (3) **Sc.** To feast me wi' caddels And guid hackit kail, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2; Noganes full of hacket kaile, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 13, ed. 1868. (4) **ne.Sc.** One mode of an enemy's working evil among a neighbour's cattle was to take a piece of carrion, cut the surface of it into small pieces, and bury it in the dunghill, or put it over the lintel of the door. Such carrion was called 'hackit-flesh,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 184. (5) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog (K.). **Cum.**[1] A mincemeat and fruit pudding, used till lately for the family breakfast on Christmas day. **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] Wi' sweet minch'd-pyes and hackins feyne, 171. **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 216. (6) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 65; **e.Yks.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.**[2] (8) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 65. **Chs.**[1] (9) **Cai.**[1] (10) **e.Yks.** The trough or block on which the work is performed is a hacking-trough, or hacking-block, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 65. (11) **e.Yks.** *ib.*; **e.Yks.**[1] (12) **Cum.** On the morn of Christmas-day the people breakfast early on hack-pudding, a mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 555. (13) **n.Wil.** An old scythe-blade, or a piece of one, with the edge jagged into teeth, set in a handle, and used for sawing through iron bars or rods, &c. (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**[1] There idn nort better vor a hack-zaw-n a old zive [scythe]. (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **Sc.** A crew of bloody Irish rebels, and desperat [*sic*] hacksters, CRAUFURD *Hist. Edb.* (1808) 155 (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **Sc.** (JAM.) (17) **Dmb.** Good hackum kail twice laid, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 108.

16. Of the skin: to chap, become cracked through cold.

Sc. To plout her hands through Hawkey's caff-cog, is a hateful hardship for Mammy's Pet, and will hack a' her hands, GRAHAM *Coll. Writings* (1883) II. 148. **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** There's nae frost to hack them [the hands] in the simmer time, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 161.

Hence (1) **Hacked** or **Hackit**, *ppl. adj.* cracked, chapped through cold; (2) **Hacking**, *vbl. sb.* the chapping of hands or feet through cold.

(1) **Sc.** His wee, hackit heelies are hard as the airn, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 140. **Frf.** His hackit hands to heat, JAMIE *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 106. **Per.** For festerin' finger or sair hackit heel, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 34. **Fif.** A day's durg brings nae regret, nor sair backs, nor hackit feet, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 188. **Rnf.** The lass wi' hakit hands and feet, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 48. **Ayr.** Who tied up my wee hackit taes in the winter time? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 16. **Lnk.** The wee stumpy legs ance hacket an' blae, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 70. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Lassis, wi' hackt heels an' hans, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 25. **Dur.**[1] Applied to the hands when frostbitten, or to the heels or instep when very rough. **Cum.**[14] (2) **Ayr.** A hushion . . . worn on the legs of women and boys at country work to keep their legs frae hacking—what refinement calls chapping or gelling, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 29.

17. To work with a pickaxe.

Cum. RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 43; **Cum.**[4], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

18. To dig with a mattock, so as to break the clods.

Glo.[1] **w.Som.**[1] The term rather implies digging ground which has already been turned up with a spade. 'Spit it [the ground] up rough, and after 't have a lied a bit, take and hack it back.' **Dev.** To break clods with a mattock, after seed has been sown, to avoid harrowing, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 197; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) *hack and hail*, *phr.* digging and thatching; hard work; (2) **Hackynex**, *sb.* a tool for digging.

(1) **n.Dev.** A beat'th mun all vor hack an' hail, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 42. (2) **Cor.**[3]

19. To hoe or loosen the earth round potatoes, preparatory to earthing them up; to hoe.

se.Wor.[1] **Wil.**[1] This is done with a 'tater-hacker,' an old three-grained garden-fork, which by bending down the tines or 'grains' at right angles to the handle has been converted into something resembling a rake, but used as a hoe. **Dor.** DARTNELL & GODDARD *Wds.* (1893). **Dev.**[2] I've been hackin' tittie voors all day. **Cor.**[1] To hack tetties.

20. To cut peas, beans, vetches, &c., with a hook; to dress a hedge-breast or a gutter with a sickle.

Cum.[4], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** I be gwain pea-'acking next week (W.H.E.); **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** The haulm is raised with a stick or old hook held in the left hand, and severed with the hook that is wielded in the right hand. 'You can go and hack that pea-haulm when you have done this hoeing' (W.P.M.). **Hmp.** To harvest beans, the reapers using two hooks, one wherewith to cut, and the other, an old one, wherewith to pull up the halm, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; (W.H.E.); **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.** (W.H.E.)

Hence (1) **Hacked**, *ppl. adj.* of a path or track: cleared, made passable; (2) **Hack-hook**, *sb.* a curved hook with a long handle, used for cutting tares or peas, or for trimming hedges.

(1) **Nhp.** A keeper pointed out to me a recently cleared path which he described as the 'hacked way,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 575. (2) **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

21. To uproot turnips, &c., with a turnip-hack.

s.Not. It is done after the upper part of the root has been gnawed off by the sheep, in order to make the remainder available. 'He's bruck 'is 'ack, 'ackin them tunnips' (J.P.K.). **Dor.** The swede-field in which she and her companion were set hacking, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xliii.

22. To throw up earth in ridges by ploughing or hoeing.

Hrt. Combing is also called hacking and are synonymous names for one and the same operation, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VIII. 36.

23. To rake up hay into rows.

Not. Is the hay hacked in? (J.H.B.) **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The grass, as it falls from the mower's scythe, is called a swathe, which is tedded or spread over the whole surface of the meadow; it is next hacked, or separated into small rows. **War.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839).

s.Wor.[1] Bdf. (J.W.B.); Spread the swarths about the ground, and afterwards hack it into small rows, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 429. w.Mid. When you have done shaking out these windrows, you may go and hack in over yonder (W.P.M.). Sus.[1]

Hence **Hack-rake**, *v.* to rake the hay together after it has been spread out to dry. se.Wor.[1]

24. To win everything at games of marbles, &c.

Cum. When we'd hacked the lads aw roun us, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 111, ed. 1808; *Gl.* (1851).

25. With *at*: to imitate. Yks. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

26. To hesitate; to hesitate in speech; to stammer, stutter. Cf. **hacker**, *v.* 2.

Nhb.[1] He hicked at forst, but they gat him to gan on. n.Yks.[2], Shr.[2], e.An.[1] Nrf. How that man did hack (W.R.E.); (E.M.)

Hence (1) **Hacka**, *sb.* a nervous hesitation in speaking. Wil.[1]; (2) **Hocker**, *sb.* one who stammers. Nrf. (E.M.)

27. Phr. (1) *to hack and har*, (2) *— and haw* or *hew*, (3) *— and hammer* or *hommer*, to hum and haw; to hesitate or stammer in speech.

(1) Oxf.[1] (2) War.[23] se.Wor.[1] Why doesn't spell the words, an' nat stond 'ackin' an' haowin' athattens? Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777). (3) Shr.[2] Hacks and hammers at his words. Oxf.[1] Dwunt stan u ak·in un om·uurin dhaa·r [Dwun't stan' a 'ackin' an' 'om-merin' thar]. I.W. (J.D.R.)

28. Of the teeth: to chatter. Cf. **hacker**, *v.* 4.

Lan. Meh teeth hackut imeh yed agen, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 23; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Thy teeth hacks i' thy yead. Dev. (HALL.)

29. To snap at with the mouth.

s.Chs.[1] Dh)uwd saay)z got·n pigz, bŭr ah dóo daayt óo i)nü góo·in taak· tóo ŭm rey·tli, fŭr óo aak·s aat· ŭm wenev·ŭr dhi kùmn klóos ùp tóo ŭr [Th' owd saï's gotten pigs, bur ah do daït hoo inna gooin' tak to 'em reightly, fur hoo hacks at 'em whenever they com'n cloose up to her].

30. To cough frequently and distressingly; to cough in a hard, dry manner. Cf. **hacker**, *v.* 5.

Stf.[2] Used almost entirely in the phr. 'to cough and ack.' sw.Lin.[1] He has been hacking like that all night. War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[3] He hacks so at night; War.[4], s.War.[1], e.An.[1], Sus.[1]

Hence **Hacking** or **Hicking**, *ppl. adj.* of a cough: hard, dry.

n.Yks.[2] sw.Lin.[1] He has such a hacking cough. s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Nhp.[1], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. I fare to have sich a hacking cough (W.R.E.). Cor.[1]

HACK, *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ack·** Chs.[1]; **eck** w.Yks.; **haek** Sh.I.; **haik** Bnff.[1] Frf. Ayr. Lth.; **hake** Abd. Lth.; **heck** Or.I. Cai.[1] Per. Rnf. Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12345] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] Not.[23] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Hrf. e.An. [(h)ak, æk, h)ek.] 1. A rack or manger to hold fodder for horses or cattle in a stable.

Sc. (G.W.), Or.I. (S.A.S.), Bnff.[1] Ayr. [He] mounted into the hack, and hid himself among the hay, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[24], n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'stable lad went in wi a pale ov watter ta put ontut eck, reddy fer use, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 21; Horses owt ta be weel fettald dahn and fodderd wi oats and beans and t'heck filled wi good sweet hay, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 45; w.Yks.[12345], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[23], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Der.[2] Lin. GROSE (1790). n.Lin.[1] We mun hev them hecks mended e' th' coo staables, th' beäs' waaste the'r fother theäre shaameful. sw.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Hrf. The young horses and brood mares [are fed] in hecks under a shade, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 25. Nrf. (HALL.)

Hence **Heckstower**, *sb.* a rack-staff. Yks. (HALL.)

2. Phr. (1) *hack and harbour*, food and shelter; (2) *— and manger*, free quarters, plenty, abundance, esp. in phr. *to live at hack and manger*.

(1) n.Yks.[1] 'To eat one out of heck and harbour,' of a poor man's family with good appetites; n.Yks.[2] 'Cleared out of heck and harbour,' destitute both of food and shelter. (2) Sc. Maintained puir Davie at heck and manger maist feck o' his life, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. Cai.[1] Bnff. The marauding Bully, who had been living at haik and manger, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 143. Abd. At hake and manger, Jane and ye sall live, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 124, ed. 1812. w.Sc. The members of Presbytery had often lived at heck and manger in their houses, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 17, ed. 1877. Per. She'll hae her run o' heck an' manger sae lang as she lives, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 296. Rnf. They that live at heck an' manger Sigh vainly for 'the little stranger,' YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 166. Ayr. Ne'er-do-well dyvours and licht limmers who leeved at hack and manger, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 74; Wasting baith at heck and manger wi' bardie leddies, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii. Slk. Her ladyship . . . was bred at the same heck an' manger as oursels, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866. Nhb. (R.O.H.), w.Yks.[1] sw.Lin.[1] 'He lives at heck and manger,' said of one who has free quarters, the run of his teeth.

3. A crib for fodder from which animals are fed in the open air. Also in *comb.* **Stand-hack**.

Lth. Sparred boxes for holding fodder for sheep, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Dur.[1] A four-sided rack (raised some height from the ground) of wood bars for holding straw in a fold-yard. e.Yks. (Miss A.), e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A moveable rack, sometimes placed on a trestle; at other times, having fixed supports. w.Yks. He pickt five or six [recruits] aght at renks at wor az knock-kneed az a stand heck, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 43; w.Yks.[5], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337.

4. A wooden frame on which fish are hung to dry.

Sc. An' hing ye up like herrin' on a hake, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 71; (JAM.) Sh.I. Ye sall get dem [herrings] as I get dem, uncle, an' a haek ta Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). Bnff.[1] Three pieces of wood nailed together in the shape of a triangle and filled with small spikes on which to hang fish.

5. That part of a spinning-wheel armed with teeth, by which the spun thread is conducted to the 'pirn.'

Frf. I wish you would take your arm off the haik, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 128. Lth. (JAM.); Fringe-hake, a small loom on which females work their fringes (*ib.*). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 259, ed. 1876. Ant. An elliptical bow of wood, the arms of which extend in the direction of the bobbin-spindle, and have their edges set with crooked teeth, made of iron wire, to direct the thread equally over the spool or bobbin of the common spinning wheel, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

6. A wooden frame or rack on which cheeses are hung to dry.

Sc. A wooden frame, suspended from the roof, containing different shelves, for drying cheeses (JAM.). Cai.[1] Abd. A hake was frae the rigging hanging fu' O' quarter kebbocks, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812.

7. An open kind of cupboard suspended from the wall. Bnff.[1]

8. A slightly raised bank or wall on which bricks are set up to dry before going into the kiln.

Glo.[1] Mid. Rye straw is used by brickmakers, to cover their hacks, MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 418. w.Mid. Newly made bricks, before being baked, are placed to dry in rows, called 'hacks' (W.P.M.). Sus. (F.E.S.), Wil.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] The rain come avore we'd agot time vor to cover em, and spwoiled the wole hack o' bricks.

Hence **Hackstead**, *sb.* the place where bricks are laid out to dry in a brick-garth.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Chs.[1] Acksted, a foundation of sods for the drying wall in a brickfield.

9. *pl.* The bottom or hard bricks of an undried brick wall. n.Yks. (I.W.)

10. A hatch; a half-door or hatch-door; a small gate or wicket.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 160; (K.); N.Cy.[2] Lakel.[2] Cum.[2]; Cum.[4] An iron heck with bars about five inches apart was fixed to the bridge, *Carlisle Pat.* (Aug. 31, 1894) 3. Cum., Wm. The hatch or gate between a barn and cowhouse, NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. n.Yks.[1] When a door is made to open in two parts, the upper half which fastens with a latch, is the Heck. The lower part fastens with a bolt or bolts, and is sometimes called Half-heck; n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[34], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1] Lin. BAILEY (1721). Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

11. *Comb.* (1) **Heck-door**, the door between the kitchen of a farm-house and the stable or farm-yard; (2) **-stake**, the door-stake or night-bar; (3) **-stead**, the doorway; (4) **-stead fat**, a facetious name for water; see below; (5)

-stower or **-staver**, the portable beam across the middle of the hatchway; (6) **-way**, see (3).

(1) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** The cattle . . . *gen.* entered by the same door with the family, . . turning the contrary way by the heck-door to the byre or stable, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[2] (2, 3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) *ib.* 'Hecksteead fat,' a facetious term in the country for water; it being usual in farm-houses to keep a supply in 'pankins' in the passage, or recessed behind the door. 'If you'll stay tea, you shall have a cake knodden wi' hecksteead fat,' which implies a cake made of flour and water only; but in the good nature of hospitality, the cakes turn out to be as rich as butter and currants can make them. (5) *ib.* **e.Yks.** Trees . . . will serve for . . . heckstowers, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 121. **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Two o' the heck-stavvers 's brok (T.H.R.). (6) **n.Yks.**[2]

12. Phr. *to bark at the heck*, to be kept waiting at the door. Cum. (M.P.), Cum.[14]

13. The inner door between the entry and the 'house-place' or kitchen.

n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** A door, half of rails, or what is called in the south a 'hatch,' in old farm-houses opened from the entry, between the mill-doors, to the hallan (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[1] 'Steck t'heck, bairn,' latch or fasten the inner door. **ne.Yks.**[1] It blaws cau'd; steck t'heck. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

14. *Comp.* (1) **Heck-door**, the inner door of a house only partly panelled and the rest latticed; (2) **-stead**, the site or place of the inner door between the entry and the 'house-place' or kitchen.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] We'll noo gan thruff [through] t'heck-stead inti' t'kitchen.

15. A weather-board at a barn door to keep out the rain.

Lan. You pull your faces as long as a barn door 'eck, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 356.

16. A latch.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Wm.** The girl unsneck'd the raddle heck, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 372; When gust bi gust blew up the heck, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 13. **m.Yks.**[1] Steck t'heck [drop the latch]. Steck t'door, and don't let t'heck go down. **w.Yks.**[2]

17. A kind of screen forming a passage; see below.

s.Dur. Still found in some old farm-house kitchens when the door and fireplace both occur on one side of the room. 'She threshed me a-back o' t'heck.' 'He placed the besom-shank where it always stood, namely, a'-back-ed-heck' (J.E.D.). **Wm.** The mell-door opened into the Heck, a narrow passage six feet long, and leading into the house, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 249; The passage [heck] was separated from the house by a partition of old oak, and only seldom of stone. This partition was frequently carved and bore the date, and the builder's name; and was denominated the heck. In houses of the most ancient date, this heck reached to the first beam of the upper story, where a huge octagonal post formed its termination, *ib.* 251; Drest in a shroud wi noiseless step Up t'heck com gliden in, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14, ed. 1896; As dark as a heck [the unlighted passage found in many of the older class of farm-houses] (B.K.).

18. The tail-board or movable board at the back of a cart. Also in *comp.* **Heck-board.** Cf. **hawk**, *sb.*[4]

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Wm.** (J.M.); (E.C.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[2], **Nhp.**[1]

19. A wooden grating or fence set across a stream to catch fish or to obstruct their passage; a swinging fence where a wall crosses a stream.

Sc. To require the said proprietors and tenants . . . to put proper hecks on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grilse from entering them, *Abd. Jrn.* (Aug. 2, 1820) (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Speaks o' hecks (a new invention) 'Cross dam an' ditch, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 53. **Wgt.** The Scavengers are . . . to keep the syvors sunk, runners and iron hecks thereon always clear and clean, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 81. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Sat and screecht on t'watter heck, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 256. **e.Yks.** The best and readyest way of keepinge up the water is to set downe broade and close doore or coupelynings against some heck or bridge, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 18. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

20. A shuttle in a drain. n.Lin.[1]

21. A hedge.

Lin. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Rare. 'It ewsed to stan' up by yon heck yonder ageän th' beäch tree.'

[The forms in all their meanings may be referred to OE. *hec(c*, also *hæc(c* (SWEET). **10.** Of paradys he opened þe hekke, *Minor Poems* (Vernon MS.) (c. 1350) xxiv. 231.]

HACK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Suf. Wil. Som. Also in form **hock** Wil.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Hack-horse**, a hackney, roadster.

w.Som.[1] Tis a useful sort of a hack-horse [aak-au·s] like, but I 'ont zay he've a-got timber 'nough vor to car you.

2. A hardworking man; a drudge. Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *v.* To ride on horseback along the road.

w.Som.[1] I've a-knowed th' old man hack all the way to Horner, to meet, . . and hack home again arterwards.

4. Phr. *to hack about*, (1) to scamper, ride hard; to give a horse no breathing time or rest; (2) to treat a thing carelessly, drag it through the mud.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Ter'ble fuller to ride; I wid'n let-n hack about no 'oss o' mine vor no money. (2) **Wil.**[1] 'Now dwoan't 'ee gwo a-hocken on your new vrock about.' The usual form in s.Wil. is Hack-about.

5. To work hard.

e.Suf. He hacks that poor fellow dreadfully. Mind yow don't hack yowrself to dead (F.H.).

HACK, *sb.*[4] Yks. e.An. [ak, æk.] Havoc, injury, damage. Also in *comp.* **Hackwark**, and used *advb.*

n.Yks.[2] 'They made mair hack than mends,' there was more injury done than good effected. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.An.**[1] A flock of sheep playing hack. Birds play hack with fruit trees. **e.Suf.** To play hack, to frolic. To play hack with, to spoil, injure (F.H.).

HACK, *sb.*[5] e.Dur.[1] Filth, dirt.

Aa canna get the hack off tha.

HACK, *v.*[3] ? *Obs.* Sc. To hawk, sell by peddling.

Edb. It's hack'd frae town to town abuse't, An' house to house, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 80.

HACK, see **Hag(g**, *sb.*[2], **Hake**, *sb.*[3], **Heck**, *v.*[2], **Howk**.

HACKAMUGGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meat, 'sounds,' and liver. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **hack**, *sb.*[1] **12.**

HACKASING, *prp.* Chs. Lin. Hrf. Also in forms **accussin** Chs.[1]; **hakussing** n.Lin.[1] [a·k-, æ·kəsin.] Disputing, wrangling; moving about violently as people do when in anger; doing work in a violent or angry way. Also used as *sb.* Cf. **yackaz.**

Chs.[1] Nah then! no accussin. **n.Lin.**[1] I could see sum'ats was wrong as soon as I went in; she was puttin' dinner things by, an' hakussin' aboot all th' time. **Hrf.**[2] What are yer hackasing at?

HACK-BERRY, see **Hag-berry.**

HACKBOLT, *sb.* Cor. The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major.*

Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 314. **Sc.I.** In the Scilly islands, where they are called Hackbolts, they are said to be yet more frequent, JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 601; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 212.

HACK-CLAY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A whitish sort of clay, found in Northumberland moors.

It is tough, unctuous, of a whitish (colour), and like rotten clay (or) like that of the decomposed granite kind found in Cornwall.

HACKEN, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A term of disgust.

T'gurt brossen hacken wad eat tell he dud hissel a mischief.

HACKER, *sb.* Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Rdn. Glo. Wil. Dor. [a·kə(r), æ·kə(r).] **1.** A chopper or hedging-hook used by hedgers, &c.; a bill-hook.

War. (E.A.P.), **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A short, strong, slightly curved implement of a peculiar kind, for chopping off the branches of fallen trees, &c. 'Axe, hacker, mittins, and other small tools,' *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1870); **Shr.**[2] An axe usually taken to cut up cordwood; it is from 2 to 2½ pounds weight, almost straight, and set in a wooden handle. **Rdn.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

2. An instrument used in 'hacking' potatoes; a hoe.

Wil.[1] Also known as a Tomahawk. **n.Wil.** An instrument made out of an old three-grained fork, used for 'hacking' potatoes. Not much used nowadays (E.H.G.). **Dor.** To grub up the lower or earthy half of the root with a hooked fork called a 'hacker,' HARDY *Tess* (1891) xliii; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

3. A person who dresses stone. n.Lin.[1]

HACKER, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hakker** Cum.[1] Wil.[1]; and in forms **accer** e.Yks.; **acker** Lan.[1]; **akker** Nhp.[2]; **ecker** Ken.[1]; **hicker** w.Som.[1]; **ocker** Lan. [(h)a·kə(r, æ·kə(r).] **1.** To hack in cutting; to cut or chop small.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Slk.** An his throat was a' hackered an' ghastly was he, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 65.

2. *Fig.* To hesitate in speech; to stammer, stutter. Cf. **hack**, *v.*[1] **26.**

Cum. He drank and he hakkert and sang, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 232; **Cum.**[1] He hakkers an' gits nin on wid his talk; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[2] He began to hacker on. **ne.Yks.**[1] He hackered an' stammered. **e.Yks.** What's thah accering at? (R.M.); **e.Yks.**[1] What is thä hackerin an stammerin aboot? **Lan.** He ockers, an' stutters, an' tries to tell th' tale, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 11; **Lan.**[1] He ackers and haffles: he's lyin'. **s.Chs.**[1] A weaker term than 'stammer.' Soa· ŭn Soa·)z ŭ gùd spee·kŭr, oa·ni ey aak·ürz ŭ bit, naat· tŭ kau· it staam·ürin [So and So's a good speaker, on'y he hackers a bit, nat to caw it stammerin']. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 334. **n.Lin.** An' soa Aamos scrats his heäd, an' hackers a time or two, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 11; **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** He hackers that bad when he speäks it's grievous to hear him (T.H.R.). **Brks.**[1] One is said to 'hacker and stammer' when answering disjointedly on account of having no excuse or explanation forthcoming. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** Hackerin a bit she says, 'I've a mort o' pettigues, Mus Ladds,' JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1 2] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Hackering**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* stuttering, stammering; (2) **Hackery**, *adv.* in a stammering, stuttering manner.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] **s.Lin.** What wi' Ted's hackering and Jim's grimaäces I ommoäst split mi sides wi' laughin' (T.H.R.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] Sad hakkeran wark they maade o' ther neamen, *W. C. T.* (July 9, 1898) 8, col. 5. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] He talks quite hackery.

3. To shuffle, hesitate.

n.Lin.[1] He'll be hackerin' aboot wi' foäks till he gets his sen atween th' foher walls o' Ketton prison.

4. To shake or tremble with anger, fear, cold, &c.; to chatter with cold. Cf. **hack**, *v.*[1] **28.**

Nhp.[2], **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Our maester's got the ager! How a hackers and bivers, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 55; SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1 2] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] Why's 'n yeat thy zul, and neet bide there hickerin? This here wind 'll make anybody hickery wi' the cold.

5. To cough. Cf. **hack**, *v.*[1] **30.** **Lan.**[1] He ackers and spits.

HACKER-BERRY, see **Hag-berry.**

HACKET, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Sus. Wil. Also in forms **heccat-** Brks.[1]; **heckut-** Oxf.[1]; **hicket-** Wil.[1] [æ·kət, e·kət.] **1.** *v.* To cough in a hard, dry manner; to hack.

Sus. He hackets so with his cough (G.A.W.).

Hence **Hacketing** or **Heckuting**, *ppl. adj.* of a cough: dry, hard, 'hacking.'

Oxf.[1] Uur a got u naa·sti ek·utin kau·f, un uuy shuodnt uon·duur if uur went in u dikluuy·n wun u dhaiz yuur daiz ['Er a got a naasty 'eckutin cough, an' I shouldn't öönder if 'er went in a decline one of thase yer days]. **Sus.** A hacketing cough (G.A.W.).

2. *sb.* A short, dry, wearing cough. In *pl.* form. Brks.[1]

Hence **Heccatty** or **Hicketty**, *adj.* of a cough: short, dry, 'hacking.' Brks.[1], Wil.[1]

HACKET, *v.*[2] Som. Also in form **hecket-**. [æ·kət.] To hop on one leg; to play 'hop-scotch.' Cf. **heck**, *v.*[2], **hick.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I've a-squat my voot, eens I be a-foc'd, otherways to bide still, or else to hackety 'pon tother.

Hence (1) **Hackety**, (2) **Hackety-oyster**, (3) **Heckity-bed**, *sb.* the game of 'hop-scotch.'

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Sometimes called 'ik·utee-aak·utee.' 'Come on, Bill! lets play to hackety!' (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

HACKIT, see **Hawkit.**

HACKLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Ess. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **ackle** w.Yks. Hmp.; **aikle** s.Chs.[1]; **heckle** n.Yks.[1] [a·kl, æ·kl.] **1.** *sb.* The natural covering of an animal, wool, feathers, &c.; clothing, covering, clothes. Also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[1] 'He has a good hackle on his back; he does not shame his keeper;' of one who is stout and well-looking; **n.Yks.**[2] Substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'A good hackle' implies good-looking, well-cared-for. 'He's got a good hackle ov his back.' **e.Yks.**[1] He's getten a rare hackle on his back [he is very fat]. **Hrt.** The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his hackle, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 116; The serpent sheds his skin or hackle every year, *ib.* 112. **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; (W.W.S.)

2. A cone-shaped covering of straw placed over bee-hives to protect them from cold and wet.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[2 4], **s.War.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1 2] **Glo.** The covering of a beehive made of reed or halm, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 197; **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Hackle, and sometimes Shackle, are used at Deverill, while elsewhere in s.Wil. Bee-hackle is the word employed. **Dor.**[1]

3. The straw covering of the apex of a rick.

Hrf.[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

4. A covering of inverted sheaves spread over the tops of others to protect them from the wet.

Hrf.[1 2] **Sur.**[1] Sometimes in harvesting, esp. in wet weather, they make a covering which they place over the sheaves, and this they call a hackle.

5. A stook of beans, *gen.* consisting of three sheaves, set up together in a field.

s.Wor.[1] **Glo.** (A.B.); Beans are usually 'set up in what are termed hackles—singlets of unusual size,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 151; **Glo.**[1], **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

6. Hay gathered into a small row.

War. A smaller row than a swath; windrow is seven or eight hackles put into one for carting, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); **War.**[3] To rake newly made hay into rows or hackles.

7. *v.* To dress, put on one's best clothes; to equip, get ready, put in order; to do anything tidily and well.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha's hackled hersel wiv all t'gewgaws 'at sha's gitten. **w.Yks.** Come, hackle tha, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); Hackle thi frock waist up, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 9, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1] Come, lass, git thysel hackled; **w.Yks.**[2] He's gone to hackle the horse; **w.Yks.**[3] A witness at a trial said, 'Deceased hardly knew how to hackle a child.' **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] 'Ye mun begin an' aikle naï,' was the signal given by an old dame who kept a school near Wrenbury that lessons were over for the day.

8. To fit well, be well adapted to.

m.Yks.[1] A garment hackles well to a person's back; and a new servant to the duties of an old one. 'She hackles well to her work, however.' **w.Yks.** A new servant doing unaccustomed work well is said to ackle well to his work, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1891); That coat hackles well (C.C.R.).

9. To turn the soil lightly; to dress or harrow the ground.

n.Yks.[1 2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo mun just hackle aboot t'reeats. **m.Yks.**[1]

10. *Fig.* To correct, chastise.

n.Yks.[2] I'll hackle thy back for thee. **w.Yks.**[5] Au nivver knew a man so hackled i' mi' lauf.

11. To cover bee-hives with 'hackles' or straw coverings.

War.[3] **Shr.**[1] It's gettin' time to 'ackle an' clicket the bees—theer'll be a snow afore long.

12. To cover outstanding corn by placing inverted sheaves over the 'mow,' so as to protect it from the wet.

War.[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I 'spect the glass is gweïn down, fur they'n begun to 'ackle the corn i' the lung leasow.

Hence **Hackling-sheaves**, *sb. pl.* inverted sheaves placed over outstanding corn. Shr.[1]

13. To gather hay into small rows.

War. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **War.**[2 3]; **War.**[4] Feyther, baint us to hackle the hay this arternoon? **s.War.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] To rake hay into rows after it has been 'tedded': usually called to hackle in, or up.

Hence **Hackling**, *sb.* hay gathered into small rows; see below.

Nhp.[1] Three hatchels or hacklings thrown together into one broad row or swathe, are termed a win-row or windrow (s.v. Hack).

14. To bind beans and set them up in stooks. Wor. (W.C.B.)

[**1.** OE. *hacele*, a cloak (ÆLFRIC); Goth. *hakuls*, OHG. *hachul*, 'cuculla' (GRAFF).]

HACKLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **haccle** Chs.[1]; and in forms **eckle** w.Yks. Nhp.[1]; **ekkle** w.Yks.; **heckle** Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. (K.) Cum.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks.[2 3 5] Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not. [(h)a·kl, h)e·kl, æ·kl.] **1.** *sb.* The crest or neck feathers of a cock or bird.

Nhb.[1] **Dur.** The heckle of a fighting cock (K.). **Cum.**[1] **Cum.**,

Wm. The word heckle in a cock's feathers is probably used when the plumage falls in points of varied colour (M.P.). **w.Yks.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **I.W.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 96.

2. *Fig.* Temper, dander, esp. in phr. *to get* or *set up one's heckle.*

n.Yks. Dunnot thee be so ready to set up the heckle agin, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.** He's a short-tempered thing, he gets his eckle up with nout (M.N.); Settin' up his ekkle an' hinderin' boath father and son, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1880) 43; **w.Yks.**[2] Don't set up your heckle at me; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] He's nowt to be sticking up his heckle abart, soa let him hod his noise! **Nhp.**[1] 'To set up your eckles,' is to give yourself airs, to rouse your spirit. **Mid.** They have such a knack of setting one another's hackles up, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. x. **Dev.** The girl's got her hackle up, poor plucky little minx! STOOKE *Not Exactly*, xii. **n.Dev.** Zo ott's this hackle vor? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. **nw.Dev.**[1] I rack'n he'd a-got his hackle up, had'n a, think?

Hence (1) **Hackled**, *adj.* peevish, cross-grained, angry; (2) **Heckle-tempered**, *adj.* short-tempered, hasty, touchy.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Chs.** A hackled cow has short horns (K.). **n.Dev.** Till wan day, tachy, hackled, forth, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 81. (2) **Chs.**[13]

3. An angler's artificial fly, usually made from the neck feather of a cock; the long piece of gut at the end of a line, together with the artificial fly attached. Also in *comp.* **Hackle-fly.**

Lnk. I'll do my best, I think I'll try the heckle, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 143. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The fishers they try Wi' hackle an' fly, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 184; **Nhb.**[1] 'The bonny reed heckle,' usually made from the red feathers of a cock. Another artificial fly is the black heckle or Blaewing. **w.Som.**[1] The flies themselves severally are never so called, but the name is used for the whole apparatus, gut and flies together. A feather from a fowl's neck, suitable for making an artificial fly. 'Our Jim can dress a hackle way anybody.'

4. The hair or bristles on a dog's back.

Nhb. Up came the other hounds quickly with raised hackles, ARMSTRONG *Otter Hunting* (1879); **Nhb.**[1] **Not.** He set his heckles up, as if he'd fly at me. They were running to kill their fox, with all their heckles up (L.C.M.). [MAYER *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 142.]

5. The mane of a hog. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12]

6. *pl.* The ears of barley and oats. Also in phr. *in hackle*, in ear.

War. The oats are in hackle, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] Cut your oats when they hackles is green, if yur 'd save the King and Queen.

Hence **Hackle**, *v.* of oats, &c.: to form large heads or ears.

War.[3] When oats form large heads of corn they are said to hackle well.

7. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* Dev. (HALL.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

8. *v.* To look angry or indignant; to grumble, dispute.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 60; **Chs.**[1] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

[1. Take the hackel of a cock or capons neck, WALTON *Angler* (1653) 110; The wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll, *Treatise of Fysshynge* (c. 1425), ed. Satchell, 34.]

HACKLE, *sb.*[3] Nhp. See below.

O'er the flood the hackle swarms, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 160; The coarse bits of twitch left after raking hay, which would readily float if the field were flooded. When the floods are severe, they bring down on their surface a sort of scum of bits of grass stalks and light bits of grass (W.D.S.).

HACKLE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Brks. Hmp. Wil. [æ·kl.]

1. *v.* To conspire, agree together. **Wil.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

2. *sb.* A conspiracy, cabal.

Brks.[1] Labourers are said to be 'all of a hackle' when making agreement together to get higher wages or shorter time for work.

[2. If a majority of the old hackle come in again, *Norris Papers* (c. 1700), Chetham Soc. (1846) 74.]

HACKLE, *v.*[4] Wil. [æ·kl.] To rattle, re-echo.

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** How them guns do hackle to-night, don'em? (E.H.G.)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *hakla*, to give a crackling sound (AASEN).]

HACKLE, *v.*[5] Som. Amer. To haggle, chaffer.

w.Som.[1] They'd bide and hackly [haa·klee] for an hour about twopence. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

HACKLE, *v.*[6] Midl. Lin. [a·kl.] To draw from the earth by the roots; to dig. Cf. **hack**, *v.*[1] 18.

Midl. To 'hackle turneps,' to pull them up with a little two-pronged hack, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lin.**[1]

HACKLE, *v.*[7] Lan. Glo. e.An. [a·kl, æ·kl.] 1. To shackle or tether animals to prevent their running away.

e.An.[1] **Suf.** The fastening is usually made of hair, with an eye at one end and a toggle round the other, round the fetlocks of a cow to prevent her kicking when milked, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Hackled**, *pp.*, *fig.* hampered or inconvenienced from scarcity of money. e.Lan.[1]

2. A gamekeeper's term: to interlace the hind-legs of game for convenience of carriage by houghing the one and slitting the sinew of the other. Glo.[12]

HACKLE, *v.*[8] and *sb.*[5] Mid. Som. 1. *v.* To apply oneself to anything; to undertake with energy. Also with *to.* Cf. **hackle**, *v.*[1] 8.

w.Mid. 'He's got a lot of sons, but they're no good for the business—they won't hackle.' 'There's plenty of work about; but the drunken rascals won't hackle to it' (W.P.M.).

2. *sb.* A good job. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. Phr. *just one's hackle*, exactly suitable, just what one likes. Cf. **hackle**, *v.*[1] 8.

w.Mid. 'That bit o' fat pork's jest his 'ackle.' 'That there job seems to be jest his hackle' (W.P.M.).

HACKLE, see **Heckle**, *sb.*[1]

HACKLE-BERRY, *sb.* N.I.[1] A growth on a horse's leg. Also called **Angle-berry** (q.v.).

HACKLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. See below. Cf. **hackle**, *v.*[7]

Cum.[4] The exact meaning of hackled has passed out of recollection; I suggest that 'plaited' was intended. 'Halters of hemp both heads and shanks; But some were made of hackled seives,' *Carlisle Pat.* (May 13, 1870).

HACKLEY, *sb.* Irel. The perch, *Perca fluviatilis.*

s.Don. So called from the sharp points on the dorsal fin, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

HACKLING, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Lin. Glo. Som. [a·k-, æ·klin.] Of a cough: dry, hard, 'hacking.'

Chs.[1] Oo's getten sitch a hacklin cough; **Chs.**[3] **sw.Lin.**[1] He has that nasty hackling cough and raising. **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Som.** (F.A.A.)

HACKMAL, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **ack-mal** n.Dev.; **ackymal** Dev. Cor.; **ekky-mal** Cor.[3]; **ekky-mowl** Cor.[123]; **hack-mull** n.Dev.; **hacky-mal**(l w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.; **hakkimal** Cor.; **heckamall** Dev.; **hecke-mal** Dev.[1]; **heck-mall** Dev.; **heckymal** Dev. Cor.[3]; **hekkymal** Cor.[1]; **hick-mall** Cor.[12]; **hickymal** s.Dev.; **uckmaul** Dev. [æ·kmæl.] 1. The common tomtit or blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* See **Hag-mal**(l.

w.Som.[1] We 'ant a got no gooseberries de year, the hacky-mals eat all the bud. **Dev.** There's a hackmal's nest out in a hole in the awpel tree, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The heck-mall, a busy bird, and fond of making himself comfortable, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 319; A hok, ur kit's, no mor tel granny, Than enny heckymal, ur ranny, Es to a gooze vur zize like, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 187; He'll go snuggle into the straw like a heckamall in a rick, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 23; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Tie a bullbagger to tha tree, I zeed tha ackmals thare, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 5; FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874); (E.H.G.) **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **Dev.**, **Cor.** From the strong pecks which it deals with its bill are derived the names hickmall, hackmall, &c., SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** (J.W.); RODD *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**[123]

2. The great titmouse, *Parus major.* Dev. SWAINSON *ib.* 34.

HACKNEY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Der. Lei. Shr. Hrf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **agney** e.Lan.[1]; **hocknie** S. & Ork.[1] [h)a·kni, æ·kni.] 1. *sb.* A saddle-horse; an easy-paced, lady's horse.

Sc. His hackney will be set up with the day's work, and now he has no fresh horse, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vi. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Whad! han'ee got two 'ackneys?' 'Aye, that's a spon new un fur the Missis.' **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** The servan' chap was going for to let out the 'ackney, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 152.

2. *Comp.* **Hackney-saddle**, a riding-saddle; the ordinary saddle on which a man (not a woman) rides.

Lan. I got my two mares and set the saddle on the little one for a load and the hackney saddle on the great one to ride on, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 66. **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] This is a relic of the time when the pack-saddle was commonest, and hence the riding-saddle had to be distinguished. If spoken of as an equipment for a saddle horse, we always say a [bruy·dl-n-zad·l] bridle and saddle, but if the saddle only were spoken of, we say: Kaar een dh-aa·kn·ee-zad·l-n ae·un u dùe·d [carry in the hackney-saddle and have it mended], to distinguish it from the cart or the gig saddle. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. *v.* Of horses: to ride quietly, to use as a saddle-horse. **Lei.**[1] A'll dew very well to droive, but a een't seafe to 'ackney no loonger.

HACKSEY-LOOKED, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **hackrey-** (JAM.). Having a coarse visage, gruff; pitted with small-pox. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

HACK-SLAVER, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. Also written **hack-slavver** n.Yks.; and in form **keck-** w.Yks.[1] **1.** *v.* To cut roughly. **n.Yks.** What's t'use ov hack-slavverin on i' that way? (I.W.)

2. To stammer and splutter like a dunce at his lesson. Used in *prp.* e.An.[1]

3. *sb.* A sloven; an idle, dissolute, good-for-nothing man. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] What can lass meean bĭ takkin up wĭ sike a hack-slavver as that? **w.Yks.** A hasty slovenly fellow, both in habit and deed; but it has a peculiar respect to speaking ill, naturally or morally, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); He's a great idle hackslavver (L.M.S.); **w.Yks.**[14], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's a love-begot an' a real hackslaver.

HACKUM-PLACKUM, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. In equal shares; in exchange or barter.

Tev. Each paying an equal share, as of a tavern-bill (JAM.). **Nhb.** (HALL.)

HACK-WOOD, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus.* See **Hag-berry.**

Nhb.[1] Hack-wood is a name for the shrub itself, and hacker, hack, and hagberry are names for the fruit. **Cum., Wm.** (B. & H.)

HACKY, *sb.* Nhb. Also in form **whacky** (q. v.). [ha·ki.] A prostitute; a term of great contempt.

In a brawl in the streets of Newcastle (1888) one woman was heard to call after another, 'Hacky, hacky, hacky!' 'Whacky' was formerly the contemptuous term applied by natives of Newcastle to their neighbours on the south side of the Tyne. 'He's nowt but a Durham whacky' (R.O.H.).

HACKY-MAL(L, see **Hackmal.**

HADABAND, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **hadiband.** A wooden band fastening securely the ribs of a boat.

The main division between the rooms [compartments of a sixern] was the fastabaands, or haddabaands, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); Da boat wis filled ta da hadabaands, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 250; **S. & Ork.**[1]

HADDABAT, *sb.* Lin. [a·dəbat.] The common bat. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii.

HADDAG, HADDEN, see **Haddie, Have, Hold.**

HADDER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. e.An. Also in form **hedder** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. e.An. [h)a·də(r, h)e·də(r.] **1.** Var. kinds of heather or ling, esp. *Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix,* and *E. cinerea.*

Sh.I. I's' tak dy haand in mine, An wale for da saftest hedder, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 26. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 20; **Nhb.**[1] A house thatched with 'hedder and straw to gedders, or meadow thake and hadder to gedders,' Dec. 14, 1505, WELFORD *Hist. Newcastle,* 22. **Cum.** Skiddaw stack its hedder up, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 14. **Cum., Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 40. **w.Yks.** You mun mind your dresses w'en you get to the hadder (F.P.T.). **e.Cy., e.An.** (B. & H.)

Hence (1) **Hedder-faced**, *adj.* rough-faced, unshaven; (2) **Heddery** or **Hedry**, *adj.* heathery; *fig.* rough, shaggy.

(1) **Cum.** He's nobbet a hedder-feac'd mazlin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 24; Whea's the hether-feac'd chap? *ib.* 111; **Cum.**[1] (2) **Abd.** Afore he us'd to bare his hedry pow, Where'er we met, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 87.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hedder-grey**, (2) **-linty**, the twite or rock lintie, *Linota flavirostris.* **Cum.**[4]

[They lay upon the ground, as the redshanks do on hadder, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 220; With peittis, with turuis, and many turse of hedder, *Sat. Poems* (c. 1570), ed. Cranstoun, I. 222; Full feill fagaldys in to the dyk thai cast, Hadyr and hay bond, *Wallace* (1488) XI. 898.]

HADDER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **hater** Wm.[1]; **hather, heather** Lakel.[2] [h)a·dər.]

1. *sb.* A fine rain or drizzle; a heavy mist or bank of fog.

s.Dur. (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] T'party at assd knew neea mair ner a fiul what hadder meant, an' they set off withoot top cooats, an' come back wet throo, an' gaan on aboot this hadder. **Cum.**[1] **Cum., n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 55. **Wm.**[1] It's a sign o' bad weather when them hater things cum up Sand.

Hence **Haddery**, *adj.* drizzling.

Cum. Auld Skiddaw, lap't i' heddery duds, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 13; It's a haddery day, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 81.

2. A state of perspiration; sweat.

Lakel.[2] Fouk at sweets a lot 'll say, 'Ah's o' in a hather.' **Cum.**[4]

3. *v.* To drizzle, rain finely.

s.Dur. It hadders and rains (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] Nay, it'll rain nin, nut it marry; it may hadder a bit. **Cum.** It keeps haddering and raining, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 81; **Cum.**[1] It hadders and rains on; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** It hadders and roäks, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 55.

Hence **Heatheran**, *sb.* a heavy mist. Lakel.[2]

HADDIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **haadie** Ayr.; **haddag** Cai.[1]; **haddo.** [ha·di.] **1.** The haddock, *Morrhua aeglefinus*; also used *attrib.*

Sc. A gill of brandy ower bread after the haddies, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) v; Can ye tell me, minister, how mony hooks it taks to bait a fifteen score haddie line? DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 132. **ne.Sc.** We're nae deein' muckle at the haddies eynoo ony gate, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 76. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** The ale-wife's fairin—Ait cakes, saut haddies, and red herrin', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 169. **w.Sc.** They catch speldings an' finnan haddies there, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 99, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Haadies and whiteys! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88. **Lnk.** Mr. Sawdust then came up to them, smiling like a 'boilt haddy,' GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 133. **Lth.** Mussels pickled nice wi' broo; And haddies caller at last carting, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856. **Edb.** After a rizzard haddo, we had a jug of toddy, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. **Slk.** 'I, for one, eat no fish for a twelvemonth.' 'Oh! the puir harmless haddies!' CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 219. [SATCHELL (1879).]

2. *Comp.* **Haddo-breeks**, the roe of the haddock. Rxb. (JAM.)

HADDIGAUD, see **Harry-gaud.**

HADDIN, *sb.* N.I.[1] [ha·din.] A 'hallan' or partition wall in a cottage facing the door.

In [it] is the triangular or other shaped 'spy-hole.'

HADDISH, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also in form **haddies-** Ags. (JAM.) A measure of any dry grain; also in *comp.* **Haddies-cog.**

Abd. The haddish is one-third of a peck. By Decree Arbitral—one peck of meal to the miller, and one haddish to the under-miller, *Proof regarding the Mill of Inveramsay* (c. 1814) (JAM.); According to others a fourth of a peck (JAM.). **Ags.** Formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants. It contained the fourth part of a peck (*ib.*).

HADDLE, *v.* Glo. To throw out shoots from the root. Cf. **addle**, *v.*[2] **4.**

In March they are again grited, and sometimes tumped, or moulded close round, to make them haddle out, or throw forth side shoots, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 457.

HADDLE, HADDLIN, HADDO, see **Addle**, *v.*[1], **Head-land, Haddie.**

HADDOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **haddick** Sh.I. n.Dev. Cor.; **haddik** Sh.I. **1.** In *comp.* **Haddock-sand**, grounds much frequented by haddocks.

Sh.I. If da Government hed been mair stricter . . . dey'd been less raikin' o' wir haandlin' grund an haddick saands, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898); A galleon belonging to the famous Spanish Armada, which sank on a haddock-sand near Reawick Head, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 196, ed. 1891; The moonbeams sparkled on the waters of the 'Haddik Saand,' BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 23.

2. Phr. *as deaf as a haddock*, very deaf. Cf. **addick**.

w.Som.[1] We seldom hear 'deaf as a post' or any other than 'so deef's a 'addick.' **n.Dev.** Tha'rt so deeve as a haddick, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 123. **Dev., Cor.** Common, **Elworthy** *Wd-bk.* (1888). **Cor.** I was as deef as a haddick, **Tregellas** *Tales* (1868) 8.

3. A term of contempt for any one.

Dmf. The most insignificant haddock in nature—a dirty, greasy, cockney apprentice, **Carlyle** *Lett.* (1831).

HADDOCK, *sb.*[2] Irel. Yks. Also written **haddok** Wxf.[1] **1.** A shock of corn consisting of a varying number of sheaves, a 'hattock.'

Yks. Ten or twelve sheaves set upright in a double row, **Morton** *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Stook); Of six sheaves (G.R.). **ne.Yks.**[1] Of eight sheaves. Sometimes distinguished from a stook by not having two additional sheaves on the top as a precaution against rain. **m.Yks.**[1] Commonly twelve.

2. *pl.* Imperfectly threshed heads of corn left after winnowing. Wxf.[1]

HADDY-DADDY, see **Hoddy-doddy**.

HADE, *sb.*[1] Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Also in forms **aid** Wor.; **haid** Lei.[1] [ēd.] A 'headland' or strip of land at the side of an arable field upon which the plough turns.

Rut.[1] A term in field mensuration. '6 rodes with hades at both ends. 2 Landes 4 ro. with hades,' *Terrier* (1635). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A small piece of greensward or grass at the head or end of arable land. A word that has gradually fallen into disuse, since the inclosure of open fields. **War.** The word occurs in the Holbech Estate Book (1770). It is still in common use (A.L.M.). **Wor.** (E.S.) **Oxf.** *Obs.* The description of certeine arable landes some of them havinge hades of meadow and grasse grounde lieinge in the Southe fielde of Einsham, *Map* (in Corpus Christi Coll. Oxon, 1615).

Hence **Hade-ley**, a 'headland.'

War. Item one other section of land called a hade ley, *Terrier of Fenny Compton Glebe* (1587); (A.L.M.) **Lei.**[1] The upper 'land' in a grass field, the lower one being called the 'foot-ley.' Both as a rule run at right angles to the rest of the 'lands' in a field. In the New Close a hadley and footeleay butting north and south, the Town Hill furlong west, the Constable's piece east, *Terrier of Claybrook Glebe* (1638).

[Horses may be teddered vpon leys, balkes, or hades, **Fitzherbert** *Husb.* (1534) 15. Norw. dial. *hadd* (pl. *haddir*), a slope, an incline, rising ground, esp. on the side of a hayfield (**Aasen**, s.v. *Hall*); ON. *hallr*, a slope, hill, cp. *halla*, to slope (**Vigfusson**); OHG. *haldēn*, 'inclinare' (**Graff**).]

HADE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Der. Also written **haid** Nhb.; and in form **aid** w.Yks.[1] Stf.[1] [h]ēd.] **1.** *sb.* Mining term: the slope or inclination of a dike with the seam in a coal-pit; the inclination of a vein of lead or ore, a sloping vein.

N.Cy.[1] By it the character of a trouble is determined. **Nhb.** The haids of the several Slip Dykes . . . were ascertained, **Buddle** *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Nhb. and Dur.* (1831) I. 236; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The slope or inclination of the leader of a dyke, **Greenwell** *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** **Baines** *Yks. Past* (1870) 20; **w.Yks.**[1] A lodge or vein going downwards, N. or S. out of the perpendicular line. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** **Manlove** *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*; *Eng. Gl. Mining Terms* (1830).

2. *v.* Of a vein of ore: to incline, dip.

w.Yks. **Baines** *Yks. Past* (1870) 22; (T.T.) **Der.** **Mawe** *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*; Veins upon an east and west point generally hade or slope towards the south and north; and south veins towards the west, **Mander** *Miners Gl.* (1824); Where any shaft or turn descends like the side of a house or like the descent of a steep hill it is said to hade, **Tapping** *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

Hence **Hading**, *sb.* a sloping vein.

Der. **Mander** *Miners Gl.* (1824). **nw.Der.**[1]

[1. The same word as **Hade**, *sb.*[1]]

HADE, see **Heed, Hide**, *v.*[2]

HADEN, *adj. Obs.* Yks. w.Cy. Also in forms **headen, heiden** w.Yks. Obstinate, headstrong; ugly. Cf. **heady**.

w.Yks. **Hutton** *Tour to Caves* (1781). **w.Cy.** (**Hall.**) [**Grose** (1790).]

HADES, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] A place between or behind hills and out of sight. Cf. **hade**, *sb.*[1]

HADGE-, see **Hedge-**.

HADICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A hat. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HAE, HAED, HAEF, see **Have, How**, *adv.*, **Haet, Half.**

HAEG, HAEL, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2], **Hale**, *adj.*

HAELTY, *adv.* Sh.I. In phr. *ill haelty eetim*, nothing whatever, 'deil a thing.'

Da men is aye best aff, haelty ill eetim dey hae ta dū bit tak aff der kjaep [cap], an' set dem til, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); Common (J.I.).

HAEM, HAEMILT, see **Hame**, *sb.*[1], **Hamald.**

HAEMONY, *sb.* Glo. The lemon-scented agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria.*

It is, I believe, sold to this day in Bristol market under the name of Haemony, *Monthly Pckt.* (1863) V. 467 in (B. & H.).

HAEN, see **Hain**, *v.*[1]

HAENKS, *v.* Sh.I. [hēnks.] With *up*: to hitch or pull up.

I haenksd up me breeks—dis laskit strops is a curse, whin a body is carryin' a burdeen, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898).

HAERST, HAESTIS, see **Harvest, Hastis.**

HAET, *vbl. phr.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Amer. Also written **hait** Sc. N.I.[1]; **hate** Sc. s.Don.; and in forms **haed** Sc.; **haeit** Sh.I.; **haid** Sc. (**Jam.**); **head** e.Fif.

1. *vbl. phr.*: *Deil haet*, the Devil have it! *Fiend haet*, the Fiend have it! used as a strong negative, equivalent to 'Devil a bit.'

Sc. Diel haet o' me kens, **Scott** *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. **Sh.I.** Da deil haeit ye got for a second cup but da sam' as wal wattir, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **Frf.** [He] swore the fient haed mair He'd draw that day, **Morison** *Poems* (1790) 18. **Per.** Wi' deil haet but a tongue an' slavers To start anew on, **Haliburton** *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 89. **Fif.** For de'il haet mair hae I to say, **Tennant** *Papistry* (1827) 103. **e.Fif.** Stanes, stanes! and scraps o' auld eiron! feint head else, **Latto** *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Ayr.** It was sae blunt, Fient haet o't wad hae pierc'd the heart, **Burns** *Doctor Hornbook* (1785) st. 17. **Lnk.** Fint hate ye gie them but wee pickles o' pease-meal, **Graham** *Writings* (1883) II. 227. **Edb.** Deil hait we do will e'er content them! **Macneill** *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. **Peb.** On holidays ye did me ride For deil hate else but shew, **Affleck** *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 60. **Rxb.** De'il haet was left but runts an' stibble, **Ruickbie** *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 108. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *sb.* Phr. *Deil a haet, Fient a haet, Deuce a haet*, Devil a bit.

Abd. Some thousan' pounds, for fint a hait, Is nae bad notion, **Cock** *Strains* (1810) II. 90. **Rnf.** The deuce a haet they could be call'd But words and rhyme, **McGilvray** *Poems* (ed. 1862) 160. **Lnk.** The deil a hate o' wark she's done the day, **Black** *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 173. **Lth.** Fient the haet o' them was soun', **Smith** *Merry Bridal* (1866) 12. **Slk.** Feint a haet he minds, **Hogg** *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1]

3. A whit, atom, anything, the smallest thing that can be conceived, *gen.* in negative sentences.

Inv. 'That's a haet,' it is of no consequence. Used esp. in a contemptuous sense (H.E.F.). **Kcb.** What haet cared they for fortune's gifts? **Elder** *Borgue* (1897) 16. **Uls.** I haven't a haet. I didn't do a haet (M.B.-S.). **s.Don.** Half-penny worth; a small quantity, **Simmons** *Gl.* (1890). [**Amer.** Didn't get a hate, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

4. Phr. (1) *haid nor maid*, nothing at all; (2) *neither ocht nor hate*, neither one thing nor another.

(1) **Ags.** Used to denote extreme poverty. 'There is neither haid nor maid in the house' (**Jam.**). (2) **Sc.** (*ib.*)

HAEV, *sb.* Cai.[1] A small hand-basket used by fishermen to carry bait.

[Norw. dial. *haav*, a fisherman's basket (**Aasen**).]

HAEVER, see **Eaver**, *sb.*[2]

HAFER, *v.* Suf.[1] To act or speak in an unsettled, unsteady manner from love or idleness, not necessarily from immorality. *Gen.* in *prp.* 'A go haferen about.'

HAFER, HAF(F, see **Halver, Haaf**, *sb.*[1]

HAFFANT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **haffin.** A paramour. S. & Ork.[1]

HAFFER, *v.*[1] e.Yks.[1] To speak stammeringly or hesitatingly. Cf. **haffle, haver**, *v.*[1]

HAFFER, *v.*[2] Som. Also written **halfer.** [ā·fə(r).] To make a noise like the bursting of a pod.

She told me that [formerly] the youth of both sexes used to assemble under the tree [Glastonbury Thorn] at midnight on Christmas Eve, in order to hear the bursting of the buds, . . and

she added, 'As they comed out, you could hear 'um haffer,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 34. **n.Som.** As they [buds] comed out you could hear'um halfer, TIMBS *Thoughts for Times and Seasons*, 9.

HAFFER, see **Halver.**

HAFFET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **haffat** Abd.; **haffit** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Nhb. [ha·fət, -it.]

1. The temple; side of the face; *gen.* in *pl.*; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The grey locks that straggled . . . down his weather-beaten 'haffets,' SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlii. **Sh.I.** Da first ane o' da tribe o' dem 'at mak's for dark'nin' wir door, sall geng oot wi' haet haffits, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Elg.** Guldroch's cleuks Your haffits weel will claw, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 70. **Abd.** Her hand she had upon her haffat laid, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 27, ed. 1812. **Per.** Men bow'd wi' toil an' age—wi' haffets auld an' thin, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 226. **Dmb.** Your haffits dressing clout for clout, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 78. **Kcd.** Wi' haffet locks as white 's a daisy, BURNESS *Garron Ha'* (c. 1826) l. 10. **Rnf.** And screed till the sweat fa' in beads frae his haffet, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 257, ed. 1817. **Lnk.** Her haffet locks hang waving on her cheek, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Dark wave her haffet locks owre her white brow, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 212, ed. 1856. **Edb.** A runkled brow, sunburnt haffits, and two sharp piercing eyes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Bwk.** Set the stoor about your haffets, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Dmf.** O haffet locks look weel whan they're bleach'd like the snaw, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 116. **Gall.** Mess Hairry . . . had keeled ower Black Coskery wi' ae stroke o' his oak clickie on the haffets, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1893) 124. **Kcb.** Whase haffet a Kilmarnock hood Kept warm an' snug, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 64. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Seylin sweats their haffets bathe, 172.

Hence **Haffet-clawing**, *vbl. sb.* face-scratching.

Lnk. The fierce haffet-clawin o' an enraged woman, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) I. 121.

2. *pl.* Locks of hair, *gen.* growing on the temples.

Abd. Haffets whiter than the snaw Down ower yer happy temples thinly fa', STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 159. **Frf.** The carle . . . Wi' his haffets as white as the snaw, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 115. **Fif.** Your haffets white an' a' that, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 169. **Ayr.** His lyart haffets wearing thin an' bare, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 12. **Slk.** Time had now grizzled his haffets wi' snaw, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 67. **Rxb.** Till the arm waxes weak and the haffet grows grey, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 118. **N.I.**[1]

3. *pl.* The jaws; the under-sides of the jaw.

Nhb. The lugs o' hippocrissy hingin owor thor haffits, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 46; **Nhb.**[1]

4. Phr. (1) *I'll gie you a haffit, and I'll scum your chafts to you*, I will give you a blow on the cheek; (2) *I'll take my hand from your haffet*, I will give you a blow on the cheek; (3) *to kaim down one's haffits*, to give one a complete drubbing.

(1) **Lth.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 396. (3) **Abd.** Then they may Gallia's braggers trim, An' down their haffits kaim, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 139 (JAM.).

[1. Wnfreindlie eild had thus besprent My heid and halfettis baith with camus hair, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 248. OE. *healfhēafod*, the front part of the head (ÆLFRIC).]

HAFFICK, *sb.* Sus. Tangle, confusion, rubbish, litter.

Bricklayers use the word in connection with the rubbish or litter lying about. 'What a haffick you are making.' 'We must clear away the haffick' (F.W.L.); (E.E.S.); Not often heard now. An old gardener looking at a flower-border said, 'Here's fire an' all of a haffic' (G.A.W.).

HAFFIGRAPH, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Also written **halfigraph.** Half the breadth of an engraved line.

'It came to an haffigraph,' within a hair of the quantity required.

HAFFINS, see **Halflins.**

HAFFLE, *sb.* Nhb. [ha·fl.] A rag tied round an injured finger; a finger-poke. Cf. **hovel**, *sb.*[2]

A finger-glove used to protect a quarryman's skin. Also used by stone-wallers (G.M.); **Nhb.**[1]

HAFFLE, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nrf. Also in forms **hawfle** n.Yks.[2]; **heffle** Dur. Cum.[14] Wm.; **hiffle** Cum.[14] [(h)a·fl, he·fl.] **1.** To hesitate, speak confusedly, falter, stammer; to prevaricate, quibble.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He wis hafflin (R.O.H.). **s.Dur.** He heffled an' talked an' could git nowt out (J.E.D.). **Cum.** I's tryin to hiffle oot o' nowt, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 7; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** It's nea use hafflin en leein aboot it, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 13; 'What are you heflin about?' when a person does not get on with their work (A.T.). **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Deean't haffle leyke that, bud speeak plain. He awlus haffles on that mich, whahl neeabody ho'ds ti owt he sez. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thow'lt haffle and jest while fowk pine to death, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 46. **Lan.** He haffled at that, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 113. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Haffle, and yore dun for. **Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.)

Hence (1) **Haffle**, *sb.* hesitation; (2) **Haffling**, *ppl. adj.*, (4) **Haffly**, *adj.* hesitating, indecisive; prevaricating.

(1) **Lan.** Becose thou's no 'casion t'mak any haffle about it, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 85, ed. 1884. (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Asteed a payan om meh, adoot enny mair hifflin, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 110. **Wm.** After a full four hoors wer spent I' hifflin, hafflin —shifflin shafflin . . . I nailt him at last, *Spec. Dial.* (1872) pt. i. 43. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** He's a haffling speyker (J.B.). **Lan.**[1] We'll ha' noan o' thi hafflin' wark here. (4) **n.Yks.** He's nobbut a haffly talker (I.W.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Haffle-caffle**, to falter, vacillate, act with indecision. w.Yks.[2]; (2) **-maffle**, to speak unintelligibly, stammer. w.Yks.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *haffle and caffle*, to shilly-shally; (2) *haffling and jaffling*, chattering, gossiping; (3) *—shaffling*, confused, prevaricating.

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** The doctor, he haffled and caffled, he didn't rightly know what war wrong wi' her himself (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** The goodwife may be 'haffling and jaffling' with a neighbour, RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. (3) **w.Yks.** I make nought of haffling and shaffling tales that keep part back, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 1; What are tə afflin' an' shafflin' abaht; get forrəd wi' thi teəl (J.R.). **Chs.**[1]

4. Of a horse: when pawing the ground.

Der.[1] Ée aaf''lz ŭlŭng(g· [he haffles along].

[1. Du. *haffelen*, to fumble, to dawdle;, to mumble; also used of old people who eat their food with difficulty (BEETS).]

HAFFLIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **halflin** Abd. (JAM.) A plane used by carpenters.

Sc. Still in use. It is in size between the hand-plane and the large finishing plane (G.W.); (JAM.) **Abd.** The plane that is used after the 'Scrub' or 'Foreplane' and before the 'Jointer' (*ib.*).

HAFFLING, see **Halfling.**

HAFT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **hart** Hmp. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **heft** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[14] n.Lan.[1] Not.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Bdf. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.[1] [(h)aft, æft, h)eft.] **1.** *sb.* A handle, esp. of a knife or small tool.

Sc. Cripple Archy . . . strak like a Turk wi' the heft o' a hammer, *MS. Poem* (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Turnin' a pancake wi' da heft o' a iron spüne, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** As muckle . . . as wou'd made a heft to a kail gully, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** 'Frae the sword, the heuk heft, and the gallace may the Lord deliver us!' viz. from war, shearing, and the gallows, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 277. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Theear's a heft ta put te bleead in, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Journa* (ed. 1870) 15; As t'shapless form a gully waved Wi' bleudy bleayde an heft, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] T'knife's gitten a grand heft tul 't. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 65; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[24], **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Chs. men never say 'handle,' but always 'haft.' **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.**[1] When all is gone, and none left, Turn the blade into the heft. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Rdn.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** I went up to cut a straight . . . stick for a good haft, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vii. **w.Som.**[1] Thick wid'n be a bad knive, neef's had [if thou hadst] a new hart an' a new blade to un. Haft not so common as hart. **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hafted**, *ppl. adj.* fitted with a handle; (2) **Heft**, *sb., fig.* a portion, part; (3) **Heft-end**, *sb., fig.* the beginning, commencement.

(1) **Per.** Bra' knives, hafted wi' bane, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 48. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dor.** All the broken-hafted speädes, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 67. (2) **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo's nobbut gitten a heft on 't, sha's kept t'main on t'back. (3) **Sc.** Once more he tackled the subject by the 'heft end,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 111.

2. *Comp.* **Heft-pipe**, a temporary handle used in grinding razors and forks.

w.Yks. Bil Heftpoip [a Sheffield grinder], BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 4.

3. The right-hand side of a band of reapers. Also in phr. *haft and point*, the outermost party on each side in a field of reapers.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dmf.** (JAM.)

4. Phr. (1) *by the haft*, a common oath; (2) *down i' t'heft*, weakly, despondent, 'down in the mouth'; (3) *dunna waste a fresh haft on an ould blade*, don't throw good money after bad; (4) *every knife of his'n has a golden haft*, everything he undertakes turns out well; (5) *fulfilled to the heft*, fulfilled thoroughly; (6) *heft or blade*, any part; (7) *like heft and blade*, close companions; (8) *loose i' t'heft*, dissolute, dishonest, untrustworthy; (9) *to be done to t'heft*, to be worn out by toil; (10) *to have both heft and blade to hadd*, to have things entirely under one's own control; (11) *to have nee heft t'one's hand*, to be unthrifty, extravagant; (12) *to hold one in the heft*, to be a match for one; (13) *to stick to the haft*, not to desert.

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] [The cross of the sword-heft or handle was frequently sworn by, *N. & Q.* (1899) 9th S. iv. 355.] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (3, 4) **Chs.**[3] (5) **Ayr.** The Scriptural text was fulfilled to the heft, LAING *Poems* (1894) 111. (6) **Ayr.** He'll not get either heft or blade o' my vote for sic a trifle, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxiv. (7) **Kcd.** They had been like heft an' blade The feck o' baith their lives, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 56. (8) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 2, 1895). **w.Yks.**[2] He's a bit loose i' t'heft! (9) **w.Yks.**[1] (10) **Abd.** (JAM.); Ye had, In your ain hand to hadd, baith heft and blade, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 90, ed. 1812. (11) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (12) **w.Yks.**[1] (13) **Per.** The Highland Clans stuck to the haft, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 107, ed. 1889.

5. *v.* To fit with, supply with; *gen.* in *pass.*

S. & Ork.[1] **n.Yks.** He was hefted wi' plenty o' lads (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Bill's hefted up wi' munney. Betty hoose is hefted up wi' muck, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

6. To hold fast, beset, encumber; *gen.* in *pass.*

n.Yks.[1] Ah doo'ts he'll find hissel' sair hefted wiv her; **n.Yks.**[2] Hefted with a large family.

[For *fig.* use in the sense of a pretext, see **Heft**, *sb.*[3]]

HAFT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Stf. A little island or raised bank in a pond on which water-fowl build their nests.

The Hafts or Islands in the pooles, PLOT *Stf.* (1686) 232; (K.); **Stf.**[1]

HAFT, see **Heft**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[4]

HAFTER, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.[2] A wrangler, caviller.

[*Vitilitigator*, an hafter, a wrangler, a quarreller, GOULDMAN (1678); so BARET (1580).]

HAFTY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **hefty** Cum.[4] e.Yks. [h)a'fti.] Saucy, pert; handy, active. See **Haft**, *sb.*[1]

Cum.[4] **n.Yks.** He's hafty at his work (I.W.). **n. & e.Yks.** Still fairly common in N. &. E. Ridings (R.S.). **e.Yks.** (Miss A.)

HAG, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **haig** Cai.[1]; **heg** Ken.[1] [h)ag, æg.] **1.** An evil spirit or infernal being in female form; also applied to the fairies or pixies; a witch.

n.Yks. (T.S.), **Ken.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Hagging**, *vbl. sb.* practising the arts of a witch. n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hag-begagged**, bewitched; (2) **-bone**, the shoulder-bone or blade of a sheep; (3) **-'s pence**, old coins found in the ground; (4) **-ride**, to bewitch; to inflict with nightmare; also used *fig.* and *gen.* in *pp.*; (5) **-stone**, a stone with a hole in it, used as a charm against witches; (6) **-track**, a 'fairy-ring' or circle of coarse green grass found in meadows and on downs.

(1) **Dev.** Thereaway, every land save feyther's was called hag-begagged, to keep us childer in proper bounds belike, MADOX-BROWN *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 252. (2) **Som.** Witches were believed to ride upon these and consequently it was necessary to burn them (W.F.R.). (3) **Ken.**[1] (4) **Sc.** The thought of the dead men hag-rode my spirits, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. **Edb.** Hag-rid wi' conscience, gout, an' spleen, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 58. **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 86. **Sus.** This unhappy man, he said, was hag-ridden, HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 191. **Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Souls above us, your face is as if you'd been hag-rode, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 424, ed. 1895; **Dor.**[1] The nightmare is attributed to the supernatural presence of a witch or hag by whom one is ridden in sleep. **Som.** Abraham was hag-rod every night of his life about two 'in marnen,' RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 205; (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Also applied to horses which often break out into a sweat in the stable, and are said to have been hag-rided, or pixy-rided. The belief is quite common that the pixies come and ride the horses round the stable in the night. Most farm stable-doors have a rusty horseshoe nailed, sometimes to the threshold, generally on the inside of the lintel, to keep off the pixies. **Dev.** Hag-ridden, entangled (HALL.). **Cor.** There was the Vicar with inflated cheeks and a hag-ridden stare, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) ix. (5) **Lan.** A hag-stone, penetrated with a hole, and attached to the key of the stable, preserved the horse from being ridden by the witch, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 72; THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 100; A hag-stone with a hole through, tied to the key of the stable-door, protects the horses, and if hung up at the bed's head, the farmer also, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 56. (6) **Sur.** Many a large 'ring' or 'hag-track' may be seen in lonely spots, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 67. **Sus.** Most interesting objects . . . upon the South Downs are the numerous fairy-rings or 'hag-tracks,' LOWER *South Downs* (1854) 154; **Sus.**[1] Supposed to be tracks of hags or witches who have danced there at night.

3. *Fig.* A violent, ill-tempered woman, a scold; an ugly, dirty woman. Cai.[1], Lan. (S.W.), War.[2], Glo.[1]

[1. Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost, MILTON *Comus* (1634) 434.]

HAG, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Brks. Bck. Hrt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Also in forms **aag** w.Yks.; **ag-** Brks.[1] Sus.[1]; **aga** Ken. Hmp. Wil.; **agg** Bck.; **aght** Dev.; **ague** Chs.[3]; **aig**, **haag** w.Yks.; **haeg** w.Yks. Chs.; **haga** I.W.; **hagga** Brks.[1]; **haghe** n.Cy. w.Yks.[3] Der.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **hague** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **haig** w.Yks.[4 5] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **haigh** w.Yks.[2 3]; **hoeg** Chs.[3] [ēg, eəg, æg.] **1.** A haw, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; *gen.* in *pl.* Also in *comp.* **Hag-berry.**

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). **w.Yks.** Us lads kept blawin' aags at one another, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1891); Getting stuff to eat —haegs and epps, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 6; **w.Yks.**[1 2 3 4 5], **Lan.** (S.W.), **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 198; **Chs.**[1 3], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Ken.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.** (W.H.E.), **I.W.** (B. & H.) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [RAY (1691).]

Hence (1) **Agarves** (? **Hag-haws**), (2) **Agasses** or **Hagasses**, (3) **Agogs**, *sb. pl.* haws, the fruit of the hawthorn; (4) **Haggises**, *sb. pl.* hips, the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

(1) **Sus.**[1] (2) **Sus.** (R.P.C.), **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) (3) **Brks.**[1] (4) **Hmp.**[1]

2. The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* Lan.[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Hag-blossom**, the blossom of the hawthorn; (2) **-bush**, the hawthorn; (3) **-leaf**, (4) **-paper**, the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (5) **-rope(s**, the wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*; (6) **-taper**, see (4); (7) **-thorn**, (8) **-tree**, see (2).

(1) **w.Yks.** (D.L.) **Lan.** Wilt ha' this bit o' hague-blossom? BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) iv. (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (3, 4) **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 26. (5) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] (6) **Hrt.** ELLIS *New Experiments* (1750) 22. (7) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (8) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

[1. A form of lit. E. *haw*, OE. *haga*, the fruit of the hawthorn; cp. LG. *hagdoorn*, 'Crataegus oxyacantha' (BERGHAUS).]

HAG, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also Cor. [h)ag, æg.] A thick white mist or fog.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** *Gent. Mag.* (1794), ed. Gomme; **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (J.H.) **n.Yks.** A frost hag (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] Such as sometimes occurs coincidently with frost: whence frost-hag; **n.Yks.**[2 4], **m.Yks.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Haggy**, *adj.* misty from the frost. n.Yks.[2]

HAG, *sb.*[4] n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. [h)ag.] The paunch, belly. See **Haggis**, **3.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**[1]

HAG, *sb.*[5] ? *Obs.* Bdf. Som. Idle disorder.

Bdf. You have got the hag, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. **Som.** (HALL.)

HAG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[6] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **hagg** Sc. War. Shr.[2]; and in forms **ag** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Not.[1]; **agg** Brks.[1] Hmp. Wil.[1] **[h]ag, æg.**] **1.** *v.* To hew, chop; to cut down with an axe; to hack, cut clumsily or roughly.

Sc. That chief sin, that he should have a hand in hagging and hashing at Christ's kirk, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Fif.** Wi' their swords them hash't and hagget, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 211. **Dmb.** I doot I've haggit the feck o' my chin awa', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiv. **Ayr.** Let him swurl his glaive [sword] wi' a' his micht, and hag the heid o't aff at ance, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. **Lnk.** They may hag and hew my body as they please, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 112, ed. 1828. **Gall.** The dragoons are . . . haggin' them doon, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii. **N.I.**[1] I hagged a wheen o' sticks. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Begon to hag his way through t'deurr, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 9; (M.P.); **Cum.**[3] T'oald tinkler hoond hed hagg't it off afooar he meàd a fleeght on't, 71. **Wm.** He teeak it intle his heead it heed hagg it doon, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 25; (M.P.) **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] They hagged a nice birk for't yusterneet, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Not.**[1] Don't 'ag the meat that road. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 334. **n.Lin.**[1] Doän't hag thy meät 'e that how, lad. **sw.Lin.**[1] Of woodmen: 'They started hagging last week.' **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **Shr.**[2] **Brks.**[1] What be at a-aggin the me-at like that ther, 'twunt go hafe zo vur. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hagger,** *sb.* (*a*) one who uses a hatchet, one employed to fell trees; (*b*) a coal-hewer; (2) **Haggit,** *ppl. adj.* notched, jagged; (3) **Hagman,** *sb.* one who gains his living by felling and selling wood; a woodcutter.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] It's leyke forty thousand cwoal haggers at wark i' me inseyde, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 5, col. 2. (2) **Sc.** The rawzor haggit like a saw, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 223. (3) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **e.Sc.** That's what he ca'd his hagman last year, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xix. **Yks.** *Obs.* HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) 8.

2. Phr. (1) *to hag and trail,* to 'cut and carry,' to be self-dependent, to do everything oneself; (2) *— at a thing,* to persevere, labour, work away at a thing; (3) *— rice,* to cut brushwood; *fig.* to do anything speedily, make a swift clearance of anything.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] A man mun deea o' at ivver he can fer hisself; he mun hag-an'-trail his awn. (2) **Cum.**[1] (3) **Cum.** 'Gaun on like a man haggin rice,' great progress made in a short time, *N. & Q.* (1871) 5th S. ii. 71. **Cum., Wm.** 'Ga'un on, like a man haggin' rice,' was sometimes used in a comic way, as indicating a swift clearance by a hungry or hasty person at table (M.P.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Hag-block,** (2) **-clog,** a chopping-block, a large block of wood, used to chop firewood, &c. on; a part of a tree-stem; (3) **-iron** or **Haggon,** a blacksmith's chisel; (4) **-stock,** see (2).

(1) **Wgt.** Hughie's shop was well stocked with visitors; so much so that he could scarcely get the use of his hag-block, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 375. (2) **Gall.** I could hear him at the hag-clog where we cut the branches and wood into billets to go into the great fireplace, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Cum.**[1] **n.Wm.** Tak it ta t'hag-clog ta chop (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Rxb.** A chisel on which the blacksmith cuts off the nails from the rod or piece of iron of which they are made (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[2] An inverted chisel which a blacksmith puts into his anvil when he wishes to cut anything off. (4) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **ne.Lan.**[1] As foul as t'hagstock.

4. To use the rake in haymaking with a peculiar sharp action. Lei.[1] Cf. **hack,** *v.*[1] **23.**

5. *Fig.* To bungle, mangle any business.

Sc. But let them hag and hash on, for they will make no cleanly work neither in state nor church, WALKER *Remark. Passages* (1727) 80 (JAM.).

6. *sb.* A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, a hack; a notch, mark; esp. in phr. *to give the hallen,* or *post, a hag,* to make a mark in remembrance of a notable event, to 'chalk up' an event. Cf. **hack,** *sb.*[1] **6.**

Ayr. I'm sure the post should get a hag when we hear o' him coming wi' hundreds o' pounds in his pouch, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxi. **Lnk.** 'He may strike a hag i' the post,' a proverbial phr. applied to one who has been very fortunate (JAM.). **Cum.** A very complimentary speech to a rare or notable visitor: 'We mun give t'hallen a hag as ye're cum't' (M.P.).

7. A clearing or cutting down of timber; a cutting in a wood.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** The number of trees in the oak wood have been considerably diminished. A great hag in 1802–3 thinned them, HARDY *Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club,* VIII. 401; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (M.P.)

8. An allotment of timber for felling, a certain portion of wood marked off to be cut down.

Sc. The derk hag, which had somewhat puzzled him in the butler's account of his master's avocations, . . was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) x; There is to be exposed for sale by public roup, —a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech and birch, all in one lot, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Mar. 26, 1803) (JAM.). **Cld.** Woods that are extensive are divided into separate lots called hags, one of which is appointed to be cut annually, *Agric. Surv.* 137 (*ib.*). **Dmb.** They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 244 (*ib.*). **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **War.** The separate portions [of a fall of timber] so divided are called each man's hagg, BAKER *Gl.* (1854). **Shr.**[1] When a wood is to be cut down, a number of men range themselves at the edge of the wood at about forty yards apart, then they start, proceeding in straight lines through the wood, hewing down the underwood, and hacking the outer bark of the trees with their 'hackers' as they go along; shouting to each other in the meanwhile, in order to keep their respective distances, till they reach the farther limit. The lines thus cleared form the boundaries of the hag apportioned to each man to fell; **Shr.**[2]

9. A lot of about 100 ash or willow poles.

War.[4] The ould Colonel, he got 50 hags of poles off a quarter acre, and sold them for three pounds a hag.

10. Brushwood, hedge, low bushy wood cut for firewood.

Sc. The lesser branches used for fire-wood after the trees are felled for carpentering, sometimes Auld hag (JAM.); Give me some of that hag, MILLER *My Schools* (1879) iv. **Frf.** The fresh young sprouts, that took the place of the old tangled 'hagg,' after the purifying flames had passed over it, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 15. **ne.Yks.**[1] **Wor.** In common use in connexion with the divisions of underwood, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 35.

Hence (1) **Hag-road, (2) -way,** *sb.* a path or way cut through the undergrowth of a wood.

(1) **Der.** We mun cut a hag-rooad thro t'underbrush, maister, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 515. (2) **s.Lin.** Used by keepers, beaters, and sportsmen to signify the narrow winding paths that are cut through the undergrowth of a wood to allow the shooters to get at the game, *ib.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 366. **Rut.** *ib.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 68; **Rut.**[1] Used by the beaters when engaged in driving game.

11. *Comp.* (1) **Hag-snar(e,** the stub left in the ground from which coppice-wood has been cut; the stump of a tree; (2) **-staff,** a rod used to mark the boundary of a fall of timber; (3) **-wood,** a copse or wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it.

(1) **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] At Linton-on-Ouse there are two contiguous fields called 'T'hag' and 'Snahry clooas.' **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 324. **n.Lin.**[1] The perpendicular end or stump of the thorn at the surface of the ground after the upper portion has been partially divided and laid horizontally. (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] **War.** BAKER *Gl.* (1854). (3) **Bwk.** Ancient oak forests . . . which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland hag-woods, *Agric. Surv.* 334 (JAM.).

12. Phr. *clear the hag,* clear all out of the way. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 251, ed. 1876.

[1. *Degrader une forest,* to hagge, or fell it all down, COTGR.; Þai . . . hurlit þurgh the hard maile, haggit the lere, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 10023. ON. *höggva,* to hew.]

HAG, *v.*[2] Lin. Hmp. Dev. **[ag, æg.]** **1.** To pull, draw; to drag out.

Lin. (R.E.C.) **s.Lin.** Hag your money out (I.W.). **s.Hmp.** Tripped him up . . . wi' hagging at a rope, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. **Dev.** Missis, I've abin awver tü Mr. Broom's, an' 'ad out my tüthe, an' 'e hagged tü 'n zo I thort 'e 'd abroked my jaw, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. To rob, take.

Lin. There was a nest there, but some one has hagged it (R.E.C.).

HAG, *v.*[3] Nhb.[1] **[hag.]** Of the moon: to wane.

HAG, *adj.* Dev. [æg.] Haggard.
She looks very hag since her trouble, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

HAGA, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

HAG-A-BAG, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. A stout linen fabric, huckaback.
n.Sc. Properly cloth made wholly of tow for the use of the kitchen (Jam.). **Bnff.** Thro' lawn hagabag her breast did keek, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 76. **Lnk.** Clean hag-a-bag I'll spread upon his board, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed. 1783.
2. Refuse of any kind. n.Sc. (Jam.)

HAG-ABOUT, *sb.* Yks. [a·g-əbāt.] An idle, lounging fellow.
w.Yks. He wor what is knone be that strong, but foorcibul wurd, a hag-a-baate, Tiffamy *Yks. Tyke's Ann.* (1872) 35.

HAG-A-KNOWE, *sb.* Lan. Also written **haggoknow**. An ungainly blockhead.
Wot could we do wi sitch haggoknows as these i' Bowton? Staton *B. Shuttle*, 34; Sit to deawn, thae gawmbless hag-a-knowe, or aw'll kom thi yure for tho, Waugh *Ben an' th' Bantam*, v; **Lan.**[1]

HAGAL, **HAGALEF**, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[1], **Hogalif**.

HAGASTED, *adj.* Sh.I. Familiarized with a particular place by a long stay in it. S. & Ork.[1]

HAG-BERRY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.Cy. Hmp. Also in forms **eck-berry** Cum.[1]; **egg-** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **hack-** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] e.Cy. Hmp.; **hacker-** Nhb.[1]; **heck-** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **heg-** Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm.; **hic-** Wm. 1. The fruit and tree of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*.
Per. On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the hack-berry . . . that carries beautiful flowers which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 239 (Jam.). **Lnk.** While hagberry and bourtree bushes shelter the gardens from intrusive sheep, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** From its growth in hedges; though children at Langwathby used to say, 'We caw them hegberries because they heg our teeth,' i. e. set the teeth on edge (B. & H.); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** (J.H.); The heckberry trees . . . caught and emphasised the golden rays, Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) 28, 11th ed. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Cy.**, **Hmp.** (B. & H.)
2. The wild service, *Pyrus torminalis*. m.Yks.[1]
[1. Dan. *hæggebær*, Norw. dial. *heggjebær* (Aasen); ON. *heggr*, the bird-cherry (Vigfusson).]

HAGDOWN, *sb.* I.Ma. The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*. Swainson *Birds* (1883) 212.

HAGEL, see **Haggle**, *v.*[2]

HAGER, *sb.* Cor.[2] Ugly, deformed, rough; fierce, cruel, evil.
[OCor. *hager* (Williams).]

HAGERY, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **haegry**. Of worsted: rough, short in the fibre.
Dey widna luik at him [it] becaas dey tought he wis made o' hagery wirsit, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); 'Lass, I tinks hit's [worsted] haegry!' .. 'Haegry! .. Hit's a corne o' lambs 'oo', man, an' hit wis awful short,' *ib.* (Oct. 8, 1898).

HAGES, *sb.* Sc. A disguised form of the word 'Jesus,' used in petty oaths.
Lnk. By hages! Jean, it's weel kent aboot the raws that ye wear the breeks, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 21.

HAGESTER, see **Hagister**.

HAG(G, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. [h)ag.] A wooded enclosure; a wood, copse.
n.Cy. At Aukland Castle, the park was formerly called the Hagg (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] *Gen.* one into which cattle are admitted. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] A woody place intermixed with grass land. A wooded hill. **Wm.** (J.H.), **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** Originally, perhaps, the woodland set apart, by the lord of the soil, for fuel for his tenants; many woods yet retain the name of hags, and one wood, in Sinnington, that of 'poor folks hags,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A hanging wood; **w.Yks.**[2] A hag of hollin was the holly trees growing upon a certain portion of ground in the commons of the manor of Sheffield; **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** (W.W.S.); Used only as a proper name for a wood (R.E.C.). **Shr.**[1] There is a farm called the Hag a few miles south of Bridgnorth, in the parish of Highley; **Shr.**[2]
[He led me over holts and hags, Fairfax *Tasso* (1600) VIII. xli. A form of OE. *haga*, an enclosure (Earle *Charters*), lit. E. *haw*.]

HAG(G, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Rut. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **hack** Sc. (Jam.) [h)ag, æg.] 1. A rock or cliff; an abrupt, cliffy prominence.
Nhb.[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Built on the face of the hag; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1]
2. Wild, broken ground; rocky moorland; a common, waste.
Gall. Down heuchs and craigs—and glens and hags, As fast as he cud flee, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 24, ed. 1876; Hags—Rocky moor ground; Rocky, mossy, black wilds, *ib.* 251. **n.Yks.**[1] Such as may be met with in boggy, and therefore uncultivated, lands. **w.Yks.** The strongest nag that crosses th' hagg Wi' wots to Fullod mill, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 46; **w.Yks.**[12]
3. A piece of soft bog in a moor or morass; a break in a 'moss' or bog from which peats have been cut. Also called **Moss-hag**, **Peat-hag**, and in *comp.* **Hag-moss**.
Sc. Tearing thro' moss and hagg, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xvii; That part in mosses which is naturally or artificially cut, hollowed, hagged, or hacked; naturally by water runlets forming hollows, and artificially by, among other means, the cutting and removal of peat, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 253. **Per.** The murky flag Flaps on Turftenant's rushy hag, Spence *Poems* (1898) 189. **Dmb.** I had made sure To find him in the hag o' Coars-Neuk Moor, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 49. **Slg.** The summit and back part is a deep muir ground, interspersed with moss hags, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 317 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Sendin' the stuff o'er muirs an' hags Like drivin' wrack, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 2. **Lnk.** Now a splash would be heard, followed by a roar, as some luckless wight fell into a moss hagg, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 119. **Edb.** A deep peat moss, broken into hags and hillocks, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 116, ed. 1815. **Peb.** Wi' a divot's weight Ta'en from mossy hag, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 39, ed. 1817. **Slk.** I was crossing frae Loch Ericht fit to the heid o' Glenorchy, and got in among the hags, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 405. **Rxb.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 115. **Dmf.** Instead o' hag moss beat wi' sleet, Were miles on miles, rich holms o' wheat, Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 369. **Kcb.** 'Mang our clints and hags and rashy bogs Chiels do appear would claw a fallow's lugs, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 33. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Right yaul they lap ower hagg and syke, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 5; (R.O.H.) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Wm.** (J.H.), **n.Yks.**[23] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 334. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's many a hoss hes been lost e' them peät moor hags. **sw.Lin.**[1] If you get into one of them hags, there is no getting out.
Hence **Haggy**, *adj.* full of 'hags,' rough, broken, boggy.
Dmb. The fec o't thrivin' moss and haggie wood, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 70. **Lnk.** He thocht he had yet tae cross A haggy, benty, splashy moss, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 62. **n.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** A bad highway is said to be 'strange and haggy,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 311. **Nhp.**[1] Applied to any coarse rough uneven ground. Most used in a woodland district. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Applied to the broken and uneven surface of the soil when in a moist state, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)
4. A water-hollow or channel, wet in winter and dry in summer. Sc. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 253.
5. A muddy hollow, a deep hole in a rut.
Lin. *N. & Q.* (1873) 5th S. i. 311. **sw.Lin.**[1] The road was full of hags.
6. A stiff clump of coarse grass; an islet of grass in the midst of a bog.
Sc. He led a small and shaggy nag, That through a bog, from hag to hag, Could bound like any Billhope stag, Scott *Last Minstrel* (ed. 1847) c. iv. st. 5. **Rut.**[1] 'How did you get on with the mowing?' 'Very well, sir, if it wunt for them hags; they do turn the scythe so.'
[3. (The castle) es hy sett apon a cragg Gray and hard, widuten hagg, *Cursor M.* (c. 1340) 9886.]

HAG(G, *sb.*[3] Fif. [hag.] 1. A stall-fed ox. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). 2. One who tends fat cattle. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19.

HAG(G, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **ag** m.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1]; **agg** w.Yks. Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Der. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Glo. Bdf. Sus. Wil.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[1] [h)ag, æg.] 1. *v.* To incite, urge; to try to persuade; to 'egg'; to excite to quarrel; to provoke, irritate.

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229. **Chs.** She keeps agging me for t'buy it. They kept agging them on to fight (E.M.G.); **Chs.**[123] **Lei.**[1] Doon't ye hagg him on. **Sus.** Holloway. **Wil.**[1] **n.Dev.** Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895). *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1]

2. To worry, tease; to 'gnag' at.

Wxf. And my ould thief of a mesther, tattheration to him! hagging, hagging, till he'll have the very flesh wasted off of our bones, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 243. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoe was a roof kind iv a woman, an' 'er 'usband wor fair hagged to 'is graäve (F.P.T.). **Lan.**[1] Thae'rt aulus aggin' at mi. **Der.** Yo keep aggin and teasin', Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. viii. **Lin.** He said he was only agging me, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 485. **sw.Lin.**[1] I've hagged at her such a mess o' times about it. **War.** The old lady and all the family hagged me to death, *Times* (Dec. 19, 1889) 6, col. 6. **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); (F.H.) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **w.Som.**[1] Her'll ag anybody out o' their life, her will. **Dev.**[1] Iv her was to begin to aggie way en there wid be no hod, 5. **n.Dev.** Thy skin oll vlagged with nort bet agging, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 75.

3. To haggle, dispute, argue.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Dev.** When they beginn'th tü haggee I turns tail and urn'th 'ome, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. To fatigue, tire out, 'fag.'

m.Yks.[1] I was sore hagged with going. Hagging at it [toiling at it]. **w.Yks.**[2] Shoo fair hags hersen. He wur fair hagged up. **e.Lan.**[1] **Not.** I'm hagged to death (J.H.B.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm quiët hagged out. It bothers me, and hags me to dëad. **Lei.**[1] I've walked all the way, and don't want to come again, it's so hagging. It's very haggin' when you'n no servants. **Nhp.**[12] **Wil.**[1] Her've a had a lot to contend wi' to-year, and her's hagged to death wi't aal.

Hence (1) **Hagged or Haggit,** *ppl. adj.* tired, worn out; harassed, careworn, thin; (2) **Haggey,** *adj.*, (3) **Hagging,** *ppl. adj.* tiring, fatiguing.

(1) **Sc.** Wi' haggit ee, and haw as death, The auld spae-man did stand, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 235. **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Lin.** How hagged the poor o'd wench looked (T.H.R.). **Shr.**[1] Poor Nancy Poppet looks despert 'aggit, as if 'er worked 'ard an' far'd 'ard. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** Thee look'st hagged at times, and folk 'll see't, and talk about thee afore long, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** Why dis here wall It looks sa old and hagged, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 48; **Ken.**[1] 'They did look so very old and hagged'; spoken of some maiden ladies. **n.Wil.** He looks sort o' hagged, dwont ee? (E.H.G.) (2) **Nhp.**[2] 'A haggey road,' i. e. one that is tiring to the horses. (3) **Nhp.**[1] It was a hagging job for the horse, he had such a heavy load to draw.

5. In *pass.* with *about*: to be buffeted about, treated unkindly.

w.Yks. Nout macks ma war mad ner ta see tway at a poor fellah is agged abaht if he appears ta be dahn a bit, *Bill Hoylhus Ends Alm.* (1873).

6. *sb.* A worry, trouble, burden; a difficulty.

Chs.[1] If one tries to persuade another against his will it would be said, 'I got him to go at last but I'd a regular hag with him.' **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'That's a soor agg' is a common expression to indicate a teasing circumstance. **sw.Lin.**[1] The child's a great hag to her. It's a hag, carrying it all that way.

Hence **Hag-stop,** *sb.* weariness; a stoppage, dilemma.

Lin.[1] I never had such a hag-stop before.

7. A task, job, an allotted portion of work; esp. in phr. *to work by the hag,* to do piece-work in contradistinction to day-work.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] I wark be t'hag, an' net be t'day. **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] They'n tayn the wheeat by hagg an they bin gooin' to butty o'er it (s.v. Butty). **nw.Der.**[1] A rough hag; a tough hag. **Nhp.**[1] An allotted portion of manual labour on the soil; as digging, draining, embanking, &c. 'Have you done your agg?' **Shr.**[1] I'm on'y doin' a bit of a 'ag fur owd Tummas; **Shr.**[2] On by the hagg. **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hag-master,** *sb.* an overseer or contractor; (2) **-work,** *sb.* piece-work.

(1) **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] One who contracts for the completion of a specific work or portion of work, at a stipulated price, employing others to execute it under his superintendence. (2) **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

8. One who does another's tasks, a drudge.

w.Yks. Ah think thi nont [aunt] is 't'hag fer ye o' (B.K.). **e.Lin.** A place or situation which is hard to fill to the employer's satisfaction, is called a hag's plaäce (J.C.W.).

HAG(G, *sb.*[5] Wm. Yks. [h)ag.] A hedge or fence. See **Hay,** *sb.*[2]

Wm. (J.H.) **e.Yks.** Cole *Place Names* (1879) 33.

HAG(G, *v.*[2] Sc. Also in form **haig** (Jam.). [hag.] Of cattle: to butt with the head, to fight.

Mry. You may see the elf-bull haiging with the strongest bull or ox in the herd, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 404 (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1]

Hence **Haggin,** *ppl. adj.* given to butting with the head.

Bnff.[1] She's a haggin' brute o' a coo, that.

HAGG, HAGGA, see **Hag,** *v.*, **Hag,** *sb.*[2]

HAGGADAY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nrf. Also in form **hagoday** Nrf. [h)a·gədē.] **1.** A latch to a door or gate.

Yks. (Hall.) **n.Lin.**[1] A haggaday is frequently put upon a cottage door on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal. 'Old men alus calls them wooden snecks wheäre you hev to put yer finger thrif a roond hoäle e' th' door to oppen 'em, haggadays.'

2. A sanctuary ring-knocker.

Nrf. Jessopp *Hist. of St. Gregory's Church* (1886) 10; In the church of St. Gregory, Norwich, is a large antique knocker for use by persons seeking sanctuary. This is called a 'hagoday,' *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 188.

[1. An haguday, *vectes, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

HAGGAGE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **hagage** Dev.; **hageg·** n.Dev. [æ·gidʒ.] A term of reproach for a woman, a 'baggage'; an untidy, slatternly woman.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** Dawnt 'ä' nort tü zay tü thickee slammicking gert haggage! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 197; What disyease than ya gurt haggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 27. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hagegy,** *adj.* untidy, slovenly; loose; (2) **Haggaging,** (*a*) *adj.*, see (1); (*b*) *sb.* a term of reproach for a woman.

(1) **n.Dev.** If ha lov'th jakes, why let un beckon Hagegy Bess, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 89. (2, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** A chittering, raving, rixy, lonching, haggaging moil, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i; A servant-girl describes another girl as 'very good to work, but very hagagin',' *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**[1] The very daps of her mother,—another such a haggagen, maundering, hawk-a-mouth'd trub, 7; **Dev.**[2] Jane Ley's a cruel haggagin' body. **n.Dev.** A buzzom-chuck'd haggaging moyle, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 502. (*b*) **Dev.** Calling her ould witch an' haggaging as they did . . . had crossed her mind a bit, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251.

HAGGAN, *sb. Obs.* Cum. A kind of pudding; see below. Cf. **haggis.**

Sometimes fruit, suet, and the minced entrails of a sheep, and sometimes only oatmeal, suet, and sugar boiled in the large gut of a sheep (J.L.) (1783).

HAGGAR, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wild, untamed. (Hall.)

HAGGARD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Cth. Pem. ?w.Cy. Also in forms **haggart** Sc. (Jam.) Wxf. I.Ma. Pem.; **hagyard** Sc. N.I.[1] [h)a·gəd, -ət.] A stack-yard.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 251, ed. 1876. **Kcb., Wgt.** (Jam.) **Ir.** The master wasn't in the haggard, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 78. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** An enclosed place near the farm-house (M.B.-S.). **Lns.** The corn [was] all safe in the haggard, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 242. **Wxf.** A haggart with hay-ricks and corn-stacks, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 62. **I.Ma.** Searched . . . every place on the farm, and the haggart and pokin every stack, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 70; They crossed the haggard, . . she scattering great handfuls of oats, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. viii. **Cth.** (W.W.S.), **Pem.** (E.D.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. ?**w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence **Haggard-mows,** *sb.* mows in the stack-yard, not in the field. Cth. (W.W.S.)

[ON. *hey-garðr,* a stack-yard (Vigfusson).]

HAGGART, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An old useless horse.

HAGGEL, HAGGEN-, see **Haggle,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[12], **Hoggan,** *sb.*[1]

HAGGER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. [ha·gər.] **1.** *v.* To cut roughly and unevenly, to hack, mangle. Bch., s.Sc. (Jam.) See **Hag,** *v.*[1]

Hence (1) **Haggeran,** *vbl. sb.* the act of cutting in a rough manner. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Hagger'd,** *ppl. adj.* unevenly cut, mangled, full of notches. Bch., s.Sc. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A large cut, esp. one with a ragged edge.

Bnff.[1] 'A've gien ma finger a great hagger wee a knife.' 'He took a bullax and ga' the tree a hagger half-through.'

Hence **Haggeral,** *sb.* a very large cut; an open, festering sore. *ib.*

HAGGER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **haggar** N.Cy.[1]; and in form **heggr** Nhb. [h)a·gə(r.]

1. *v.* To 'beggar'; in games of marbles, &c.: to win all an opponent's marbles, &c., to 'clear out.' *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Nhb. In Hexham when a boy has lost all his marbles or cherry-stones, he is said to be heggr'd, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 304; *ib.* 407; **Nhb.**[1] He wis fair hagger't.

2. *sb. pl.* A term in marbles; see below.

Nhb. The loser [in a game of marbles] usually asks the winner to give him one back for his heggrs, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 304.

3. *Comb.* **Hagger-maker's shop,** a public-house. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Yks. (Hall.)

HAGGER, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *v.* To rain gently. **2.** *sb.* A fine small rain.

HAGGER, *v.*[4] Wil.[1] [æ·gə(r).] Of the teeth: to chatter with cold. Cf. **hacker,** *v.* **4.**

HAGGERDASH, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in form **haggerdecash** Ags. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* Disorder; a broil. Lnk. (Jam.) **2.** *adv.* In confusion, in a disorderly state, topsy-turvy. Ags., Cld. (*ib.*)

HAGGERIN, *ppl. adj.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *haggerin and swaggerin,* in an indifferent state of health; *fig.* unprosperous in business.

HAGGERSNASH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* Offals. n.Sc. (Jam.)

2. *Fig.* A spiteful person. Ayr. (*ib.*)

3. *adj.* Spiteful, sharp.

Ayr. I maun lea' them to spaing athort their tapseltirie tauntrums an' haggersnash pilgatings upo' some hairum-skairum rattlescull, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (*ib.*).

HAGGERTY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **haggarty** Frf. [ha·gərti.] In *comb.* (1) **Haggerty-tag,** in an untidy, ragged manner; (2) **-tag-like,** (3) **-taggerty,** ragged, tattered, ragamuffin.

(1, 2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (3) *ib.* **Frf.** This haggarty-taggarty Egyptian, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xiv.

HAGGILS, *sb. pl.* Fif. (Jam.) In phr. *in the haggils,* in trammels.

HAGGIS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Shr. Glo. Also in forms **haggas** Nhb. n.Yks.; **haggass(e** Nhb.; **haggies** Sc. Lan.; **haggise** Sc.; **haggish** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.; **haggus** n.Cy. Lan.[1] Glo.[1]; **heygus** Lan.[1] [h)a·gis, æ·gis.] **1.** *sb.* A dish, *gen.* consisting of the lungs, heart, and liver of a sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c., and cooked in a sheep's maw.

Sc. It ill sets a haggis to be roasted, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); I hope he'll get a haggis to his dinner, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Bch.** Like an ill-scraped haggis, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 2. **Abd.** I left my mither To cook the haggies, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 120. **w.Sc.** Gif a' your hums and ha's were hams and haggises, the parish o' Kippen needna fear a dearth, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 172. **Dmb.** A table bent wi' cheer . . . Haggis aboon and mutton at the foot, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 108. **Rnf.** [I] set some haggis down afore, I trow the smell o't didna shore, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 62. **Ayr.** Not forgetting the savoury sonsy haggis, Galt *Entail* (1823) vii. **Lnk.** On the haggies Elspa spares nae cost, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 44, ed. 1783. **Lth.** A sonsey haggis, reeking, rose Fu' proudly in the centre, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 65. **Edb.** A haggis fat Weel tottled in a seything pat, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Mountalban for a haggis; Lamington for tea, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 23. **Slk.** If I would . . . take a share of a haggis wi' them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 151, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** A very singular superstition in regard to this favourite dish prevails in Rxb. and perhaps in other southern counties. As it is a nice piece of cookery to boil a haggis, without suffering it to burst in the pot and run out, the only effectual antidote known is nominally to commit it to the keeping of some male who is generally supposed to bear antlers on his brow. When the cook puts it into the pot, she says, 'I gie this to—such a one—to keep' (Jam.); A good fat haggies, if his purse can spare it, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 73. **Dmf.** Mony a haggis that reeked an' swat, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 39. **Wgt.** It was only a haggish, an A think ee needna mak' sae muckle din aboot it, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 363. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Grose (1790); Like the first puffe of a haggasse, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 309; **Nhb.**[1] Tripe minced small. **Cum.** Sometimes fruit, suet, and the minced entrails of a sheep, and sometimes only oatmeal, suet, and sugar, boiled in the large gut of a sheep. It was till lately the common custom to have this dish to breakfast every Christmas day, and some part of the family sat up all night to have it ready at an early hour. It is now used at dinner on the same day (J.L.) (1783); We'd stew'd geuse and haggish, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 173; **Cum.**[1] A pudding of mincemeat for eating with potatoes on Christmas day. **Lan.** Her food . . . was haggis, made of boil'd groats, mixed with thyme or parsley, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 207; **Lan.**[1] Pottage made of herbs **e.Lan.**[1] A pudding of herbs.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Haggis-bag,** the maw of a sheep in which the haggis is cooked; *fig.* a windbag, a contemptuous term for anything; (2) **-feast,** a feast or meal consisting of haggis; (3) **-fed,** fed upon haggis; (4) **-headed,** soft-headed, foolish, stupid; (5) **-heart,** a soft, cowardly heart; (6) **-kail,** the water in which a haggis is cooked; (7) **-meat,** minced and seasoned tripe; (8) **-supper,** a supper consisting of haggis; (9) **-wife,** a woman who sells minced and seasoned tripe.

(1) **Sc.** It is more like an empty haggis-bag than ony thing else, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1819) 677 (Jam.). **Dmb.** 'Principles! haggis bags!' exclaimed the lady, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. (2) **Nhb.** Aw'd suener hev a haggish feast, Or drink wi skipper Morgan, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 333. (3) **Ayr.** But mark the rustic, haggis-fed, Burns *To a Haggis* (1787) st. 7. (4) **Edb.** Bring haggis-headed William Younger, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 412, ed. 1815. (5) **Edb.** His haggis heart it fills Wi' grief, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 40. (6) **Bnff.** Wi' puddin broe or haggies kail, Or something maks a battin meal, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 52. (7) **Nhb.** Aw got tired o' sellin' haggish meet, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 26; Ov sheep's feet then we hev a feed, An' haggish meat an' aw, man, *ib.* 23; **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Sc.** A wis at a haggis supper that nicht, *Jokes,* 2nd S. (1889) 36. (9) **Nhb.** Whaiv haggish wives wi' tubs an' knives, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 343.

3. The paunch, belly. Cf. **hag,** *sb.*[4]

Lnk. John goes to the amry and lays to the haggies, till his ain haggies cou'd had nae mair, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 210. **Peb.** Ned wi' his haggise toom Sall's stringless coats, as fast 's he dow, Geed back, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lan.** *ib. MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**[1]

4. The smaller entrails or 'chitterlings' of a calf. War.[2], Shr.[1], Glo.[1]

5. Phr. *to cool one's haggas,* to beat one soundly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Ile coul thy haggas, bitch, if I begin, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 76; (K.)

6. *Fig.* A term of contempt applied to a lumpish, unwieldy person; a soft, 'pudding-headed' person; a 'baggage.'

Dmf. The lazy haggises! Carlyle *Lett.* (1886) II. 28. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

7. *v.* In boxing: to bruise, cut up, 'do for'; *fig.* to scatter, spread abroad.

Nhb. Come up to the Scratch! or, the Pitman haggish'd, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 281; So wishing trade may brisker be, An' fuels aw haggished owre the sea, *ib.* 295; By gox, 'fore aw's duen ye'll be haggished eneuf, *ib. Evangeline* (1870) 347; **Nhb.**[1]

[1. Haggas a podyng, *caliette de mouton,* Palsgr. (1530); Hagws of a schepe. Take the roppis with þe talowe & parboyle hem; þan hakke hem smal, *Cookery Bk.* (c. 1430), ed. Austin, 39.]

HAGGLE, *sb.*[1] Chs. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **hagal** I.W.; **haggel** Cor.; **haggil** Hmp.[1]; **hagl-** Cor.; and in forms **agald** Wil.[1]; **aggle** Dev. nw.Dev.[1]; **agle** Chs. Cor.[12]; **awgl-** Cor.[12]; **haigle** n.Dev.; **hail, hayel** Dor.; **orgl-** Cor.[1] [a·gl, æ·gl.] A haw, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; also in *comp.* **Haggle-berry.** See **Hag,** *sb.*[2] Cf. **eggle-berry.**

Chs. (B. & H.), **Hmp.**[1], **n.Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **I.W.**, **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. **Dev.** A farmer informs me that the saying: 'Many aggles, Many cradles,' is frequently added to the better-known sayings: 'Many nits, Many pits; Many slones, Many groans,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 198. **n.Dev.** Sloans, bullans, and haigles be about, Rock *Jim an' Nell*

(1867) st. 12. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Housen and shops so thick as haggel, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1867) 67; **Cor.**[123]

Hence (1) **Hagglan, Aglon, Awglon,** or **Orglon,** *sb.* a haw; (2) **-tree,** *sb.* a hawthorn tree.

(1) **Cor.** Her lips were red as hagglons, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 11; **Cor.**[12] (2) **Cor.** The lizamamoo and the keggas grew under the hagglan-tree, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 15.

HAGGLE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [ha·gl.] A subordinate division-mark between districts. S. & Ork.[1]

HAGGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **haggel** Cum.[3]; **hagil** Sc. (JAM.); **hagle** Lan. Glo.; and in forms **aggle** w.Yks.[5] Lan. Nhp.[1] Bdf. n.Bck. Wil.[1]; **haigel** Sc.; **haigle** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **heggle** Sus.[1] [h)a·gl, æ·gl.] **1.** *v.* To cut awkwardly or unevenly, to hack, mangle; to bungle. See **Hag,** *v.*[1]

Fif. (JAM.) **Ayr.** They may learn at the college to haggle aff a sair leg, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] An' he haggelt an' cot at his pultess-bleach't po', 162. **n.Yks.**[14] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[24]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Luke how thah's aggled that loaf!' Cloth is 'aggled' when the knives of the cutting-machine, or rather the roller on which the knives are fixed, pimp and cut the cloth at short distances till it is re-arranged. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Yi mùn)ŭ aag·l dhŭ cheyz; taak·it streyt ŭfoa·r yi [Ye munna haggle the cheise; tak it streight afore ye]. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Dunna yo' 'aggle the mate i' that way—I conna bar to see it; **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 198. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** To cut unevenly, as a joint of meat or a loaf of bread (J.W.B.). **Wil.** They took out their knives and haggled the skin off, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) vii; **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Haggled,** *ppl. adj.* hacked, mangled, mutilated; (2) **Hagglin,** *ppl. adj.* rash, incautious; (3) **Haggly,** *adj.* rough, unevenly cut.

(1) **Gall.** I see thee, little loch. Thou art clear this morning. Thou art red at even, and there is a pile of haggled heads by thee, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiv. (2) **Fif.** A hagglin' gomrel (JAM.). (3) **Cld.** (JAM.), **s.Chs.**[1]

2. To dispute, cavil, argue; esp. to dispute the terms of a bargain; to chatter; to quarrel, bicker.

Sc. To use a great deal of useless talk in making a bargain, SIBBALD *Gl.* (JAM.) **Abd.** Sandy Mutch would not 'haggle' over a few shillings, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 107. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** It wes for love's sake a' haggled an' schemed, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 157. **Slk.** I . . . baidna langer to haigel, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Thoo's allus haggling and scouding (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Their isn't a minute's peace i' t'house—they're always haggling and jaggling about something (H.L.); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He's always aggling about something not worth a farthing (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Them two'll haggle ovver nowt by the hour if nobody stops 'em (T.H.R.). **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[4] What a mon you be! you'll haggle for the last farding. **m.Wor.** Don't haggle any more about it (J.C.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Yo' wanten to 'aggle, dun'ee—yo' bin al'ays ready for cross-plădin'; **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** Wall, we bided thur and haggled a smart while, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 140; BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**[1] Sometimes also it is used in the sense of 'to hesitate in reply.' 'A haggled a good bit avoor a'd tell I wher a'd a-bin.' **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **e.An.**[2], **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 198. **Cor.** Mrs. Tucker used to haggle with everybody, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 235.

Hence (1) **Haggling,** (*a*) *sb.* a dispute, argument; a prolonged bargaining; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* vexatious, trying, wearisome; (2) **Hagil-bargain,** *sb.* one who is difficult to come to terms with in making a bargain, a 'stickler.'

(1, *a*) **Frf.** 'The chairge is saxpence, Davit,' he shouted. Then a haggling ensued, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **n.Yks.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] A term applied by fishermen and sailors to weather, in which the wind dies away during daytime, and springs up towards evening. **Sus.**[1] (2) **Rxb.** SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.).

3. To tease, worry, harass; to over-work, fatigue, tire out.

Cum.[1], **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Lan.**[1] **War.**[4] What are you haggling our Bess for? **Oxf.** I get quite haggled, Sir, by the close of the day (W.F.R.); **Oxf.**[1] Often applied to energetic preachers. ''Ow 'a did 'aggle 'isself.'

Hence **Haggled,** *ppl. adj.* wearied, harassed, worn out.

sw.Lin.[1] Poor things, how haggled they look!

4. To advance with difficulty; to do anything with much obstruction, to struggle.

Bwk., Rxb. To carry with difficulty anything that is heavy, cumbersome, or entangling (JAM.). **Rxb.** I hae mair than I can haigle wi'. My lade is sae sad I can scarcely haigle (*ib.*). **Nhb.** Aa could hardly get haigl't through (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Here she comes haiglin wi a greet bunch o' sticks. **Lan.** Hagglin at th' seck to get hissel out, WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) iv.

5. *sb.* A mild dispute; the process of bargaining. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.)

[1. Suffolk first died: and York, all haggled over, Comes to him, SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. vi. 11. **2.** *Harceler,* to haggle, huck, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commodity, COTGR. **3.** We are so harassed and haggled out in this business, CROMWELL *Lett.* (Aug. 20, 1648).]

HAGGLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] n.Cy. Yks. Pem. Also written **hagel** s.Pem.; **haggel** e.Yks.; **hagle** s.Pem.; and in forms **aggle** e.Yks.; **hag-** m.Yks.[1] [h)a·gl.] **1.** *v.* To hail.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It beeath haggl'd and snaw'd. **ne.Yks.**[1] It haggled heavy t'last neet. **e.Yks.** It haggled 't morn, COLES *Place Names* (1879) 30; (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] We moont gan oot just yit, it's beginnin te haggle. **m.Yks.**[1] [RAY (1691).]

2. *sb.* Hail, a hailstone; also in *comp.* **Haggle-stone, Hag-stone.**

e.Yks. (R.M.); Haggles doon wide chimla clatthered, *Yks. Dial.* (1887) 35; MORRIS *Flk-Talk* (1892). **m.Yks.**[1] **s.Pem.** There is a shower of hagles a comin' (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

HAGGLE-CART, *sb.* Oxf. [æ·gl·kāt.] A horse and cart let out on hire to do rough work or odd jobs; also used *attrib.* and *vb.*

'Haggle-cart man,' a person whose services may be hired for any kind of carting work required of him. 'Haggle-cart men' and 'haggle-cart work' are common terms in Oxford (G.O.): We are to distribute the work equally amongst the haggle-cart men in Oxford, *Oxf. Times* (Jan. 7, 1899) 3; **Oxf.**[1] Ea goes [guez] to haggle-cart, *MS. add.*

HAGGLER, *sb.* Lon. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also written **hagler** Hmp.[1] Dor. [æ·glə(r).] **1.** A pedlar, huckster; a 'middle-man.' Cf. **higgler.**

Lon. In Billingsgate the 'forestallers' or middlemen,..as regards means, are a far superior class to the 'hagglers' (the forestallers of the green markets), MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 67. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** I be plain Jack Durbeyfield the haggler, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 4; An you do know young Jimmey Brown the hagler, *Eclogue* (1862) 26; **Dor.**[1] One who buys up poultry to sell again.

2. The upper servant of a farm. Hmp.[1], I.W.[12]

HAGGLE-TOOTH, *sb.* Som. Dev. A tooth belonging to the second set which appears prematurely through the gum and projects. Dev.[1] Cf. **aigle, 4.**

Hence **Haggle-toothed,** *adj.* having prominent or projecting teeth.

w.Som.[1] Ag·l-tèo·dhud. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 198. **n.Dev.** Wey zich a whatnozed haggle-tooth'd . . . theng as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 58.

HAGGOKNOW, see **Hag-a-knowe.**

HAGGRIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ha·gri.] An unseemly mass.

It is very often spoken of food badly cooked and served up in an untidy way.

HAGHOG, *sb.* *Obs.* Rut.[1] A hedgehog.

Paid for a haghog, *ad., Chwarden's Accts.* (1720).

HAGHT, *sb.* Ant. A voluntary cough to remove mucus from the throat. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

HAGH YE, *phr.* *Obsol.* Cum.[1] Listen, hark ye.

HAGIL, HAGLE, see **Haggle,** *v.*[12], **Hauchle.**

HAGISTER, *sb.* Lin. Ken. Also written **hagester, haggister** Ken.; and in form **eggiste** Lin. Dor. The magpie, *Pica rustica.*

Lin. A gamekeeper's word, *N. & Q.* (1899) 9th S. iv. 357; (T.H.) **Ken.** RAY (1691); (K.); I took up a libbet to holl at a hagester that sat in the pea gratten, GROSE (1790); I hove a libbit at the hagister, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) (s.v. Libbit); **Ken.**[12]

[E.Fris. *âksler, ekster, häkster, heister,* 'pica' (KOOLMAN); Du. *aakster* (more commonly *ekster*), the magpie (DE VRIES).]

HAGLY-CRAB, *sb.* Hrf. A variety of apple.

Nature has endued some apple trees, such as the redstreak, . . with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than others, such as the hagly crab, golden pippin, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 289.

HAGMAHUSH, *sb.* Sc. An awkward sloven; also used *attrib.*

Abd. O laddy! ye're a hagmahush; yer face is barkid o'er wi' smush, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873; Most commonly applied to a female (JAM.).

HAG-MAL(L, *sb.* Som. 1. The titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A sloven, slattern.

W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Her's a purty old beauty, her is —a rigler old hag-mall [hag-maa·l].

HAGMAN-HEIGH, see **Hogmany**.

HAG-MARK, *sb.* Sh.I. A boundary stone, a stone set up to indicate the line of division between separate districts; also called **Hag-stane**.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 117; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

HAGMENA, see **Hogmany**.

HAG-NAIL, *sb.* Suf. Same as **Agnail** (q.v.).

HAGODAY, see **Haggaday**.

HAGRI, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *to ride the hagri*, see below.

There is an old Shetland expression: 'to ride de hagri'—'hagri' being an O.N. hag(a)reið: skattald-ride. In former times neighbouring proprietors used to ride in company around their skattald-boundaries in order to inspect the marches, or put up new march-stones, and thus prevent future disputes. Every year, when this was done, they took with them a boy, the son of some crofter, residing on one or other of the properties. At every march-stone they came to, the boy got a flogging: this, it was thought, made him remember the place ever after. For every year this 'hagri' or skattald-riding was done, a different boy was selected to accompany the proprietors and receive the floggings, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 109.

HAG-STONE, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[4] 2.

HAGUE, *sb.* and *v.* N.Cy.[1] [hēg.] 1. *sb.* The inclination of a dike with the seam in a coal-pit. Cf. **hade**, *sb.*[2]

2. *v.* To incline, slope. 'She hagues sare to the south.'

HAGUE, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

HAGWESH, *sb.* Cum.[1] Ruin, bankruptcy. Cf. **bagwesh**.

HAGWIFE, *sb.* Sc. A midwife.

Lnk. I maun hae a hagwife or my mither dee, for truly she's very frail, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 208.

HAG-WORM, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **hag-wurm** Cum.[3]; and in forms **ag-worm** w.Yks.; **-worrum** e.Yks.[1]; **haggom** n.Yks.[2]; **hag-worrum** e.Yks.[1] [h)a·g-wərm, -wəm.] 1. The adder or viper, *Pelias berus*.

n.Cy. Ah's as crazy as a hag-worm ower yon nag o' oors (B.K.). Nhb. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 15; (R.O.H.) Lakel.[1] Cum. 'What thinks teh they fand iv his stomach?' 'Mebby a hag-worm,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 99; Cum.[3] An t'fat rwoastit oot o beath hagwurms an eels, 161; Cum.[4] Wm. A hagworm will bite fra the clint, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 407. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) Yks. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 334; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.*

2. The common snake, *Coluber natrix*; also used generically for snakes of any kind.

N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; n.Yks.[2] Often, though wrongly, applied to the common harmless snake; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Used generically rather than specifically. m.Yks.[1] Applied to all kinds of snakes, which are rarely found out of woods. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

3. The blind-worm, *Anguis fragilis*.

Nhb. It is affirmed that the bite of the hag-worm . . . is much more deadly, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 15; Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] A worm of a brown mottled colour, the belly being lighter. It is about a foot in length, and an inch in diameter. Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 54; Cum.[4] w.Yks. Yan 'ud awmost think ye'd swallowed a hagworm, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v; w.Yks.[1]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Hagworm-flower**, the star-wort, *Stellaria holostea*; (2) **-stones**, perforated fragments of the grey alum shale found on Whitby beach.

(1) Yks. (B. & H.) (2) n.Yks.[2] The round holes were traditionally supposed to be due to the sting of the adder.

[1. ON. *högg-ormr*, a viper (VIGFUSSON).]

HAG-YARD, see **Haggard**.

HAH, HAHL, HAHM, HAHNSER, see **I, Hale**, *v.*[1], **Haulm, Heronsew**.

HA-HO, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **hi-how** N.I.[1] The hedge-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

N.I.[1] Of the parts of the stem between the joints children make 'pluffers' to 'pluff' hawstones through. Children also make 'scouts,' i. e. squirts, of the stem of this plant. An instrument for producing a noise is also made. 'When we were wee fellows we used to make horns of the hi-how.' Ldd. (B. & H.)

HAHO, see **Haihow**.

HAICHES, *sb.* Sc. Also written **haichess** Abd. (JAM.); **haichus** Rxb. (JAM.) Force, impetus; a heavy fall, the noise made by the falling of a heavy body.

n.Sc. (JAM.), Abd. (*ib.*) Frf. [She] Mistook a fit for a' her care, An' wi' a haiches fell, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 25. Rxb. (JAM.)

HAID, see **Hade**, *sb.*[1 2], **Hide**, *v.*[2]

HAID-CORN, *sb.* Nhb. The plants of wheat in winter. (HALL.), Nhb.[1] Cf. **hard-corn**.

HAIFER, *v.* ? *Obs.* e.An. To toil, labour. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

HAIFTY-KAIFTY, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **hefty-kefty**. Wavering, undecided. Cf. **havey-cavey**.

HAIG, HAIGEL, see **Hag**, *sb.*[1 2], **Hagg**, *v.*, **Haggle**, *v.*[1]

HAIGH, *sb.* Sc. Wm. A precipice; a hillside.

Per. Syne a great haigh they row'd him down, DUFF *Poems*, 87 (JAM.). Wm. GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 93.

HAIGH, *v.* Lan. Chs. Also written **hay**. To raise, lift up, heave; to take the top earth off gravel.

Lan.[1] A farmer at Flixton had fetched some gravel and complained of his pay, saying, 'I had to hay it as well.' Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Hay it up.

[Nu sket shall ille an dale beon All he3hedd upp and filledd, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 9204.]

HAIGH, HAIGLE, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2], **Haggle**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

HAIG-RAIG, *adj.* Wil. [ē·g-rēg.] Bewildered.

SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] (s.v. Hag-rod).

HAIGRIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **haegrie**; **hegrie** S. & Ork.[1] (JAM.) [hē·gri.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea*.

The . . . heron (haigrie) . . . might surely have been scheduled . . . [for] protection, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899); Gazin' aboot him laek a howlin' haegrie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 256; (W.A.G.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 144; EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) II. 266 (JAM.).

[Norw. dial. *hegre*, a heron (AASEN); ON. *hegri*.]

HAIHOW, *sb.* n.Cy. Shr. Also in forms **haho** n.Cy.; **high hoe** Shr. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

n.Cy. *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 35. Shr. Its loud, laughing note has caused it to be called High hoe or Hai how, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 100; Shr.[1] [*Pimard*, Heighaw or Woodpecker, COTGR.]

HAIK(E, HAIKED, see **Hack**, *sb.*[1 2], **Hake**, *sb.*[3], *v.*, **Hawkit**.

HAIL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. [hēl.] Small shot, pellets.

Edb. They canna eithly miss their aim, The wail o' hail they use for game, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 69. N.I.[1] Sparrow hail. 'The whole charge of hail went into his back.'

[*Postes*, big hail-shot for herons, geese, and other such great fowl, COTGR.]

HAIL, *v.*[1] Sc. Som. Cor. [h)ēl.] To shout; to roar, cry.

Frf. They hailed doon to see if ony o' the inmates were alive, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 72, ed. 1889. Som. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 159; (HALL.) Cor. The souls of the drowned sailors . . . haunt these spots, and the 'calling of the dead' has frequently been heard. . . Many a fisherman has declared he has heard the voices of dead sailors 'hailing their own names,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 366, ed. 1896.

HAIL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **hale** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] [hēl.] 1. *v.* To drive the ball to the goal; to win the goal. Cf. **dool**, *sb.*[2] 3.

Edb. When the ball is driven to the enemy's boundary it is 'hailed' (D.M.R.). Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] The ball went 'down' very soon and did not stop until hailed in the harbour.

Hence **Haler**, *sb.* a 'goal' or 'win' in the game of 'shinny' or 'shinty.' Cum.[4]

2. Phr. (1) *hail the ball*, (2) — *the dool* or *dools*, a term used in football or other similar games, meaning to win a goal, drive the ball through the goal; to win the mark, be victorious.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The ba' spel's won And we the ba' ha'e hail'd, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 51. **Nhb.** The dawn will be cheery, When death 'hails' the ba! Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 248; We haled the baa safe i' the chorch porch [the goal], Dixon *Shrove-tide Customs*, 6; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Others start to hale the ball (E.W.P.). (2) See Dool, *sb.*[2] 3.

3. *sb.* The call announcing the winning stroke at shinty and some other ball games; the act of driving the ball to the boundary.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** The cry of 'hail' is raised at the game of shinty when the ball is driven through the enemy's goal (D.M.R.).

4. The goal at shinty, football, &c.; the 'goal' scored.

Sc. The struggle is, which party will drive the ball to their 'hail,' *Chambers' Information* (ed. 1842) s.v. Shinty; The hails is wun, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 66 (Jam.). **Abd.** The hail at 'shinty,' and the dell at 'hunty' and 'kee how,' Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 192. **Edb.** The goal at shinty is known as 'the hails,' and a goal won is a 'hail' (D.M.R.). **Dmf.** (Jam., s.v. Han'-an-hail). **Nhb.**[1] 'To kick hale' is to win the game. **Cum.** A hail at feut-bo between t'scheulhoose an' t'low stump, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2; **Cum.**[4]

5. *pl.* A game of ball somewhat resembling 'shinty' or hockey; see below.

Lth. Great was the variety of games played with the ball, both by boys and girls, from 'shintie' and 'hails' to 'stot-ba' and 'bannets,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 32. **Edb.** At the Edb. Academy there is a game called 'hails,' which is akin to hockey, only it is played with the flat wooden rackets called 'clackens,' and the manner of playing is different (D.M.R.).

6. The place for playing off the ball at hockey and similar games. **Sc.** Also used in *pl.* (Jam.)

7. *Comp.* (1) **Hail-ball**, a boys' game; see below; also called **Han-an'-hail** (q.v.); (2) **-lick**, the last blow or kick of the ball, which wins the game at football, &c.

(1) **Dmf.** Two goals called 'hails' or 'dules' are fixed on. . . The two parties then place themselves in the middle between the goals or 'dules,' and one of the persons, taking a soft elastic ball about the size of a man's fist, tosses it into the air, and as it falls strikes it with his palm towards his antagonists. The object of the game is for either party to drive the ball beyond the goal which lies before them, while their opponents do all in their power to prevent this (Jam., s.v. Han'-an-hail). (2) **Knr.** (Jam.)

HAIL, *int.* Yks. Also written **hale.** [ēl.] A cry used to drive away geese.

n.Yks. 'Hale,' be off wi' ye, opposed to 'Abbey, abbey, abbey,' a summons to come (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** (Miss A.)

HAIL, HAILL, see **Ail**, *sb.*[2], **Hale**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*, *v.*[12], **Heal**, *v.*[2]

HAILY, *sb.* Brks. Also written **haighly.** [Not known to our other correspondents.] [ē·li.] An onset, onrush. (J.C.K.)

HAIM, HAIMALD, see **Hame**, *sb.*[12], **Hain**, *v.*[1], **Hamald.**

HAIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. [hēn.] A haven, place of refuge.

Ags. The East Hain (Jam.). **Frf.** The hind comes in, if hain he win, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 242.

HAIN, *sb.*[2] Chs. [ēn.] Hatred, malice. (Hall.), Chs.[13] [Fr. *haine*, hatred.]

HAIN, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **haain** Brks.[1] I.W.[12]; **haen** Abd. Ant.; **hane** Sc. (Jam.); **hayn** s.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] Hmp.[1]; **hayne** Glo.[1] Som. Cor.[12]; and in forms **haim** Glo.[12]; **hein** Frf.; **hen-** Nhb.[1] [h]ēn.] 1. *v.* To enclose, surround by a hedge; to shut up or preserve grass land from cattle, &c., with a view to a crop of hay. Also with *up.*

Gall. (Jam.) **Nhb.** (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] A grass field kept back from pasture till late in summer is said to be hained. **Nhp.**[1] 'Have you hained your land?' i.e. have you excluded cattle from the field, in order that the grass may grow? **Nhp.**[2], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** Old turf keeping for sale. This keeping is very fresh, having been winter hained, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 14, 1898). **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** When the cattle are taken off, and the fences made up, the meadows are hayned (K.); *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 390; **Oxf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Don't thee dreyve the cattle into that meead, caas 'tes haain'd up; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** They make a practice of haining up their meadows as early as possible, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 489; Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] The mēad wer winter-hâined. **Som.** His plan is to winter hayne fifteen acres, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 114; (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Hained**, *ppl. adj.* (1) of grass: preserved for hay, not used as pasture; (2) of ground: enclosed, preserved from pasturage for a season. Also used *fig.*

(1) **Sc.** That the bees may feed on the flowers of the heath and late meadows or hain'd, that is kept grass, Maxwell *Bee-Master* (1747) 55 (Jam.); We'll thrive like hainet girss in May, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 517. **w.Eng.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Hawkies twa, Whilk o'er the craft to some hained rig she leads, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 18. **Fif.** Transferred to a man who is plump and well grown. 'Ye've been on the hain'd rig' (Jam.). **s.Sc.** In sheep-farms, hained ground means, that which is reserved for a particular purpose, such as to pasture the lambs after they are weaned, or for the purpose of making hay from, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 157. **Ayr.** Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether To some hain'd rig, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 18. **Slk.** That's the hained grund like, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** Now weir an' fence o' wattl'd rice The hained fields inclose, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 51. **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 157.

2. To protect or preserve from harm; to shield, exculpate.

Frf. Hain them weel, and deil the fear But on ye'll get, Sands *Poems* (1833) 24. **Rnf.** Wha wadna up an' rin To hain a weel pay'd skin? Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 57. **Ayr.** Be hain'd wha like, there was no excuse for him, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 26. **Lnk.** The guidwife, to hain her table, Spread a coverin' white as snaw, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 52. **Edb.** Hain the life o' mony a brave ane, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 91. **e.Dur.**[1]

3. To husband, economize, use sparingly; to save up, hoard, lay by.

Sc. It is well hain'd, that is hain'd off the belly, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 182; Kail hains bread, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); We hain our little hates, and are niggards of the love that would begin Heaven for us even here, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 73. **Sh.I.** Dey [bones] wir weel hained, for we haed naethin' troo da voar, I may say, bit just mael an' watter, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 249. **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** Bere an' aits in sheaves or taits, Weel haint the simmer through, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Abd.** I wyte her squeelin's nae been hain't, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 13. **Frf.** Come, hain your siller, pick an' eat, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 16, ed. 1882. **Per.** I cut the bread thick to hain the butter, Fergusson *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 121. **s.Sc.** A man among men he For catching the soveran and haining the penny! Allan *Poems* (1887) 65. **Rnf.** Some hae routh to spen' an' hain, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 27. **Ayr.** Ye're no to hain your ability in the business, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii; (J.M.) **Lnk.** The thrifty mither did her best their scanty means to hain, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 129. **Edb.** He wastes a poun, an' hains a penny, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 65. **Slk.** You needna hain the jeel [jelly] for there's twa dizzen pats, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 98. **Rxb.** The French Their lead an' powther hae nae hain'd, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 142. **Gall.** What Highlan' han' its blade would hain? Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 178, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** A thrifty bit wife wha his weekly wage hains, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 177. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** 'Haen your kitchen,' that is save your soup, beef, or whatever else you have got to eat with your potatoes, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] Haining a new suit of clothes. **Nhb.** The gear I hain, he just destroys, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 339; **Nhb.**[1] A man hains his food or drink to make it go as far as possible. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** We'll not give yae pleace a' our gift An' hain nought for anither, *Sngs.* (1866) 239; **Cum.**[4], **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

Hence (1) **Hained**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) saved up, hoarded, preserved from use; freq. in *comb.* **Weel-hained**; (*b*) *fig.* preserved, kept in store; (2) **Hained-up**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *a*); (3) **Hainer**, *sb.* one who saves anything from being worn or expended; (4) **Haining**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* thrifty, saving, frugal, penurious; (*b*) *sb.* economy, frugality, saving; parsimony; (5) **Hainings**, *sb. pl.* earnings, savings.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The long-hained silver is paid over the counter, Keith *Prue* (1895) 159. **Abd.** I maun yield my weel-hained gear to deck yon modern wa's, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 187. **Per.** She puts on her weel-hain'd tartan plaid, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 94. **Dmb.** It's no my weel-hained pickle siller that's to keep him up ony langer to play the fule, Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. **Ayr.** Wha waste your weel-hain'd gear on damn'd new Brigs and Harbours! Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 173. **Edb.** Hain'd multer hads the mill at ease, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 150, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Our guidwife coft a snip white coat, Wi' monie a weel hained buttergroat, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 90. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Auld Bella's well hain'd china ware, Proudlock *Borderland*

Muse (1896) 338. (*b*) **Sc.** Hain'd men! will ye not heark? AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 91. (2) **Sc.** It's fair pizen, It's naething but the hained-up syndings o' the glesses, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 29. (3) **Cld.** He's a gude hainer o' his claise. He's an ill hainer o' his siller (JAM.). (4, *a*) **Sh.I.** Der ower hainin ta spend mair is dey can help, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899). **Bnff.**[1] **Elg.** Jeems, though he's hainin', keeps a gey decent dram, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. **Ayr.** Being of a haining disposition, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 9. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Lang want, dey say, is nae bread hainin, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). **Abd.** That's an unco haenin o' the strae, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **Ayr.** A spirit of scarting and haining that I never could abide, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 25. **Lnk.** Our John was aye a great man for hainin', ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 2. (5) **Ayr.** My lawful jointure and honest hainings, GALT *Entail* (1823) lii.

4. Phr. (1) *hain the charge*, to save expense; to grudge, be penurious; (2) — *the road*, to save a journey.

(1) **Sc.** If my dear wife should hain the charge As I expect she will, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 487. (2) **Edb.** If ye'd stay'd at hame, and cooked, And hain'd the road, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 27.

5. To save or spare exertion, trouble, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** I could a haind my trouble, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **Inv.** To hain one's self in a race, not to force one's self at first (H.E.F.). **Bch.** They are so hain'd, they grow so daft, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 42. **Abd.** Swankies they link aff the pot To hain their joes, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 60. **Slg.** Flit in tethers needless nags That us'd to hain us, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 13. **Ayr.** Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faikit, Be hain't wha like, BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie*. **e.Lth.** I'm suir ye dinna hain yoursel, sir, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 134. **Dmf.** Wha toiled sae sair tae hain me, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 245. **Gall.** You know I havena sought to hain you in the hottest of the harvest; neither have I urged you on, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 324. **N.I.**[1] Ye hained yersel' the day. **Nhb.**[1] A man takes work easily and hains himself in order that his strength may endure to the end of the day.

Hence **Hained**, *ppl. adj.* (1) well-preserved, not wasted by bodily fatigue or exertion; (2) *fig.* chaste.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] A man who has gone through a long life and presents a fresh appearance is said to be 'weel hained.' (2) **Sc.** 'Well-hained,' not wasted by venery (JAM.).

6. With *on*: to grudge the expense of a bargain; to grudge one's pains or trouble.

Efter aa've myed the bargain aa hen'd on't (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] 'He seun henned on't,' he soon gave it up or tired of doing it.

7. With *from* or *off*: to abstain or hold aloof from.

Slg. I am sorry he has been so long hained from Court, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 20, ed. 1843. **Brks.**[1] Us 'ool haain aff vrom taaykin' any notice on't vor a daay or two, praps a wunt do't no moor.

8. To cease raining.

Sh.I. Da rain hained an' da wind banged ta wast wi' a perfect gyndagooster, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 250; *ib.* 119.

9. *sb.* A field shut up for hay; an enclosure.

Hrf. (W.W.S.), **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Mr. H., speaking of an egg he had found on another person's land, said, 'I had no right to it; it wasn't my hain' (W.F.R.).

[1. Norw. dial. *hegna*, to fence in, enclose (AASEN); so ON. *hegna* (VIGFUSSON). 3. In Seytoun he remaned, Whair wyne and aill was nothing hayned, *Sat. Poems* (1583), ed. Cranstoun, I. 372.]

HAIN, *v.*[2] Lin. To possess.

(HALL.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 159.

HAIN, *v.*[3] e.An. Also in forms **heigh'n** e.An.[12]; **heign, heig'n** Nrf.; **heyne** Suf.; **highen** Nrf. [ēn.] To raise, heighten, esp. to raise in price.

e.An.[1] Invariably applied to the increase of prices, wages, &c.; **e.An.**[2] Flour is hain to-day a penny a stun. **Nrf.** Yow would a larfed . . . tu see that old hussy [a cow] hain up her tail, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 66; Master said . . . he should heig'n the whole of his men on Saturday night, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 8; I'm afeard that flour will be hained again next week (W.R.E.); A bricklayer speaks of heigning a wall, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 15; (W.H.Y.); GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** To hain the rent, the rick, the ditch, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **w.Nrf.** Everythin' is heighen'd 'cept wages t'yaar, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 7. **Suf.** RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 262.

[I have spoke with Borges that he shuld heyne the price of the mershe, *Paston Let.* (1465) II. 176; Heynyn, *exalto, elevo, Prompt.*]

HAIN, *v.*[4] Ess. [ēn.] To drive away.

Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II. 185; (W.W.S.)

HAIN, *v.*[5] Som. Dev. Also written **hayne** Dev.; and in forms **ain** w.Som.[1]; **aine** Som.; **hend, hen(n** Som. Dev.; **yean** Dev.[1]; **yen** Dev.[12] n.Dev. nw.Dev.[1] [ēn, en, jen.] To throw, fling, esp. to throw stones, &c.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **w.Som.**[1] Dhu bwuuyz bee ai·neen stoa·unz tu dhu duuks [The boys are throwing stones at the ducks]. **Dev.** Ef zo be thee dissent be quiet, I'll henn thease gert cob tü thy heyde! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Don't you hayne stwones, there! PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 103, ed. 1871; MOORE *Hist.* (1829) I. 354; Still most commonly applied to throwing stones, though not always, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[1] Whan a had greep'd down a wallige of muss, a . . . yean'd et away, 2; Witherly up with his voot and yand over the tea-kittle, *ib.* 4; **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** Yen ma thick Cris'mus brawn, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1; Tha henst along thy Torn, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 255. **nw.Dev.**[1] Yen 'n away.

[Our giwes him ladde wiþþoute þe toun and henede him wiþ stones, *þe Holy Rode* (c. 1300) 263. OE. *hēnan*, to stone (*John* x. 32).]

HAIN, see **Hine.**

HAINBERRIES, *sb.* Sc. Raspberries, the fruit of *Rubus Idaeus*. Cf. **hindberry.**

Sc. Haw-burs an hainberries grow bonnilie, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 3rd S. 396. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

HAINCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Written **hainsh** Rnf.; also in forms **hench** Sc. Ant. Cum.[4]; **henge** Nhb.[1]; **hinch** Sc. Inv. Bnff.[1] Per. N.I.[1] s.Don.

1. *sb.* The haunch.

Sc. (JAM.) **Gall.** The upper han' at last he has gat, And reel'd thee on thy hench fu' flat, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 501, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] The corn was that short a Jinny Wran might ha' sat on her hinches an' picked the top pickle off. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** In constant *gen.* use (R.O.H.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hench-bane**, the haunch-bone; (2) **-deep**, up to the haunches; (3) **-hoops**, *obs.*, hoops over which skirts were draped; (4) **-knots**, bunches of ribbons worn on the hips; (5) **-vent**, a triangular bit of linen, a gore.

(1) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Gall.** A cleg that nips him on the hench bane, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. (2) **Sh.I.** Da fans o' snaw wis lyin' hench deep, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). **Per.** In scutter holes hinch-deep I've been Wi' dirt a' mestered to the e'en, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 165. (3) **Ayr.** Her twa sisters, in their hench-hoops with their fans in their hands, GALT *Entail* (1823) i. (4) **Edb.** CHAMBERS *Trad. Edb.* II. 59. (5) **Gall.** (JAM.)

3. A term in wrestling; see below.

Cum.[4] Fallen into disuse among modern wrestlers; it is the equivalent of the 'half-buttock.' The wrestler turns in as for a 'buttock' and pulls his opponent across his haunch instead of over his back as in the 'buttock.' 'He was an excellent striker with the right leg, effective with the hench, and clever also at hyping,' *Wrestling*, 142.

4. *v.* To throw by resting the arm on the thigh, to throw under the leg or haunch; to jerk, fling. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.[1] **Rnf.** Natural Fools to rank an' power She hainshes undeservin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 147. **Ayr.** He was the best at hainching a stane, young or auld, that I ever saw, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 42. **Gall.** There were few places . . . from which I could not reach an erring youth with pebble cunningly 'henched,' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xii. **N.I.**[1] To throw stones by bringing the hand across the thigh. **Ant.** Hoo far can you throw a stane by henchin' it? A henched it to him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] To throw a stone by striking the hand against the haunch bone and throwing it with high trajectory. **Cum.**[4]

[1. King James . . . strukne in the hench or he was war . . . dies, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 81.]

HAINE, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] The same as **Ain** (q.v.).

HAINER, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The master who holds or sustains the expenses of the feast.

HAINGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [hē·ŋgl.] 1. *v.* To go about in a feeble, languid way; to hang about, loiter, wander about aimlessly.

Sc. They haingled frae folk to folk, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) cv. 13;

(Jam.) **e.Fif.** To haingle aboot through the streets o' a big city, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii.

2. *sb.* A lout, booby, an awkward fellow.

Sc. I'll gar ye—ye wilycart haingle; an ye gie me sic a fright. *St. Patrick* (1819) (Jam.).

3. *pl.* The influenza.

Ags. From hanging so long about those who are afflicted with it, often without positively assuming the form of a disease (Jam.).

4. Phr. *to hae the haingles*, to be in a state of ennui. *ib.*

HAINING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Glo. Brks. Also in form **haning** Abd. [h]ē·nin.] The preserving of grass for cattle; protected grass; any fenced field or enclosure; a separate place for cattle. See **Hain,** *v.*[1]

Abd. As haining water'd with the morning dew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 140, ed. Nimmo; Any field where the grass or crop is protected from being eaten up, cut, or destroyed, whether inclosed or not (Jam.). **Nhb.** A company of hay-makers, whose work in the adjacent haining had been interrupted, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 208; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 268. **Der.** The laying or shutting up meadows for hay is called hayning, Glover *Hist.* (1829) I. 203. **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** We present that no owner or occupier of land in Northcroft has a right to hitch, enclose, or feed any of the lands there from the usual time of hayning to the customary time of breaking, *Rec. Court Leet* (1830) in *Newbury Wkly. News* (Feb. 16, 1888); **Brks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Haining-ground,** *sb.* an outlet for cattle; (2) **-time,** *sb.* cropping-time, while the fields or crops are enclosed in order to keep out cattle.

(1) **Lan.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** Vnles the samyn guddis be sufficientlie tedderit in hanyng tyme, *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Oct. 2, 1605) (Jam. *Suppl.*).

HAINING, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Of the weather: cold, drizzly.

w.Yks. In 1871 I was just able to rescue the word from oblivion. . . . Since then I have not found anyone who knows it, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

HAINISH, *adj.*[1] Hrt. Ess. Also in form **ainish** Hrt. [ē·niʃ.] **1.** Unpleasant, used esp. of the weather, showery, rainy. Cf. **hayness.**

Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

2. Awkward, ill-tempered.

Hrt. He was such an ainish old man (G.H.).

[1. Prob. a form of lit. E. *heinous.*]

HAINISH, *adj.*[2] Pem. Also written **haynish.** [ē·niʃ.] Greedy, ravenous; craving for a thing.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; So, man, yea'l be very haynish, yea'l get the whole haws (W.M.M.).

HAINRIDGE, see **Henridge.**

HAIPS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **haip** Fif. A sloven.

Fif. She jaw'd them, misca'd them For clashin' claikin' haips, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 125. **w.Yks.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

HAIR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Haar,** (2) **Har,** (3) **Hear(r,** (4) **Heear,** (5) **Heer,** (6) **Heere,** (7) **Hewr,** (8) **Huer,** (9) **Hure,** (10) **Ure,** (11) **Yar,** (12) **Yare,** (13) **Year,** (14) **Yor,** (15) **Yur,** (16) **Yure.**

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] **w.Yks.** His haar he ne'er puts comb in, Twisleton *Poems* (c. 1867) I. 6. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 197. (2) **Oxf.**[1] (3) **Cum.** It wad ha keep't me a noor lang to swort up me heärr, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 7; **Cum.**[1] (4) **Wm.** T'heear a mi heead steead an end, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. (5) **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Long and black ma heer was then, *Monthly Pckt.* (Apr. 1862) 377. (6) **Ken.** (G.B.) (7) **Lan.** Meh hewr war clottert wi' gore, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. (8) **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lan.** Till it come to meh hure, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 17; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] (10) **Lan.** Noane hauve us mich ure oppo his faze us sum o yo chaps han, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii. (11) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] A scwore of as bonnie Galloway Scots as iver hed yär o' t'ootside on them, 32. **Wm.** T'red en yalla tale wi' o t'yar ont, Robison *Aald Tales* (1882) 9. **n.Lan.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The child mun'äve'er yar cut short, I doubt. **Hrf.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] (12) **Brks.** His yead did graw above his yare, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. (13) **n.Wil.** Yer yeär uz lik a vlock o' gwoäts, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 1. (14) **Wor.** Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 366, ed. 1852. (15) **Cum.**[1] **Glo.** Hev thi yur cut, *Roger Plowman,* 29. (16) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hair-beard,** the field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*; (2) **-bell,** the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (3) **-breed,** a hair-breadth, a very narrow margin; (4) **-breeds,** little by little, by slow degrees; (5) **-charm,** see below; (6) **-hung** or **-hanged,** hanging by the hair; (7) **-kaimer,** a hairdresser; (8) **-knife,** a knife used in freeing butter from hairs; (9) **-line,** (*a*) a fishing-line made of hair; (*b*) a kind of cloth with very fine stripes; (10) **-pitched,** (*a*) bald; (*b*) having rough, unbrushed hair or coat; (11) **-scaup,** the crown of the head; (12) **-shagh, -shard,** or **-shaw,** (13) **-shorn-lip,** a cleft lip; a hare-lip; (14) **-sit,** a scented mucilaginous preparation for keeping the hair in place; (15) **-sore,** (*a*) when the skin of the head is sore from any cause, as from a cold; (*b*) *fig.* touchy, ready to take offence; (16) **-teemsey,** a fine sieve, with a grating of hair-cloth, used for sifting fine flour, &c.; (17) **-tether,** a tether made of hair; (18) **-weed,** the greater dodder, *Cuscuta europaea,* or the lesser dodder, *C. Epithymum.*

(1) **Nhp.**[1] This plant, being one of the harbingers of spring, and *gen.* making its appearance in mild, genial weather, has originated the following prophetic adage: 'When the hair-beard appear The shepherd need not fear.' (2) **Ir.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 135. (3) **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] He 'scaped wiv his leyfe, bud it war nobbut byv a hair-breed. **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Wa're bodduming what tha did byv hair-breeds. Willie mends, bud it's nobbut byv hair-breeds. (5) **Sh.I.** Peggy still breathing threatenings and slaughter against Sarah o' Northouse for abstracting her butter profit, and against himself for not being more expert in obtaining the hair-charm from the said Sarah's cow; for in this important enterprise he had failed, owing to that wide-awake individual coming upon him just at the moment he was in the act of applying the shears to Crummie's side, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 54. (6) **Lnk.** Absalom's lyfe, hayre-hung, betwene two trees, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (ed. 1863) *Sc. Welcome*; Proud Absalom was hair-hangd on a tree, *ib. Gushing Teares.* (7) **Edb.** Hair-kaimers, crieshy gizy-makers, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) (9, *a*) **Sc.** Wi' hair-lines, and lang wands whuppin the burns, Leighton *Words* (1869) 17. **Lnk.** There's a haill saxpince worth o' hair-line and gut, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 116. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (10, *a*) **Cor.**[1] 'Hair-pitched ould hermit,' term of reproach; **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **Cor.** The cow would go round the fields bleating and crying as if she had lost her calf; she became hair-pitched, and pined away to skin and bone, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 109, ed. 1896; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; A person covered with loose hairs shed by a horse, &c. is said to be hair-pitched (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[3] It indicates the state of the hair when from the over-dryness of the skin it sticks up irregularly and cannot be smoothed. (11) **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **Sc.** A hair-shagh urisum and grim, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 7. **Abd.** He has a hairshard (G.W.). **Per.** He has a hairshaw (*ib.*). **Gall.** (A.W.) (13) **s.Chs.**[1] (14) **n.Yks.**[2] (15, *a*) **Chs.**[1] It may sometimes be naturally tender; at any rate yure-sore is looked upon as a real and almost incurable disease; **Chs.**[2] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (16) **Nhb.**[1] (17) **Sc.** Supposed to be employed in witch-craft (Jam.). (18) **Bdf.** Dodder, hell-weed, or devil's-guts (*Cuscuta Europea*) is called hale-weed, hair-weed, and beggar-weed in this neighbourhood, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 325. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. **Nrf.** We could never cut the hair-weed, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 103.

2. Phr. (1) *hair and head, an' that's all,* said of one without brains or sense; (2) *— and lime,* see below; (3) *— about,* an expression used to describe the hair when it is changing to grey; (4) *— of the head clock,* a clock hanging to the wall, with weights and pendulum exposed; (5) *in her hair,* in full dress; (6) *a dog of a different hair,* a person or thing of a different kind; (7) *to a hair,* exactly; (8) *to find* or *have a hair in the neck,* (*a*) to find fault with; (*b*) to experience a difficulty or annoyance; (9) *to have hair on one's head,* to be clever, cautious, or wise; (10) *to lug the hair,* to pull the hair; (11) *to miss every hair of his head,* to miss any one very much; (12) *to stand upon a hair,* to be within a very little, to be 'touch and go' with; (13) *to take one's hair off,* to surprise greatly; (14) *a hair needed to make a cable* or *a tether,* to exaggerate greatly, make much of a trifle; (15) *hilt or hair,* absolutely nothing; used with a *neg.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Heead). (2) **n.Yks.** At old farm houses, when

saltfish was eaten to dinner, they took what was spared, picked out the bones, and hashed it up for supper with potatoes, and pepper and salt. This was called hair and lime (I.W.). (3) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (4) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (5) **Wxf.** They speak of a lady going to an evening party 'in her hair,' meaning 'in full dress' (J.S.). (6) **Lan.** Nawe Bright's a dog of a different yure, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 11. (7) **s.Sc.** It's nowther birsslet by the sun owr sair, Nor starv't aneath a winter sky, But right t' a hair, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 349. **Dmb.** I've seen a place that'll fit us to a vera hair, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. **Edb.** Whate'er disease he didna care, J— could cure them to a hair, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 85. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Hoo [she] knows th' temper o' my inside to a yure, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, i; **Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] To suit you to a hair. (8, *a*) **Sc.** To hold another under restraint by having the power of saying or doing something that would give pain (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Your husband was a maist worthy man. Though a barber, nae man ever fand a hair i' his neck, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 67. (*b*) **Per.** 'That's a hair in yer neck.' Something to make you think about, a difficult point for you (G.W.). **Lnk.** It wad hae been a gey sair hair i' her neck for mony, mony a lang day, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 40. (9) **Fif.** (JAM.) (10) **Chs.**[1] Aw'll lug thy yure for thee. (11) **s.Wor.**[1] 35. (12) **Sh.I.** Hit juist stüde apon a hair 'at wir coortin' didna caese dair an' dan, *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898). (13) **e.Suf.** That takes my hair off (F.H.). (14) **Sc.** A' he wanted was a hair To mak' a tether, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 205. **Sh.I.** Der among wis 'at only need a hair ta mak' a tedder, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). **Abd.** Imagined by folk that ken't nae better, an' when they got a hair would mak' a tether o't, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 141. **Per.** Clear of all this clachan rabble Who with one hair can make a cable, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 168. **Dmb.** Rummaged through the hoose for a hair to mak' a tether o't, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Rnf.** Just gie him a hair to mak a tether, He needs nae mair, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 107. **Ayr.** When once she found a hair, She soon a tether made, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 178. **Edb.** You only wanted but a hair As a pretext to mak a tether, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 134. (15) **Dmb.** If never hilt or hair o't had been seen or heard tell o' wha wad ha'e been to blame but yoursel? CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii.

3. A filament of flax or hemp; a sixth of a hank of yarn.

S. & Ork.[1] **Ayr.** A hesp o' seven heere yarn, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxx.

4. A very small portion or quantity of anything; a trifle, the smallest possible amount.

Sc. A hair of meal, a few grains (JAM.); They seemed all a hair set back and gave various answers, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xvii. **Sh.I.** Some got a hair o 'oo', an' som' got what he ca'd sax-penny rivlins, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899). **Frf.** An elder o' the kirk, an' . . . fient a hair the waur o' that, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 25, ed. 1889. **Per.** There wasna the hair o' a stroke on it, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 65. **Rnf.** I proffer'd a hair o' my sneeshin, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 82. **Edb.** N' excrescence left t' improve 't a hair, Sae weel's ye've done it, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 136. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 251, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] 'No a hair feared,' not a bit afraid. **N.Cy.**[1] A hair of salt. A hair of meal. **Nhb.**[1] **Sur.**[1] I've never been a hair's malice with him.

5. The corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. Cum.[1]

6. A hair-cloth used in the cider-press. *Gen.* in *pl.* s.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.) **7.** The cloth on the oast above the fire, upon which the hops are dried. Ken.[1], Sur.[1]

8. *v.* Phr. *to hair butter*, to free butter of hairs, &c. by passing a knife through it in all directions.

Peb. A large knife . . . was repeatedly passed through it [butter] in all directions, that hairs and other impurities might be removed. . . . This practice, then universal, was called hairing the butter, *Agric. Surv.* 81 (JAM.).

HAIRED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Having a mixture of white and red or white and black hairs. Fif. (JAM.)

HAIREN, *adj.* Sc. Also e.An. w.Cy. Dev. Written **harren** e.An.[1] Made of hair.

S. & Ork.[1], **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** They took a hairen tether and hanged him, KEITH *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 77. **Abd.** (JAM.) **e.An.**[1] 'A harren brum,' is a hair broom. **w.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dev.** In explaining to me the harness of pack-saddles, T. C. said that 'a hairen gease' completely encircled the body of the animal. This peculiar form of gease [girth] was made partly of hair webbing and partly of rope, the two parts respectively passing under the belly and over the saddle on the back, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

HAIRIF, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **airess** w.Yks.; **aireve** Midl.; **airif** Lin.; **airup** Yks.; **aress** w.Yks.; **eerif** s.Chs.[1]; **eriff, erith** s.Not.[1]; **errif(f** Chs.[13] Stf.[2] Not.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1]; **haireve** Glo.[1]; **hairough** e.Yks.[1] Midl. Lei.[1]; **hairrough** n.Yks.[2]; **hairup** e.Yks.[1]; **harif(f** N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Not. sw.Lin.[1] Glo.[1]; **hariffe** Shr.[1]; **harrup** Yks.; **hayriff** sw.Lin.[1] War.[2] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Rdn. Dev.[4]; **heiriff(e** Nhp.[1]; **herif(f** Chs.[1] Midl. Stf.[2] War.[3] Hmp.[1]; **herrif** Not. [h)a'rif, ē'rif, e'rif.]

1. The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Yks.** (B. & H.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II; *Science Gossip* (1869) 26. **Stf.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 95; **Stf.**[2] **Not.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIII. 151; (W.H.S.); **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We call that hariff; when we were childer, we used to flog our tongues wi' it, to make them bleed. **Rut.**[1] The crop wur half erriff. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2][3], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.** (B. & H.), **Rdn.** (B. & H.) **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; *Science Gossip* (1876) 167; **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

2. The meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*. Dev.[4]

[**1.** *Rubea minor*, hayrive, *Sin. Barth.* (c. 1350) 37. OE. *hegerife* (*Leechdoms*).]

HAIRLY, HAIRM, see **Hardleys, Harm**, *v.*

HAIR-MOULD, *sb.* Sc. Mouldiness which appears on bread, &c., caused by dampness. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** On hair-mould bannocks fed, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 3. **Edb.** I vow my hair-mould milk would poison dogs, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785.

[*Mucor*, hery mowldnes: *vitium panis, acor potus, rancor carnis*, DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595).]

HAIRN, HAIROUGH, HAIRSE, HAIRSHIP, HAIRUP, see **Harden**, *v.*, **Hairif, Hearse, Hership.**

HAIRY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **harey** N.I.[1] **1.** *Comp.* (1) **Hairy-bind**, the greater dodder, *Cuscuta europaea*; (2) **-brotag**, any very large, hairy caterpillar; (3) **-bummler**, a name given to several kinds of crabs; (4) **-granfer**, (5) **-hoobit, -Hubert**, or **-oobit**, see (2); (6) **-hutcheon**, a sea-urchin; (7) **-man**, the larva of the tiger-moth; (8) **-milner**, see (2); (9) **-moggans**, hose without feet; (10) **-palmer**, (11) **-tailor**, see (2); (12) **-wig**, the earwig; (13) **-worm**, see (2).

(1) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **Cor.** (M.A.C.) (5) **Bnff.** He lifted up his hand to wipe something off his cheek. It was a hairy oobit, SMILES *Natur.* (ed. 1893) 191; The hairy-oubits hid frae view, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 56. **Nhb.** If you throw a hairy worm, in the North called Hairy-Hubert, over your head, and take care not to look to see where it alights, you are sure to get something new before long, BROCKIE *Leg.* 140; **Nhb.**[1] Sometimes applied to a showy, helpless character. (6) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (7) **e.Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 4. **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.) (8) **w.Wor.**[1] (9) **Fif.** (JAM.) (10) **w.Som.**[1] Ae'uree paar'mur. (11) **Shr.**[1] (12) **Ken.** (G.B.) (13) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. Clever, sharp, capable; cunning.

N.I.[1] **Wmh.** If it is proposed to send a boy on business to a fair, &c. it will be said, 'O, he is not hairy enough for that' (E.M.); You'd want to be very hairy to catch fish (M.S.M.).

3. Flighty, light-headed.

Nhb. In my recollection every one shaved some part of his face, except imbeciles or lunatics. Hence probably the term (M.H.D.).

HAISER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **haisre, haizre** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **haizer** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **hazerd** N.I.[1] [hē'zər.] To dry clothes in the open air. See **Haze**, *v.*[4], **Hazle**, *v.*

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Our clothes are out 'haiserin.' Fresh air and sunlight are required to haiser recently-washed clothes (G.W.).

Hence **Haizert** or **Hazerded**, *ppl. adj.* half-dried, surface-dried.

Ayr. (JAM.) **N.I.**[1] Them clothes are not dry at all; they're only hazerded.

HAISK, HAISLE, see **Hask**, *adj.*, **Hazle**, *v.*

HAISS, *adj.* Sc. Also written **hess** (JAM.). [hēs.] Hoarse. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Cf. **hose**, *adj.*

[OE. *hās*, hoarse; cp. OHG. *heis*, 'raucus' (GRAFF).]

HAIST, see **Harvest.**

HAISTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written **haster** Cum. Wm.; **hayster** Cum.[1] [hē'stər.] **1.** *v.* To

do anything hurriedly or in a slovenly manner; to act or speak without consideration.

Rxb. Applied to bread, when ill-toasted. Any work ill done, and in a hurried way, is also said to be haister'd (JAM.). **Cum.**[4] Food put into a quick oven may be overcooked and spoiled; it is then haister't.

Hence **Haistering**, *ppl. adj.* careless, slovenly.

Rxb. 'A haisterin' hallock,' a careless or slovenly gillflirt (JAM.).

2. To fatigue with hard work; to pull about roughly; to annoy.

Cum. Young Martha Todd was haister't sair By rammish Wully Barr'as, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 281; **Cum.**[24]

Hence **Haister'd**, *pp.* roughly treated, harassed by cold; of the skin: roughened, chapped.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] An animal severely pinched by hunger and cold is haister't. 'Yon nag's o' hastered.' **Wm.** Mi feeace is o' hēstər'd wi' t'helm wind (B.K.).

3. *sb.* One who speaks or acts confusedly. In *pl.* form. Rxb. (JAM.)

4. A slovenly woman; confusion, hodge-podge.

Slk. (*ib.*) **Rxb.** Sometimes applied to a great dinner confusedly set down (*ib.*).

5. A surfeit. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305; **Cum.**[4]

HAISTER, *sb.* Shr. (HALL.) The same as **Astre** (q.v.).

HAIT, *int.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hayt** n.Yks.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Wil.; and in forms **ait** Chs.; **ate**, **hate** Chs.[1]; **heet** Shr.[1]; **height** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] s.Lan. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Shr. Hrf. Suf.[1]; **heit** n.Cy. s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Rut.[1] Nhp.[12] Shr.[1] Suf.[1] Dev.; **het** s.Wor. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1]; **hett** w.Yks.[1]; **hite** Nhb.[1] Wm. Yks.; **hout** Glo.; **huyt** s.Dur.; **hyte** Lth. n.Yks.[1]; **yate** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[2] [(h)ēt, eət, eit, it.] 1. *int.* A call to urge horses or other animals to go on.

Wm. A sheep dog is urged to the furthermost point of the field by the shepherd calling out to it, 'Hite away! Hite away roond!' (B.K.) **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.) **Rut.**[1] Heit! Jack! **s.Pem.** Used fifty years ago in urging the bullocks (W.M.M.). **Glo.** A carter's phrase to encourage his horse, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179. **Dev.** *ib.*

2. A call to the horse to go to the left.

Nhb.[1] **Yks.** For 'gęè' and 'oò,' the carters say 'hite' and 'reè' (K.). **n.Yks.**[1] The old word of command to the horses in a team or the plough to turn towards the driver, or to the left. **w.Yks.**[12]; **Sus.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

Hence (1) **Haito** or **Hayto**, *sb.* a child's name for a horse; (2) **Hait-wo**, *int.* a call to horses to go to the left; (3) **Heighty-oss**, *sb.*, see (1); (4) **Highty**, *int.*, see (2).

(1) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Look at the haitos then! (E.H.G.) (2) **e.An.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **n.Cy.** DARTNELL & GODDARD *Wds.* (1893).

3. A call to the horse to go to the right or off-side, away from the carter.

Chs. (E.M.G.), **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Heit off. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Height ageän (E.P.); **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A command to the filler, or shaft-horse, to go from the driver; **Nhp.**[2] A word addressed to the second horse in a team. **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Waggoner's Words). **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1] Het off! **Oxf.**[1] Het up. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hmp.** Formerly at harvest suppers, a song was sung in praise of the head carter, the chorus of which was, 'With a heit, with a ree, with a who, with a gee,' HOLLOWAY.

4. Phr. (1) *neither hait nor ree*, neither one side nor the other; used *fig.* of a wilful person who will go his own way; (2) *always of hite or of shite*, said of a person with an uncertain, uneven temper.

(1) **n.Cy.** He will neither heit nor ree, GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] She wou'd neither hyte nor ree. **n.Yks.** Thou'l neither height nor ree, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 415. (2) **Wm.** (B.K.)

5. *v.* To urge or egg on; to urge on a horse.

Lth. He hyted, he huppit—in vain, O! He ferlied what gaured his horse stand like a stock, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 114. **s.Dur.** He was always huyten' me on (J.E.D.).

[1. His thought said *haight*, his sillie speache cryed *ho*, GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholmew* (1576), ed. Hazlitt, I. 136; The carter smoot, and cryde, as he were wood, Hayt, Brok! hayt, Scot! what spare ye for the stones? CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1543. 2. Cp. Sw. dial. *hājt*, a cry to the ox or horse to turn to the left (RIETZ, s.v. *hit*).]

HAIT, see **Haet**.

HAITCH, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [ētʃ.] A slight, passing shower. Sus.[12]

Hence **Haitchy**, *adj.* misty. Ken. (HOLLOWAY), Sus.[12]

[A form and special use of *ache*, *sb.*[1], used in the sense of a sudden and intermittent attack.]

HAITH, *int.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **heth**. [hēþ, heþ.] An exclamation of surprise, &c., 'faith.' Cf. **hegs**.

Sc. Heth she's o'er gently brought up to be a poor man's penny worth, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 55. **Sh.I.** True in heth! *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898); As for paecable neebors, guid heth, I tink we're no been sae ill dat wy ava, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) ii. **n.Sc.** Haith, an' if she's guid eneuch for Andrew, she's guid eneuch for the likes o' us, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 127. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Haith! Cordy slunk awa', CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 248; Heth that's capital, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix. **Frf.** Heth, I mind she was a rael bad yin when I wis a wee lassie, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) xii. **Per.** Haith I am doild, because 'tis so, That she is high and I am mean, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 34. **Fif.** Haith, I'd gang mysel' if he would dae that, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 23; Heth! I'm sair eneuch fashed wi' police tax . . . withoot haeing mair rent to pey, M[c]LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 17. **s.Sc.** Haith, we'll be as merry as we can, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 214. **Rnf.** Till, haith! the younker courage took, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 10. **Ayr.** Haith, lad, ye little ken about it, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 149. **Lnk.** But haith I'll cheat my joe in that, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 37. **Lth.** Haith, mony a tryst I've seen us hae, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 40. **Edb.** Haith, you mith do meikle ill, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 89. **Peb.** Haith, our wives will a' be here, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 123. **Dmf.** An', haith! wi' me she's kindlie grown, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 37. **Gall.** If a minister thinks na muckle o' himself—haith, they will e'en jaloose that he kens best, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119. **N.I.**[1] 'Heth no.' 'Heth aye.' 'Heth an' soul, but you won't.' 'Heth i,' faith yes. **Ant.** Heth I won't (S.A.B.).

HAITSUM, **HAIVER**, see **Hatesum**, *adj.*, **Haver**, *v.*[1]

HAIVER, *sb.* Sc. Cmb. Also written **hever** Cmb.; and in forms **aiver** Lth.; **haivrel**, **haverel** Sc. (JAM.); **haveron** Gall. A he-goat, after he has been gelded.

Lnk., **Lth.**, **e.Lth.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Cmb.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[ON. *hafr*, a buck, he-goat, OE. *hæfer* (*Leechdoms*).]

HAIVER, **HAIVEREL**, see **Haver**, *v.*[1], **Haverel**.

HAIVERY, *adj.* Cor. [ē·v(ə)ri.] 1. Miserly, greedy of money. Cor.[12] 2. Envious. Cor.[2]

HAIVES, *sb. pl.* Sc. ? Hoofs.

If ye look yoursel', ye'll see she's fair into the haives, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) v.

HAIVING, *prp.* Cor.[2] The same as **Eving**, s.v. **Eve**, *v.*

HAIVINS, **HAIZER**, **HAIZART**, see **Havings**, **Haiser**, **Hazard**.

HAIZY, *adj.* Nhb. [hē·zi.] Hasty, excitable.

She's a kind o' haizy body (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

HAKE, *sb.*[1] Bdf. Nrf. Ken. Cor. [ēk.] Phr. (1) *as dry as a hake*, very thirsty; (2) *a hake-shaped cloud*, a cloud in shape like the fish hake; (3) *who whipped the hake?* prov. saying; see below.

(1) **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Ken.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). (2) **Bdf.** The hake-shaped cloud, if pointing east and west, indicates rain: if north and south, more fine weather, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 204. (3) **Cor.** It is not improbable that the saying applied to the people of one of the Cornish fishing-towns, of 'Who whipped the hake?' may be explained by the following:— 'Lastly, they are persecuted by the hakes, who (not long sithence) haunted the coast in great abundance; but now being deprived of their wonted bait, are much diminished, verifying the proverb, "What we lose in hake we shall have in herring,"' CAREW *Survey*, 34; Annoyed with the hakes, the seiners may, in their ignorance, have actually served one of those fish as indicated, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 370, ed. 1896.

HAKE, *sb.*[2] Dur. Wm. Yks. Nhp. War. e.An. Also in forms **heaik** Dur.; **heeak** Wm. [(h)ēk, (h)iək.] 1. A hook of any kind.

Dur. Heaicks 'n' creaiks 're as rank ez pint pots in a public house, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 9. **Wm.** She meead ersel saartan a gittan haald a Bobby Beetham, aedther be heeak er creeak, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 19. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv.

2. A pot-hook; a hook built into the chimney to hang a pot or 'boiler' on.

Nhp.[1] Not freq. **War.**[3] An adjustable hook and rack; through the holes of the latter the hook could be hung at a higher or lower position over the fire, as desired. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Now chiefly used for a kind of gate which swings over the kitchen fire, or another utensil which hangs down the chimney, both used for suspending pots and boilers. **Nrf.** 'As black as a hake,' very black (E.M.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 17. **w.Nrf.** I'd ha put the hakes on her, if she'd ben my missus, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 4. **Suf.** On went the boilers till the hake Had much ado to bear 'em, *Suf. Garl.* (1818) 339; CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **e.Suf.** A dentated iron bar, suspended in a chimney, on which pots or kettles are hung. Another kind has, instead of teeth, holes. A pin, projecting from another piece of iron, fits into any of these holes. This second piece of iron has a hook at the bottom, from which a kettle or pot is suspended over the fire. 'As black as the hake up of the chimney.' Said of anything very black or dirty (F.H.).

3. The dentated iron head of a plough.

Nrf. GROSE (1790); The iron on a plough to which the 'pundle tree' is attached, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

[1. Norw. dial. *hake*, a hook (AASEN); so ON. *haki* (VIGFUSSON).]

HAKE, *sb.*[3] Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **aik** Wm.[1]; **hack** Wm.; **haike** Wm. & Cum.[1] [(h)ēk.] 1. A merry meeting; a rustic dance or gathering.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** We agreed amang oorsels to stop an' see t'end o' t'hake, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 5; The arrival of the young hopeful was, in former times, duly celebrated by a series of 'hakes,' of a highly amusing and jovial character, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 23; **Cum.**[13] **Wm.** A'll tell yu some o' t'haeks an' stirs, WILSON *Kitty Kirkie*, 102; It hap'n'd ta be ther Auld-wife-Hayke, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17; **Wm.**[1] Village dances in the Lake District were formerly often called Auld-wife aiks, being frequently got up by some elderly female in order to raise a small fund, &c.

2. A stir, turmoil, tumult.

Wm. & Cum.[1] Wi' nowther haike nor quarrel, 207. **n.Lan.** They . . . feight an' fratch, an' meakk cruel hakes, PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 23.

HAKE, *sb.*[4] Cum.[124] [hēk.] A lean horse or cow.

HAKE, *sb.*[5] Cor. Also in form **ache**. A large comfortless room or place. Cf. **ache**, *sb.*[2]

A great hake of a house, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; How can you sit in such a great ache of a room? (M.A.C.)

HAKE, *v.* and *sb.*[6] Sc. and n. counties to Lin. Nhp. Also Hrf. e.An. Also in forms **ache** m.Yks.[1] Hrf.; **aik** e.Yks.; **ake** e.Yks.[1]; **haak** n.Lin.[1]; **haig** Ayr. (JAM.); **haik** Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Bnff.[1] Abd. Cum. w.Yks.; **heeak** n.Yks.[24] [(h)ēk, iək.] 1. *v.* To wander about aimlessly and idly; to loiter, lounge; to hang about with intent to eavesdrop; to sneak. Also with *about*.

Sc. Haikin throw the country (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] To roam in an unsettled manner over the pasture; as, 'That coo winna sattle: she haiks on.' **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** Maunders abaut fra hause to hause, haking and slinging, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 461; Ise net gaan ta hev ya gaan gadden off tat fairs an haken aboot it rowads et neets an sec like, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 17. **n.Yks.**[1] To hang about pryingly, to sneak, or aim at getting at information, &c., in an underhand way; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** He was akin aboot all day lang; an all fo nowt, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; Thoo's allus ganning aiking about (R.M.); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He leeads a filthy peyl . . . wi' his prancin an hakin about, ii. 305. **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 216. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] She'd as well been at school as haking about. I don't like my bairns haking about.

Hence (1) **Haikan**, *vbl. sb.* continued wandering about in an idle manner; (2) **Haiker**, *sb.* an animal that has a habit of wandering over the pasture or of straying from it; (3) **Haiking** or **Haking**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* wandering, loitering; idle, lounging; worthless; (*b*) see (1); (4) **Haiking about**, *phr.* having the habit of wandering in an idle manner or of roaming over pasture.

(1, 2) **Bnff.**[1] (3, *a*) **s.Sc.** Can Lizzy hae gane oot wi' that haikin' callant, Jamie Rib? WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 356. **w.Yks.** 'A haking fellow,' an idle loiterer, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708. **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** He gaed awa gey wearied wi' haikin, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 7th S. 53. (4) **Bnff.**[1] He'll niver get on; he's sic a haikin'-aboot hypal.

2. To hanker or gape after. n.Cy. BAILEY (1721).

3. To drag or carry from one place to another with little purpose; to tramp, trudge; esp. with *about* or *up and down*.

Sh.I. Shū wid hae wiz gaun haikin' as muckle hay i' da bul o' a maishie as ye wid fling in a kishie for a hen ta lae in, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). **Abd.** Haikin' thro' the feedles the tae time, an' in'o the byres the neist, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151. **s.Sc.** 'To haik up and down, to haik about,' to drag from one place to another to little purpose, conveying the idea of fatigue caused to the person who is thus carried about, or produced by the thing that one carries. 'What needs ye haik her up and down throw the haill town?' 'What needs you weary yoursell, haiking about that heavy big-coat whare'er ye gang?' (JAM.) **Lakel.**[2] Ah's fair doon sto'ed wi' haken aboot efter yon ducks an' things. Ye wad hake yan aboot wi' ye as lang as ivver yan could trail. **e.Yks.**[1] To do anything unnecessarily or with more labour than is requisite. **e.An.**[1] Often joined with 'hatter.' 'He has been haking and hattering all day long.' **Nrf.** I am that tired, I don't know what to do with myself. I've been haking about all day (W.R.E.).

4. To tease, worry, importune; to pester or worry with questions, &c.; to persecute, hurry on.

Wm. Such as he would hake the life out of a toad (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They hake my very heart out; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Hake 'em away [urge them on almost faster than they can go]. **m.Yks.**[1] **c.Hrf.** Ther bent no boy or girl either as aches I, but'l be the worse for't, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

5. To tire, distress, applied to land.

Cum.[1] It indicates exhaustion from over-cropping; **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[4] T'field hes been fairly haket ta deeth; what can it grow?

6. To beat, batter, drive or knock out of one's way; to butt with the horns or head.

Sc. He swore he wad lay my back laigh on the plain, But I haikit him weel, BALLANTINE *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 3 (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cum.**[12]; **Cum.**[4] T'cows used to hake yan anudder till t'beals were summat awful to hear.

7. To kidnap, carry off by force.

Sc. They'll haik ye up and settle ye bye, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 127, ed. 1848. **Edb.** Still used in the same sense by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh (JAM.).

8. *sb.* An idle, lounging fellow; an animal that wanders in an unsettled manner over the pasture, or strays from it. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

Bnff.[1], **Abd.** (G.W.), **Cld.** (JAM.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Always associated with the idea of idleness, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 334. **s.Lin.** What a gre't hulkin' haäkes the feller is (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The use of this word is confined to the *n.* part of the county.

Hence **Hakesing**, *ppl. adj.* tramping idly about. sw.Lin.[1]

9. A greedy, grasping person; a miser; a pertinacious asker or beggar.

Wm. (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A mischievous heeak,' an annoyer. 'A greedy hake,' a grasper; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1]

10. A forward, tattling woman.

Abd. (JAM.) **Ayr.** A female, whose chief delight is to fly from place to place, telling tales concerning her neighbours (*ib.*).

[2. Du. *haken*, to long for (HEXHAM). 3. He haikit to that hall, For to wit gif Wymondis wynnyng was thair, *Rauf Coilȝear* (c. 1475) 642, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 103.]

HAKE, *int.* n.Cy. Cum. Written **haike** n.Cy. (HALL.) [hēk.] An expression of defiance.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Cum.**[2] Hake for a fight! **Cum.**[4]

HAKE, see **Hack**, *sb.*[2], **Hawk**, *v.*[1]

HAKED, *sb. Obs.* Hnt. Cmb. w.Cy. A large pike, *Esox lucius*.

Hnt. Pikes of a great bigness taken in Ramsey Mere, BLOUNT (1681). **Cmb.** (HALL.) **w.Cy.** SKINNER (1671). [SATCHELL (1879).]

[OE. *hacod*, a pike (ÆLFRIC); cp. G. *hecht*.]

HAKEL, HAKUSSING, see **Hickwall, Hackasing**.

HAL, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **al** Lan. [al.]

1. *sb.* A fool, a jester; a silly person.

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Sum drucken owd hals at hed been on t'spree Com singin like mad up t'street, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 31; Standin at house ends makin hals o' thersenns, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 23; **w.Yks.**[3] He's acting the hal agean; **w.Yks.**[5]

Gurt idle hal! **Lan.** Mak a hal o' somebory else; for yo sha'not make one o' him no moor, WAUGH *Besom Ben*, 192; Troyin to may a hal on im, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 4.

2. *v.* To banter; to worry or bother.

w.Yks. (S.W.) **Lan.** Let's ha noane o' thy allin', BRIERLEY *Adventures* (1881) 39. **e.Lan.** She keeps allin her to go (H.M.). **sw.Lan.** What's thaa allin abaat? (*ib.*)

[1. The same word as *Hal*, the familiar form for *Henry* (*Harry*).]

HAL, HALA, see **Hale,** *sb.*[2], **Hallow,** *sb.*[1]

HALA, *adv.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Pretty well. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 108.

HALAH, see **Heloe.**

HAL-AN-TOW, *sb.* Cor. Also written **ha-lan-tow.** A pleasure party on May 8.

The Hal-an-tow are privileged to levy contributions on strangers coming into the town, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 231; The Hal-an-tow, or party of servants and their friends, go on 8th of May (Flora-day or Faddy) to breakfast in the country and return laden with boughs (J.W.); With ha-lan-tow, rumble, O! *Helstone Furry-Day Sng.* in DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 168, ed. 1857.

HALBERDIER, *sb.* Sc. A person armed with a halberd, esp. a member of a civic guard carrying a halberd as a badge of office; a Town's Sergeant.

Escorted by Donald, our stout halberdier, In solemn procession, owerbye to the kirk, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 302.

HALBERT, *sb.* Sh.I. A tall, thin person. S. & Ork.[1]

HALCH, see **Halsh.**

HALCUP, *sb.* Hmp. The marsh-marigold or kingcup, *Caltha palustris*; *gen.* in *pl.* (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

HALD, see **HOLD,** *v.*

HALE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lin. Suf. Ess. s.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also written **hail** w.Yks.[2]; **haile** e.Yks. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; and in forms **hal** nw.Dev.[1]; **hall** Suf. Dev. [ēl, eəl.]

1. One of the two handles of a plough or wheelbarrow; *gen.* in *pl.*

n.Yks.[1] Usually in the form Plough-hales; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** The things ... ommast throppled thersens ower hales ov a hickin-barra, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 335; **Lin.**[1] The hailes flew up and caught me on the gob. **n.Lin.**[1] To be sold by auction ... 30 plough hales, *Stamford Merc.* (Sept. 20, 1867). **s.Lin.** Lay ho'd o' th' plough haäls and let's see what soört o' a furrer yah can cut (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Dev.** The sole-piece or chip, showing the splay of the two halls or handles, together with the share and cradle-pins, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 296; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 199. **nw.Dev.**[1] The left-hand or stouter handle of a timbern zole. **Cor.** The part of a wooden plough, to which the handles, beam and foot are attached, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. An instrument for hanging a pot over a fire; a 'trammel.'

Suf. RAY (1691); (K.) **Ess.** BAILEY (1721); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

3. A rake used for raking loose stones or pebbles from a brook.

Dev. Like a dung rake, with several strong teeth, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 199; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[1. *Le manche d'une charruë*, a plough-tail, or handle; the plough-hale, COTGR. Norw. dial. and Dan. *hale*, the tail; ON. *hali*, the tail of cattle (VIGFUSSON).]

HALE, *sb.*[2] Lan. Lin. Mid. Also in form **hal** Lan. [ēl.] 1. A piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river; a sand-bank. See **Haugh.** Cf. **eale.**

Lan. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 570. **n.Lin.**[1] An angular pasture in the township of East Butterwick, adjoining Bottesford Beck on the North, is called Butterwick Hale. It has been used from an early period as a rest for the high-land water in flood time, until it could flow into the Trent.

2. A triangular corner of land, a 'gair'; a bank or strip of grass, separating lands in an open field.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 335. **n.Lin.**[1] **Mid.** There is a piece of low land in Tottenham between the High Cross and the railway station called Tottenham Hale, or more commonly the Hale, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 405.

HALE, *sb.*[3] e.An. [ēl.] A heap of anything, a mangold clamp; a long range or pile of bricks set out to dry in the open air before being burned.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** A mangold hale (E.M.); Potatoes, roots, &c. buried in heaps are said to be in hales (U.W.).

HALE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Dor. Also written **hail** Sc. Nhb.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [h)ēl, h)eəl.] 1. To pour or empty out, as water from a vessel by inclining it to one side; to bale. Cf. **heel,** *v.*[2]

n.Yks. Thah neeam is as ointment haled out, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 3; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Hale me out another cup; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Hale out the water, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 708; **Lin.**[1] **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

2. To flow, run down in a large stream; to pour.

Sc. Drops of blude frae Rose the Red Came hailing to the groun', CHILD *Ballads* (1886) II. 418; 'It's hailin on' or 'down' is commonly used with respect to a heavy rain (JAM.). **Abd.** They are posting on whate'er they may Baith het and meeth, till they are haling down, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** Facht when they were kiss'd or huggit, Till the sweat cam' hailin' doon, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 26. **Nhb.**[1] Aa rout [wrought] till the sweet hailed off us. **Cum.**[2] **Lin.** The sweat hales of'n me o' nights, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 335. **sw.Lin.**[1] The sweat hailed offen him.

[1. Norw. dial. *halla*, to incline or tilt a vessel (AASEN); so Icel. (ZOEGA); ON. *halla*, to lean or turn sideways. 2. The teris began fast to hale owre hir chekis, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533), ed. 1822, 101.]

HALE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **hail** S. & Ork.[1] Cum.[3] e.Yks.; **haill** Abd.; **hayl** Lan.; and in form **ally** Wor. [h)ēl, h)eəl.] 1. *v.* To haul; to draw forcibly, pull; to drag along; to load.

Sh.I. Hails wi' an easy tow, an' comes ashore wi' forty wys o' white fish, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 14. **Abd.** There blind zeall to the Couenant did so haill them on to their own destruction, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 57. **Per.** That stead Where yee did hail your shaft unto the head, FORD *Harp* (1893) 3. **Gall.** As the Dominie and I were haled away, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 305. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] I hail't Jonathan out fray amang them. **e.Yks.** Soe need they not to trouble themselves with hailinge on soe much att once, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 50. **Shr.**[2] Confined to the river side and chiefly to men or horses drawing small or large craft on the Severn against the stream. **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Som.** Ploughmen have been haleing bells, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 79. **w.Cor.** 'I can neither hale them nor hāve [heave] them.' Said by an old woman with rheumatism in her feet (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Haler** or **Hayler,** *sb.* one who works or does anything energetically and effectively; (2) **Hale-to,** *sb.* the movement of a rake in raking up grain, &c.; (3) **Haling-muff,** *sb.* a mitten used by fishermen to protect their hands when hauling the lines into the boat; (4) **-way,** *sb.* a towing-path; cf. **hauling-path,** s.v. **Haul,** *v.*[1]; (5) **Halster,** *sb.* one who tows a barge alongside a river by means of a rope.

(1) **Cum.**[12] **Lan.** He is a hayler at it, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 38. (2) **Hrt.** A man with one motion or hale-to on each side of him will rake up a parcel of grain in a trice, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. (3) **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 51. (5) **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

2. To carry on the trade of a carrier, to cart, carry.

Wor. E've got a 'oss an' cart ... an' does allyin', *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3; It's him as bin allying on this road (H.K.). **Wil.** (K.M.G.)

3. To breathe heavily, pant; to inhale; also in phr. *to hale for breath.*

Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.T.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. *sb.* A haul of fish.

Sh.I. I can mind wis takin' forty o' him [turbot], grit an' sma', apo' ae hail i' da deep water, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897); Efter we set aff fir a mornin' hail, I lays me doon i' da fore-head i' da bight o' da sail, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 243.

[1. Halyn or drawyn, *traho*, *Prompt.*; What that on may hale, that other let, CHAUCER *Parl. Foules*, 151. OFr. *haler*, 'tirer' (LA CURNE).]

HALE, *adj.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also ? Ken. ? Dor. ? Som. Also written **hail** Sc. Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Dor.; **haill** Sc.; **hayl** Wm.; and in forms **haal** w.Yks.[1]; **hael** Sh.I. Nhb.[1]; **heaal** Cum.; **heal** Sc. w.Yks.[1]; **heale** Cum. Wm.; **heall** Cum.[1]; **heeal**(l Wm.

n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **heyel** Nhb.[1]; **hiyal** Wm.; **hyal** Dur.[1] n.Lan.; **hyel(l** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **yal** n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] [(h)ēl, h)eəl, hīl, hiəl.] 1. *adj.* Free from injury; safe, sound, unhurt.

Sc. It's good sleeping in a haill skin, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vi. **Sh.I.** Get me . . . my sea-breeks, An' see dey're hale afore, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 92. **Bch.** Paris . . . gart me wish I were awa' While I had a hale skin, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 21. **Kcd.** Pantaloons and guid black breeks, If they be hale and hae the steeks, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 45. **Frf.** His hyde, they said, was heal an' sound, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 16. **Rnf.** Ye [a pair of shoes] did right weel whan ye war hale, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 33. **Ayr.** Lord, remember singing Sannock, Wi' hale-breeks, saxpence, an' a bannock, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant*, l. 47. **Dmf.** Routh o' potatoes—champit an' hale I' their ragged jackets, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 39. **Peb.** With bonnet black, too, old, but hale, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 37, ed. 1817. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Hale-headit**, *adj.* unhurt; whole and entire; (2) **-hearted**, *adj.* of unbroken spirit; (3) **-hide**, see (1); (4) **-scart**, *adj.* without a scratch, unhurt, wholly safe; also used *fig.*; (5) **-skinnt**, *adj.* having a whole skin without sores or disease.

(1) **Sc., Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Edb.** Bronze-browed, ruddy-cheeked, and hale-hearted as I am, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 12. (3) **Bch.** But he gaed aff hale-hide frae you For a' your windy voust, Forbes *Ajax* (1785) 28. (4) **Sc.** Symon and Janet his dame, Halescart frae the wars without skaithing, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 347. **Ayr.** Lord, let us a' aff haill-scart at the last if aiblins it be within t'e compass o' Thy power! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21. **Rxb.** In spite o' dool, haith here we're hale-scart yet, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 159. (5) **Bnff.**[1] We canna be our thankfou' it w'ir hail-skinnt, fin we see yon peer thing a' our wee cruels.

2. Healthy, sound, vigorous; health-giving, wholesome.

Sc. Broken bread makes hail bairns, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** An' you an' I be hael an' weel, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. **Elg.** Donald's still in Donald's trews, Hale, weel, an' livin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. **Abd.** Hale be your heart, my canty Cock, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 125. **Kcd.** The Piper is dune out, Although he be baith hale and stout, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 104. **Frf.** Young guidmen, fond, stark an' hale, Morison *Poems* (1790) 16. **Per.** As hale and hearty as a three-year-auld bairn, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 21. **Fif.** Men ferdy-limb'd and swank and hale, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 92. **Dmb.** His thrifty wife, tho' heal and leal, Whiles canna bake for want o' meal, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 70. **Rnf.** Ane may be hale, an' weel in health the day, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 21. **Ayr.** We maun hae a little more of your balsamic advice, to make a' heal among us, Galt *Provost* (1822) xlvi. **Lnk.** Three hale and healthy bairnies, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 97. **Lth.** I ferlie gin in palace, or in lordly ha', Their hearts are a' as hale, as in our cot sae sma', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 148. **Edb.** Wholesome, hale, historic food, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 6. **Dmf.** Take ye a lassie tight and heal, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 61. **Nhb.** For we are hale an' hearty baith, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59. **Ken.**[2] Hale weather. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** I did nev'r see her look more hale an' dapper than her do just now, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 6.

3. Phr. (1) *hale an' a-hame*, quite at home, in one's element; in good spirits; (2) — *and fere*, in perfect health, strong, healthy; (3) *to be hale o' mair*, to recover, to get over (an illness, &c.).

(1) **Lnk.** He's [Cupid] hale an' a-hame amang touslin' an' kissin', Watson *Poems* (1853) 50. (2) **Per.** Spunky, hale, an' fere, Gleg —he kens his bis'ness, Stewart *Character* (1857) 67. **Slg.** It was sturdy, hale, an' fier, Wi' sock an' couter bright an' clear, Muir *Poems* (1818) 8. **Ayr.** As lang 's we're hale and fier, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 2. **Edb.** Thinking to . . . look baith hail an' fier, Till at the lang-run Death dirks in, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 199, ed. 1785. **Gall.** I hae tooted it owre in nogginfus now for mair than a hunner year, and am tae fore yet hale and fear, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 4, ed. 1876. (3) **Sh.I.** If puir Girzzie is gotten her endin' strake ta day, he's a job 'at A'll no be hale o' mair, ta da grave, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

4. Whole, entire, complete. Also used *advb.*

Sc. However the haill hive was ower mony for me at last, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Sh.I.** We wid a hed da hael trave o' da bairns ower, bit da skūle lay i' da hill, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 111. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** The bare and simple name of MacGregor made that hail clan to presume on their power, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 36. **Abd.** I cured the hale complainin' gang For nought ava, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 159. **Frf.** The hail night thro', Sands *Poems* (1833) 44. **Per.** For twa hale hours he preached, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Great baps and scones were swallow'd hail, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 53. **Rnf.** Afore the hail assembl'd rout, Wi' scornfu' hiss deride ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 109. **Ayr.** The haill clanjamphrey of the toon and kintra-side, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68. **Lnk.** I was half crazy made wi' their clavers, An' hale wi' her twa lauchin' een, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 76. **Lth.** Through a' the hale parish, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 2. **Edb.** The hale house thought she had followed my faither, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 231. **Peb.** Tho' ye seek the hale creation, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 84. **Gall.** Able in a het contention For to outwit a hale convention, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 211. **Kcb.** Asonsier pair ye wadna seen In a' the hale warl' wide, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 41. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Gan finely clad the hyell year roun', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** T'wad shem the heale parish, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 56; Aa cud trot am about for a heall day, Dickinson *Joe and Geol.* (1866) 6. **Wm.** Meh hayl fraym iz affected, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848); The Armstrangs an Hardens, an aw' the heale gang, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7; Thoos geëan an spilt a heeal meeal a new milk, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] Thank God for 'em, wi' or haal heart, ii. 312. **n.Lan.** There was a hyal famaly on um, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270.

Hence (1) **Haellens**, *adv.* certainly, completely; (2) **Hailly** or **Halelie**, *adv.* wholly, utterly; (3) **Haleumlie** or **Helimly**, *adv.*, see (1); (4) **Yalseeal**, *adj.* wholesale, plentiful.

(1) **Sh.I.** Ta tell da truth I haellens tought Sibbie wis noo geen juist far enouegh wi' trying mi patience, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). (2) **Fif.** The sinfu' bodies o' the Elie Were spain'd frae image-worship hailly, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 12. **Slg.** A fear to devour them halelie at the last, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iv, ed. 1843. **w.Yks.**[1] Gie thersels haally to'th' sarvice, ii. 323. (3) **Abd.** For fan I saw you, I thought haleumlie That ye wad never speak again to me, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812; O yon dreadfu' crack I haleumlie thought wad ha been our wrack, *ib.* 81. (4) **n.Yks.** They gat them by yalseeal (I.W.).

5. *Comb.* (1) **Hael-an-hadden**, entire, complete; (2) **Hale-head**, in phr. *to go hale-head errand*, to go on express or sole purpose; (3) **-lot**, a considerable number, a 'whole lot'; (4) **-oot drinks**, a toast; see below; (5) **-ruck**, the sum total of a person's property; (6) **-water**, a heavy fall of rain; (7) **-wheel**, in wholesale fashion, in quick succession; (8) **-wort**, the whole number or amount.

(1) **Sh.I.** In aess o hael-an-hadden worls, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 62. (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] The' was a heeal-lot o' fooaks there. (4) **Sc.** Here Allan studied and practised Hy-Jinks, and once at least fell a victim to the game of 'haill oot drinks,' Haliburton *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 59. **Per.** 'Hail oot drinks! come what will empty your glasses.' The chairman at a dinner-party gave out this toast, and on this account became intoxicated, and fell a victim to the game of 'hail oot drinks' (G.W.). (5) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (6) **Sc.** The rain, which fell almost in hale water, as we say, has washed away half the school-master's kail-yard, *Glenfergus* (1820) I. 203 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] In a thunder shower the rain is said to be comin' doon hail (or hyel) watter. **Cum.** Just heaal watter cumman slap doon ontah yan eh gegginfuls, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 200; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** 'Is't rainen when ye com in?' 'Aye, is't, ebben doon hiyal watter, as yan says' (B.K.). (7) **Abd.** He had been sen'in' them to Lunnon b' the dizzen ilka ither ouk, hale-wheel, this file, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121. (8) **Slk.** I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the halewort o' ye! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 51, ed. 1866; If he made weel through wi' his hides mayhap he wad pay the hale wort, *ib. Perils of Man* (1822) III. 283 (Jam.).

6. *sb.* Health, comfort, welfare. Cf. **heal**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. Health and hale, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 81. **Ayr.** My hale and weal I'll tak a care o't, Burns *To Mitchell* (1795) st. 5.

7. The whole, the whole amount or number; the sum-total.

Sc. I adhere to all and haill upon all perils whatsomever, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 391, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Half o' the hale dung aff their feet, Then is a victory complete, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 166, ed. 1871. **Lth.** The hale o' his pack he has now on his back, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 217, ed. 1856. **Wgt.** The ban' cheers the haill o' the streets roun' an' roun', Fraser *Poems* (1885) 51. **Cum.** I'll try to be happy the hale o' the day, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 172. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah've deean t'heeal on't.

8. Phr. *in hale*, altogether, the whole sum.

Edb. Gied ye in a shoeing bill, 'Twas twenty shillings sax in hale,

Liddle *Poems* (1821) 110. **Peb.** My tocher's fifty pound in hale, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 81.

9. Whole coal, as distinguished from coal that has been partly worked.

Nhb. Though still they're i' the hyell a' hewin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; **Nhb.**[1]

[1. Þou sal baþ sounde & hale come of þis ship to lande, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 24888. OE. *hāl*, safe (*Matt.* x. 22).]

HALE, see **Hal**, **Hall**, *sb.*[1 2], **Heal**, *v.*[2], **Hell**, *sb.*

HALEHEEAM, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [ē·liəm.] An heirloom.

Awd creddle's [cradle's] been a haleheeam i family fo' ginerations.

HALER, see **Heloe**.

HALESOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **haalsome** w.Yks.[1]; **halsome** Sc.; **healesome** Cum.; **healsome** m.Yks.[1]; **heealsome** n.Yks.[2]; **helsum** Nhb.[1] [h)ē·l-, h)iə·lsəm.] Wholesome, healthful, sound.

Sc. Naebody shall persuade me, that it's either halesome or prudent, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **Abd.** They now rejoicin' taste its halesome bree, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 22; Keep her... as white and clean in thy een, as she is fair and halesome in oors, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 6. **Frf.** Clean halesome ale, tho' sma', Morison *Poems* (1790) 46. **Per.** Get a howp in ilka cheek O' halesome livin', Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 29. **Fif.** Share our halesome country cheer, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 102. **Dmb.** Thou finds upon the grass Sweet halesome dew, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 84. **Rnf.** Yer lot the Bard envies, Sae halsome near the water, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 11. **Ayr.** Whether it was the halsome dreid thereof, or whether it was that I was but wee, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 30. **Lnk.** A halesome heart and guileless mind, Hunter *Poems* (1884) 22. **Edb.** A' the thrang in a sang Should join wi' halesome heart, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 226. **Dmf.** Help that was halesome slid frae a' han' The ee o' the gleggest never saw, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 45. **Gall.** Halesome breezes from the thorn Refresh the swain, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 53. **Wgt.** Fed on the halesome Scottish fare, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 231. **Nhb.**[1] Aa leev'd there oney a few weeks, 'cas aa fund it not helsum. **Cum.** An' when the healesome supper's duin' The toilin' day his task hes duin, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 152. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

HALESTONE, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. (Hall.) Wm. (K.) A flint or firestone.

HALEWARE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hailwair** (Jam.); **hailwur**, **halewar**. [hē·lwēr.] The whole, the whole number or company; the whole assortment of things.

Bch. He... Gar'd the hale-ware o' us trow That he was gane clean wud, Forbes *Ajax* (1785) 5. **s.Sc.** They'd... burn the verra earth about their lugs, An' end the haleware and themselves at ance, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 367. **Gall.** The verra last shot that was fired... carried awa' the halewar o' their steerin' gear, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) x; The haleware o't seemed to be gran plowable lan', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Aft ye kink an' skirl like mad, And laird it ower the hailwur, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143.

HALEWOOD PLUM, *phr.* Chs.[1] A red plum.

Formerly much cultivated in nw.Chs. and greatly esteemed for preserving. It is becoming more scarce, but may still be bought in Warrington market; and there are several trees of it in the neighbourhood of Norton and Frodsham.

HALF, *sb.*, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **avv** Hrt.; **awf** e.Yks.[1]; **haaf** Suf. Cor.[2]; **haat** Nhp.[1]; **haef** Cum. sw.Lin.[1]; **haf** Sc. Cum.[1 4]; **hafe** Cum.[3] Lan. s.Chs.[1] Not.[3] Brks.[1]; **haff** Sc.; **hauf** Sc. Bnff.[1] Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1 3] ne.Lan.[1] s.Stf.; **hauv** nw.Der.[1]; **hauve** Lan.; **hawf** Nhb. Cum. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. w.Yks.; **hawve** Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **hayf** Flt.; **hef** N.I.[1]; **hoaf** Cum.[3] w.Yks.; **hofe** Cum.[1 4] Wm. Yks. Lan.; **hove** Lan.; **oaf** n.Yks.[1] [h)āf, h)ǭf, h)oəf.]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *by halfs*, half, partially; (2) *by the half*, by half, considerably; (3) *the half of*, half of.

(1) **Bnff.** I see by hafs ye're only wise; Gang to the ant, an' lear some mair, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 32. (2) **w.Yks.** Ha felt mesen bigger be t'hoaf, *A Six Days' Aght*, 5. **Lan.** But more by the hauve nor these, aw like, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 88. (3) **Yks.** More than t'hauf on't is nought but idle talk, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xviii. **w.Yks.**[1] Whether thou's ivver doon taa hauf o' what our parson hes tell'd the... to do? ii. 352. **Lan.** We'n nobbut cleared t'one hafe o' one mough, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 212; But aw couldn't tell th' hawve 'at aw feel, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 307; Nivver med th' hove o' th' noise, Donaldson *Larnin to Sing* (1886).

2. A portion, division, piece.

w.Ir. Dish iv delf... bruk in three halves, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 202.

3. *pl.* Equal shares, an exclamation used by children to claim half of anything found by another; also used *advb.* in equal shares.

w.Yks.[1] In order, however, to deprive the other of his supposed right the finder will cry out: 'Ricket, racket, finnd it, tackit, And nivver give it to the aunder [owner].' **sw.Lin.**[1] We went haeves at it. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. Phr. *to halves*, of animals: to be put out to fold on terms of partnership; see below. Cf. **halver**, *sb.* **2.** See **Crease**, *sb.*[3]

Dev. Ewes to Halves.—W. Lewis, Templeton, is prepared to put out any number of ewes on the most favourable terms yet heard of, *Tiverton Gazette* (Aug. 11, 1896). The system is for the owner, as above, to provide the ewes for another man to keep until a certain date, to be agreed on when the ewes return to their owner, and the 'crease' is divided as may be agreed, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

5. *pl.* The allotments on Corfe Common. Dor. (C.W.)

6. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Half-acre** or **Habaker**, a small field or allotment; also used *fig.*, see below; (2) **-amon**, the game of hop, skip, and a jump; (3) **-a-nicker**, (4) **-a-thick-'un**, half a sovereign; (5) **-a-tram**, one of two men that manage a tram in a mine; (6) **-bushel**, a measure of beer: four gallons; (7) **-clinks**, in phr. *to go half-clinks*, to go shares; (8) **-cousin**, first cousin once removed; (9) **-crease**, half the increase in value of stock; to put out bees to feed; see **Crease**, *sb.*[3]; (10) **-dole** (-dooal), entitled to a part only of the profits of any concern; (11) **-draw**, in digging: half the depth of the tool used; (12) **-fallow**, light ploughing, not of the usual depth; to plough lightly; (13) **-fool**, stupid, ignorant, half-witted; (14) **-fou**, half a bushel; (15) **-gable**, a gable common to two houses; used *fig.* in phr. *to big half-gable with some one*; (16) **-gam**, assisting to accomplish anything; (17) **-groape**, a state of half-feeling, half-seeing; (18) **-hack** or **-heck**, the lower half of a door divided into two parts; (19) **-hammer**, see (2); (20) **-hatch nail**, a particular kind of nail; (21) **-horn**, (*a*) *obs.*, a horn slit lengthways and nailed to the end of a staff; see below; (*b*) a half-pint of ale or beer; (22) **-knack**, partial, half-and-half; half-trained; (23) **-lade**, a large straw basket or 'cassie'; (24) **-laugh**, any action done by halves, or half-heartedly; (25) **-loaf**, in phr. *to leap*, or *loup*, *at the half-loaf*, a custom among reapers; see below; *fig.* to snatch at small boons; to be content with a dependent or humble position; (26) **-manor**, having land in partnership between two; (27) **-mark** (or **-merk**) **bridal**, in phr. *to tye the haf-merk bridal band*, to be married clandestinely; (28) **-mark kirk** or **church**, the place where clandestine marriages are celebrated; (29) **-mark** (or **-merk**) **marriage**, a clandestine marriage; (30) **-mark-marriage kirk**, see (28); (31) **-marrow**, (*a*) a spouse, a husband or wife; a yoke-fellow, mate; (*b*) a lad or boy serving his apprenticeship; one of two boys working together; (32) **-moon flask**, a flask formerly used in smuggling; (33) **-mutchkin**, half a pint; (34) **-nabs**, good-for-nothing, neither one thing nor another; (35) **-natural**, a fool; (36) **-nothing**, (37) **-nowt** or **-nought**, a very small sum, little or nothing, anything beneath consideration; a worthless person; also used *attrib.*; (38) **-oaf moulsin**, see (35); (39) **-one** or **Hef yin**, (*a*) a half-glass of whisky; (*b*) a term in golfing: see below; (40) **-parson**, a deacon; (41) **-piece crock**, the ordinary deep-shaped dairy crock; (42) **-pint**, to drink; (43) **-reacher**, a pitchfork of more than ordinary length; (44) **-scale** (-skeeal), of manure: half the usual quantity spread on the surface of ground; (45) **-sea**, tipsy; (46) **-shaft**, *obs.*, the water-shaft in a colliery; (47) **-shoon**, old shoes with the toes cut off; (48) **-sir**, a churl, a miser; (49) **-snacks**, in phr. *to go half-snacks*, see (7); (50) **-stuff**, a term of depreciation applied to persons; (51) **-swing plough**, a plough in which the mould-board is a fixture; (52) **-tester**, a bed with a canopy; (53) **-timer**, a child who

works half the day at a factory; (54) **-tiner**, in phr. *half-tiner, half-winner*, one who shares half the loss or half the gain of anything; (55) **-ware**, a mixture of peas and beans sown together; (56) **-water**, half-way between the boat and the bottom of the sea; (57) **-wit**, an idiot, a natural; (58) **-work**, the time when the day's work is half done; the middle of a shift; half-time employment through bad trade; (59) **-yard coal**, coal of about half a yard in thickness; (60) **-year meads**, meadows of which one person has the hay and another the right to 'after-shear.'

(1) **Sc.** 'Half acres bears good corn.' Alluding to the half acre given to the herd, and commonly spoken in gaming, when we are but half as many as our antagonists, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 143; I ordaine my husband to infeft Wm. my eldest sone in the house and Zairdiss barne, and twa half aikeris of land, LITHGOW *Poet. Rem.* (ed. 1863) xxxiv. **Oxf.** 'Habaker' is a term employed in certain fields between Oxford and Yarnton, known as the 'Lot Meadows' (G.O.); A habaker is half a lot: an acre is a lot. An acre or lot is sometimes three or four acres: the habaker, two or two and a half, STAPLETON *Four Oxf. Parishes* (1893) 309. **Hrt.** CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 321. [**Amer.** When the score of one side in a game is half that of the other, a common remark of encouragement is 'a half acre raises good corn if it's hoed well'; often merely the phrase half acre is used alone, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 397.] (2) **Ken.**[12] (3) **w.Yks.**[2] **Nrf.** When I chucks the half-a-nicker in the broad, yer should ha' seen him look! PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 99. (4) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lon.** I only had 'half a thick 'un' for my trouble, *The People* (Aug. 25, 1889) 13, col. 4. (5) **Nhb.** Aw neist to half-a-tram was bun', But gat a marrow gruff and sour, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32; **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Sur.** (T.S.C.) (7) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (8) **Sc.** 'Sophy,' an orphan half-cousin . . . was now Alick Welsh's good and amiable wife, MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 231. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (9) **Dev.**[3] Wanted, a score of sheep to graze. Terms, half crease. **Cor.**[1] Half the increase, when the owner has half the honey, and the person who takes care of the bees the other half. (10) **n.Yks.**[2] A hawf-dooal man. (11) **Nrf.** That ain't deep enough. We shall have to get another half-draw out, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 205. (12) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (13) **w.Som.**[1] *Gen.* used with fellow or some word expressing person. 'I never widn ha nort to zay to no jis aa·fèol fuul·ur-z ee·' [half-fool fellow as he]. (14) **Sc.** I brought a half-fou of gude red goud Out o'er the sea wi' me, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 301, ed. 1848. **Lnk., Rxb.** (JAM.) (15) **Rnf.** The heresy of Arminianism, which he described as an attempt 'tae big hauf-gable wi' the Lord,' GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 25. (16) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (17) **w.Yks.** Well, I woked on an' on in a soart of a hofe groape, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix. (18) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) (19) **e.An.**[1] One boy challenges another to 'go the half-hammer.' **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **e.Suf.** To come or go on the half-hammer, with a hop, skip, and jump (F.H.). **Sus.**[1] (20) **nw.Dev.**[1] A rectangular rose-headed hand-made nail—2 ins. long. A hatch nail is 3 ins. long. (21, *a*) **Sur.** The shepherds of the Downs hereabouts use, what they call a half-horn, i. e. a horn slit lengthways, and nailed to the end of a staff, as long as the shepherds crooks, with which they can hurl a stone a great way, and so keep their sheep within due bounds. This instrument is seen in some pictures and hangings, but is not in use anywhere else, *England's Gazetteer* (1778) (s.v. Hedley). (*b*) **Oxf.** Let's go in and have a half-horn (G.O.). (22) **Dev.** 'I can't nivver zill no butter in town now, there's zo many half-knack farmers about'—meaning that there were so many tradesmen and others who kept a few cows, but did not make their living out of farming, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (23) **Or.I.** So called because two of these baskets when filled and slung on a pack-saddle form a load for a pony (JAM. *Suppl.*). (24) **Nhp.**[1] None of your half-laughs for me. (25) **Sc.** To live honourably abroade and with credit then to encroach . . . on their friends at home, as . . . leaping at the half loafe, while as others through vertue live nobly abroade, MONRO *Exped.* (1637) pt. i. 36 (JAM.). **Rxb.** Still used. This is half a loaf which happens to exceed the number of loaves allotted for the reapers; which being divided the one is thrown up for a scramble among the women and the other among the men (JAM.). (26) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (27) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Since ye are content to tye The haff mark bridal band wi' me, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 309 (JAM.). (28) **Sc.** To gae to the half-mark kirk, to go to be married clandestinely. The name seems to have arisen from the price of the ceremony (JAM.). (29) **Sc.** Making a half-merk marriage wi' Simon Mucklebackit, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.) (31, *a*) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Come awa hame to thy hauf-marrow, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 37. **Frf.** Provost Binnie has an 'ee aifter him as a hauf-marrow tae his bonnie dother, LOWSON *John Guidfollow* (1890) 34; Lady Crawford, the wicked Teegur Earl Beardie's half-marrow, *ib.* 60. **Kcb.** Plead with your harlot-mother, who hath been a treacherous half-marrow to her husband Jesus, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) pt. i. ep. 123 (JAM.). (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] A middle-sized lad, two such being needed in coal pits to 'put' a corf of coals equal to a man. **Nhb.** One of two boys who manage a tram, of about equal age, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) *Gl.*; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** One of two boys putting together, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Two halfmarrows make one whole man; **n.Yks.**[4] (32) **Per.** She seldom travelled without a wee drap slung about her person, which was often contained in a half-moon flask, almost encircling her huge body, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 87, ed. 1887. (33) **Sc.** He might have staid to take a half-mutchkin extraordinary with his crony the hostler, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) i. **e.Fif.** Four sooks! Haigh that wad be ae half-mutchkin, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. (34) **Nhb.**[1] (35) **N.I.**[1] (36) **Sc.** It sold for half-nothing, *Scoticisms* (1787) 61. (37) **Nhb.** Shanks full o' mawks, and half-nowt cheese, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; He bowt the cuddy for half-nowt. The farmers hes ne crops noo-a-days, an' what they hev they get half-nowt for (R.O.H.). **n.Yks.**[1] Ah'd ding tha' au'd heead aff fur haaf-nowght, Ah wad; **n.Yks.**[2] I gat it for hawf nowt; **n.Yks.**[4] It's nobbut a hauf-nowt when it's deean. T'father's i' prison an' t'lad's a hauf-nowt. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah sell'd mĭ wots for hawf nowt, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (38) **Hrf.**[2] (39, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** A handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole (JAM. *Suppl.*). (40) **Wor.** One of them there half-parsons (H.K.). (41) **N.I.**[1] (42) **Cor.** Two miners . . . had . . . been . . . 'half-pinting' in the public-house, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 217, ed. 1896. (43) **s.Chs.**[1] Used to hand up hay to the top of a stack which is approaching completion. (44) **n.Yks.**[2] We put a hawf-skeeal o' mannishment upon t'land. (45) **Per.** Hoarse elder John sat at his knee, In proper trim—more than half-sea, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 86. (46) **Nhb.** Mr. G. C. Greenwell writes: 'Query; is this not when in an inundation the water has risen to half the depth of the shaft?' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] *Compleat Collier* (1708) 21. (47) **Nhb.** Wi' half-shoon at maw bait poke hung, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** There is my hoggars, likewise my half shoon, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 54, ed. 1834. (48) **Ir.** None of your beggarly half-sirs, CARLETON *Trails Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 15. **Wxf.** A big solemn prig of a half-sir of a farmer, KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* (1867) 159. (49) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (50) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 85. (51) **Sus.**[1] (52) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (53) **w.Yks.** The law fixes a limit of age, and a standard of education below which children are not allowed to work all day in factories. A 'half-timer' is generally one who has not fulfilled the required conditions (F.J.N.); A large proportion of these children were under instruction as 'half-timers,' CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 52. **Chs.**[1] (54) **Kcb.** Be half tiner, half winner with my Master, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 182. (55) **Hrt.** If Vale farmers should sow beans and pease together (or what the Valemen call half ware), ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. (56) **S. & Ork.**[1] (57) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Our Raphe's a pratty toidy scollard; but as for Dick, poor chap, he's a hafe-wit. (58) **Nhb.** But, then, at half wark aw was duin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (59) **Nhb.**[1] *Gen.* good coal, and better than the three-quarter coal, yet being so low to work in (or but of that small thickness), it is scarce worth while to work it, J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 16. (60) **Dor.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 261.

7. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, or plants: (1) **Half-bird**, (*a*) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; (*b*) the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (2) **-callo**, see (1, *b*); (3) **-curlew**, (*a*) see (1, *b*); (*b*) the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa Lapponica*; (4) **-duck**, see (1, *a*); (5) **-fish**, the salmon-cock or graveling, *Salmo salar*; (6) **-fowl**, any wild fowl other than the mallard, esp. the teal, *Querquedula crecca*, and the widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; (7) **-smart**, the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (8) **-snipe**, the jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula*; (9) **-web**, (*a*) the red-necked phalarope, *Phalaropus hyperboreus*; (*b*) the grey phalarope, *P. lobatus*; (10) **-whaup**, see (3, *b*); (11) **-wood**, (*a*) the woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (*b*) the clematis or honesty, *Clematis Vitalba*.

(1, *a*) **Lin.** As it only fetches half the price of a mallard or brent goose it is known to the fenners as a half bird, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 482. (*b*) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 199. (2) **Nrf.** The whimbrel or 'half-callo,' in habits, custom, and appearance much resembles the curlew, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 305. (3, *a*) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 199. [The whimbrel very closely resembles the curlew, but is . . .

very considerably smaller in size, YARRELL *Birds* (ed. 1845) II. 583.] (*b*) Nrf. SWAINSON *ib.* 198. (4) *ib.* 154. (5) Sus. In the river Tees we take notice but of two distinctions of size, viz. a salmon cock, which some call a half fish, RAY *Corres.* (1677) 127. [SATCHELL (1879).] (6) e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (7) Bck. *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. (8) SWAINSON *ib.* 193. Oxf. APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. (9) Or.I. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 452. S. & Ork.[1] (10) Frf. SWAINSON *ib.* 198. (11, *a*) War.[3], Wor. (B. & H.), s.Wor. (H.K.) (*b*) Glo.[1]

8. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Half away**, mad; (2) **— back**, an exclamation used to direct horses to turn to the left; (3) **-baked**, (*a*) foolish, silly, weak of intellect; raw, inexperienced; (*b*) a foolish fellow; (4) **— baptize**, to baptize privately; (5) **-baptized**, see (3, *a*); (6) **-char**, (*a*) doing things by halves, slightly or badly done; (*b*) see (3, *b*); (7) **-christened**, see (3, *a*); (8) **-cocked**, half-drunk; (9) **-cow'd**, bent, stooping; also used *fig.*; (10) **— enough**, ? half as much again; (11) **-gaited**, limping, weak of gait; (12) **-gate(s** or **-gait**, half-way; (13) **-going**, the right of pasturage upon the Fell for a certain number of sheep within defined limits; (14) **-gone**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) about the middle period of pregnancy; (15) **-lang leather**, a ladder of medium length; (16) **-lang ploo**, a plough with medium metals; (17) **-middling**, in poor health, indifferent in health; (18) **-mounted gentleman**, a yeoman, small proprietor of land; (19) **-named**, privately baptized; (20) **-nethered**, nearly perished with cold; (21) **-old**, middle-aged; (22) **— right**, see (3, *a*); (23) **-roads**, see (12); (24) **-rock**, a foolish fellow; half-witted; (25) **-rocked** or **-rockton**, see (3, *a*); (26) **-sarkit**, half-clothed; (27) **-saved**, also in phr. *not half-saved*, (28) **-scraped**, (29) **-shaked**, (30) **-shanny**, (31) **-shaved**, see (3, *a*); (32) **-shaven**, ? without ceremony; (33) **-skim**, made of milk skimmed once only; (34) **-slew'd**, see (8); (35) **-soaked**, see (3, *a*); (36) **-sprung**, see (8); (37) **-strain**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) mongrel; (38) **-strained**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) in phr. *half-strained gentry*, 'shabby-genteel' persons, those who have difficulty in keeping up appearances; (39) **— there**, see (3, *a*); (40) **-thick**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) see (3, *b*); (*c*) half-fat; a half-fattened animal; (41) **— tidy**, pretty well; (42) **-waxed**, half-grown; (43) **-ways**, half, partly.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Dur.[1] (3, *a*) n.Cy. (B.K.) Nhb. The proposition was a half-baked one, WATSON *Hist. Lit. and Phil. Soc.* (1897) 134. n.Yks.[14], w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Having had only half sleep or rest. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He talks like a man häef-baked. War.[2]; War.[4] Yer mount expect too much of him; he were only half-baked when he were born. w.Wor. I warn't half-baked, nor borned isterday, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 76. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Wil. (G.E.D.), (E.H.G.), Wil.[1], Som. (J.S.F.S.) n.Dev. KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) I. 91, in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). Cor. A fine, bowerly woman, but a bit ha'f-baked in her wits; put in wi' the bread, as they say, an' tuk out wi' the cakes, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Cor.[123] (*b*) Der.[2] (4) s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Ken.[1] Ken., Sus. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 275. Sus.[1] If you please, sir, will you be so good as to half-baptize the baby? (5) Sus.[1] You must have been half-baptized to water those flowers when the sun was full on them. (6, *a*) s.Chs.[1] It)s ter·übl ai·f-chaa·r wuurk tŭ aa tóo aawts ŭt gy'et·in ŭ job lahyk dhaat· dùn [It's terrible hafe-char work to ha' two outs at gettin' a job like that done]. nw.Der.[1] (*b*) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (7) n.Lin.[1] (8) Nhb. Half-cock'd and canty, hyem we gat, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 54; Nhb.[1] I.W.[2] All on 'em was about half cocked. (9) n.Yks.[2] 'A poor hawf-cow'd fellow,' one whom his wife rules. (10) Dev. They say Bradninch bells are half-enough more than Thorverton bells, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (11) w.Yks. Thear he goaze wi his hauf-gaited legs an a smile on his poor thin face, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 62. (12) Sc. I wud be verie happy—verie weel-pleased to meet him half-gates, *Glenfergus* (1820) III. 231 (JAM.). Sh.I. I'm mair as half-gaets up da voe, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 52. Abd. When he was about half gates up the wood he had got some plan in his head, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 121. Per. When ance we're in the battle's din We'll find we're half gate thro', HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 44. e.Fif. His coat was o' many colours an' hang doon half-gaits till's heels, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. Gall. Wi' whiskers half-gate o'er his face, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 47, ed. 1897. (13) Cum. Attached to most of the Fell dale farms (J.Ar.). (14, *a*) w.Yks. He is abaht hauf gooan, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 11, 1893). (*b*) Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] (15) Nhb. (R.O.H.) (16) Nhb.[1] A 'lang-ploo' is a plough with a long mould board. A 'short-ploo' is a short metalled one. A half-lang is between the two. (17) w.Yks. Ah'm nobbut just abaht hauf-middlin, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 15, 1896). (18) Ir. A sturdy half-mounted gentleman, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. xii; In those days the common people, ideally separated the gentry . . . into three classes. . . 1. Half-mounted gentlemen. . . The first-named class formed the only species of independent yeomanry then existing in Ireland, *ib.* (19) Hrf.[1], Glo.[1] (20) n.Yks.[2] (21) Abd. Drink soon wad mak' him daz'd and doited ere ha'f auld, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 42. (22) Cum. Ye munna trust him, he's nobbet hofe-reet (E.W.P.); They say he is nobbet hawf reet, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 310; Cum.[14] Lan. He wos nobbut hofe reet, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 34. (23) Sc. (JAM.) (24) n.Yks.[2] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58. (25) N.Cy.[1] Half-rocked-innocent. Nhb. The Biship o' Jarra is a hawf rockt un, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 23; Nhb.[1] Cum. They're what ah may co hofe rockt mak o' whoke, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 129; Cum.[3] He was yan o' t'hafe-rock't mak was Wiffy, 27. Wm. Thaer folk browt him up bi cannel-leet; turned him oot a hofe rocked 'un, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] It's nobbut a hauf-rocked thing foor onnybody ti deea. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He wor one o' them harmless, gawmless, hauf-rockt, sleeveless, dateless creeturs, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 27; w.Yks.[18], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1] Take no notice of Aunt, she's half-rocked. n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] Why he's only a poor half-rocked sort of fellow. Nrf. (E.M.), e.Suf. (F.H.) (26) Ayr. While here, half-mad, half-fed, half-sarkit, Is a' the amount, BURNS *Vision*, st. 5. (27) sw.Lin.[1] He's a poor half-saved sort of creature. War.[2] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); Hrf.[1], Glo.[1] Mid. 'When spiders go thrumming, there is wild weather coming,' came clumsily into my half-saved mind, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. iv. Wil.[1] Som. Used as 'not half-saved' (W.F.R.); *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. w.Som.[1] Poor bwoy, you can't 'spect much vrom he—he idn 'boo half a-saved. Dev. PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 101, ed. 1871. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. For he was but half-saaved, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 49; Cor.[12] (28) n.Cy. (B.K.) (29) Chs.[1] (30) Ess.[1] (31) n.Cy. (B.K.) (32) w.Yks. You're to bring Peggy, and come hawf shavven, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 175. (33) Dor. Half-skim cheese, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (34) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) (35) s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. He acts soo haulf soaked folks never thinkin he's gettin the better on 'em, but he is, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). War. NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896) (s.v. Half-saved). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] That chap looks as if 'e wuz on'y 'afe-soaked. (36) Oxf. (G.P.) (37) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (38, *a*) s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] I think the Maister wuz to blame to trust a 'afe-strained auf like 'im, ööth a sperited 'orse; Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] She's a half-strained donkey. (*b*) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 131. (39) n.Yks.[1] Puir silly gomerill! He's nobbut hauf-there. n.Lin.[1] (40, *a*) e.Cum. (C.W.D.), w.Yks.[28], Flt. (T.K.J.) (*b*) Nhb. Ah larned thee hoo to dae thy reckonin'—an' it's mair nor a haufthick like thee desarves, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) v. Cum. Haufthicks leyke his-sell, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 89; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Thou's rayder a hoaf-thick, but m'appen I may, 39. Wm. Enny gomeless hofe-thick mae deea ya ill turn fer anudther, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 8. w.Yks. Does ta meean to tell me 'at tha'd noa moor respect for thisen nor to wed a hawfthick like Alick? HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 31. Lan. Waw, hoo says, theaw hawve-thick, that's th' angelica percil, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 31. s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (*c*) Cum.[14], w.Yks.[18] ne.Lan.[1] 'She's nobbut hauf-thick,' not fat enough for a butcher. (41) Ess. 'How do you like yourself in your new place?' 'Oh, half tidy!' (H.M.M.) (42) Nhb.[1] A half-waxed lad. (43) Lnk. I'm half-ways gi'en to tak' your part, An' half-ways to abuse ye, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 68.

9. Phr. (1) *half and between*, neutral, neither one thing nor the other; (2) *— and half*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) half-witted; (*c*) tipsy, half-intoxicated; (3) *— after*, with numerals: half-past such and such an hour; (4) *— a-two*, almost in two pieces, cracked, in half; (5) *— too much*, too much by half; (6) *not to half do anything*, to do anything thoroughly or very much; (7) *to be half-past five with anything*, to be all up with anything, be 'finished,' 'done for'; (8) *to kill half a beast a week*, see below; (9) *to lose half the way of anybody*, not to be able to keep up with any one, to run or walk half as fast as.

(1) Rnf. Take the Radical side, And nae mair be a half-and-between, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 282. (2, *a*) Cld. (JAM.) (*b*) Not.[3] Nobbut 'afe an' 'afe. (*c*) Dmf. Big John M'Maff . . .

Turned, though the chiel was half and half, His head away, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) st. 74. **Gall.** Our wooer wasna happy, Though fully half and half wi' nappy, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. **Wor.** 'Were you drunk at the time?' 'Well, I'll tell you what it is, gentlemen, I was half-an'-half, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 25, 1897). (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhp.**[1] 'What's o'clock, Bill?' 'Haat arter ten.' **Nrf.** We started to get our dinners at half arter twelve, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 136. **Suf.** Haaf arter three, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Som.** At half-aater zix, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 106. (4) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **War.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] The led o' the box be hafe-atwo an' wunt stan' no mendin'. **Hrt.** I'll cut it half in two and use one piece here (G.H.G.). (5) **Guer.** It's half too much (G.H.G.). (6) **s.Stf.** I daint hauf enj'y myself, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (7) **Glo.** It was all half-past five with the bicycle (S.S.B.). (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** A man said of a butcher who had risen in the world, 'He was in a poor way when he fo'st comed here, nobbut ewest to kill hauf a beast a week.' The common and appropriate phr. for a butcher who joins weekly with another in purchasing a beast for slaughter (E.P.). (9) **Nhb.** Alice followed as fast as she could, but lost half the way of Edward, *The Long Pack* (c. 1728) in *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 148.

10. Followed by numerals in speaking of the time of day: half-past the preceding hour.

Sc. 'What's o'clock?' 'Half six,' or half-past five, *Scoticisms* (1787) 42; Tell Geordie, wull ye, to bid Else come down to the byre at half aicht, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Sh. & Or.I.** Common (J.M.). **Frf.** Jess looked quickly at the clock. 'Half fower!' she said excitedly, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iii. **Per.** He gaed tae bed at half twa and wes oot in the fields by four, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 154.

11. *v.* To halve, divide into two equal parts, to share; in sheep-marking: to cut off half the ear.

Bnff.[1] **Lth.** 'To hauf and snake,' to divide. Esp. applied to a tavern bill or lauwin, as 'We'll hauf and snake,' we shall pay equal shares (JAM.). **Lakel.**[2] Hauf a hig off. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.** And haafey with waun, DANIEL *Poems.*

12. With *down*: to half-plough, plough lightly; also called **Halfen down.**

w.Som.[1] To make a kind of half ploughing, by which a shallow sod is turned upside down upon the adjacent unmoved sod. A very common operation, when it is desired only to rot the surface growth without burying it deeply.

HALFENDEAL, *sb.* **Som.** **Dev.** A half part of anything, a moiety; also used *attrib.*

Som. A halfendeal garment is one composed of two different materials, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 184; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The word rather implies a division by counting, although it is used occas. with reference to division by measure only, as of liquids, cheese, &c. 'I let'n had a full halfen deal, same's off we was to share and share alike.' **nw.Dev.**[1] Now *obs.*, but common in old leases in the phr. 'moiety or halfendeal.'

[He . . . neme þat halfendele, LAȝAMON (c. 1275) 7093. OE. (*þone*) *healfan dæl*, the half part.]

HALFER, see **Halver, Haffer,** *v.*[2]

HALFING, *sb.* **Dev.** The custom of collecting birds' eggs to string together for use at the sports held on the 29th of May.

The children go about in parties, six or seven together, halfing, as they call it. This custom is nothing more than to collect as many birds' eggs as they can against garland day, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. lett. 30; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HALFLIN, see **Haffiin.**

HALFLIN(G, *sb.* and *adj.* **Sc.** **Cum.** **Yks.** **Lan.** Also in forms **haaflan** Cld.; **haaflang** Sc. (JAM.); **hafflin** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **haflin** Sc. Cum.[1]; **half-lang, hauflin** Sc.; **hawflin** Cum. n.Yks.[2]; **hoafen** ne.Lan.[1]; **hoaflin** Cum.[1] **1.** *sb.* A half-grown boy, a stripling, a boy employed upon a farm or in a stable; a hobbledehoy.

Or.I. An' thus unto the halflin' she sed, *Orcad. J. Gilpin*, st. 55, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 809. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The dress of boys or haflins was a leather cap trimmed with cat's fur, a very short blue sey coat, and corduroy trousers, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 207. **Frf.** He had ordered the hauflin' to saddle the shilt, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. **Per.** Send a haflin for some medicine, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 233. **Fif.** To snotter or to slaver was no less objectionable in the callant, the loon, or the haflin, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **s.Sc.** Who was horse-herd, or what was in those days called hauflin, upon a neighbouring farm, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 340. **Dmb.** Wi' daffin' haflins, gayest o' the gay, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 30. **Lnk.** I see the coonter-louper chiels, The hafflin warehoose clerks, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 18. **e.Lth.** Owre the lugs in love, and breesting up like a halflin' to Miss Jessie, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 179.

2. A half-witted person, a fool.

Cai.[1], **Sth.** (JAM.) **Cum.** Tou's nobbet a hawflin bworn, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 105; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *adj.* Half-grown, youthful.

Sc. He wears a tousie wig that micht set a haflin laddie, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. **Per.** Johnny was for speed unmatched, An' halflin hares had often catched, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 197. **w.Sc.** Amongst the servants of our Scottish farmers, there is the 'little man,' or hauflin callan, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 83. **Ayr.** Proud o' the height o' some bit half-lang tree, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 43. **Lnk.** I was but a hauflin' chiel O' seventeen simmers, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 68. **Lth.** His minnie in her hafflin days, Had met his faither's ardent gaze, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. **Edb.** Some outlandish half'lin creatures Nae o' God's mak, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 1. **Dmf.** Halflin swankies blithely turn Tae sport wi' them they lo'e, REID *Poems* (1894) 57. **Gall.** More like a halfling lassie than a douce mother, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 276.

HALFLINS, *adv.* and *adj.* **Sc.** **Nhb.** **Cum.** Also written **halflens** Nhb.; and in forms **haffins** Edb.; **hafflins** Sc. n.Cy.; **haflin** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **haflins** Sc. Cum.[1]; **hallens** Abd.; **hallins** n.Sc. (JAM.); **hauflins, havlins** Sc.; **hoaflins** Cum.[1] **1.** *adv.* Half, partially; nearly.

Sc. She haflins showed a rosie cheek, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 52. **Elg.** 'It's serious,' says I, somehoo halflins winkin, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. **Abd.** I think nae sae, she says and haflins leugh, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 73, ed. 1812. **Frf.** I'm baith cripple an' hafflins blind, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 21, ed. 1882. **Fif.** A show'r o' beams, That halflins blindet, wi' their sheen, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 9. **Dmb.** Halflins clad He frae their cruel hands in anguish flew, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 27. **Rnf.** Wi' a face haflins wae, haflins glad, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 85. **Ayr.** While Jenny hafflins is afraid to speak, BURNS *Cottar's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 7. **Lnk.** Mayhap you'll think I halflins ken You're frae the bonnie banks o' Ayr, PARKER *Misc. Poems* (1859) 51. **Lth.** In a dooer, ha'flings sleeping, Sad he saw, wi' hallow ee, Mally, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 120. **Edb.** When the company had haffins met, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Slk.** I hafflins thought to mysel, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 358, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** They [birds] haflins tame do seek for food an' bield, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 110. **Dmf.** Halflins droon The laich seep-sabbin' o' the burn doon by, REID *Poems* (1894) 29. **Gall.** He hurkled ben and hauflins fell asleep, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 116, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** I've haflens rued o' Mr. Bell! GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 8. **Cum.**[1] When 'tis carded, row'd and spun, Then the work is haflins done, *Sng. of Tarry Woo.*

Hence **Hafflin(s)-wise,** *adv.* partly, in a slight measure; reluctantly, half-heartedly.

Sc. She haflin-wise consented (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Altho' his carnal wit an' sense Like hafflins-wise o'ercomes him At times that day, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 17.

2. Half-way; mid-way; in equal shares.

Sc. West the gate To auld Kilmeny—it slants hafflins hame, LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 19. **Abd.** Hallens to anything, near by it, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Frf.** Ha'flins has life's pirnie reeled, an' something mair, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 117. **Rnf.** Though haflins backward, thus I must commence, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 198. **Ayr.** An' win' o' doctrine hafflins mixt, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 59. **Edb.** Patricks [partridges] skiming o'er the mead, And haflins rin to meet their bride, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 170. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**[1]

3. *adj.* Half, partial.

Rnf. For me, I hae a halflins swither, Howe'er Sectarians girn at ither, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 98. **Lnk.** A hafflins thaw is come at last, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 103. **Edb.** Wi' Habby Graeme, the haflins fool, *Tint Quey* (1796) 17.

4. Half-grown, young.

Sc. My father was then a hafflins callant, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Lnk.** The hafflins man himself is likely to be in a state of discontent, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ix. **Edb.** A touzy ragged halflins callant of thirteen, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x.

[1. Than vp I lenyt, halflingis in affrey, DUNBAR *Thistle and Rose* (c. 1510) 187.]

HALFPENNY, *sb.* **Sc.** **Cum.** **Yks.** **Lan.** ? **Nrf.** **Dev.** **Cor.** Also in forms **awpenny Yks.; awpney w.Yks.;**

ha'penny Fif. Cor.; **hapmy** Dev.; **happenny** Cor.; **haupenny** w.Yks.[1]; **hawpney** w.Yks.[1]; **hawpny** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **ho'penny** Cum.[1] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Halfpenny-bit**, a halfpenny; (2) **-deevils**, a kind of sweetmeat or cake; (3) **-piece**, see (1); (4) **-slit**, an ear-mark given to pigs or sheep [not known to our other correspondents].

(1) **Dev.** Canst gie me tū hapmy bits vur a penny? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **Fif.** There were such special aids to friendship as 'clack' . . . the 'gundy' of Edinburgh youth, 'pawrlies,' and 'ha'penny deevils,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14. (3) **w.Yks.** He owes ma ivvery awpney piece Fur twenty pund a tripe, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 16; **w.Yks.**[1] He cares nut a haupenny piece what expense an trouble he puts other foak tull, ii. 298. **Lan.** Aw'll lend 'em nowt, not a hawp'ny piece, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 38. (4) ? **Nrf.** (W.W.S.)

2. Phr. (1) *halfpenny head and a fardin tail*, applied to anything of which the parts do not correspond, one being much better than another. Cum.[1]; (2) *to have*, or *keep, one's hand on one's halfpenny*, to be mean, stingy; to look after one's own interests. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. *pl.* Savings, a fortune.

w.Cor. 'She has bra' happunce, I can tell ee.' Small savings are often spoken of as 'little ha'pence.' 'I should like to have her little ha'pence' (M.A.C.).

HALFPENNY-WORTH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Brks. I.W. Also in forms **aapoth** Lin.; **hapeth** I.W.[1]; **haporth** Ir.; **happorth** Lnk.; **hauaporth** w.Yks.[5]; **hawporth** w.Yks.[1]; **hawpworth** n.Yks.; **yeppath** Brks.[1] [(h)ā·pəþ, ǫ·pəþ.] 1. In phr. *to lose a hog*, or *ewe, for a halfpenny-worth of tar*, to be penny wise and pound foolish, to be so saving in little things as to risk things of value.

n.Yks. Let's nut loase an hogg for a hawpworth of tarr, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 125. **w.Yks.**[1] Dunnot loaz t'yow for a hawporth o' tar.

2. A very small quantity.

Lnk. Not a wan in Towe-Rowe knows a happorth about me, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) I. 32. **Ir.** A grand baste—but no ha'porth o' use, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 7, ed. 1893. **Lin.** A mowt a taaën owd Joanes, as 'ant nor a 'aäpoth o' sense, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 13. **Brks.**[1] A yent got a yeppath o' zense.

3. An article of little value; a bargain; a good-for-nothing or clownish fellow.

w.Yks.[5] A clownish, ridiculous person, is 'nobbut a hauaporth!' One who commits a great mistake is stigmatized as being 'a gurt hauaporth!' A newly-bought joint of meat turning out to be magotty, is 'a rum hauaporth!' An eccentric-spoken man who has occupied a pulpit, is 'a queer hauaporth!' to the listener. **I.W.**[1] That chap's a bad hapeth.

HALFY, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] [æ·fi.] A fool, a half-witted person. Cf. **halflin(g, 2.**

HALGAVER COURT, *phr.* Cor. See below.

The people of Bodmin had an old custom of assembling . . . on Halgaver Moor in . . . July, and electing a 'Mayor of Misrule,' for the punishment of petty offenders. . . . When these mates meet with any raw serving-man or other young master, who may serve and deserve to make pastime, they cause him to be solemnly arrested for his appearance before the Mayor of Halgaver, where he is charged with wearing one spur, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony, and . . . judgment is given in formal terms, and executed in some one ungracious prank or other. Hence is sprung the proverb, when we see one slovenly apparelled, to say 'He shall be presented in Halgaver Court,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 402–3, ed. 1896.

HALGH, HALIDAY, HALIER, see **Haugh, Holiday, Helier.**

HALIFAX, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Oxf. Cor. Amer. In phr. *go to Halifax*, a mild substitute for a direction to go to a place not to be named to ears polite. Cf. **Hecklebirnie, Hexham, Hull.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Well known in these parts, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 154; **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **e.Cor.** Very common about Looe, fifty years ago, *N. & Q.* (l. c.) [**Amer.** Common, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 382.]

HALIKELD, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A holy well. See **Keld.**

n.Yks. The pins cast into the halikeld, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 132.

HALINAS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. In the rag-trade: coarse white blankets from Hungary, Roumania, &c. (M.F.)

HALISH, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **allish.** Pale, sickly in appearance, weak, ailing.

THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[1] She's a poor halish creetur; **Cor.**[2]

HALISON, *sb.* Sc. ? A saying.

Abd. Sweeter bliss Than faith in this glad Halison, 'The e'enin' brings a' Hame,' EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 1st S. 66.

HALIWERK-FOLK, *sb.* *Obs.* Dur. Also written **Halywerc folk.** People who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert.

SURTEES *Hist. Dur.* I. xv, xvi, in BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); They pleaded . . . that they were Haliwerke folkes, and held their lands to defend the Corps of Saint Cuthbert, CAMDEN *Brit.* (1610) 736; Halyworkfolk, BAILEY (1721).

[A contam. form of the older *Haliwares folc*, the people of the holy man (Cuthbert); see *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees) (*passim*) (N.E.D.).]

HALL, *sb.*[1] and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Cor. Also in forms **ha'** Sc.; **haa** Nhb.[1]; **haal** Cor.[3]; **hal·** N.Cy.[1] Ken.[1]; **hale** Cor.; **haw** Sc. Stf.; **ho'** Lan. [hā, ǭl, ǫəl.] 1. *sb.* A house, home; a farm-house or cottage.

Cai.[1] The chief farm in a township. **Elg.** The calves prance round the ha', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 113. **Abd.** My wee bit cantie ha' Peeps out frae 'mid a wreath o' snaw, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 144. **Kcd.** To see . . . His father's ha' and youthful hame, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 14. **Frf.** Her smile was the sunshine that lichtit oor ha', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. **Rnf.** Nae mair I'll see my faither's ha', BARR *Poems* (1861) 99. **Ayr.** Noo I am moor'd in my ain cosie ha', WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 176. **Lth.** She's the star o' his heart an' his ha', man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 86. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Edb.** Lang mat your ha' be stow'd wi' blessin's rife! LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 194. **Lan.** I' th' ho an' cottage ingill, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 215.

2. The principal room of a house, the parlour; also in *comp.* **Hall-chamber.**

Sc. A' that's said in the kitchen shou'd na be tauld in the ha', RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Cor.** I knawed un by Mally Phelleps' pictur of un in her hall, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 33; Ai wud·nt . . . tres'n in áur eel tjeem·ba bâi asel·f [I wouldn't trust him in our hall-chamber by himself], ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 172; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** They cal'n a pare-lar, forsuth; why a es but a good hale and make the most of'n, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 60.

Hence *not to remember from the haal to the hetch, phr.* to have a bad memory. Cor.[3]

3. The kitchen of a farm-house, the principal living-room; also called **Farmer's ha'.**

Abd. In winter's nights, whae'er has seen The farmer's Ha' convene Finds a' thing there to please his een, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 1. **s.Sc.** Blithe at night was ilka one In the auld snug ha' o' Little Billy, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 7. **Lnk.** Glad tidings in the Farmer's ha' Is terror to the weavers, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 3.

4. The country justices' room where they hold their court. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. *Comb.* (1) **Hall-bible**, a large family-bible; (2) **-clay**, potter's earth; (3) **-corn beer**, a certain quantity of barley paid by the tenants of Amble to the lord of the manor; (4) **-en'**, the end or side of a house; (5) **-farm**, a farm specially attached to a manor-house and not rented to a tenant; (6) **-farmer**, one who works a farm for the lord of the manor [not known to our correspondents]; (7) **-folk**, servants; kitchen-folk; (8) **-garth**, a hall-yard, an open enclosure pertaining to a hall; (9) **-house**, (*a*) a manor-house, the residence of the landed proprietor; (*b*) a large house, a farmer's house in contradistinction to that of a cottar; (10) **-maiden**, a maidservant in a farmer's house; (11) **-neuk**, a corner in a hall or large living-room; (12) **-rig**, the first ridge in a field cut in harvest.

(1) **Sc.** The large Bible, formerly appropriated for family-worship and which lay in the Ha' or principal apartment (JAM.). **Ayr.** The big ha' bible was accordingly removed by Mrs. Walkinshaw from the shelf, GALT *Entail* (1823) xix. **Lnk.** The muckle ha'-bible was brocht frae the bole, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 144. **Gall.** It's in your hand o' write that the name o' Janet Geddes stands in the big ha' Bible, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii.

(2) **Rxb.** A tough blue clay, so called because used by the peasantry to whiten the walls of their houses (JAM.). (3) **Nhb.**[1] Formerly for the use of the monastic cell there. (4) **Dmf.** What step is that by our ha' en'? CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 75. (5) **Lan.** If yo'n tae me on booard at t'Ho fearm, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 215; The hall-farm is almost invariably farmed by the owner or the tenant of the hall, retained for the use of the household. In cases where the tenant of the hall does not require it, the hall-farm is sometimes let to an adjoining farm-tenant on the estate. Usually it is principally grazing ground (S.W.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **Suf.** Even this happened in the practice of a hall-farmer, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 449. (7) **Ayr.** Tho' the gentry first are stechin Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 61, 62. (8) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Garth). (9, *a*) **Sh.I.** I was just seeking you that you may gang after him to the hall-house, for, to my thought, he is far frae weel, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) vii. **Twd.** They shall pay a plack yearly, if demanded from the hole in the back wall of the Hall-house, *Notes to Pennecuik's Desc. Twd.* (1815) 161 (JAM.). **Edb.** Rinning about the Laird's ha' house, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 43. **Dmf.** The talk in the ha' hoose, the talk in the manse, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 32. **Dur.**[1], **Stf.** (K.) (*b*) **Sc.** I've a ha'-house, I hae baith goods an' gear, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 11; A house large enough to possess a dining-room (H.W.). **Abd.** The cottage built on an inferior scale differed in no other respect from the farmer's or ha'-house, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 242 (JAM.). **Gall.** In yon ha' house, ayont the fell, Whar rural peace and pleasure dwell, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 39, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The halloo rais'd forth frae the ha'-house swarm, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 27 (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] It is always distinguished from the 'hinds' hooses,' as the hinds' cottages are called. (10) **Nhb.**[1] In contradistinction to a hind's maiden. (11) **Sc.** A leddy sits in our hall-neuk, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiv. (12) **Lth.** Thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domestics on the farm, i.e. the members of the farmer's family. It is deemed the post of honour and given to them, as they are *gen.* the most expert and careful reapers. The other reapers are understood to keep always a little behind those who have this honourable station, which is therefore also called the foremost rig (JAM.). **Edb.** The ha-rig rins fu' fast awa, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 11, ed. 1801. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

6. *int.* An exclamation used by the master or mistress of a house to keep order at an entertainment. w.Yks.[2]

[6. A hall, a hall! give room! and foot it, girls! SHAKS. *R. & J.* I. v. 28.]

HALL, *sb.*[2] Som. Cor. Also written **haul** Som.; and in form **hale** Cor. The fruit and tree of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; *gen.* in *comp.* **Hall-nut.** Som., Cor. (B. & H.), Cor.[12] See **Halse,** *sb.*[2]

HALL, *sb.*[3] Dev. Cor. Also written **hawl** Dev. (HALL.) In *comp.* (1) **Hall-eve,** the eve of Ash Wednesday; (2) **-Monday,** the day before Shrove Tuesday; (3) **-night,** see (1); (4) **-Sunday,** the Sunday before Shrove-tide; (5) **-Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday. Cf. **hallow,** *sb.*[1]

(1) **Dev.** 'His nose smells of Hall Eve,' i.e. has the smell of good meat yet in it, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 199. (2) **Cor.** On the day termed 'Hall' Monday, which precedes Shrove Tuesday, about the dusk of the evening it is the custom for boys . . . to prowl about the streets with short clubs, and to knock loudly at every door, running off to escape detection on the slightest sign of a motion within. If, however, no attention be excited, and especially if any article be discovered negligently exposed, or carelessly guarded, then the things are carried away; and on the following morning are seen displayed in some conspicuous place, to expose the disgraceful want of vigilance supposed to characterise the owner, *Reports R. Instit.* (1842) in QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 151; **Cor.**[12] **e.Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 129. (3, 4) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 199. (5) **Dev.** (HALL.)

HALL, *v.* Yks. [al.] To shout, halloo.

w.Yks. When fowk o' ivry side on him is hallin an' shaatin, *Yksman.* (1880) 214; In ordinary use about Bradford (S.P.U.).

HALL, HALLA, see **Hale,** *sb.*[1], **Hallow,** *sb.*[1]

HALLAK, *sb.* Sc. A hillock.

Per. Frae hallak to hallak I haapit, My heart was as light as a strae, DUFF *Poems* 133 (JAM.).

HALLAN, *sb.*[1] *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **hallen** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm.; **hallon** Sc. n.Cy.; and in forms **halland** Sc.; **hollan** Sc. N.I.[1]; **hollen** N.Cy.[2]; **hollin** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [ha·lən, ho·lən.] **1.** A partition-wall in a cottage between the door and the fire to keep off draughts, a screen; the space within the partition, a porch, lobby, or passage; also used *attrib.* Cf. **haddin.**

Sc. In old cottages, an inner wall built between the fire-place and the door, and extending backwards as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door, when it is opened. It is *gen.* composed of stone and clay to the height of the side walls and brace. At this height the mud or cat and clay wall begins and is carried up to the chimney top. The term is sometimes applied to a partition of this kind extending to the opposite wall, but the first seems to be the original sense (JAM.); When we had passed the hallan we entered a well-sized apartment, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. iv. **ne.Sc.** Matthew got up an' stept out to the hallan to put on his big coat, GRANT *Keckleton,* 41. **Elg.** Hawky ahint the hallan main't And routed aft and sair, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 57. **Bnff.** I hat the hallen A thump fu' sicker, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62. **Frf.** The usual hallan, or passage, divided the but from the ben, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xi. **Per.** The latch o' the hallan was lifted in haste, STEWART *Character* (1857) 23. **s.Sc.** Auld barn-man Davie sang wi' glee, And canty by the hallan was he, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. **Dmb.** If death cam' tirlin' at the hallan door, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 34. **Rnf.** An' jinken 'bout the hallan wa', ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 14. **Ayr.** Thou need na jouk behint the hallan, A chiel sae clever, BURNS *Past. Poetry,* st. 6. **Lnk.** Your niece . . . was laid Down at your hallon-side, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 66, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Lassie steek the hallan door, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 177. **Edb.** He out o'er the halland flings his een, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 161, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Honest Tibby, at whose fireside, inside her hollan wa', we sat, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 91. **Slk.** I got the back o' the hallan to keep, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Ance poortith came in 'yont our hallan to keek, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 51. **Gall.** Mid-walls through cottages, composed of cross-bars, and overlaid with straw plastered with clay, called cat clay, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 251, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Draw doon the blind, An' steek to the hallan door, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 78. **N.I.**[1] In cottages a wall called the 'hollan' is built to screen the hearth from the observation of any one standing at the threshold, but in order to allow a person within to see who approaches the door, a small hole, usually triangular, . . is made in the hollan (s.v. Spy-hole). **Uls.** Sit down on that furm by the hollan' An' I'll brisk up the fire in a jiffey, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) 45. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] Often made of wickerwork, plastered with clay, running from front door of cottage to within the width of a door of the back wall; **N.Cy.**[2] A wall about 2½ yds. high. To this wall on the side next to the hearth is annexed a sconce or screen of wood or stone. **Nhb.** Rouse, leave your lanely hallens, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 262; **Nhb.**[1] Against this hallen it was common for the cow to stand. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Sae by the hallan softly creep, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 49; Some o' th' hallan, or th' mell deers, Their geylefat guts war clearan, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 138. **Cum., Wm.** A partition, from the cross passage of old farm or country houses, which formed a screen for some distance, to the fireside of the chief family room. The hallan was usually finished with stone coins, or with wood if not altogether of stone. The master's seat was often within the hallan, and bright things hung upon its wall (M.P.). **Wm.** A passage nearly four feet broad led to the other side of the building, where, in front was the back, on the left the down house door, and on the right the mell door, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 248. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hallan-drop,** a mixture of soot and water falling from the sides of a chimney; (2) **-pin,** a pin fixed upon the hallan for the purpose of hanging game or hats, &c., upon; (3) **-post,** the post at the extremity of the sconce; (4) **-stone,** the threshold, doorstep.

(1) **Cum.** They hed to watch for t'hallen drops, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 57, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Manners of Wm.* (1847) 13; Under this smoky dome, which in moist weather was continually shedding a black sooty lee, called the hallan drop, sat the family, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 249; Black sooty lye rising in damp weather from joints of meat hung up to dry in the chimney, BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). (2) **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783). **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Kcb.** The ducks had drate Upo' the hallan-stane, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 7.

3. A house, dwelling, cottage.

Sc. The Lord himsel ever-mair ettles it for his hallan, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) lxviii. 16. **Abd.** See ye yon bit canty hallan Jam'd against the broomy brae? STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 29. **Kcd.** There was yet the drouthy callan, That wadna leave the vintner's hallan Ava that day, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 113. **Fif.** Hinds,

plewmen, lairds, and cottar callans, That frae their spences, ha's, and hallans, Did congregate, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 71. **Rnf.** A dark smeeky hallan was ance a' our dwallin', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 125. **Lnk.** Aye the first to greet the mornin', In the hallan first asteer, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 29.

4. The division between two horse or cow stalls. **Cum.**[14]

5. A buttress built against a weak wall to prevent it from falling. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 251.

6. The space above the cross-beams of the couples of a house. Or.I. (S.A.S.) 7. A seat of turf at the outside of a cottage. Ayr. BURNS *Gl.* (JAM.)

HALLAN, *sb.*[2] Wor. I.W. Cor. Also written **allan-** Cor.[3]; and in forms **allens-** Cor.; **hollan** I.W.[1]; **hollon** s.Wor. [æ·lən.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Hallan-apple**, a large apple given to each member of the family at All-Hallows-tide; also called **Hallan**; (2) **-cakes**, cakes baked for All Hallows Day; (3) **-day**, All Hallows Day; (4) **-market**, the market held on All Hallows Eve; (5) **-night**, All Hallows Eve; (6) **-summer**, St. Luke's summer or an Indian summer, a spell of fine weather about All Hallows Day.

(1) **Cor.** Fruiterers of Penzance display large apples, known locally as 'Allens' apples, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 110; **Cor.**[13] (2) **I.W.**[1] (3, 4, 5) **Cor.**[3] At St. Ives the custom is still kept up of providing children with a large apple (Allan apple) on Allan-night (the eve of Allhallows day—called Allan day). The market held on Allan-night is called Allan-market. (6) **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

[*Hallan-* is for *Hallantide* (q.v.).]

HALLAN, *sb.*[3] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [ha·lən.] The young of the coal-fish when about five inches long.

HALLAND, see **Hallow**, *sb.*[1]

HALLANSHAKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **halan-**, **halin-** Sc.; **hallen-** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; and in form **hellenshaker** Sc. [ha·lənʃakər.] A ragged fellow, a vagabond or beggar; a knave, rascal; also used *attrib.*

Sc. I, and a wheen hallenshakers like mysell . . . built this bit thing here, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv. **Sh.I.** A very hallanshaker loon, *ib. Pirate* (1822) v. **Bch.** Staakin about like a hallen-shaker, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Frf.** 'Only a puir gypsy your honour.' . . . 'Only a wandering hallenshaker,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xiii. **Rnf.** Tho' something halanshaker-like, Ye'll may be own that I Some feelings hae, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 207. **Ayr.** Some hallen-shakers nearer hame, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 17. **Lnk.** Nodding to Jouks of Hallenshaker, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 211. **Lth.** Ye fell clootyraker! ye vile halanshaker, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 10. **Edb.** It sets him weel, the bloodthirsty Gehazi, the halinshaker ne'er-do-weel! MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii. **Slk.** Great muckle hallanshaker cuff, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 78, ed. 1866. **Peb.** You, ye hellenshaker villain! AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304; **Cum.**[4]

Hence **Hallanshaker-looking**, *adj.* ragged, unkempt, like a tramp.

Edb. He was a wauf, hallanshaker-looking chield, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv.

[Sic knavis and crakkaris. Sic halland schekkaris, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 83.]

HALLANTIDE, *sb.* Irel. I.Ma. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Bck. Hrt. I.W. Wil. Som. Cor. Also in forms **hallon-** n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2]; **hollan-** I.Ma. I.W.[1]; **holland-** Ir. Glo. Bck. Hrt. The season of All Saints, the first week of November. See **All-hallow(s.**

Ir. Holland-tide at the Big House, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 91. **I.Ma.** I have not seen her since hollantide (S.M.); I don't think it's ten years since he died—ten would it be, for hollantide? BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 130. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* **Nhp.**[2] From Michaelmas to Hallon-tide was the old rule for the period of sowing wheat. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* **Glo.** Last night were Hollantide eve, and where the wind is at Hollandtide it will stick best part of the winter, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 388; **Glo.**[1] **Bck.** If ducks do slide at Hollandtide, At Christmas they will swim; If ducks do swim at Hollandtide, At Christmas they will slide, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 128; *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 383. **Hrt.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 28. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas a ter'ble hard winter tho—I mind 'twas nort but vrost and snow vrom Hallantide [aa·luntuy·d] gin Can'lmas. **Cor.**[12] [Set trees at All Hallo'ntide, and command them to prosper, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 143.]

[At Hallontide, slaughter time entereth in, and then doth the husbandmans feasting begin, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 55.]

HALLE, HALLEDGE, HALLEGE, HALLENS, see **Hallow**, *sb.*[1], **Harriage, Halflins.**

HALLENS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Abd. In phr. *to go by the hallens*, to go by holds as a child. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1709) *Gl.* Cf. **haal.**

HALLI-, see **Holy.**

HALLIBLASH, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Der. Also written **hallyblash** Lan. [h)a·liblaʃ.] A great blaze. See **Blash**, *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lan.** I'st ha set th' how leath on a halli-blash, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 17; Aw'd mak a' hally-blash ov every factory i' Englandshire, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 7, ed. 1868; **Lan.**[1] **Der.** He and his loike 'll mak a halliblash of us aw soon, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) III. bk. x.

HALLIDAY, see **Holiday.**

HALLIE, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) Also in form **hallyie.** Romping diversion.

HALLIER, see **Halyear, Haulier.**

HALLIHOE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **hallyhoe** Cor.[2] The skipper fish, *Scomberesox saurus.* Cor.[12] [SATCHELL (1879).]

HALLINES, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also written **haliness.** [ha·linəs.] A Sunday holiday walk.

HALLINS, see **Halflins.**

HALLION, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **haalyan** Cai.[1]; **hullion** Sc. Ir. [ha·liən.] 1. A clown, a clumsy fellow; a good-for-nothing idle scamp, a sloven, a rascal.

Sc. We're just takin' tem doon to Stirling—ta curst hallions tat ta are, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 319; FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Sc. Lang.* (1882) 179. **e.Fif.** Man, ye're a rammelsome hallion, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Ayr.** An' tirl the hallions to the birses, BURNS *Address to Beelzebub*, l. 36. **Gall.** Brave hallions twa, Laird Nurgle and Laird Nabble, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 80, ed. 1876. **Keb.** But should some rustic hallion see thee here In thy luxuriant pastime, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 26. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); A fat, dirty, untidy woman (W.H.P.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** No man wou'd have thought any hallion Could ever have acted the thing, RITSON *Garl.* (1810) 61; And byeth tar and feather the hallion that dar', WILSON *Poems* (1843) 128; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1]

2. A gentleman's servant out of livery; an inferior servant employed to do odd jobs. Abd., Rxb. (JAM.)

3. An overbearing, quarrelsome woman of vulgar manners. Bwk. (*ib.*)

HALLIOR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *the moon is in the hallior*, the moon is in her last quarter, is much in the wane.

Abd. It is a saying among our people, whenever they mistake one object for two, that the moon is in the hallior, or clouded, and at such times they are winnel-skewed, or their eyes deceive them, PENROSE *Jrn.* (1815) III. 83 (JAM.).

HALLIRACKIT, *adj.* Abd. (G.W.) Giddy, hare-brained.

HALLIRAKUS, *sb.* Sc. A giddy, hare-brained person; also used *attrib.*

Abd. Fat keeps that hallirakus scum, The tailor, 'at he winna come, BEATTIE *Parings* (1803) 28, ed. 1873. **Abd., Rnf.** (JAM.)

HALLOCK, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Also written **hallok-** Sc.; and in forms **allack** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **halic-** Sc.; **hallach** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **hallack** Yks. w.Yks.[5] nw.Der.[1]; **hallak-** Sc. Wm. w.Yks.; **hallich** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **hallic(k** Sc.; **hallik** Sc. (JAM.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **haluck-** Sc.; **hollock** w.Yks.[2]; **hollok** w.Yks. [h)a·lək.] 1. *v.* To behave in a foolish, noisy way. See **Halok.** Bnff.[1], Cld., Lth. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Hallachan**, *sb.* noisy, foolish conduct; (2) **Hallachin**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, foolish. *ib.*

2. To idle away time; to loiter, loaf, play. *Gen.* with *about.*

Cum.[4] **Wm.** He wad rayder hallak aboot t'public hoose ner work (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] If he isn't risting up agaain a wall, he'll be hallocking sumwheear. **ne.Yks.**[1] He gans hallockin' aboot frev hoos ti hoos. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's holloking abaat, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 15, 1897); Two texts, sich as a mannyfactrer wod like to see hung up i' t'miln to stare at his hands when they wor allackin asteead o' workin', *Yksman.* (Oct. 1898) 362; **w.Yks.**[2] He's always hollocking about with a parcel of idle fellows; **w.Yks.**[5], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hallacker**, *sb.* an idle fellow; (2) **Hallacking**, (*a*) *sb.* a foolish person; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* idle, lazy, trifling, loitering.

(1) **w.Yks.** He is a hallocker abaht, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 21, 1893). (2, *a*) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354. (*b*) **Wm.** A gurt hallaken thing—she wad gang oot any fashion (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha'd turn aght a idle hallockin' haand, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 47; **w.Yks.**[5] *Gen.* coupled with 'stoit.' 'A gurt hallacking stoit.'

3. To tease, worry, bully.

n.Yks. Thoo'l hallock me to death (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] They hallock'd me an end [urged me forward].

Hence (1) **Hallocked**, *ppl. adj.* teased, harassed. n.Yks.[1]; (2) **Hallocking**, *ppl. adj.* teasing, bullying; boisterous, rough, rude. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. *sb.* A tall, lazy, ungainly fellow; a rough, uncouth person. Also called **Hallacks.**

Cum.[4] **w.Yks.**[5] Goa wesh thee fäace thou gurt hallacks!

5. A tiring affair, as a lengthy journey.

n.Yks.[2] It's a lang hallock.

6. *adj.* Crazy. Abd. (Jam.)

HALLOCKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **hal(l)ach'd** Abd.; **-aket** Edb.; **-egirt** Sh.I.; **-icat** Frf.; **-ickit** Lth. Gall.; **-icut** Per.; **-igate** Nhb.[1]; **-igit** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1]; **-uckit** Sc. Bnff. Rnf.; **hullockit** Ayr. [ha'ləkit.] Wild, romping; light, giddy; crazy, half-witted; also as *sb.* a noisy, restless person; a romp, a hoyden. See **Hallock**, *v.*

Sc. And shangy-mou'd halucket Meg, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 25. **Sh.I.** Ance upon a day I wis light-hearted an' hallegirt enough, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 52. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.** Let poets crack o' fragrant brose, . . . They're halucket, Commen' me to a haggis, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 144. **Abd.** Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at her sell, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812. **Frf.** A muckle halicat bruit o' the mastiff breed, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 134, ed. 1889. **Per.** He's hallicut an' wild, he's gane ower his mither's thoomb, Ford *Harp* (1893) 151. **w.Sc.** A hair-brained hallica't hissey, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. **e.Fif.** John M^c^Brian's auldest dochter, a daft ram-stam hollokit quean, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Rnf.** Quo' Lizzy to halucket Jannock, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 85. **Ayr.** (J.M.); The snash and impiddence of hullockit haverals and thochtless fules, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 114. **Lth.** Hallickit Meg frae Fisherraw, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 5. **Edb.** Wi's reefart-nosed, blae-cheeked wife, Hallaket Jess, the tawpy, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1] A greet halligit lass.

HALLOE, HALLON, see **Hallow**, *sb.*[2], **Hallan**, *sb.*[1]

HALLOO, see **Hallow**, *adj.*

HALLOP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [ha'ləp.] 1. *v.* To frisk about, to be precipitate in one's movements. Fif. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Halloper**, *sb.* one who is giddy or precipitate. *ib.*; (2) **Hallopin**, *ppl. adj.* unsteady, unsettled, foolish. *ib.*

2. *sb.* A hasty, precipitate person.

Gall. Black Jock wad to a neebor farm To get mair aid the hallop, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876.

HALLOW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Wal. Wor. e.An. Som. Also in forms **hala-** Sh.I.; **halla-** Sc. ne.Lan.[1]; **halle-** N.Cy.[1]; **hollow-** Ir. Wal. Wor. [Sc. and n.Cy. ha'lə.] In *comb.* (1) **Hallow-day**, (*a*) All Saints' or All Hallows Day; (*b*) a holiday; (2) **-een** or **-eve(n**, the eve of All Saints' Day; also called **Halloween-night**; (3) **-een bleeze**, a bonfire kindled on Halloween; (4) **-fair**, a fair held in the beginning of November; (5) **-fire**, see (3); (6) **-market**, a market held on All Saints' Day; (7) **-mas**, All Saints' Day; the season of All Hallows, the first week of November; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-masrade**, the name given to the general assembly of witches and 'warlocks' supposed to have been held at this time; (9) **-tide night**, see (2).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** There would be ither words amang your win' afore auld Halla'-day, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 28. **Slk.** It was on ane hallow-day, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 367. (*b*) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Sc.** It was believed that if, on Hallowe'en, any person should go round one of these [fairy] hillocks nine times, contrary to the course of the sun, a door would open, by which he would be admitted into the realms of fairyland, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 263; To haud Halloween, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening (Jam.). **Sh.I.** 'Auld Halloween' and taking in the sheep from the fields occurred generally about the same time, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 78. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** It was i' the go-hairst, weel on to Halloween, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 91. **e.Sc.** From Hallowe'en to Hogmanay, and the year was at an end, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 2. **Per.** Heath, broom, and dressings of flax are tied upon a pole. This faggot is then kindled; one takes it upon his shoulders and running bears it round the village; a crowd attend. When the first faggot is burnt out, a second is bound to the pole and kindled in the same manner as before. Numbers of these blazing faggots are often carried about together and when the night happens to be dark they form a splendid illumination. This is Halloween, *Statist. Acc.* V. 84, 85 (Jam.). **w.Sc.** For several days before Hallowe'en, boys and youths collected wood and conveyed it to the most prominent places on the hill sides in their neighbourhood. . . After dark on Hallowe'en, these heaps were kindled. . . At the beginning of this century men as well as boys took part, and when the fire was ablaze, all joined hands and danced round the fire; . . . as these gatherings generally ended in drunkenness and rough and dangerous fun, the ministers set their faces against the observance, and so the practice was discontinued by adults and relegated to school boys, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 179–80. **Rnf.** Whether it was on hallowe'en . . . She couldna, 'twas sae lang since syne, Just be exact, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 23. **Ayr.** Hallowe'en among us is a dreadfu' night! witches and warlocks, and a' lang-nebbit things, hae a power and a dominion unspeakable on Hallowe'en, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii; It was Halloween: . . the wee callans were at it already, rinning aboot wi' their fause-faces on and their bits o' turnip lanthrons in their haun, Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Lnk.** The serio-comic drama acted by our peasant fathers on Halloween nicht, with its absurd, yet amusing, and sometimes fatal superstitious observances, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 184. **Dmf.** This song was his favourite, and he usually sung it at Halloweens, at Kirk-suppers, and other trystes, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 19. **Gall.** When those creatures called 'Gian Carlins' wont to meet with any one alone on Hallowe'en night, they stuffed it with beer awns and butter, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 58, ed. 1876. **s.Ir.** Of a Hollow-eve night he'd find more gold, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 327. **n.Cy.** Hey how for Hallowe'en When all the witches are to be seen, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 79; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Sc.** In some parts of Sc. it is customary on this evening for young people to kindle fires on the tops of hills or rising grounds. A fire of this kind they call a Halloween blaze (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Lth.** 'Mang Hallowfair's wild noisy brattle Thou'st foughten mony a weary battle, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 66. **Edb.** At Hallow-fair, whare browsters rare Keep gude ale, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785; The bard, wha sang o' Hallow-fair, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 7. (5) **Sc.** Now the Hallow-fire when kindled is attended by children only, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 145 (Jam.). (6) **Fif.** Daddie's gane to Hallow-market, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 84. (7) **Sh.I.** At Hallowmas I commenced my duties as a teacher, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 57; The Hallowmas roup, or cattle sale, was going to come off shortly, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 9. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** As bleak-faced Hallowmass returns, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 123. **Lth.** When Hallowmas swept bleak the plain, A fleet of ships stood o'er the Forth, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 33. **Edb.** At Hallowmas, whan nights grow lang, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Sung the season's dying lay, When hallowmas was past, Shennan *Tales* (1837) 149. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Som.**[1] We always reckons to pay our Michaelmas rent to Hallowmas [t-au-lurmus]. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** The peasantry . . . were wont to date their age from them; thus: 'I was christened o' the Sunday after Tibbie Fleucher's Hallowmass Rade,' Cromek *Remains* (1810) 276. (9) **Wal.** Pastimes of Hallow Eve are still kept up in Wales on 'Hollowtide Night'—the name by which it is there known, *Monthly Pckt.* (Dec. 1863) 678.

[For explanation of *Hallow* see **All-hallow(s.]**

HALLOW, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also written **halloe.** A bunch of straw or hay tied round the middle with a rope twisted of the same material. Also called **Hallow-twist.**

Haes doo plenty o' hallows fir da kye's supper, daa? *Sh. News* (Mar. 11, 1899); Makkin' da strae up in hallows reddy ta lay afore da baess, *ib.* (Nov. 26, 1898); Du'll gie dem a halloe tweest every twa, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 24; **S. & Ork.**[1]

HALLOW, *adj., adv., sb.*[3] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **halloo** n.Yks.[2] 1. *adj.* Hollow, sunken.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** Sometimes also the flesh is sunk in and hallow, *Bell's Trial of Witchcraft* in Law *Memor.* (1818) *Pref.* 32 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Phoebus, glowin' fallow, Has owre the wastlan' hills shot hallow, Young *Pictures* (1865) 167.

2. *adv.* Completely, surpassingly, 'hollow.' n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Hollow.)

3. *sb.* A hollow; valley.

Sh.I. Snipe call frae the flossy hallow, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 80. Cai.[1] Rnf. There was Tam that wins down in the hallow, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 4. Lth. O'er green knowe and flowery hallow, Till they reached the cot-house door, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 163, ed. 1856.

4. *v.* To make hollow. Cai.[1], Abd. (JAM.)

HALL'S DOG, *phr.* Nrf. In saying *as lazy as Hall's dog*. 'As lazy as Hall's dog': he was so lazy he used to lean up against the wall to bark (E.M.).

HALLUM, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The woody part of flax.

HALLY, HALLY-LOO, see **Holy, Holyrood.**

HALLYOCH, *sb.* Sc. A strange gabbling noise, esp. that heard when listening to a strange tongue.

Gall. A club of Manxmen together are said to haud an unco gabbie labbie o' a hallyoch wi' ither, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 252, ed. 1876.

HALM, see **Haulm.**

HALMOT, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Ken. Sus. Also in form **halimote** Sus. The court of the lord of a manor, held in the hall, a court-baron; also called **Halmot-court.**

N.Cy.[1], Ken.[1] Sus. The Court Baron of Brighton manor was known by this name in the 17th century (F.E.S.).

[OE. **heall-gemōt*, a hall-meeting.]

HALOK, *sb. Obs.* s.Sc. (JAM.) Also written **haloc**; and in forms **hailick, hallik.** A light, thoughtless girl, a giddy young woman.

[Hutit be the halok lase a hunder ȝeir of eild! DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wem.* (1508) 465.]

HALO(W, see **Heloe.**

HALPED, *ppl. adj.* I.W. Crippled. (HALL.)

HALPISH, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Hardship.

HALSE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **hals** Sc.; and in forms **haas** Cai.[1]; **hass** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1]; **hause** Sc. N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan. ne.Lan.[1]; **haws(e** Sc. Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.; **hawze** n.Cy.; **helse** Cum.[1]; **hoce** Cum.[1]; **horse** w.Yks.; **hose** N.Cy.[2] Cum. w.Yks. [hās, has, h)ōs.] **1.** *sb.* The neck.

Sc. She bare a horn about her halse, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 29. Sh.I. What the lad has round his halse, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) v. Or.I. Awaa gid Gilpin, hàs ar nokht [Awa' gied Gilpin, hass or naught], *Orcad. J. Gilpin*, st. 25, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 806. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 288; Nhb.[1] Cum. *Gl.* (1851). Wm. *Appleby Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891); (K.) n.Yks.[14]

Hence **Hausin**, *adj.* belonging to the neck.

Wm. Fine lin' shirt wie a girt hausin ruffel, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 56.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hause-band**, a collar, necklace; (2) **-bane**, the collar-bone; (3) **-lock**, the wool growing on the neck of a sheep.

(1) N.Cy.[1] There's silk in your white hause-band, *Old Sng.* Nhb.[1] (2) Sc. Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane, And I'll pick out his bonny blue een, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 360, ed. 1848. Dmf. The wecht o't maun tell on his white hause-bane, REID *Poems* (1894) 97. Gall. That rise beneath the chin and throat, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 257, ed. 1876. (3) Bch. Right weel we wat they're hashlock oo, The best 'at e'er was creesh't, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 94 (JAM.). Ayr. I coft a stane o' haslock woo', BURNS *The cardin' o't*, st. 1. Lnk. A tartan plaid spun o' good hawslock woo, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) I. i. Edb. Her breasts are whiter than the snow, . . Softer than hauss-locks of the ew, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 160.

3. The throat, gullet, windpipe.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cai.[1] Elg. Shame and despair roar't in his hause, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 88. Bnff. Tell them either to grow wise, Or cut their hawses, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 191. Abd. The deevil o' drink has me by the hause, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, vi. Rnf. With bread and cheese their bellies cram, And synde their hauses with a dram, MᶜGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 39. Ayr. It was to be expecket, considering the spark in my hass, that the first use I would mak o' the freedom o' the Reformation would be to quench it, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. Lnk. Stoups a Froth aboon the hause, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 30. e.Lth. As if a haill regent tattie had gotten into and stuck fast in my hause, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 173. Edb. A gill comes in, he weets his hause, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 206. Dmf. Nae caller streams To weet their hasses, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 32. Gall. If one part of the oath fell to hindering the other and fighting in his hass, it was not his fault, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Cum. Twea or three let-downs o' yell Suon set their hawses free, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 132; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] n.Yks. She'l macke them late their teeth, naunt, in their hawse, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 604; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A brave hause,' a wide gullet or good swallow; a loud voice; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

4. Phr. (1) *the pap of the hass*, the uvula; cf. **hask**, *sb.*[3]; (2) *to be butter in the black dog's hause*, to be past recovery; to be no help for anything; (3) *to go down*, or *into, the wrong hause*, of food, &c.: to go down the wrong way in the throat.

(1) Sc. Gapin' as if ye had a barley awn sticking in the pap o' yer hass, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) v; I'm fash'd wi' an unco kittlin' i' the paup o' my hass, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 116; It's an unco kittlin' in the paup o' the hass, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (1894) 62. (2) Sc. It wad hae been butter in the black dog's hause, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxviii; (JAM.) Ayr. It was like butter in the black dog's hass for Jenny to get haud of a hole in my coat like this, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 103. (3) Sc. When a particle of food or drop of liquid goes into the windpipe, it is vulgarly said that it has gone into the wrang hause (JAM.). Cai.[1] Ayr. Something gaed doon the wrang hass, and sic a fit o' hoastin' cam on, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 28. Edb. She was suffocated, the foul air having gone down her wrong hause, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. N.Cy.[1]

5. A rope to tie round a horse's neck in place of a halter. Cum.[1]

6. That part of a chimney where the smoke passes out of sight.

Cum. Used by old people, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 273.

7. A defile, a narrow passage between mountains; a narrow connecting ridge.

Sc. A storm is coming down from the Cairn-brae-hawse and we shall have nothing but a wild night, *Lights and Shadows* (1822) 114 (JAM.). Dmf. Atween aud Mennock-hass There is a cosy biel', REID *Poems* (1894) 133. Gall. Over there by the halse of the pass, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 295. Lakel.[1] Used of the passes over the lower fells which separate the valleys of Lakeland, as Scatoller Hause. Cum. Haws out o' number, nae country can bang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 106; Cum.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

8. A shallow in a river. Mry. *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (JAM.)

9. *v.* To embrace, hug, take in the arms.

Sc. He hawsed, he kissed her, And ca'd her his sweet, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2. s.Sc. Nae blythsume wean has she To halse hir necke, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 111. Ayr. As he halsit her in the parks by the Boag, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. Kcb. To come nigh . . . and hause him, and embrace him, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 69. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] Lan. 'An' are yo hausin' too?' said Sally, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 290.

Hence *Hawse and ney, phr.* a nursery term meaning 'kiss me and I am pleased.' Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 273, ed. 1876.

[**1.** Wiþ a rughe skyn ho heled his hals, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3677. OE. *heals.* **3.** Hals, throte, *guttur, Prompt.* **9.** I halse one, I take hym aboute the necke, *je accolle*, PALSGR. (1530); Come halse me, the myrth of our morne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 445.]

HALSE, *sb.*[2] Irel. Som. Dev. Also in forms **alls** Dev.[4] n.Dev.; **alse** Dev.; **hawlse** Wxf.[1] [ōls, āls.] **1.** The hazel, *Corylus Avellana.* Also used *attrib.* Cf. **hall**, *sb.*[2]

Wxf.[1] Som. A halse coppice, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. w.Som.[1] Dev. A man said he had put 'an 'alse 'andle' into his hammer, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 131; For the bottom of the basket he would lay hands on hedge willow or halse, or any other 'old stuff,' *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 509; Dev.[4]

Hence **Halsen**, *adj.* made of hazel.

Som. If they didn' chain thik there poor fakket up under they halsen withes so as he couldn' bust, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 25. w.Som.[1] A hazel-rod is always a 'halsen stick.' s.Dev. In that part of Devonshire which skirts the south-east of Dartmoor, the prevalent equivalent for hazel wood is ''alsen 'ood,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 204.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Halse-bushes**, (*a*) hazel-bushes; (*b*) the common alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; (2) **-nut**, a hazel-nut.

(1, *a*) **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **n.Dev.** (2) **n.Dev.** 'A did es halse-nits theeve, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 112.

3. The wych-elm, *Ulmus montana*. w.Som. (B. & H.)

HALSEN, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **ausney** Dor. Som. n.Dev.; **halzen** Dev.; **hawsen** Som.; **hazen** Dor.[1]; **hiessen** s.Hmp. Dor.[1]; **housen** Som.; **oseny** e.Som.; **osney** Dur. Som. [ā·lzən, ō·zən.]

1. *v.* To predict, divine, conjecture; to forebode evil, anticipate bad news; to speak evil.

s.Hmp. Now don't ye hiessenny like that, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xiv. **Dor.** (W.C.); Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; **Dor.**[1] 'T'll râ'n avore night.' 'There, don't ye hiessenny,' *Gl.* **Som.** Don't 'e houseny (E.N.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] You never don't hear her zay no good by nobody, but her'll halseny [aa·lznee, rarely pron. oa·znee] all the day long 'bout everybody. **Dev.**[1] As zoon as you halseny I'm about to break my meend—whip sissa! you be ago, 34. **n.Dev.** I ausney zich a' farra', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 60.

Hence **Halsening**, *vbl. sb.* predicting or speaking evil.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Concerning the general morality of [her] conduct no amount of 'halzening' could be considered as an exaggeration, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. v. 102. **n.Dev.** Oll vor . . . halzening, or cuffing a tale, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 298; In phr. 'hoaling and halzening,' picking holes, and suggesting the worst that can happen, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213. **Cor.** At Little Colan, . . . on Palm Sunday, Carew says: 'Sought at our Lady Nant's well . . . to fore knowe . . . fortune . . . resorted with a palme crosse . . . and an offring. The offring fell to the priest's share . . . a foolish conceite of this "halsening,"' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 223.

2. *sb.* A guess. n.Dev. *Handbk.* (ed. 1877) 258.

[1. Cp. OHG. *heilisōn*, 'augurari,' *heilisāri*, 'augur, aruspex' (Graff), cogn. w. ON. *heill*, an omen, auspice, foreboding (Vigfusson). We may also cp. ME. *halsien*, to adjure (Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1835).]

HALSER, *sb.* Sc. A hawser.

Fif. Fix'd are the halsers to the folk-clad shores, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 40, ed. 1815.

[*Alzaniére*, a halsier in a ship, Florio; With well-wreath'd halsers hoise Their white sails, Chapman *Odysseys* (1615) II. 609.]

HALSH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Bdf. Also in forms **halch** Nhb. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **hilch** War.; **holsh** Bdf. [h)alʃ.] 1. *v.* To fasten, tie; to knot, noose, loop, twist.

w.Yks. T'bobbins bin halshed i' t'windin hoile (W.C.S.); **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[5] Halsh that band up. **Lan.** A taugh clooas line halshed round their throttles, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 398; Halsh those two poles t'gether (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] To tie a rope in a peculiar way round timber or stone which is to be hoisted; **Chs.**[3] Halsh the rope. **nw.Der.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135.

2. To embrace. Cf. **halse**, *sb.*[1] 9.

Nhb. He halched him right curteouslie, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 51. **w.Yks.**[1]

3. *sb.* A noose, loop, a slip-knot; a twist, turn. Also in *comp.* **Halsh-knot**.

w.Sc. Margaret Reid, . . suspect of witchcraft, confessed she put a woman newlie delivered, thrice through a green halshe, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 131. **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1839) *Gl.*; (J.T.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3]

[1. Quat gome so is gorde with þis grene lace, While he hit hade hemely halched aboute þer is no haþel vnder heuen to hewe hym þat myȝt, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1852.]

HALT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Bck. Dev. 1. A defect.

Ayr. When he spies in me a halt, Me secretly to tell the fault, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 67.

2. Rheumatism.

Dev. Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 412, ed. 1896.

3. In sheep: the foot-rot.

Bck. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i.

HALT, *sb.*[2] Som. Animal deposit. (Hall.)

HALT, *v.* Yks. Not. [olt.] To hesitate.

w.Yks. Duənt olt sə mitš (J.W.). **s.Not.** He halted an' halted; at last he said he'd goo (J.P.K.). [How long halt ye between two opinions? Bible 1 *Kings* xviii. 21.]

HALTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Shr. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **auter** Shr.[1]; **awter** Chs.[1]; **hauter** s.Chs.[1]; **helter** ne.Yks.[1] [ō·ltə(r), ō·tə(r).] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *as mad as a tup in a halter*, (2) *to play the halter*, to inflict punishment; (3) *what the halter*, an exclamation, 'what the deuce.'

(1) **Shr.**[1] It is commonly said of a person in impotent rage that he is 'as mad as a tup in a 'auter.' (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **s.Chs.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Halter-path**, a bridle-path, horse-road; (2) **-shank**, a cart-rope.

(1) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] There are still many of these left in the Hill district where, since my recollection, pack-horses were the chief mode of transit. Across a farm of my own is a very ancient [au·ltur paa·th], called 'Hart's Path,' which was never wide enough for two horses to walk abreast. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] A long halter shank or cart rope is attached.

3. A hair noose for catching trout and eels. nw.Dev.[1]

4. A bridle. Nrf. (F.H.)

5. *v.* To bridle; to bridle a colt for the first time. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ony hale-hearted halsome hissie, that wants to halter a good husband, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 154; He halters the black mare, *ib.* 32. **w.Som.**[1] I had'n a rough colt never haltered. 'I bought an Exmoor pony for twenty-three shillings. . . When haltered . . . for the first time in his life, he proved to be two years old,' Collyns, 156.

Hence **Heltering**, *vbl. sb.* the act of 'breaking in' a young colt or filly. ne.Yks.[1]

HALTON SHIELDS, *phr.* Nhb. In phr. *like the man at Halton Shields*; see below.

Nhb.[1] Common a while ago. This celebrated personage set off on a journey, and, after travelling laboriously all night, found himself at his own back door next morning, Bruce *Handbk. to Roman Wall* (1884) 57.

HALTS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **holts** Wm. Wicker hampers; see below.

Cum. Halts, a pair of strong wicker hampers which were joined by a pack saddle, and hung across a horse's back, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 304. **Wm.** The turf or peat was conveyed from the mosses in halts, *Manners, &c. of Wm.* (1847) 34; In the dales bordering upon Yorkshire, the women often carried dung in holts . . . on their shoulders to the fields, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 210.

HALTUGONGA, *int.* Sh.I. Also written **haltagongi**; and in form **altagongi**. An expression used by fishermen to check the running of a halibut that has been hooked.

When the halibut was running with such force, that it was feared that it might break the line, the Unst fishermen would cry after it: 'Haltagongi,' or 'altagongi,' which means 'stop running.' . . Said in English this would have no effect on the fish, but said in Norn it was thought to be effectual and to stop the fish, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 29; **S. & Ork.**[1]

HALUCK, see **Hallock**.

HALVANS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cor. 1. Half produce of labour, given instead of wages. Cor.[1]

Hence **Halvaner**, *sb.* one who receives half the produce of his labour.

Cor. Boath tutwork men and tributers And halvaners, I say, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 17; **Cor.**[12]

2. In mining: refuse of the lode after the ore is separated from the rock; inferior ore.

Dev., Cor. In constant use (R.O.H.). **Cor.**[12] [Weale.]

Hence **Halvanner**, *sb.* a miner whose earnings are gained by dressing or cleaning the refuse or poorest quality of tin-stone. Cor.[3]

HALVE, *v.*[1] Lakel. Also in form **hauve** Lakel.[2] Of sheep: to mark by cutting away half the top of the ear.

Cum. Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking. . . We cut one-half of a top of the ear clean away, and we call it under or upper halving, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387.

Hence **Hauved**, *adj.* of a sheep: marked in such a way. Lakel.[2]

HALVE, *v.*[2] Som. Also in form **helve**. To turn over, turn upside down. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HALVE, see **Haaf**, *sb.*[1], **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HALVED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Golfing term: see below.

Applied to a match which results in a drawn game. Also applied to a hole when each party takes the same number of strokes to play it.

HALVER, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **haaver** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1]; **hafer** s.Chs.[1]; **haffer** Gall.; **halfer** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1]; **haver** Sh.I. Abd. [h]ā·vər, ō·və(r.] 1. *sb. Obs.* One who has a moiety or half of anything, a sharer, partner.

Kcb. Christ will have joy and sorrow halvers of the life of the saints . . . as the night and day are kindly partners and halvers of time, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 245.

2. A half, an equal share or portion; *gen.* in *pl.*, esp. in phr. *to go halvers*, to go shares; *in halvers*, in partnership.

Sc. Halvers gang I wi' a' that fear thee, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) cxi. 63. **Sh.I.** With this view he gave to them in 'halvers' certain mare ponies. This is in accordance with a custom of the county under which the owner of a pony gives to another as custodier a *pro indiviso* right in the animal. . . The custodier is bound to keep and feed the animal, and is entitled to receive in joint property with the original owner of the pony one-half of all stock the produce or descendants of said animal, or one-half of the pony or ponies while in his possession, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898); They had a considerable number of sheep and ponies—some of which were held in halvers with the neighbours, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 52; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] 'To go haavers.' 'In haavers.' **Ayr.** Will she let me go halver? Galt *Entail* (1823) xxv. **Gall.** I'll rin haffers wi' the bed O' Wattie the killman, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 297, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** Let's go halvers wi' tha (S.K.C.).

3. *pl.* An exclamation used by children to claim half the value of any treasure found by another; also in phr. *haavers and shaivers.*

Sc. The beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch schoolboy, when he finds anything, 'Nae halvers and quarters, hale o' mine ain, and nane o' my neighbour's,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii; Nae bunchers, nor halvers, But a' my ain, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 145; When one of a party unexpectedly finds a piece of money or other article of value, the first in calling halfers is supposed to have a right to share to that extent with the finder (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Per.** (G.W.) **Lth.** Haavers and shaivers. If one who sees another find anything exclaims in this language, he is entitled to the moiety of what is found. If he who is finder uses these terms before any other, he is viewed as having the sole right to the property (Jam.); The phr. more fully is 'haavers and shaivers, and hale o' mine ain.' This is pronounced indiscriminately by the finder and by one who claims a share (*ib.*). **e.Lth.** Gin the lairds could see an inch afore their nose, they wad be glad to cry haavers raither than tine a', Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 89. **N.Cy.**[1] If, however, the finder be quick, he exclaims 'No halfers—findee keepee, lossee seekee,' which destroys the claim, and gives him the sole right to the property. **Nhb.**[1] Another formula is: 'Ne halfers; ne quarters; ne pin points; Nyen o' me neybors; aall me aan.' **s.Chs.**[1]

4. *adj.* Of cattle or stock: held in partnership.

Sh.I. Admits that defender has in his possession the 'halvers' stock specified, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898); I fan a' 'at we hed comin' dat wye—aless dy grey ha'vers yow, mam, *ib.* (Apr. 1, 1899).

5. *v.* To divide into equal shares, to halve; to possess in partnership with any one.

S. & Ork.[1], **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Cut an' ha'ver the roast, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl; (Jam.)

Hence **Halvert**, *ppl. adj.* cut in two, divided in halt.

Abd. Nae mair deed nor a halvert worm, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 4.

HALY, see **Holy.**

HALY-CALY, *v.* Cor.[12] To throw things to be scrambled for.

HALYEAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **hallier** (Jam.); and in form **hellzier** Abd. A half-year.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Three hellzier [halyear, ed. 1789 (Jam.)] younger she than dindy was, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812.

HAM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hame** Dmf.; **hom** e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] [h]am, æm.] 1. *sb.* The thigh; the part of the leg immediately behind the knee.

Fif. Roll down the sweaty crowds with wearied legs and hams, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 32, ed. 1871. **Cum.** He slap't his ham, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 202. **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Hamkin**, *sb.* the hock of a pig. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Hame-blade**, *sb.* ham-bone.

Dmf. Sometimes a bane like a hame-blade, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 25.

3. Phr. *ham o' pork*, the joint, as distinguished from the meat.

w.Som.[1] It is nearly invariable to speak of 'dressing a ham o' pork,' while the same speaker would say, 'Thank 'ee, I'll have a little bit o' ham.' **Dev.** They'd a-dressed a ham o' pork and a gurt piece o' beef, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 96.

4. Wrestling term: see below.

Cum.[4] The action differs from 'catching the heel' by the attack being made behind the knee of the opponent, instead of behind his ankle.

5. *v.* To salt the hind-quarters of beef, pork, or mutton, and hang them up to be smoked.

Twd. To ham the leg of a sheep (Jam.). **Gall.** He's hung upon a nag [pin] to be ham'd to the reekiest neuk o' hell, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 175, ed. 1876.

HAM, *sb.*[2] Not. Nhp. Glo. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **hamm**; and in form **homm** Glo. [am, æm.] 1. Flat, low-lying pasture land near a stream or river. Cf. **holm**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Nhp.[1] An inclosed level pasture. **Glo.** A common or marsh land, Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] A considerable tract of ground along the Severn, adjoining the City of Gloucester, and owned by the Freemen of the City, is known as 'The Ham.' **Sus.**[1] **Wil.** A narrow strip of ground by the side of a river, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** The meadow behind East Holme Church is called 'The Hams' (C.W.). **Som.** Ave you bin down in ham, Thomas, o' late? Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 141. **w.Som.**[1] The word rather implies land subject to be flooded, but yet rich, and by no means swampy or wet land. **Dev.** That ham's a long way from the farm, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19; The stile of the little ham, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xxvi; **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Hammings**, *sb. pl.* shallow parts of a river broken up by islands where the water flows rapidly. Not. (W.J.R.)

2. A stinted common pasture for cows.

Glo. Grose (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) II; *Gl.* (1851).

[1. A hamme or a little plot of ground by the Thames side . . . beset with many willow trees or osiers, Minsheu *Ductor* (1617). OE. *hamm*, a pasture or meadow enclosed with a ditch (*Eardulf's Charter*, 875). Cp. Du. *hamme van Wilgen*, a place planted with willowes (Hexham); LG. *ham*, 'eine Wiese' (Berghaus).]

HAM, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Som. Old calamine pits. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HAM, *v.*[2] Bdf. [æm.] To cut and trim a hedge. (J.W.B.)

HAM, *v.*[3] Dur. [ham.] To repeat.

e.Dur.[1] He ham'd it o'er and o'er.

HAM, see **Haulm.**

HAMALD, *adj., v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **haemilt** Slk.; **haimald** Sc. (Jam.); **haimelt** Sh.I.; **hameald** Sc.; **hameil** Lth. Edb. Slk. n.Cy.; **hamel** Abd.; **hameld** Sc.; **hamelt** Lnk. Edb. Peb.; **hamhald** Sc. (Jam.); **hamil** Abd.; **hamilt** Frf. Per. Lth.; **hammal** Cai.[1]; **hammel** Elg. Per.; **hyemmelt** Nhb.[1] [ha·ml(d.] 1. *adj.* Homely, domestic, household. Cf. **hamert**; see **Home.**

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cai.**[1] Hame is hammal [there is no place like home]. **Elg.** Former times, and hammel news Steal aff the hour and mair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 117; A mair hammel carl there couldna weel been, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** Simple, honest, hamel fowk, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 82. **Frf.** A hoosie mair hamilt than braw, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 67. **Per.** Buckled up their hammell'd gear, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 116, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Our auld hamelt tongue . . . is deein', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 136. **Lth.** O ken ye auld Janet's bit hamilt made biggin'? Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 46. **Edb.** Nae herds on Yarrow's bonny braes . . . Delight to chaunt their hameil lays, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) II. 129, ed. 1785. **Peb.** To send some hamelt, rustic lays, To your sweet muse, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 93. **Slk.** The gude auld haemilt blude that rins in her veins, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866; Our grumblin' reachin' some folk's ears Of hameil brulies rais'd their fears, *ib. Sc. Pastorals* (1801) 15 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Home-made; home-grown, home-bred as opposed to foreign.

Sc. Haimilt claith is that which has been spun at home and given out to be wrought, as distinguished from what has been purchased in the piece, although the latter should be the manufacture of the country. This is also called haimilt-made (JAM.). **Elg.** He wore . . . a hammel-spun coat, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Edb.** I am hameil . . . I'm na frae Turkey, Italy, or France, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785.

3. Tame, domestic, as opposed to wild.

Sc. Lang lean makes hameald cattel, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 382; HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 82, ed. 1881. **Abd.** Critic or bard or hamil kine, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 179 (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1]

4. *v.* To domesticate.

Lth. A beast is said to be haimilt when, after a change, it becomes accustomed to the pasture to which it is sent (JAM.).

5. *sb.* A 'haaf-word' for wife.

Sh.I. The common name for 'wife' was haimelt or hjaimelt, because she sat at home, while her husband was at the haaf, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

[**1.** Cariand to Italy Thair vincust hammald goddis and Ilion, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 26. Norw. dial. *heimholl*, homely (AASEN); ON. *heimoll* (*heimull*, *heimilt*), also *heimhollr* (FRITZNER); cp. *heimold* (*-ild*), right of possession (VIGFUSSON); see **Brogh and Hammer.**]

HAMBLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Also in forms **hample** w.Yks.; **hamel** w.Yks.[1]; **hamle** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1]; **hammle** Slk. e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **haumpus** nw.Der.[1]; **hawmple** Lan.[1]; **hawmpo** Lan.; **homble** w.Yks. Der.[2]; **homple** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **humple** Slk. Rxb.; **oample** Lan. [a·m(b)l.] To limp, halt, walk feebly or awkwardly; to stumble. Cf. **himple.**

Rxb. Then humpled he out in a hurry, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 218. **e.Yks.**[1] Poor awd fellow! he can hardly hammle alang. **w.Yks.** I wor as wake as a chëild. I hombled on till I got to Camblesworth, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvi; **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** He hawmples in his walk, like a lame duck, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler* (1876) 6; I mede o' shift to hawmpo owey ewt o' th' huzzy o' bit, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 41; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Der.**[1]; **Der.**[2] He goes hombling along. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Hammlin**, *ppl. adj.* limping, shambling; feeble.

Slk. Sir David's trusty hound wi' humpling back, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Astride hir homblin mare, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 35; Every bunion hez a tendency to stop t'progress o' poor homplin pilgrims, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1881) 7. **Lan.** That hawmpoin tyke Hal wur wi' um, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 14; He wur nobbut a hawmplin' mak of a walker at th' best, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. 1879.

HAMBURGH, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Gmg. Pem. Dev. Also in forms **hamaron** Wxf.[1]; **hambrah** Pem.; **hamburgher** Lin.[1]; **hamrach** Gmg. Pem.; **hawmbark** Lan.; **hanaborough** Dev.; **hanniber** n.Dev.; **hannibur** Dev.[3]; **homber** w.Yks.[2] **1.** The collar of a draught-horse, *gen.* made of reed or straw, a 'bargham.'

Wxf.[1] *Obs.* **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** His wig . . . leet like a hawmbark on his shilders, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 25; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). **Gmg.** COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Pem.** JAGO *Gl.* (1882) 102. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 201. **n.Dev.** Bobby 'th vaught 'e . . . Haimses, a hanniber, a vell, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67.

2. *pl. Fig.* Arm-holes.

Lin. (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] The waistcoat pinches me in the hamburghers.

3. A large scarf or comforter. Dev.[3]

4. A straw-mat used in brewing to rest the pan upon.

s.Pem. Bring 'ere the hambrah, we moost taak off the pan, 'tis boilin' (W.M.M.).

[**1.** Than muste he haue his horses or mares or both his hombers or collers, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 14; *Epyphium*, an hamborwe, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 580. *Hame*, sb.[2] + *-borwe* (*-berwe*), OE. *-beorg* (*e*, protection.]

HAME, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **aime** Ken.[1]; **ame** e.Yks. Not. Suf. Ken.; **eame** War.[2] s.War.[1]; **eyam** Not. s.Hmp.; **haam** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Hmp. Som.; **haayme** Brks.[1]; **haem** Sc. (JAM.); **haim** Inv. Abd. Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **hairm** n.Lin.[1]; **ham** Lan. Sus.[12] w.Dev.; **hamm** n.Yks.; **haum** e.Lan.[1] w.Wor.[1]; **hawm** Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Dev.; **heam** N.Cy.[1] Cum. w.Yks. Der. Dor.; **heeam** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1]; **heme** Chs.[13]; **hem** Inv. Elg. N.I.[1] Ken.[1]; **hemm** Ant.; **heyam** Dur.[1] Not. Hmp.; **heyem** Nhb.[1]; **hiam** Wm.; **home** Chs.[1] War. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2]; **holme** w.Wor.[1]; **hyem** Nhb.[1]; **yam** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; *pl.* **aimses** Dev.; **hameses** Hrf. Glo.[12] w.Som.[1] Dev.; **hamses** nw.Dev.[1]; **heamsies** Som. [h)ēm, h)iəm, īm.] **1.** *pl.* The two curved pieces of wood or metal resting on the collar of a draught-horse, to which the traces are attached. Cf. **bargham.**

Sc. A pair of hames and brechom fine, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** The hems were taen aff, an' the halter made fest, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** Gin ye slack the haims . . . the beasts 'll be throu' wi' their feed, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 195. **N.I.**[1], **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The two pieces of crooked wood or bent iron hinged at the bottom and held together with a strap atop. They are passed round the collar of a horse, and are furnished with an eye in each side to which are attached the chains to draw the load. **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Wm.** (B.K.) **Cum.** Rigreape, braugham, pair o' heams, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 201. **n.Yks.** Neither traces, hames, nor baurghwans to finnd, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 93; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), (J.H.B.), **Not.**[123], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** What a unheppen looby to put that hoss's haäms on i' that how (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[2], **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (H.M.), **Ken.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** A horse-collar and a pair o' hamses, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 107; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] In the dial. there is no *sing.* To denote one of the separate parts, it is necessary to say, 'one o' the zides o' th' hameses,' or 'one o' th' hameses' [ae·umzez]. **Dev.** The hames is very loose, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19; Where's ta put tha aimses tū? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) *Hame and chain-maker*, *phr.* a maker of harness; (2) **Hamed**, *ppl. adj.* yoked.

(1) **Lan.**[1] Common in Manchester. (2) **Glo.** The horse being harnassed or hamed, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 439.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hame-blade**, the half of a horse-collar; (2) **-houghed**, having houghs shaped like a 'hame'; (3) **-rough**, (4) **-stick**, one of a pair of 'hames'; (5) **-stick ring**, a ring attached to the 'hame,' through which the rein passes; (6) **-stick strap**, the strap which fastens the 'hame'; (7) **-tree**, (8) **-ward**, see (4); (9) **-wood**, the 'hames.'

(1) **Lth.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** A term applied to a horse when it is straiter above than below the hough; from the resemblance of its hind legs to a pair of hames (*ib.*); She was lang-toothed an' blench-lippit, Haem-houghed an' haggis-fittit, *Edb. Monthly Mag.* (June 1817) 238 (JAM.). (3) **Chs.** (K.) (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5, 6) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (7, 8) **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (9) **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[12]

3. A horse-collar; a circle of straw rope often used to fasten the head of a sheep to its fore-leg to prevent its straying. Cor.[12]

[**1.** LG. *ham*, ein Joch, Kummet, der Pferde (BERGHAUS); MDu. *hame*, a leather or wooden yoke for horses (VERDAM).]

HAME, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Lin. Suf. Also written **haim** se.Lin. [ēm.] **1.** *sb.* Steam from boiling water; warm vapour as from heated horses, slaked lime, &c.

Lin.[1] This hame has scauded me. **e.Lin.** Used also of the damp and moist feeling of an empty house opened out again (G.G.W.). **se.Lin.** In *gen.* use near the sea-coast. 'The wesh'us is white with haim out o' the boiler.' 'Ho'd yer he'd in the haim from a baäson o' hot waäter' (T.H.R.). **Suf.** The hame is coming out of the kettle (F.H.).

2. *v.* To steam.

Suf. If your throat is sore, you can't do better than hame it. The kettle begins to hame (F.H.).

[**1, 2.** Norw. dial. *eim*, steam, *eimbaat*, a steamboat; *eima*, to steam (AASEN); ON. *eimr*, reek, vapour (VIGFUSSON).]

HAME, *sb.*[3] Hmp. [ēm.] A small piece, in phr. *all to hame*, all to bits.

The glass is all to hame, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; **Hmp.**[1]

[EFris. *ham*, 'Biss, Bissen, Stück' (KOOLMAN).]

HAME, *v.*[2] Som. [ēm.] To have sexual intercourse. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[OE. *hǽman*, 'concumbere, coire, nubere' (B.T.).]

HAME, see **Ham**, *sb.*[1], **Haulm**, **Home**.

HAMEART, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **hamewarts** Fif.; **hamedards** w.Yks. [hē·mərt.] Homeward; also used *attrib.* Cf. **hamert**, *adj.*

Fif. Hamewarts bairn and wife, and man, Helter-skelter they skelpt and ran, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 222. **Rnf.** Sir Guy is forced to . . . tak' the hameart gate [way], THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 3. **Lnk.** Hameart he gaed that nicht, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 78. **w.Yks.** Breakfast dune, they mud hamedards start, DIXON *Slaadburn Faar* (1871) 16.

HAMEL, HAMELT, HAMEL-TREE, see **Hamble**, **Hamald**, **Hample-tree**.

HAMEREST, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **hamerist**. [hē·mrest.] The commonage adjoining enclosed land.

Da maist o' wir paets wis apo' da hamerist, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *heimrast*, the nearest grass-land to the enclosed land (AASEN); ON. *heim-röst*.]

HAMERT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **haimart** Rnf.; **haimert** Frf.; **hamart** Sc. (JAM.); **hame'art** Dmb. Ayr.; and in forms **hame-at** Ayr.; **hameit, hamet** Per.; **hameward** Fif. Nhb.; **hamewart** Ayr.; **hamit** Frf. [hē·mərt.] 1. Belonging to home, home-grown, home-made, home-keeping; also used *advb.* Cf. **hameart**.

Sc. Cleedin guid o' hamert mak', EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 307. **Frf.** Weel twisted oot o' haimert woo', BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882; Nane but hamit linjet [flax-seed] sawn, *Piper of Peebles* (1794). **Per.** Roll'd up like a witch in a hameit-spun plaidie, FORD *Harp* (1893) 147; The gude auld times O' hearty rants and hamet rhymes, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scotland* (1887) 164. **Fif.** It was hameward wisdom, the wisdom that likes to brood oure a cog o' guid stiff parritch, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 128. **e.Fif.** On his lower shanks, he had a pair o' coarse ribbit hamert-wrocht blue stockins, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Dmb.** The yarn in grist is a' alike, Tho' hame'art spun, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 58. **Rnf.** Stegh the loun weel wi' haimart gear, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 129. **Ayr.** Nane o' our hamewart gentry, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxii; An auld-fashion'd man, a hame'art gentleman who has never seen the world, *ib.* xxvi; The homespun, or 'hame-at-made' articles, were the pride of every housewife, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 36. **Lnk.** Scrimp her o' her bit and brat, That hameward agriculture May thrive, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 5. **Dmf.** He's haimert-made and genuine, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 334. **Nhb.** *Obs.* I will no longer submit to his hameward country ways, *Lett. from Corbridge* (1775) (R.O.H.).

Hence **Haimartness**, *sb.* childish attachment to home. Sc. (JAM.)

2. Condescending in manner, not haughty.

Ags. A person of rank is hameart who is courteous (JAM.). **Dmf.** The hamert heart was donnert dung, REID *Poems* (1894) 260.

HAMFLEETS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Glo. Cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt, 'sheenstrads.'

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 201; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] Hame-leets [*sic*].

HAM-GAMS, *sb. pl.* Lei.[1] [æ·m-gæmz.] Antics, tricks.

A's bin at some o' his hamgams agen.

HAMIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Suggestive of home, domestic.

Edb. I . . . ripet a' my shallow pow For hamie lays, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 47.

HAMIL, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Sus. Also written **hamel** e.Lan.[1]; **hammil** Lan.[1]; **hammill** n.Cy.; and in form **hemmel** Nhb. e.Sus. [a·ml, h)e·ml.] 1. A hamlet, village.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** 'Tween Foxstane hemmils an' the Peels, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 84. **Lan.** Aw know o' that country-side, . . . hill an' dale, . . . hamil an' road-side heawse, WAUGH *Yeth-Bobs* (1869) i; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

2. *Comp.* **Hamil-sconce**, *fig.* the light of the village or hamlet, the village Solomon.

Lan. Owd Jeremy at tat time wur look't on as th' hammel's skonse amung 'em e Juda, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1795) 58, ed. 1801; A schoolmaster, who was looked up to by his neighbours as a kind of 'hamel-scoance,' or lanthorn of the village, WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) iii; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123]

[1. The hamell of Aynsworth [in Lan.], *Exam. Cokeye More* (c. 1514) in Chetham Soc. (1855) XXXVII. 11. OFr. *hamel*, 'hameau' (LA CURNE).]

HAMIL(T, see **Hamald**.

HAMLET, *sb.* Yks. [a·mlit.] Phr. *play Hamlet with*, to play 'the deuce' with; to give one a 'good blowing up.'

w.Yks. Aw cud like to see thee wed ta nobbut one, Shoo'd play Hamlet wi' thee, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 43; Bai gou lad! wen tə gets uəm ðel bi amlit tə pleə. Mi muðə pleəd amlit wi im fə stopin āt lat ət nīt (J.W.).

HAMLIN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **hamlan**. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cross, wile, trick.

HAMMAL, HAMMEL, see **Hamald**, **Hemmel**, *sb.*[1]

HAMMER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **haumer** Abd.; **hawmer** Bnff.[1]; **hommer** Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **homber** Shr.[1] [h)a·mə(r, æ·mə(r).] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hammer-axe**, an implement with a hammer on one side and an axe on the other; (2) **-bate**, a dappled spot on a horse; (3) **-bleat**, the snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (4) **-clawed**, like the claws of a nail-hammer; (5) **-dressed**, stone faced with a pick or pointed hammer; (6) **-flush**, sparks from an anvil; (7) **-hay**, rough hay as in moors or waste ground; (8) **-head**, a dull, stupid fellow; (9) **-heel**, the portion of the face of the hammer next the head; (10) **-man**, (*a*) a blacksmith, a worker in iron, tin, or other metals; a member of the blacksmiths' guild; (*b*) in coal-mining: see below; (11) **-nose**, the portion of the hammer-face opposite the 'heel'; (12) **-spots**, the dappled appearance of a horse; (13) **-tacking**, dawdling, working in a half-hearted manner; (14) **-thrower**, a man who throws the sledge-hammer in athletic sports; (15) **-toe**, a malformation of the toe.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Dev.** Maister, he's as full of hammerbates as can be, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (3) **Cum.** Na mair you'll hear the hammerbleats, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 161; **Cum.**[14], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1] A tail coat is still called a 'hammer-claad cwoat.' (5) **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] (6) **Fif.** Frae the blacksmith's study rush Sae thick the sparks and hammer-flush, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 205. (7) **n.Yks.** That's what I call hammer hay (I.W.). (8) **w.Yks.**[5] (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10, *a*) **Sc.** The hammermen of Edinburgh are to my mind afore the warld for making stancheons, ring-bolts [&c.], SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxix. **Elg.** A hammerman's but black at best, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 1. **Abd.** These were the hammermen, headed by Vulcan sitting shivering in an iron car, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 214. **Frf.** Robert Hepburn, hammerman, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 265. **Ayr.** One Thomas Sword, the deacon of the hammermen, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **Gall.** He . . . was buried there in state by the hammer-men, which body would not permit the Earl of Selkirk to lay his head in the grave, merely because his Lordship was not one of their incorporated tribe, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 68, ed. 1876. **Dev.** The stamping of this impression by a hammer is coining the tin, and the man who does it is called the hammer-man, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 118. (*b*) **Der.** When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. These fall, or force down, large masses of coal, by means of long and sharp iron wedges, GLOVER *Hist. Der.* (1829) I. 58. (11) **Nhb.**[1] When a hand hammer is held up by the helve, and the flat disc of its 'face' placed opposite to the observer, the upper portion of the disc is the 'nose,' and the lower, or portion towards the helve, is the 'heel.' (12) **Nrf.** (A.G.) (13) **nw.Dev.**[1] 'They've bin hammer-tackin' about yur all day, but I doan' zim they've got ort to shaw vor't.' ''Ot b'ee hammer-tackin' about yur vor?' (14) **Abd.** I have seen him do a feat which would put the best hammer-thrower to the blush, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 194. (15) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Phr. (1) *as dead as a hammer*, quite dead; (2) *hammer and block*, (3) —, *block, and Bible*, (4) —, *block, and study*, a boys' game; see below; (5) — *and pincers*, (6) — *and pinsons*, the noise made by a horse when the hind-leg strikes the fore-leg; (7) — *and tongs*, (*a*) high words; also in phr. *to go at a thing hammer and tongs*, to dispute or do violently; (*b*) curling term; see below; (8) *the hammer of it*, the pith of a message; the principal cause of anything; (9) *to go at a thing hammer and pinsons*, to set about a thing with determination and force.

(1) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lan.** As deed as a hommer, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 32. **Brks.**[1] I chucked my stick at that ther rat an' killed un as 'dead as a hammer.' (2) **Abd.** At the 'Hammer and the Block' deal mony a sturdy blow, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 189; One boy had to prostrate himself on his hands and knees, with his pos-

teriors protruding, while four boys took another boy, one at each arm, and one at each leg, and bearing him, with his face upward, used him as a battering-ram against the other boy, posteriors to posteriors. It was a punishment rather than a game; but, when not carried to an extreme, created a deal of rather cruel fun (W.C.). **Lan.** Another party engaged in the games of . . . hop-scotch, hammer and block, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90; Those glorious English games of cricket, 'hammer and block,' BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 67, ed. 1868. (3) **N.I.**[1] Each of the three objects is represented by a boy. (4) **Gall.** A fellow lies on all fours, this is the block; one steadies him before, this is the study [anvil]; a third is made a hammer of, and swung by the boys against the block, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 252, ed. 1876. (5) **Cum.** (M.P.), **w.Yks.** (W.C.S.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1,3], **Nhp.**[1] (6) **n.Lin.**[1] (7, *a*) **Ayr.** They would go at it again, hammer and tangs, for anither hour, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) xxii. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897). **Chs.**[1] 'Falling out hammer and tongs' is a very common expression; **Chs.**[3] **Nhp.**[1] When a person is relating his falling out with some one, it is common to say among the lower orders, 'Oh, we got up to hammer and tongs.' **War.**[3] 'They went at it hammer and tongs,' they scolded each other unceasingly. Also used as equivalent to rough, unscientific fighting. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sus., Hmp.** 'To live hammer and tongs' is said of married people who seldom agree, HOLLOWAY. (*b*) **Abd., Per.** At curling a common order is, 'Come up an' gi'e this stane hammer and tangs' (G.W.). (8) **Ess.** Ay, that's the hammer on't (C.W.D.). (9) **Shr.**[1] The constable parted 'em wunst, but they watchen 'im away, an' then wenten 'omber an' pinsons at it again.

3. A blow with a hammer.

Frf. I decided to gang oot an' gie't a hammer on, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 37, ed. 1889.

4. The fist; a blow with the fist; also in phr. *the hammer o' death.*

w.Yks.[1] When a person is quarrelling with another, whom he wishes to intimidate, he will hold up his fist in a menacing attitude, and say, 'See, here's t'hammer o'deeoth.' **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.Suf.** To give one a hammer (F.H.).

5. Clumsy, noisy walking or working; a clumsy, noisy person or worker.

Bnff.[1] The hawmer he keeps up an' doon the chaamer's nae bearable. **Ayr.** My bonie maid, before ye wed Sic clumsy-witted hammers, BURNS *Willie Chalmers*, st. 5.

6. *v.* To thrash; to beat continuously with a stick.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Wor sowldiers hammered the beggars. Come on, aa'll hammer aall the three on ye (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah hammered him weel (T.S.). **e.Yks.** Next tahm he diz it, Ah'll hammer him weel, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He hammered David for long enough, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (Mar. 1896) 592; **w.Yks.**[2] A boy said to his schoolfellow, 'Which o' thee and me can hammer?' i.e. fight best. **Lan.** They're hardly a lad i' o' th' village bur what Bobby had hommert oather at one toime or another, MELLOR *Mick Owdem* (1867) 8. **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Had to hommer him—that was all, BROWN *Indiaman* (1889) 149. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)l om·ŭr yŭ iv ahy)kn gy'et uwt ŭ yŭ [I'll hommer yŏ if I con get howt o' yŏ]. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Did you hear me talk about hammering anyone?' asked by a prisoner on trial for shooting a toll-keeper. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Hammering**, *sb.* a thrashing.

Sc. Gi'e ower, ye loons, wi' throwin' stanes, Or haith ye's get a hammerin', VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 119. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Yo desarved a good hommerin' . . . for usin' a poor chap so, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 6. **Midl.** Ye'll remember the hammering Exeter gev him, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 53. **War.**[3] He gave me such a hammering (E.S.). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

7. Phr. *hammered up*, at a loss for words.

w.Yks.[5] A bashful and very nervous young man gets into a bonnet-shop somehow (say during a shower), and is 'hammer'd up clĕan,' finding himself in that most interesting predicament of having nothing to say!

8. To practise laboriously; to labour.

Nhb. Aw hammer on till efternuin Wi' weary byens and empty wyem, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9. **Lan.** Dun yo' know the time th' owd lad's hommerin' at? *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1897) 553.

9. To walk or work in a noisy, clumsy way; to stumble.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] 'The muckle fabrick o' a cheel cam hawmerin' ben the fleer, an' knockit our the bairn.' 'He wiz hawmerin' wee a spawd at the back o' a dyke.' **Abd.** Aw haumer't into the kitchie upo' the mistress an' him speakin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Ayr.** Stumpin on his ploughman's shanks, He in the parlour hammer'd, BURNS *Interview with Dacre* st. 4.

Hence (1) **Hawmerer**, *sb.* a big, awkward person, with unwieldy feet; one who is clumsy and noisy at work; (2) **Hawmerin**, *ppl. adj.* big and clumsy.

Bnff.[1] (1) [One] who makes much noise in walking, and is apt to trample on what comes in the way. (2) He's a hawmerin' cheel. A cudna bide the sicht o' 'im aboot the toon for a servan.

HAMMER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **haamar**. A large mass of stone or rock jutting out, *gen.* from the side of a hill.

There was scarcely a spot that was not called by some appropriate name of Norse origin, such beautifully characteristic names as . . . Gulla Hammar (the yellow rocks), SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176: JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 80; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *hamarr*, a hammer-shaped crag (VIGFUSSON).]

HAMMER, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lin. [h)a·mə(r.] To stammer, hesitate in speaking.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw hammer'd out some lyem excuse, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49. **n.Yks.**[1] The two words hammer and stammer are frequently joined together in use; **n.Yks.**[2,4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

HAMMER-BAND, *sb.* Cum. A manner of yoking; used *attrib.*; also used *fig.*

Cum.[1] Uphill work, constant pull on the shoulders. In old times the horse was yoked to the cart by ropes from the shoulders to iron or willow or hazel rings sliding on the shafts, held by a pin. This was hammer-band yoking; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* No iron staps, nor shoulder links, For all had hammer bands, *Carlisle Patr.* (May 13, 1870).

HAMMERGAG, *v.* and *sb.* Der. Not. Wor. Suf. Also in form **ammergag** s.Not. w.Wor.[1] [a·məgag.] 1. *v.* To stammer, speak with difficulty. Der.[2], Not.[3]

2. To scold; to argue.

s.Not. Yer can't get away frum 'im; 'e'll stand ammergagging for a hour (J.P.K.). **w.Wor.**[1] 'Ow 'im an' er do quar'l, to be sure. You can 'ear 'em thraow the wall, 'ammergaggin' awaay from marnin' till night.

3. *sb.* A boisterous noise. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HAMMERGAW, *v.* Sc. To argue pertinaciously.

Ayr. Ye may spend the evening o' your days in lown felicity; and hammergaw frae morning to night wi' the advocates about corn-laws, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxv.

HAMMER-SCAPPLE, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A niggardly person who attempts to drive a hard bargain. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. w.Yks.[15]

HAMMERY, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] People who live by working with the hammer; used *attrib.*

Carlisle possesses eight craft guilds, namely, the Weavers, the Smiths, &c., or all that live by the Hammery Art, FERGUSON *Hist. Cum.* (1890) xiii.

HAMMICK, see **Hommock**.

HAMMIL, *v.* Chs. [a·mil, a·ml.] To ill-treat, abuse; to overwork.

s.Chs. God Awmighty's hammil'd me, DARLINGTON *Ruth*, i. 21; **s.Chs.**[1] A henpecked husband was said to be 'Aam·ild widh iz weyf' [hammiled with his weife].

Hence **Hammilled**, *ppl. adj.* ill-treated, abused.

s.Chs.[1] An overworked servant maid is called 'a poor hammilled thing.'

[OE. *hamelian*, to maim, mutilate (*Chron.*).]

HAMMIL, see **Hummel**, *adj.*

HAMMIT, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **hammot**. [Not known to our correspondents.] Plentiful; used of corn growing close, but short in the straw; also applied to corn with many grains on one stalk, or of potatoes growing thickly on one stem.

[Dan. dial. *hammel*, yielding, productive, fruitful, used of corn having many grains; *hammelt* (adv.) (MOLBECH).]

HAMMOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. [ha·mək.] A bed. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Mony a crone was laid on her last hammack, For want o' eggs, to fill her cravin' stamack, STEWART *Character* (1857) 188. **Elg.** I'll e'en pop in my hammock, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 130. **Abd.** She warms them weel, an' pits them to their hammock, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 27, ed. 1873. **Rnf.** Lord . . . bless thee . . . Wi' couthy wife and cozie hammock, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 108.

HAMMOCK, *sb.*[2] e.Suf. The fist; a blow with the fist. (F.H.) See **Hammer**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

HAMMOCK, HAMMUT, see **Hommock, Emmet.**

HAMMY, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **hammie** N.Cy.[1] [ha·mi.] **1.** A sheepish, cowardly person.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Tho' Gurty sairly run her rig, An' shameful used her Hammy, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 353; **Nhb.**[1]

2. A cock that will not fight. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

HAMP, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Yks. A kind of smock-frock.

n.Yks. Gin Hob mun hae nowght but a hardin' hamp, He'll coom nae mair, nowther to berry nor stamp. . . *Obs.* forty years ago. . . The hamp was a smockfrock-like article of raiment, gathered in somewhat about the middle, and coming some little way below the knee, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 56; **n.Yks.**[1] A hamp and a hood! Then Hobbie again 'll dee nae mair good.

[Dan. dial. *hempe*, a peasant's frock, 'toga rustica' (MOLBECH).]

HAMP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lan. Wor. Also in forms **haumpe** Lan.; **omp** Wor. [**hamp.**] **1.** *v.* To halt in walking; to limp. Cf. **himp**, *v.*

Twd. (JAM.) **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 160. **s.Wor.** A cow as omped along on three legs, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

2. To stammer, speak or read hesitatingly.

Cld., Lth. (JAM.) **Rxb.** Ye mind auld stories I can hamp but at, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 31; If ye 'bout it hamp and hay . . . ye soon will fin' A wilfu' man maun hae his way, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 5. **Gall.** How it came, I scarce can tell, I learnt a wee to hamp an' spell, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 80.

Hence **Hamper**, *sb.* one who cannot read fluently. Cld. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* A halt in walking. Twd. (JAM.)

4. A stutter.

Slk. He got through the saxteenth o' Romans without a hamp, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1865.

HAMPER, *sb.* Chs.[1] [a·mpə(r).] A measure of six pecks.

Apples, pears, plums, damsons, and gooseberries are generally sold wholesale by the hamper. So also are potatoes, especially new potatoes, which are always sent to market in these hampers. . . . Each hamper holds half a load of potatoes, that is six pecks or scores of twenty-one pounds to the score (a long score).

HAMPER, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. Wil. Som. Also in forms **amper** Wil.; **homper** Not.[1] War.[2]; **omper** Lei.[1] Oxf.[1] [h)a·mpə(r, æ·mpə(r).] **1.** To hinder, impede; to embarrass, burden; to puzzle; freq. in *pp.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Gall. For topling clubs, Oh! let them be, Or Sawny lad, ye'll hamper me, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 82. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've been hampered wi' all maks an' manders o' things. **m.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] To burden with debt. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She can't go oot taatie pickin', she's so hamper'd wi' bairns. I'm well enif if it warn't for this here cough that hampers me. **Lei.**[1] Mr. —— is a streenge person, a doos 'omper one so. **Shr.**[1] God 'elp the poor ŏŏman—'er'll be despertly 'ompered ŏŏth them two twins. **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] 'Er 'usband's dead and left her hampered wi' six children, *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1] I 'ont be hampered up along o' you. **Nrf.** I'm hampered to get hold of my breath, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88. **e.Suf.** He's hampered to get his breath (F.H.). **Ess.** Who are in the warld well to do, They onny shud ha' cubs; Who's nut, lore! how he's hampered up, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 19. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Hamper**, *sb.* confusion, entanglement; perplexity; (2) **Hampered**, *ppl. adj.* beset with difficulties; harassed, troubled; (3) **Hamperment**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Ess.** An entangled skein is said to be 'all in a hamper'; as 'That's in sich a hamper, I shall niver git it out no more' (W.W.S.). **n.Wil.** When the horses in a team get all into confusion, or a ball of string is in a harl, this would be a case of 'aal in a hamper' (G.E.D.). (2) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A sair hamper'd family,' borne down with difficulties. **w.Yks.** Troubled with (as toothache) (J.T.). **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[2] (3) **Glo.**[1], **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. To hesitate. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. To infest with vermin; to choke with dirt. *Gen.* in *pp.*

n.Yks.[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Them to'nips leeak a bit hampered wi' t'fly. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** We're sairly hampered wi' rats, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). **Chs.**[1] Yo never seed sitch a place i' your loif, it were aw hampered up wi dirt.

4. To injure, disarrange, throw out of gear.

Oxf.[1] A lock is said to be 'hampered' when out of repair so that the key cannot work it, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] The door is hampered. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

5. To coerce; to bridle a colt for the first time.

w.Som.[1] Aay boa·ut dhik poa·nee au·l ruuf, uvoa·r u wuz úv·ur u-aam·purd [I bought that pony in a wild state, before he was ever bridled]. Ees! un u puur·dee jau·b wee-d u-gau·t vur tu aam·pur-n! [Yes! and a pretty job we had to bridle him!]

6. To punish by legal procedure.

w.Yks. They could be hampered for selling lottery-tickets (S.K.C.).

7. *Comp.* **Hamper-logged**, overborne, persuaded.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[2] A witness at a late assize at Warwick used this word in the sense of being overborne or persuaded by his wife, saying that he was 'quite hamperlogged by her.'

HAMPER, *v.*[2] Yks. Der. [a·mpə(r).] To beat.

w.Yks.[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Bin hampering thuh agean?—wah thah sud 'a' hamper'd him then—mun, thah's big herniff to heit him! **nw.Der.**[1]

HAMPER-CLOT, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ploughman. (HALL.)

HAMPEROR, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] A hamper.

HAMPHIS, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To surround; to hem in, to confine.

Sc. Agast the Sothroun stood astound, Syne hamphised him, pele-mele, ane and a', JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 175. **Abd.** Out gush'd her eyn . . . Sae hamphis'd was she atween glee and wae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812; A band of Keltrin hamphis'd all our braes, *ib.* 109.

HAMPLE-TREE, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Also in form **hamel-**. [æ·mpl-trī.] The bar by which a horse draws a plough or carriage. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 141. **e.An.**[12]

HAMPOT, *sb.* Shr. Also in form **ampot**. [æ·mpət.] A hamper.

Shr.[1] Poor Dick ŏŏd think it a poor Chris'mas if 'e didna 'ăve 'is ampot; **Shr.**[2]

HAMRACH, see **Hamburgh.**

HAMREL, *sb.* Sc. An awkward person; one who stumbles often in walking.

Abd. Ye never saw sic a hamrel as oor laddie is; yesterday he fell owre my honey pig an' brak it a' to smash. Not uncommon (G.W.). **Slk.** (JAM.)

HAM-SAM, *adv.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **hamm-samm** Wm. & Cum.[1]; and in forms **ham-scram** Wm.; **him-sam** Dur. [h)a·m-sam.] Irregularly, confusedly; hastily; in confusion or disorder.

Dur. 'Re mixt up ham-sam wu frosks, clockers 'n' eels, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 9; GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **s.Dur.** Things was all thrawn in ham-sam (J.E.D.). **Cum.** She'd pack't them [clothes] eh sec a hurry, teuh, at they wur oa ham-sam, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 11; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[4] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] An' sat hamm-samm togither, 201. **Wm.** Then reayve their clwoaks to screeds ham-scram, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8, ed. 1896; He put his tools in his box ham-sam (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He went at t'wark ham-sam (T.W.); **n.Yks.**[34] **m.Yks.**[1] To lay anything hamsam, is to heap together. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

HAMSH, *v.* Sc. In form **humsh** Abd. To eat noisily and hastily or in a voracious manner. See **Hanch**, *v.* **2.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Common. 'Ye sudna humsh up yer sweeties that wye; gie them time to melt i' ye mou'' (G.W.). **Ags.** (JAM.) **Per.** Well known. 'Hamsh yer apple' (G.W.).

HAMSHACKLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Also in form **homschackle** e.Lan.[1] [h)a·mʃakl.] To fasten the head of an animal to one of its fore-legs to prevent its straying; also used *fig.*

Sc. Some job that would hamshackle him at least until the Courts rose, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) i. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

Hence **Homshackled**, *ppl. adj.* fettered by having the head tied to the fore-leg. e.Lan.[1]

HAMSHOCH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **ham-schoch, -shogh** (JAM.); and in forms **hamsheugh, haum-shoch** Sc. [ha·mʃəχ.] **1.** *sb.* A sprain or contusion in the leg; a severe bruise, esp. when accompanied by a wound; a severe laceration of the body. Fif., Ayr. (JAM.)

2. A misfortune, an untoward accident; a disturbance.

Sc. The hamsheughs were very great until auld uncle Rabby came into redd them, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Knr.** Wat ye na that we're gaun straught the gate we pactioned about, afore thir hamshoghs dang a' our plans heels-o'er-head? *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 77 (JAM.).

3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business. Fif. (Jam.)

4. *adj.* Much bruised, often referring to a contusion accompanied with a wound. (*ib.*)

5. Severe, censorious, as applied to critics.

Sc. Thae haumshoch bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). Ayr. (*ib.*)

HAMSTERS, *sb. pl.* Lan. [a'mstəz.] A kind of knee-breeches; lit. a covering for the 'hams.'

His hamsters of dark kerseymere, grey at the knees, Bamford *Radical* (1840) I. 51; Wi' stockins deawn, unteed his shoon, His hamsters loosely hung, Ridings *Muse* (1845) 6; Lan.[1]

HAMSTRAM, *sb.* Sc. Difficulty.

Abd. Wi' great hamstram they thriml'd thro' the thrang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 94, ed. 1812.

HAN, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] The sound made by men while cleaving wood.

[Fr. *han*, the groan, or forced, and sigh-like voice, wherewith wood-cleavers, &c. keep time to their strokes (Cotgr.).]

HANBURY, see **Anbury**.

HANBY, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wanton, unruly. Holloway.

HANCE, *v.* Not. Rut. Lei. Also written **hanse** Lei.[1] [ans, æns.] To give one 'handsel' or earnest-money.

Not.[1], Rut.[1] Lei.[1] I hope, ma'am, you'll hance me.

HANCER, see **Heronsew**.

HANCH, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Also written **anch** Dev. [ænʃ.] The upright part of a gate to which the hinges are attached.

w.Som.[1] Thick piece'll mak a very good head, but he id'n stiff enough for a hanch. We be bound vor to drow another piece o' oak vor zome more gate-stuff. There's a plenty o' larras a-cut out, but we be short o' heads an' [an·shez] hanches. Dev. Sometimes called the 'hanging head.' 'Some larch lars and oak anches will last as long as anything,' *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 86.

Hence **Hanching**, *sb.* carpentering term: the part left outside the end mortices in the side of a door, sash, or other frame.

w.Som.[1] The sarsh was too long; vore he'd fit, fo'ced to cut away all the hanching.

HANCH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **hansh** n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; and in forms **ansh** e.Lan.[1]; **aunch** Stf.[2]; **haunch** Nhb.[1] Nhp.[1] Glo.[12] Oxf.[1]; **haunsh** Sc. (Jam.) [(h)anʃ, ænʃ, ɔ̃nʃ.] 1. *v.* To bite, snap at with the teeth as a dog does. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Esp. applied to the action of a dog, when seizing anything thrown to him, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he snaps at it (Jam.); A number greedily haunsht at the argument, Baillie *Lett.* (1776) I. 200 (*ib.*). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. (J.M.M.); Nhb.[1] He fair haunched at me. The dog haunched at me. Cum. T'policeman pot t'beuck up tull his gob, an hancht it, as if he was gaan teh tak a lump oot on't, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 37; Cum.[4] Also to threaten to bite as does a really good-natured horse. 'Quiet will ta! hanchin on like that.' n.Yks. (I.W.); (T.S.) ne.Yks.[1] That dog o' yours hanched at ma when ah tried ti clap him. e.Yks. Dog hansht at im, buod e cuodn't ger 'od on im [the dog snatched at him, but he could not get hold of him] (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] Lan. No bitin'! Anybody ut hanches shall have a tooth drawn! Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 36; Yerin 'em hanch an' arre at us, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397; At Bolton the word is in common use; in use in Preston and Ashton-under-Lyne, but not so common as it was (S.W.); Davies *Races* (1856) 275; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] If a dog's mad, he'll hansh at anything that's near him. s.Chs.[1] Ahy dù)nŭ lahyk)th lóoks ŭ dhaat· dog; ey aan·sht aat· mi ver·i saav·ich jùs dhen [I dunna like th' looks o' that dog; he hanshed at me very savage jus' then].

Hence (1) **Hanch-apple**, *sb.* the game of 'snap-apple'; see below; (2) **Hanching-night**, *sb.* Halloween.

(1) Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 275; Lan.[1] The game of snap-apple, which consists in biting at an apple floating in water or suspended by a cord. It is usually played at Halloween. (2) Cum.[4] Hanchin' neet takes its name from the game of 'Bob-apple,' when with hands behind the back, the players hanched at an apple suspended from the ceiling by a string.

2. To eat greedily or voraciously as a dog or pig does.

Slk. (Jam.) Gall. To eat like a swine, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 252, ed. 1876; His sillar up in meat he'd hanch, *ib.* 135.

Hence **Hanshun**, *sb.* a savage grunt; a greedy way of feeding like a pig. Nhb.[1]

3. To seize, snatch; to take hold of roughly; to handle roughly or unkindly.

ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] What are ye hanching and clicking at, there? If thou hanches in that way, I'll—! Stf.[2] Dunner ōnsh dhat babi ədhatnz; puər litl thing.

Hence **Aunching**, *ppl. adj.* unkindly treated or handled.

Stf.[2] Wel, iz weifs betər of nā ərz jed, fər ər ad ə ōnshin loif wi im.

4. Of a cow or bull: to thrust or gore with the horns.

e.Yks.[1] Bull hanch'd at mă wiv his hoorns, bud Ah got oot of his way. Nhp.[1] When a cow has been tossing a beast, it is said 'she has been haunching it.' If a person were gored to death by a beast, it would be said, 'He's got haunched.' War. (J.R.W.), Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] If dhee guost in aa·wuld Dan·l Braa·ynz klaaw·s iz buol ul au·rnch dhu [If thee gu'st in awuld Dan'l Braain's claaos, 'is bull 'll 'aunch tha]. Wil.[1] n.Wil. Common (E.H.G.). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Less commonly used than horch (q.v.). Dev.[3]

5. *sb.* A voracious snap or snatch; an attempt to bite from behind.

Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] The dog made a hanch at me. n.Yks.[4]

[1. Som hanchyd of the heued, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 774. Fr. *hancher*, to snatch at with the teeth (Cotgr.).]

HANCHMAN, see **Henchman**.

HANCHUM-SCRANSHUM, *sb.* Lin. Also written **anshum-** n.Lin.[1] [a·nʃəm-skranʃəm.] Bewilderment, confusion, disorder. Also used *attrib.*

A scramble for food at a table where there is a scarcity; any scene of confusion, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 698; Lin.[1] Provisions were scarce, and to get at it I never saw such hanchum-scranshum work in my life. n.Lin.[1] Ther' was a deäl o' anshum-scranshum work at Smith's saale along o' th' auksoneer not causin' foäks to stan' e' a ring.

HANCLE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **hankle** Sc. [ha·ŋkl.] A handful; a great deal, considerable quantity or amount. See **Hantle**.

Sc. Just like a hankle folks, they think they're right enough if they go to kirk on Sunday, Calder *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 155, ed. 1847. n.Cy. (W.T.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

HAND, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **an-** Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] Dev.; **haand** Sh.I.; **han** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Suf.[1] Dev.; **hant** Lan.; **haun** Ayr. Lnk.; **hond** w.Yks. Lan.[1] s.Stf. [h)an(d, æn(d, ond.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hand-ball**, the game of rounders; (2) **-barrow**, a barrow or kind of large tray on legs, with four projecting handles, carried by the hands; (3) **-beast**, the horse a ploughman directs with his left hand; (4) **-beat**, to cut off the turf, &c. with a mattock, in order to burn it and so render the land arable; see **Burn-beat**; (5) **-beating**, the process of preparing land by 'burn-beating' (q.v.); (6) **-bellows**, a small pair of bellows; (7) **-bill**, a bill-hook or hedging-hook; (8) **-bind**, a grip in wrestling; (9) **-blomary**, *Obs.*, a smelting furnace; (10) **-board**, a tea-tray; (11) **-bolts**, handcuffs; (12) **-bound**, (*a*) fully occupied, very busy; (*b*) hampered, put to inconvenience; (13) **-box**, the lower handle of a sawyer's long pit-saw; also called **Box**; (14) **-braid** or **-breed**, a hand's breadth; (15) **-breadth**, a measure of 3 inches, sometimes used loosely for 'hand'; (16) **-brush**, a brush used for domestic cleaning purposes; (17) **-burying**, a walking funeral, in which the body is carried by hand; (18) **-canter**, a quick canter; (19) **-carrying**, see (17); (20) **-'s-chare**, light household work; a very small piece of work, an odd job; (21) **-clap**, a moment, short space of time; (22) **-cled**, gloved; (23) **-cloth**, (*a*) a towel; (*b*) a pocket-handkerchief; (24) **-clout** or **-cloot**, see (23, *a*); (25) **-cold**, cold enough to chill the hands; (26) **-croppers**, *obs.*, workmen who formerly cropped or cut the raised fibres on the face of cloth, by hand; (27) **-darg**, handiwork, labour, toil; what is gained by labour; (28) **-drist**, to separate corn from the chaff, &c., after it is threshed, by rubbing it between the hands; (29) **-fast**, (*a*) to betroth; to pledge; to shake hands over a bargain; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) able to hold tight; also used *fig.*; (30) **-fasting** or **-fisting**, *obs.*, a betrothal; see below; (31) **-fill**, to separate the small from the large coal in a mine; (32) **-flower**, the

wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; (33) **-frandie**, a hand-rick or small stack of corn, no higher than can be reached with the hand; (34) **-ful**, (*a*) a heavy charge or task; a burden, responsibility; (*b*) a few; a small quantity; (35) **-gear**, any working arrangement of machinery, which is moved by hand; (36) **-gloves**, gloves; (37) **-going** or **-gying**, reported from one to another; (38) **-greeping-hook**, *obs.*, a hook formerly used by women for cutting wheat; (39) **-grip**, a grasp of the hand; (40) **-gun**, a pistol; a pop-gun; (41) **-habble**, see below; (42) **-haill**, hand-whole, fit for all one's work; (43) **-hap**, a chance, hazard; (44) **-hats**, a kind of glove, made of thick felt, covering only the palm of the hand and the fingers; (45) **-hawk**, a plasterer's tool on which he lays the plaster; (46) **-hold**, a firm grasp with the hand; anything that may be grasped or taken hold of with the hand; (47) **-hollow**, a term used in the game of 'hop-scotch' or 'hitchy-dabber'; see below; (48) **-hook**, tanning term: a short iron hook, fixed in a cross-handle of wood, with which tanners move the wet hides; (49) **-hoven-bread**, oatmeal bread kneaded very stiffly and with very little leaven; (50) **-huts**, small stacks built by hand, by a person standing on the ground; (51) **-idle**, idle, having nothing to occupy the hands; (52) **-irons**, flat-irons for laundry work; (53) **-ladder**, a light ladder, easily carried by hand; (54) **-lass**, a windlass; the handle of a windlass; (55) **-leather**, a partial leather covering for the hands of shoemakers, brick-fillers, &c.; (56) **-led**, led by the hand; (57) **-less**, awkward, clumsy; awkward in using the hands; (58) **-line**, (*a*) a fishing-line for taking fish from the bottom of deep water; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) fishing with a hand-line; (59) **-making**, making or manufacturing by hand as opposed to machinery; (60) **-meag**, a tool used to mow peas, brake, &c.; (61) **-mow**, a small stack of hay or corn; (62) **-ock**, see (45); (63) **-offer**, a gift; (64) **-pannier**, a small hand-basket; (65) **-pat**, ready at hand, convenient; off-hand, fluent; (66) **-payment**, a beating; (67) **-picked**, used of large coals or coke filled by hand without using a shovel; (68) **-pin**, a wooden pin used for the purpose of wringing hanks; (69) **-pins**, the handles of a scythe; (70) **-plane**, a smoothing-plane; (71) **-promise**, a betrothal, troth-plight; (72) **-prop**, a walking-stick; (73) **-putter**, a person who 'puts' or pushes a barrow without the assistance of a pony, in a coal-mine; (74) **-rackle**, careless, acting without consideration; active, ready; (75) **-raising**, the process of raising the surface of cloth, &c. by hand-cards; (76) **-reel**, an old reel or machine, used for winding and numbering the hanks of yarn; (77) **-rest**, the right-hand or slighter handle of a 'timbern zole'; (78) **-ride** or **-rode**, a term used by shepherds in sheep-breeding; see below; (79) **-running**, consecutively, continuously, in uninterrupted succession; (80) **-saw**, in phr. *to have a voice like the sharpening of a handsaw*, to have a harsh, disagreeable voice; (81) **-scroo**, a rick of sheaves such as can be built by hand from the ground; (82) **-seller**, see below; (83) **-shaking**, (*a*) a correction, punishment; a close engagement, grappling; (*b*) an interference, intermeddling; (84) **-sheckles**, see (11); (85) **-shoes**, gloves; (86) **-smooth**, quite level, as smooth as the palm of the hand, without obstacle, uninterruptedly; (87) **-spaik** or **-spoke**, a handspike, a piece of wood with handles, used esp. for carrying the dead to the place of interment; (88) **-spike**, a wooden lever, shod with iron; (89) **-spring**, a street-arab's acrobatic performance; (90) **-staff** or **-stave**, (*a*) the handle of a flail; (*b*) see (72); (91) **-staff-cap**, the swivel that joins the handle and swingle of a flail; (92) **-stick**, see (90, *a*); (93) **-stir**, (*a*) a very small distance; a slight movement; (*b*) the smallest possible amount of labour; (94) **-stocking**, a mitten; (95) **-stone**, a small stone, a pebble; (96) **-strike**, (*a*) a blow with the hand; (*b*) a strong piece of wood used as a lever to a windlass; (97) **-stroke**, see (93, *b*); (98) **-tethers**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) pursuits requiring constant attention; (99) **-thief**, one who steals with the hands; (100) **-tied**, (*a*) unable to leave a job in which one is engaged; (*b*) hand-clasped; (101) **-ties**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) see (98, *b*); (102) **-tillage**, artificial manure spread on the land with the hand; (103) **-tree**, *obs.*, the top piece of the 'going part' of a hand-loom; (104) **-turn** or **-'s turn**, a single act of doing a piece of work; (105) **-wailed** or **-waled**, remarkable, distinguished in whatever way; carefully selected; (106) **-wave**, to 'streek' a measure of grain by striking it with the hand in order to give good measure; (107) **-waving**, a mode of measuring grain by striking it with the hand; (108) **-wed**, weeded by hand; (109) **-('s while**, a little while; (110) **-woman**, a midwife; (111) **-wrist**, the wrist; (112) **-write**, handwriting, penmanship; (113) **-wrought**, fabricated by hand.

(1) **Sc.** Ye may walk in't very near three hours a-day, and play at pitch-and-toss, and hand-ba', and what not, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xliv. **e.Dur.**[1] More commonly called 'roondies.' Played by girls with shells ('williks') and a ball, whilst these words are recited:—'Set a cup upon a rock, Chalk me one a pot. One, two, three, four, One at a time,' &c. 'One up,' &c. (2) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **se.Wor.**[1] A barrow or carriage without a wheel, but with a pair of handles at each end, by which to carry it. **w.Som.**[1] In constant use by gardeners for carrying flowers, &c.; also in quarries for carrying stones. (3) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Dev.** To hand-beat, to cut off the surface of the earth or spine with a hough, which is otherwise done with a spade, and sometimes with a breast-plough, and even with a paring-plough, drawn with horses, in order for sweating or burning, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (5) **w.Som.**[1] The act of digging up with a mattock old weedy and furzy turf (which is too full of roots to be ploughed) for the purpose of burning it, and so rendering the land arable. **n.Dev.** Whare they be shooling o' beat, handbeating or angle-bowing, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 197. **w.Dev.** Chipping off the sward with a beating-axe, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 142. (6) **Sc.** I'll bring a pair o' han'-bellows, *Sc. Haggis*, 60. (7) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Come out here with the handbills and brattle all the willows anywhere nigh, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iv. (8) **Sh.I.** Dey wir nae buttin i' da haandbind I tink, an' hit wis as weel for Geordie, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). (9) **Hrf.** Iron ore was discovered in the sandy district of Wormelow hundred as early as the time of the Romans in Britain, and many of the hand-blomaries used by them have been met with on Peterslow Common, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 303. (10) **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (11) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (12, *a*) **Lth.** How may hand-bound minnie get Her tottums clad sae gaily? Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 276. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] An old bird fancier, when asked how he was getting on, replied, 'Middlin! Aa's fair handbun for the want o' a Jack' [jackdaw]. (13) **Wil.**[1] (14) **Frf.** He perceived a nitch in it, some more than a hand-brode from the hilt, Lowson *Guid-follow* (1890) 282. **e.Fif.** Cuttin' the legs o' them a hand-breed ower short, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Ayr.** Ae limpin leg a hand-breed shorter, Burns *Willie's Wife*, st. 3; I went out from his presence a hand-breid heicher in my own estimation, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 89. **Lnk.** Pouther up her hair, An' stick her newest kame abune't, A hand-braid high an' mair, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 93. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (15) **Shr.**[1] A rather loose expression, signifying approximately rather than exactly, *Introd.* 93. (16) **w.Mid.** They have a handle about a foot long, which is cut from the same piece of wood as the back. This is about 4 in. square, except that the end farthest away from the handle is slightly rounded like a cricket-bat (W.P.M.). (17) **n.Yks.**[2] (18) **Ayr.** They drove at a fine 'han' canter' down the Kyle Stewart, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 49. (19) **n.Yks.**[2] Many of the old inhabitants had an aversion to be hearsed, choosing rather to be 'carried by hand and sung before,' as it was the mode of their families in time past; and in the suspensary manner of 'hand-carrying' with the hold of linen towels passing beneath the coffin, we still see women borne by women, as men by men, &c., *Introd.* 9. (20) **s.Not.** Oh, my sister! she niver does a hand's-chare for me (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** *Obs.* (T.H.R.) **Lei.**[1] I have no one to do a hand's-chare for me. **Nhp.**[1] 'She wont do a hands-chare,' is a common mode of complaint against an indolent, inactive person; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] (21) **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** They would get husbands in a hand-clap, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 302, ed. 1876. (22) **n.Yks.**[2] (23, *a*) **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] (24) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Muder, ev yo' seen t'hand-clout? A want to wipe thees things (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Leuk fer t'clean hancloot an' all, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 10; **w.Yks.**[15], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (25) **Ken.**[1] There was a frost down in the bottoms, for I was right-down hand-cold as I come up to the great house. (26) **w.Yks.** The ire of the hand-croppers in this district were directed against a machine termed

a frame, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 9. (27) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Nought but his han' darg, to keep Them right an' tight, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 77. (28) **S. & Ork.**[1] (29, *a*) **Sc.** Endeavour to have in mind the love of your espousals, when ye and Christ were hand-fasted, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 254, ed. 1871; This Isobel was but handfast with him, and deceased before the marriage, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 210; That gentlewoman had confess'd to himself she was handfast before she came out of England, Spottiswoode *Miscell.* (1844) I. 107. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[2] 'A handfast lot,' unionists. Handfasted, pledged. (*b*) **Ken.**[1] 'Old George is middlin' handfast to-day' (said of a good catch at cricket). **Dev.**[1] When a was bad a was zo handyfast that a widn't suffer her out o' es sight neart or day, 40. (30) **Sc.** It was not until more than twenty years after the Reformation that the custom of 'handfasting,' which had come down from old Celtic times, fell into disrepute, and consequent disuse. By this term was understood cohabitation for a year, the couple being then free to separate, unless they agreed to make the union permanent, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 210; Among the various customs now *obs.* the most curious was that of 'handfisting.' . . In the upper part of Eskdale . . . was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagements by joining hands, or by handfisting, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair . . . and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the handfisting was renewed for life, Pennant *Tour* (1772) 91, 92 (Jam.). **Slk.** We hae comed far . . . for a preevat but honest hand-fasting, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 368, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** At that fair it was the custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion . . . with whom they were to live till that time next year. This was called hand-fasting, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 615 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.** (K.) (31) **Nhb.** To separate the small from the large coals in the mine, the latter being filled by the hand into the tub or corf, and the former thrown to the side of the working-place, or filled separately as required (R.O.H.). **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (32) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 137. (33) **Fif.** (Jam.) (34, *a*) **Cai.**[1] Unfeeling or selfish persons who have to attend to one in severe or protracted illness, sometimes say that 'he is a sair hanfu'.' **Sh.I.** If he's [it's] no a haandfoo 'at folk haes wi' dem frae da first fael is lifted an' fil [till] der i' da paet-neuk, dan, dan! *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Kcd.** Years the bailie hed been dowie, Lang an unco han'fu' till her, Grant *Lays* (1884) 45. **Per.** I leave ye wi' a heavy handfu', but oh, woman, lean on Him to whom naething's a burden, Jacques *Herd Laddie*, 24. **Lnk.** Watty left wi' sic a han'fu', What to dae, losh! couldna see, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 28. **Ayr.** He had been long a heavy handful, having been for years but, as it were, a breathing lump of mortality, Galt *Provost* (1822) viii. **Nhb.** 'He has a handful' (of work or anxiety). When any person is bedridden and helpless, they are said to be a 'heavy handfa' to those in whose care they are (R.O.H.). **Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] You are well aware I have a handful wi' the boys. **Rut.**[1] He's quite a handful, you're sure! **War.**[2] You'll find that lad a rare handful. **s.Wor.**[1] 'Our 'Liza's wonderful took up uv that chap o' hern, but if they gets married he'll be a handful, I reckon. **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Ken.**[1] To have a handful is to have as much as a person can do and bear. 'Mrs. S. says she has a sad handful with her mother.' **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) (*b*) **Fif.** I stood for a handfu' o' minutes afore I steppit aneath the trees, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 22. (35) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (36) **Cor.**[1] What! begging with hand-gloves on! (37) **n.Yks.**[2] (38) **nw.Dev.**[1] It was about half the length of an ordinary reap-hook (q.v.), and was used in the right hand whilst the wheat was greeped [gripped] with the left. About six greeps or handfuls were made into one sheaf. (39) **n.Yks.**[2] (40) **Sc.** Jockey and his mither came hame together, cheek for chow, cracking like twa hand-guns, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 31. (41) **Rxb.** Business that is done quickly, summarily, without any previous plan, or without loss of time, is said to be done hand-habble. It often includes the idea of something haughty or imperious in the mode of acting (Jam.). (42) **Per.** The man that sits, as I do here, Haund-haill, an' neither slow to steer Nor quick to live, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. (43) **Fif.** At hand-hap, by chance (Jam.). (44) **Nhb.** These were formerly made at Corbridge for the teazers at glass works, who wore hand-hats to protect their hands in holding the hot pokers and tools used in their work. *Obsol.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (45) **Nhp.**[1] s.v. Hawk. **e.An.**[1] (46) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah couldn't ho'd mah handho'd, strahve as I moud; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Tak good hand-hod,' take firm hold; **n.Yks.**[4] It 'ez a good hand-ho'd ti't. **e.Yks.**[1] Hez thă getten a good handhod, for if thoo hez'nt it'll slip away fre thă. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 335. **n.Lin.**[1] I darn't climb noă higher, ther's naather hand-hohd nor foot-hohd for one. **Ken.**[1] 'Tis a plaguey queer job to climb up there, there an't no hand-hold. (47) **e.Dur.**[1] Used by girls when playing the game of 'hitchy-dabber' (hopscotch). Often the 'dabber' gets so near the line that a girl cannot insert the breadth of her hand between, in which case she must give up the 'dabber' to her opponent to play. (48) **Chs.**[1] (49) **N.Cy.**[2], **Lan.** (K.) (50) [A dry moment should be seized to put 2 or 3 stooks into what are called hand-huts in the field, that is, small stacks built by hand, by a person standing on the ground, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 372.] (51) **Sc.** I am hand-idle like yourself, minister, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 79. **Sh.I.** A'm gaein ta spin a treed o' wirset. I can say A'm haand idle for da want o' hit, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **N.I.**[1] They're hand idle for want o' their tools. (52) **e.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (53) **Wgt.** Jamie's quarters were in the loft, to which a hand-ladder led, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 229. (54) **Shr.**[1 2] (55) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (56) **n.Yks.**[2] 'A hand-led bairn,' a child just beginning to walk. (57) **Sc.** Being a lonely man, and used to fend for himself, . . the schoolmaster was not as handless as might be supposed, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69; A handless taupie, a woman who exerts herself in so slovenly a way, that she still lets her work fall out of her hands (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Hundreds of times we have tasted beef tea . . . cooked by handless dawdles, which an Irish pig would disgorge, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 75. **Frf.** He is most terribly handless, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 128. **Rnf.** Curse her for a hanless gab, Young *Pictures* (1865) 162. **Ayr.** Wha wad keep the handless coof That couldna labour lea? Burns *O can ye labour lea?* **Lnk.** Ane and a' were puir feckless han'less creaturs, their fingers were a' thooms as the saying is, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 173. **e.Lth.** I peety ony man wha gets ane o' the thowless, han'-less tawpies, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 148. **Cum.**[14] (58, *a*) **Sh.I.** Formerly sinkers were made of klamal or soap-stone, instead of lead as at present, and to this day fishermen speak of the haand-line stane or lead stane, a remnant of the ancient practice, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 129. **Cai.**[1] A hand-line is wrought vertically from a boat. The hooks are at the end. It is run to the bottom, and then drawn back a fathom or so. (*b*) **Sh.I.** They had been off at the handline, and on their return one evening after dark were recounting the day's adventures to the old man, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 22. (59) **Frf.** The days o' hand-makin' are aboot past an' dune noo, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 2, ed. 1889. (60) **Nrf.** I want you to make me a hand-meag, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 96. (61) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (62) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (63) **n.Yks.**[2] (64) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (65) **Nhp.**[1] He told it me as hand-pat as could be; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Another illustration comes hand-pat, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 30, 1897). **Oxf.**[1] Uur'd dhŭ wul stoo·ri uz an·pat uz cuod bee ['Er 'd (she had) the wul stoory as anpat as could be]. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **Dor.** He had it all handpat, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** I've hitch un up on chimbley-crook, han'pat again he's wanted, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **Dev.** Got et han'pat, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 102, ed. 1871. (66) **Abd.** (Jam.) (67) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (68) **w.Yks.** Usually from 18 to 24 inches long, and *gen.* made of *lignum vitae* (R.S.). (69) **nw.Dev.**[1] (70) **Sc.** (Jam.) (71) **Ir.** But Molly says, 'I'd his hand-promise, an' shure he'll meet me agin,' Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). (72) **Sc.** Wha negleckit to bring your hand-prap? O whaur i' the warld's your bane-headit staff? Stewart *Character* (1857) 27. (73) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). [*Reports Mines.*] (74) **Slk.** The hand-rackle Homes, the dorty Dumbars, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 12 (Jam.). **Rxb.** He's as hand-rackle a fallow as in a' the parish (Jam.). (75) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (76) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (77) **nw.Dev.**[1] (78) **Not.** A word used by flock-owners or their men when in the autumn the ewes are put to the ram; it really means that instead of the ewes running with the ram he is kept up and the ewes brought to him and put in stocks, to be served (W.L.H.); **Not.**[3] (79) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] He stopped away three weeks hand-running and nivver went til his work at all; **n.Yks.**[4] He's ta'en fowr prizes han'-running. **ne.Yks.**[1] We've had three deeaths i' t'toon three tahms han'-runnin'. **w.Yks.** Shoo fetched her husband hooam twenty-one nights, hand-running, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 10; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] He won six games hand-running; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.**[1] He'd feight the whole lot on 'em, hond-running, as easy as ninepence. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** I've hit that post five times hand-running (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Th' sho't-horn coo hed three roănd cauves hand-runnin' (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' was six deaths from that feăver hand-running. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Bck., Bdf.** I fell down three times, hand-running (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (80) **N.I.**[1] (81) **Cai.**[1] (82) **Lon.** The sellers of tins, who carry them under their arms, or

in any way on a round, apart from the use of a vehicle, are known as hand-sellers, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 354. (83, *a*) **Slk.** Fain wad I hae had a handshaking wi' them, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) (JAM.). **Nhb.** 'Aa gav him a hanshakin,' I corrected him severely (M.H.D.). (*b*) **Rxb.** I wad like naething better than to hae a handshakin' wi' that business (JAM.). (84) **Nhb.**[1] (85) **s.Sc.** The skin of the goat that furnishes soft hand-shoes, as they call gloves in the Pictish counties of Scotland, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 142. (86) **e.An.**[1] He ate it up hand-smooth. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (87) **Sc.** The coffin was carried out on hand-spaiks, HUNTER *J. Armiger's Revenge* (1897) xv. **Sh.I.** Da men wis fix'd da twa fowereen staangs 'at Geordie Moad wis taen frae da banks fir haandspaiks, *Sh. News* (Jan. 7, 1899). **e.Lth.** It took four-an-twenty men wi' han'-spaiks to lift him doun the avenue, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **Gall.** The old freet . . . that those who fall when at the handspake aneath the corpse, will soon be the corpse themsell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 263, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (88) **w.Yks.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (89) **Lon.** I'd even begin tumbling when I went out on errands, doing hand-spring, and starts-up (that's laying on your back and throwing yourself up), MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 104. (90, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** The swoople on the end of the handstaff being whirled round on the barn-floor by the barnman, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 49, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] (s.v. Flail.) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** We fit up a flail Wi' handstaff, and soople, and cappin, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 230; **Cum.**[1 4] **Wm.** I brokken mi handstaff (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Anstiff, a corruption of handstaff; the handle of a flail. **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** The labourer held the handstaff in both hands, swung it over his head, and brought the swingle down horizontally, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 385. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** Ansteeve, the handle of a flail, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Per.** Hoastin' on their haund-staffs, And crynin' wi' the cauld, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 59. (91) **e.An.**[1] (92) **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] It is a round, straight piece of very tough ash, so shaped as to leave a projecting ring of wood at the top. Over this comes the capel (q.v.), which is hollowed out to fit this ring, and turns easily upon it without coming off from the handstick. (93, *a*) **w.Yks.** Nay lass, ah'm noan gooin ta move a hand stir, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 4. **n.Lin.**[1] I've heärd them saay as hes been e' Lunnun, that th' roäk's ofens soä thick theäre 'at you can't seä a handstir afoore you, reight e' th' middle o' th' daay. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[5] 'Come, come, my lass, we've nivver done a hand-stir yet—get t'shool an' be cindering t'hearth up!' 'Hands-turn' implies less of action than 'hands-stir.' **n.Lin.**[1] Here you are clartin' aboot an' not a handstir of wark dun yet. (94) [*Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 40.] (95) **Sc.** Formerly used for a small stone or one that could be easily lifted and thrown by the hand, in contradistinction from one which required much greater exertion (JAM.). **Wgt.** In this moor, and not far from the tomb, are great heaps of small hand-stones, which the country people call Cairnes, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 196. (96, *a*) **Sc.** Flycht is called flyting, in French 'melle,' quhilk sumtimes is conjoined with hand-streikes, SKENE *Difficult Wds.* (1681) 87. (*b*) **Shr.**[2] (97) **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] 'I'd hardly struck a hand-stroäk when doon she cums.' Said by a man who had felled a rotten tree. (98) **n.Yks.**[2] (99) **Sh.I.** Of slanderers it is said: 'Ye may lock afore a haand t'ief, but no afore a tongue t'ief,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 229. (100, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** From the balconies above did hand-tied lovers lean and sigh, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 23. (101) **n.Yks.**[2] (102) **w.Yks.** Bone-dust, or as it is called, hand-tillage, is used to a great extent for twenty miles around Sheffield, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 386. (103) **w.Yks.** The weaver's left hand rested on this for the purpose of giving the necessary backward and forward motion to the sley (J.T.); (S.P.U.) (104) **Sc.** I would do a hand's-turn myself, and blithely, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. **Sh.I.** Dū ye tink 'at we'd grudged your maet if ye'd niver be duin' a haand's turn? *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897). **Per.** A useless body, hardly able to do a hand's turn, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 62. **Dmb.** Keep baith yoursel and me without doin a han's turn of wark, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ix. **Lnk.** She's a rale wee leddy yon, and canna dae a han's turn, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 94. **Gall.** The shilpit pulin' brat that never did a hand's turn in her life, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 200. **N.I.**[1] He hasn't done a hand's turn these six months. **Nhb.** Aa henna dyun a hands-turn thi day (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] He will n't set to ya hand's turn; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** I haint duan a single hand's tonn for a fotnith (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'Ah's nivver deean a hand-to'n sen Marti'mas'; spoken by a person incapacitated by illness; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha's that lazy 'at sha wean't deea a hand-to'n foor hersen let alean foor onnybody else. **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Come, gi'e us a hand-turn wi't lad!'—lend us your assistance here. **Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Not a hand's-turn would be put for'ad to help anybody; **War.**[3] **Nrf.** She niver offered to dew a hand's tu'n, but stood garpin an starin just like numb chance (E.M.). **Suf.** 'He gave her a hand's turn,' a help with hand labour (e.g. in digging) (C.L.F.). (105) **Sc.** Often used in a bad sense; as 'a hand-wail'd waster,' a mere prodigal (JAM.). **Ayr.** My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase, BURNS *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786) st. 7. **Lnk.** Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wail'd ware, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 112. (106) **Nhb.**[1] To streek a measure of corn with the hand by waving or passing the fingers over it to leave good measure. **e.Yks.** When they hand-wave (the corne), they drawe (it) lightly aboute in the bushell with theire hand, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104. [Not striked, but heaped, or at least hand-waved, so that the full allowance will weigh even more than this, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 311.] (107) **Abd.** They are measured by hand-waving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about 4 inches above the top of the firlot, *Statist. Acc.* II. 533 (JAM.). (108) **Not.** You'll have to get all them nettles hand-wed, afore you can make a job of it (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It'll be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed. (109) **Slk., Peb.** (JAM.), **Nhp.**[1] (110) **Dev.** (HALL.) (111) **Glo.**[1], **Sus.** (F.A.A.) **w.Hmp.** I sprained my hand-wrist (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**[1], **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** He dragged me all up the court by the hand-wristes (S.K.L.); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Aay-v u-kuut· mee an·rús [I have cut my wrist]. **Dev.** Poor little Clara West 'ath a-valled down pin tap tha ice an' brawked 'er 'and-wrist, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (112) **Sc.** Albeit it wanted a subscription, yet by the handwrite, and the style, and the purpose, I knew it to be yours, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1847) I. 95. **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Adhered to your preaching book, and declared the same to be your own hand-write, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 448, ed. 1828. **Kcb.** His hand-write and his seal, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 284. **N.I.**[1] Whose hand-write is that? (113) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (*a*) *sing.* (1) *Hand and hail,* a game; see below; (2) *— awhile,* now and then; (3) *— for nieve,* side by side, cheek by jowl; abreast; also used *fig.*; (4) *— in gully,* a small half-circle just within a large ring, from which a boy, in a game of marbles, shoots or 'lobs' until he knocks one out; (5) *— in the pie,* concern or interference in a matter; (6) *— of writ* or *write,* handwriting, penmanship; (7) *— over fist,* with all possible haste or speed, hand over hand; (8) *— over head,* (*a*) indiscriminately, inconsiderately, without calculating consequences; (*b*) in confusion or disorder, pell-mell, confusedly; (*c*) used of hemp-dressing when the coarse is not separated from the fine part; (9) *— to nieve,* hand to hand, singly opposed; (10) *ahin the hand,* in arrears, in debt; (11) *ahint the —,* after the event; (12) *at no —,* on no account; (13) *at one —,* at one time; (14) *behind* or *behint —,* (*a*) see (10); (*b*) in secret, in an underhand way; (15) *by —,* (*a*) past, done with; (*b*) out of the way; (16) *fae —,* not at hand; (17) *in —,* in charge; going on; (18) *off —,* at once, without deliberation; (19) *off one's —,* of one's own accord; (20) *off the —,* fed by the hand; (21) *out of —,* (*a*) forthwith, immediately; without delay; (*b*) reckless, off-hand, rough and ready; (*c*) applied to a child when first able to walk alone; (*d*) finished, completed; (22) *with the —,* easily done; (23) *any hand afore,* ready and prepared for any undertaking; (24) *the back of my hand to,* an ungracious farewell; a mild rejection or repulse; (25) *at every hand's turn,* every moment, on every occasion; (26) *there's my hand,* an expression of sincere conviction; (27) *to bear hand at,* (*a*) to blame, hold one guilty of a thing; (*b*) to owe a grudge to, bear malice against; (28) *to be on the mending hand,* to improve in health, be convalescent; (29) *to buy by hand,* to estimate the value of anything without weighing it; (30) *to give a hand,* to help, assist; (31) *to give in hand,* to give into a person's hand; (32) *to have a full hand,* to have plenty of work; (33) *to hold the hand,* to keep in a state of expectation; to carry on correspondence with opposite parties in a clandestine manner; (34) *to keep in hand,* to keep in reserve; to be tedious in executing; (35) *to lend a hand,* see (30); (36) *to make a hand of,* (*a*) to spoil, waste, destroy; (*b*) to make a good business or profit out of; (*c*) to impose upon, make a

profit out of a person; (*d*) to make a handle out of, *fig.* to make a cause of quarrel; (37) *to make the safest hand of it,* to make a sure job of it; (38) *to put hand to paper,* to write; to commit oneself by writing; (39) *to put anything by hand,* to go through with it; (40) *to put hand in* or *to oneself,* to commit suicide; (41) *to put in hand,* (42) *to put to the hand,* to begin work, commence a job; (43) *to take a hand at,* to make fun of; to mislead purposely; (44) *to take by the hand,* to marry; (45) *to take through hand,* to take to task; (46) *one's own hand,* one's own doing, of one's own accord.

(1) **Dmf.** Two goals, called 'hails' or 'dules,' are fixed on: . . the two parties then place themselves between the goals or 'dules,' and one of the persons, taking a soft elastic ball, about the size of a man's fist, tosses it into the air, and as it falls strikes it with his palm towards his antagonists. . . As soon as the ball is 'gowf't,' that is struck away, the opposite party attempt to intercept it in its fall. This is called 'keppan' the ba'.' If they succeed in this attempt, the person who does so is entitled to throw the ball with all his might towards his antagonists (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Cai.**[1] Rnf. Han'-for-nieve, the hawkies stan', PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 53 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Haun for nieve awa' fu' proud They tak the road thegither, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 42. **e.Lth.** No' a frien' to lippen to, an' the Irish han'-for-nieve wi' oor enemies, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 77. (4) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (5) **Edb.** Has our folk nae hand i' the pye, Like the ither lads that bides o'er by? LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 205. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (6) **Sc.** Div ye think naebody can read hand o' writ but yoursell? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Abd.** Ken ye that han' o' wreet? MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) III. 250. **Dmb.** I . . . soon learn'd a han'some hand o' write, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 102. **Ayr.** A well-written letter in a fair hand of write, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) i. **Gall.** It's in your hand o' write that the name o' Janet Geddes stands in the big ha' Bible, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. (7) **Gall.** Tossing it ower their thrapples hand ower fist, *ib. Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. **Cor.** Watty pulled in hand over fist; and in came the lead sinker over the notch, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 82. (8, *a*) **Gall.** Drovers in purchasing [large herds] will sometimes take the good, and leave the bad; this is called 'shooting': others will take the lot as it is; this is buying them hand owre head, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 252, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] One with another, an expression used in selling, and meaning the putting an average value on a number of things that differ in value. 'Now how much a piece will you say for them, if I take the whole lot hand over head?' **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.**[2] 16. **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They be bound vor to go wrong (i. e. come to grief); can't go on hand-over-head like that there, very long. (*b*) **n.Yks.** They are mixed hand ower heead (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[5] 'A lot o' fellahs cam running hand-ower-hēad through t'passage [entry] an' ommast pick'd muh darn.' 'Here they come, hand-ower-hēad.' **s.Lin.** When a went to see her she was hand-over-head cleaning her room (F.H.W.). (*c*) **e.An.**[1] (9) **Gall.** (JAM.) **Kcb.** Some han' to nieve Wi' manly pith o' arm, beyond the mark, Far fling the pond'rous mell, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 87. (10) **Abd.** (JAM.) (11) **Slk.** Folk are a' wise ahint the hand, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 321, ed. 1866. (12) **Sc.** 'But father,' said Jenny, . . 'suldna I cry on you?' 'At no hand, Jenny,' SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) iii. (13) **w.Wor.**[1] Sam's a very good lad to me now, but at one 'and I thaowt 'e'd never do no good, to 'isself nar no one else. (14, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (15, *a*) **Sc.** Applied to any work that is already done, or any hardship that has been sustained (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **n.Sc.** Applied to a person, at times in relation to marriage (JAM.); When she's by hand and awa', Ross *Sng.* (*ib.*) (17) **Sc.** (JAM.) (18) **Nhp.**[1] (19) **Ayr.** I was aye for our ane to mak' that proposal to you, but it has come better aff your haun, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 39. (20) **Sh.I.** Shū'll no foster twa lambs 'ithoot somtin' aff o' da haand, alto' he [it] is da end o' Aapril, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). (21, *a*) **Ayr.** When he asked her, she married him oot of haun, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 9. **Nhp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] You might depend, sir, I'll do un vor ee, right out o' hand. (*b*) **Ayr.** I would not juist insist upon such a hasty and oot of hand manner of treatment, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 123. (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] (*d*) **Nhp.**[1] I've got the job out of hand at last. **w.Som.**[1] The job shall be a-put out o' hand in a proper, workmanship manner. (22) **N.I.**[1] 'It's doon the hill, an' wi' the han':' said of a thing that is easily done. This expression is taken from ploughing experience. When a man is ploughing across a sloping place, and has difficulty in getting the earth to lie back, he would say it was 'again the han';' if otherwise he would say it was 'wi' the han'' (s.v. 'Wi' the han'). (23) **w.Yks.**[1] (24) **Sh.I.** Da back o' my haand baith ta dem an' der laws, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898). **Cai.**[1] 'E back o' my han' t'ye, I am done with you. **Lnk.** The back o' my hand to ye, Annie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 91. (25) **s.Ir.** He wasn't in the forge at that present, —but was expected at every hand's turn, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 417. (26) **Edb.** There's my hand she'll tire, and soon sing dumb, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. (27, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah beear him at hand foor all sha knaws aboot what wa did ay Sallie's. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I'll bear thee at hand for't,' I will owe you a grudge in the matter; **n.Yks.**[4] It war nowt bud a dirty trick, an' Ah s'all awlus beear him at hand for't. (28) **Nhp.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] The fever's made 'im mighty weak, but 'e's on the mendin 'and now. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1] (29) **Chs.**[1] The expression is chiefly used in buying fat pigs. **s.Chs.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (30) **Sh.I.** He had been in the habit of going south to sail, and coming home again every year in time to give the 'old folks' a hand with the harvest, NICHOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 7. **Per.** It's no a tracer to gie ye a hand at a brae, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 17. **Lnk.** John had come hame raither sooner than usual, just to gie a bit han', ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 7. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Ken.** Give us a hand with this, will you? (D.W.L.) (31) **Lin.** An' a towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I gied it in hond, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 3. (32) **w.Wor.**[1] (33) **Sc.** The Admiral Hamilton . . . held both the king and them in hand for his own ends, not yet known, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 182 (JAM.). (34) **Nhp.**[1] (35) **Gall.** He ne'er was sweir a han' to len', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 52, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** Tha'll suarly len' a helpin' hand To lift her off o' t'plat, PRESTON *Poems* (ed. 1881) 8. **n.Lin.**[1] I alus lend 'em a hand when ther's onything goäs wrong. **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (36, *a*) **N.I.**[1] If you let the chile get the book he'll make a hand of it. **w.Yks.** (E.G.) **Lan.** Freq. heard, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 517. **e.An.**[1] 'He has made a hand of all he had,' he has wasted his whole property. **Suf.** Children make a hand of a proper lot of boots, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358. (*b*) **s.Not.** 'I med a hand on't,' or 'a good hand out of it' (J.P.K.). (*c*) **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy mŭn noa·ŭbuw·t)th maa·rkits ŭfoa·r ahy sel; ahy dù)nŭ waan·t bi mai·d ŭ aan·d on [I mun know abowt th' markets afore I sell; I dunna want be made a hand on]. **s.Not.** He ollus tries to mek a hand on yer (J.P.K.). (*d*) **Lei.** Endeavouring to urge me to say something he might take hold of to make a hand of, *MS. Acct. of matters in dispute betw. Thornton and Bosworth* (1796). (37) **Sur.**[1] (38) **Nhb.** There is still a very common dread amongst some old people that evil may ensue from their writing anything. Great caution is therefore always exercised in the matter. 'He wis not one to put hand to paper'—to commit himself (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (39) **Sc.** (JAM.) (40) **Sc.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 634. **Or.I.** Belus being much discouraged and broken in spirit, despairing of life, put hand in himself, and became his own executioner, BRAND *Hist.* (1721) 14 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (41) **Nhp.**[1] (42) **Ayr.** He is very anxious to put to his haun', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 163. (43) **N.I.**[1] There, don't mind him; he's only takin' a han' at you. (44) **Sh.I.** Trial an' hardship is been her lot, objeck, frae day 'at shū took Aandrew Tulloch bi da haand, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). (45) **Sc.** (JAM.) (46) **Nhb.** He just took it up at his aan hand (R.O.H.).

(*b*) *pl.* (1) *Hands up,* a term in curling: cease sweeping; (2) *among hands,* (3) *atween* —, in the intervals of other engagements, between whiles; (4) *between* —, in the meantime; (5) *first* —, early, at the beginning; (6) *through* —, in hand; discussed, done with, settled; (7) *to be in hands with,* (*a*) to possess in a certain way; (*b*) to be in a state of courtship with; (8) *to be no great hands,* not to be anything very good or remarkable; (9) *to have no hands with,* to have nothing to do with, have no dealings or connexion with; (10) *to lay hands on,* to baptize; (11) *to put in one's hands,* (12) *to put out one's hands,* to help oneself at table.

(1) **Ayr.** I carena though ye're twa ells short—Hands up—there's walth o' pouther, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 196. (2) **Gall.** Little jobs are sometimes done amang hans; that is to say, they are done without, in any shape, retarding the large job, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 8, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Per.** The carles did baith rant and roar, And delt some knoits betweenhands, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 48. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (5) **Sur.**[1] They didn't get much of a shoot first hands. (6) **Ayr.** Haith! we'se hae mony an auld ploy through hauns again! SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3. (7, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Sc.** He's in hands wi' Jean; do ye think they'll mak it out? (*ib.*) (8) **Stf.** I'm no great hands of a traveller, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 38. (9) **Glo.** 'Ee did et yer see, and I didn't 'a no 'ands wi' ut, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv; **Glo.**[1] I won't have no hands wi ye. **Wil.**[1] I shan't hae no hands wi't. (10) **Sc.** This daft divine Shall ne'er lay hands on

bairn o' yours and mine, LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 13. (11) **Sh.I.** Whin we wir set wis in, I says, 'Gud bliss wis, men. Pit in your haands an' begin,' *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). (12) **Gall.** (A.W.)

3. *Fig.* A workman, servant; an employé in a factory or mill. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Frf. One of the old 'wrichts' had several apprentices and even a few journeyman 'hands,' INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 39. **Per.** This isna the way they do wi' hired hands where I come frae, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. **n.Yks.**[2] An individual. A helper. 'Good hand, good hire,' good servant, good wages. **w.Yks.** Dun yo ever speak up fur th' honds? *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 18; (F.J.N.); **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Lin.**[1] Women and children who work upon a farm. The labourers and servant 'chaps' are not hands. **s.Oxf.** The 'ands are busy threshin' now most days, jest the last o' my barley, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 39.

4. An adept, clever performer.

Sh.I. Doo's da haand fir borin' even gengs, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Abd.** He was nae han' at bargain-makin' an' that, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **Per.** Gin there wasna a better hand I would hae to do my endeavour, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 56. **Ayr.** He's a great han' for splorin' about his punctuality in ordinary transactions, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 283. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** 'She is a good hand,' she is a clever needlewoman (T.S.). **s.Stf.** He was a reg'lar hond at carvin', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**[1] A bad hand at that work. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** You grind the scythes. You're a better hand on it than I am, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 248. **Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

5. Handwriting; signature.

Rnf. I doot it's no dune for improvin' his haun, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48. **Nhp.**[1] Put your hand to this receipt.

6. A handling, feel when handled.

Wil. Corn has a good hand when it is dry and slippery in the sack: a bad hand when damp and rough, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

7. *Fig.* Anything difficult to manage, a 'handful'; esp. in phr. *a great hand.*

Cmb. He's been a great hand to me sin' he's been ill (M.J.B.). **Sus.** 'A great hand,' a good deal of trouble, as the trouble of bringing up a delicate child (S.P.H.). **Ess.** Well, sir, children are a hand (A.S.P.); Mother's a great hand (S.P.H.). **Sur.**[1] It's a very great hand to have so many sick people. **Sus.**[1] I was a terrible hand to mother all the time I was down with the titus-fever.

8. Business, performance, job.

Ayr. A bonnie haun ye had made o't, GALT *Provost* (1826) xxxiii. **Edb.** See what a bonny hand ye'll mak o't! *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. **Gall.** He makes a bad hand o' himsell, i. e. he abuses himself (A.W.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nrf., Suf., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

9. The horse that walks on the left-hand side in a team, as opposed to the 'fur' or 'furrow' horse.

Ayr. My han' afore's a gude auld has-been, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 8; My han' ahin's a weel gaun fillie, *ib.* l. 10. **e.Lth.** Ye couldna fit him wrang In whatna yoke ye bade him gang . . . Following or leadin', hand or fur, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 61. **N.I.**[1] The horse that walks on the unploughed land is said to be 'in the han''; the other horse is called the 'fur horse' (s.v. Wi' the han').

10. Direction; neighbourhood.

Abd. Nearer han' hame, at Marnoch, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Nhb.** Ever se mony cheps fre Rothbury hand came up, OLIVER *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 156; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] He co's off o' Kendal hand bi' t'twang on him. **Cum.**[1] He's gone towart Ireby and that hand; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[2] I went ower te Kirby hand. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** They moight get th' job done gradely nigher hant than Gratna Green, BANKS *Forbidden* (1885) xxv.

11. A shoulder of pork, when cut as a joint without the blade-bone. *Gen.* in phr. *a hand of pork.*

N.I.[1] A ham made from the fore-leg of a pig. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **w.Som.**[1]

12. The fore upright of a gate.

Nhb.[1] 'Hand and har,' front and back uprights.

13. A measure for water-cress.

Lon. We buy the water-cresses by the 'hand.' One hand will make about five halfpenny bundles, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 150.

14. *v.* Phr. (1) *to hand about,* to escort a lady; (2) — *out,* to distribute; (3) — *up,* to summon, bring up before a magistrate; (4) — *me down,* any article purchased second-hand or ready made; any odd-looking garment; (5) *-me-down looking,* worthless, good-for-nothing in appearance. (1) **Nrf.** We met several young couples out for a walk. 'Dash it, master, they fare to be a-handing 'em about to-night' (W.R.E.). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] Ey, Miss, it's Loord 'at hands oot iv'rything 'e riches an' poverty, an' sickness an' health. (3) **Suf.** If you do . . . I'll hand you up before the justice, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 9. (4) **Dmb.** Och try nae mair a han-me-down, But tryst ta braw new clock, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 110. **N.I.**[1] Whar did ye get that auld hand ma doon of a coat? **Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 263. [**Amer.** *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.] (5) **Lnk.** Ye've maybe heard o' the braw troot that a lang-haired han'-me-doon looking creatur' pented on the shutter o' the box-bed in the Gledshaw kitchen, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 188.

15. To sign. **e.An.**[1] They made me hand a paper.

16. To act as second in a fight either between men or cocks. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I'll hand 'e, if you be gwain to fight un (E.H.G.).

Hence **Hander** or **Handler,** *sb.* (1) a second in a fight; (2) the adviser of a competitor in a ploughing-match.

(1) **Nhb.** A famous 'handler' who died not long ago had but to make his appearance at the [church] door, and the usually long sermon, and prayer almost as long, were abridged, the sleepy congregation . . . would be seen making for a well-known rendezvous, where mains were often fought on Sunday afternoons, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 331. **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Who's agwain to be hander thun? (E.H.G.) (2) **Gall.** Every competitor has a friend, a ploughman, to help and advise him during the competition, who is called a 'hander.' The friend walks beside the competitor, and is of special service in the opening up of the first furrow, and at the ends of each furrow (A.W.).

HANDECHAMP, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks. Also in form **handerhamp** (HALL.). A ruffle. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

HANDED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Nhp. 1. In phr. (1) *handed squares,* salt-making term: squares of salt such as are commonly hawked about the streets. Chs.[1]; (2) *well handed,* clever at particular work. Nhb.[1]; (3) *to swop even-handed,* to exchange without profit. Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.[1]

2. Hand in hand.

Frf. One summer eve, as in delightful walk, Handed, they past down Thirdpart's avenue, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 105, ed. 1871.

HANDEL, *sb.* Sc. Light refreshment taken before breakfast, a snack of food.

Slg. First cut our handel, weel ye ken our due, Good routh o' bread and cheese and whiskey blue, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 25.

HANDERMENT, *sb.* Cor.[2] Obstruction, delay, hindrance.

HANDERSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [a'ndəsəm.] Handy; inclined to meddle, meddling.

[Handersome, *factiosus,* LEVINS (1570).]

HANDING, *prp.* War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also in forms **handen-** Glo.; **handson-** Glo.[1] [æ'ndin.] In *comp.* (1) **Handing-point,** (2) **-post,** a sign-post, finger-post.

(1) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (2) **War.**[3] **Glo.** A bit further along you'll come to a 'andin post (E.S.); You'll see a handen post at road end (A.J.M.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** Quite commonly spoken and written. **Wil.**[1]

HANDKERCHIEF, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Ankatcher,** (2) **Ankercher,** (3) **Ankitcher,** (4) **Hancheker,** (5) **Hancurchor,** (6) **Hancutcher,** (7) **Handkecher,** (8) **Handkercher,** (9) **Handkerchy,** (10) **Handkertcher,** (11) **Handketcher,** (12) **Hangecher,** (13) **Hangkecher,** (14) **Hangkicher,** (15) **Hangkitcher,** (16) **Hankcher,** (17) **Hankecher,** (18) **Hankercher,** (19) **Hankerchir,** (20) **Hankershor,** (21) **Hanketcher,** (22) **Hankicher,** (23) **Hankisher,** (24) **Hankitch,** (25) **Hankitchor,** (26) **Hanksher,** (27) **Hankutcher,** (28) **Hanky,** (29) **Hankycher,** (30) **Hanshaker,** (31) **Henkicher,** (32) **Henkitch,** (33) **Ontcher.**

(1) **Not.**[3] (2) **s.War.**[1] **Dev.** 'E tuk out ez 'ankercher, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. (3) **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] (4) **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (6) **w.Yks.**[1] (7) **Lan.** WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 299. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 8. (8) **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] **Midl.** Common (E.S.). **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Ang·kur'chur'. **Cor.** A clane handkercher, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 380. (9) **w.Yks.** Polish it up wi' his handkerchy, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 7. (10) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (11) **N.I.**[1] (12) **e.Lan.**[1] (13) **w.Som.**[1] Ang·kechur. (14) **m.Lan.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (15) **Oxf.**[1] (16) **Cor.**[1] (17) **Cum.**[3] His white hankecher, 2. **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

(18) **Ir.** Corners of 'hankerchers,' BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) ii. **Cum.** That reed check hankercher, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 23. **w.Yks.**[2], **War.**[4], **Brks.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Som.** A white pocket-han'kercher, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 34. (19) **w.Yks.** Spread yer hankerchir o' t'top on't, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii. (20) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (21) **Lan.** An owd hanketcher, CLEGG *Reaund bi th' Derby* (1890) 9. (22) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897). **I.W.**[1] **Som.** Their white 'hankichers,' RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. (23) **Cum.**[1] (24) **s.Chs.**[1] Aangk·ich. (25) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (26) **Cor.** She took un out of the hanksher, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 6. (27) **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (28) **Sh.I.** She had tied in the corner of her hanky, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 29. **e.Sc.** I've tied your hanky round it, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xix. **Frf.** The pupils had to bring handkerchiefs to the Dovecot, which led to its being called the Hanky School, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 157. **Fif.** Ane o' Stewart's tippence-happeny Union Jack hankies, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 14. **Oxf.** (W.D.), **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) (29) **Lon.** MAYHEW *Prisons* (1862) 424. (30) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] An·shukur. (31) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (32) **s.Chs.**[1] (33) **se.Wor.**[1]

II. Dial. use. In *comp.* **Handkerchief-dance,** a country dance performed with handkerchiefs.

Oxf.[1] **Som.** They had 'Hunt the squirrel' and the handkerchief dance, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii.

HANDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **handel** Sh.I.; and in forms **han'le** Ayr. N.I.[1]; **hannel** Cum.[14]; **hann'l** n.Yks.[4] [(h)a·n(d)l, æ·n(d)l.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to make a handle of anything,* to endeavour to turn a thing to one's own advantage or to another's discredit.

Sc. (A.W.), **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** To represent a subject matter more to the disadvantage or discredit of a person than the circumstance will really admit; to exaggerate, though frequently in a jocular way; to banter; to ridicule (W.W.S.).

2. *Comp.* **Handle-dish,** a hand-cup, a bowl with a handle. Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.[1]

3. A hand, esp. the hand of a clock or watch.

w.Yks. Ða muənt leək wi' t'anlz ə t'tlok. Av brokən litl anl ə mi wotš (J.W.); T'meter hannels, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 5.

4. Fishing tackle or gear. Also in form **handlin.**

Sh.I. I' da time 'at I got me handel tagedder, Girzzie leepid da bait, an' lightin' me pipe awa' I gengs, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); My snüids an' handlin rex me doon, Dey're dere upo' da lame, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 92.

5. A large pail or tub. Also in *comb.* **Milk-hannel.**

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] A tub larger than a 'geggin,' wider at the bottom than the top, but with a proportionately shorter stave-handle; used for collecting the milk in the byre, or for carrying water from a spring; it was carried on the head.

6. *v.* To secure, get hold of, esp. to receive or get money from; to touch.

Knr. 'Handle the dust,' to receive money (JAM.). **Ayr.** Ne'er a bawbee hae I yet han'let o' the price, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Gall.** It canna be proven that ever I handled a plack o' the price, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) lii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** If they ain't allus handlin' on yer, they wain't be civil to yer (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Times is straange an' bad, I niver handled soä little money as I hev this last year. I weänt hev you bairns han'lin bull, he'll be stabbin' on you. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

7. To put an arm round a girl's waist.

Brks.[1] In love making, where the swain may not have flow of language, he may sometimes attempt to put his arm round the girl's waist; this is called 'handlin' on her,' and would probably be met by the command to 'Adone now,' or a more decided 'Gie out!'

8. To use, employ, make use of, not necessarily with the hands; esp. in phr. *to handle the feet.*

N.I.[1] 'Handle yer feet,' make good use of your legs. **n.Lin.**[1] An old woman who was lame said, 'I can't han'le my feet so well as I ewsed to could.' **Ess.**[1]

9. To deal with, treat, manage; to afflict with illness, &c. *Gen.* in *pass.*

Ayr. Tightly he did the guager han'le, The mair he shuck the fallow by the throat, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 148, ed. 1871. **n.Yks.**[1] He's been desper't'ly sair hannled wi' t'fever. A chap's lahk t'be parlously hannled gif he gits intiv t'haands o' thae lowwers [lawyers]; **n.Yks.**[2] I was varry sair hannel'd that bout; **n.Yks.**[4] Tha hann'ld t'lad varry badly. Sha's varra kittlish an' bad ti hann'l. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's very queerly hannl'd. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

10. To drag up a curling-stone by the handle.

Sc. It is said of a stone that has not pith, 'handle't' (G.W.); Big Andra fairly felled his stane, Handle 'im a hog or I'm mistaen, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1886–7).

11. To hurry, exert oneself. N.I.[1]

HANDLEBERRY, HANDLER, see **Angleberry,** *sb.*[1], **Hand,** *v.* 16.

HANDLING, *sb.* Sc. Not. Also in forms **haandling** Sh.I.; **hannlin'** Lnk. 1. A business, affair; a position of trust, stewardship; interference, intermeddling.

Sc. He wad fain hae a handling in that affair (JAM.). **Sh.I.** (K.L.I.) **w.Sc.** A discussion, altercation, quarrel (*ib. Suppl.*). **Gall.** Me wi' the care o' yer gran'faither—sic a handling, him nae better nor a bairn, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Kcb.** He giveth him no handling or credit, only he intrusteth him with common errands, wherein he cannot play the knave, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 106.

2. An entertainment, party, meeting, gathering.

w.Sc. A merry-making, a meeting of friends or opponents for discussion; a soirée is often called a tea-hanlan (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Dmb.** Thae gangrel folk At ilka han'lin' aye afore the clock, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 68. **Ayr.** We are providing for a handling, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii. **Lnk.** I proposed to John that we should hae a kind o' hannlin' by way o' heatin the house, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 6. **Dmf.** I had only been yinst in her house since she settled, and that was at a promiscuous tea handling, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 329.

3. A boat-hook.

Not. (J.H.B.); A species of boat-hook with two prongs at the end instead of a hook, used for propelling a boat across a river (W.H.S.).

HANDLUM, *adj.* **w.Som.**[1] Awkward, clumsy of hand.

Uur-z dh-an·lums maa·yd úv·ur aay zee·d; uur-ul tae·ur ubroa·ud moo·ur cloa·m-un ur wae·ujez kau·ms tüe [She is the handlumest girl I ever saw; she will tear abroad more crockery than her wages come to].

HANDMAN, *sb.* *Obs.* ? Dev. A man-servant.

She, . . in imitation of the patriarchs of old, went to bed to the handman, because her consort was stricken in years, SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1754) II. 245, ed. 1766.

HANDSALE, see **Auncel.**

HANDSEL, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ansel**(l **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks. Chs.**[2] **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] **Not. Dev.**; **anstil Chs.**; **hansel**(l **Sc.** (JAM.) **N.I.**[1] **Nhb. Dur.**[1] **s.Dur. Cum.**[14] **Wm. n.Yks.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[18] **s.Chs.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] **Hrf. e.An.**[2] **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**[1] **Hmp. Dor.** [(h)a·nsl, æ·nsl.] 1. *sb.* A gift conferred at a particular season or on the commencement of a new undertaking to confer luck; an auspicious beginning; a good omen. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The first thing ye'll get for your handsel in the morning will be a sonsie breakfast, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 322; Her new year's hansel for to gie, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 249. **Sh.I.** The first house to be visited was Braefield, where they were hopeful of getting a good 'hansel,' CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 150. **ne.Sc.** When one put on a piece of new dress, a coin of the realm called hansel, had to be put into one of the pockets. When one put on a piece of new dress, a kiss was given to and taken from the wearer, and was called the 'beverage o' the new claes.' When a boy or girl wearing a piece of new dress entered a neighbour's house something was given as hansel, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 31. **Abd.** When the christening was over, the old minister put a half-crown into the baby's breast for 'hansel,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25. **Per.** Gie the student his degree, The advocat' his hansel fee, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 135. **Fif.** Granny, gie's oor hansel, It's new-year's day, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 68. **Dmb.** By and by . . . To gi'e us a' our hansel time about, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 70. **Rnf.** Whan buskit oot in braw new claes, Auld grannie's hansel's never miss't, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 16. **Ayr.** Ye'll no guess what the Gudeman has in his pouch to gie them for hansel to their matrimony, GALT *Entail* (1823) xx; A blast o' Janwar win' Blew hansel in on Robin, BURNS *There was a Lad,* st. 2. **Lnk.** Ye're bringin' us ben A hansel o' fortune for a', New Year! WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 75. **Edb.** Auld-nick may gie't for them its handsel, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 164. **Nhb.** 'A hansel penny' is usually put into the pocket of any new garment to hansel it and the formula repeated, 'Health to weer, strength to teer, an money to buy another' (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** I must buy something for ansel (H.F.S.). **Lan.** Money given when anything new is under-

taken, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837); **Lan.**[1] A gift given to the first purchaser. **s.Hmp.** I've brought a parcel. . . T'aint often as a handsel comes to the Woodhouse, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vii. **Dor.** Something given to a young woman at her wedding towards house-keeping is called a 'good-handsel' in the vale of Blackmore, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); A goodish hansel come Behind her pretty soon, *ib. Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 72.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Handsel-e'en**, the eve of the first Monday of the New Year; (2) **-Monday**, the first Monday of the New Year; *Auld Handsel Monday*, the first Monday of the year, Old Style; (3) **-Tuesday**, the first Tuesday of the New Year; (4) **-wife**, the woman who distributes the 'handsel' or gifts at a marriage.

(1) **Lth.** One hansel-e'en, on begging bound, He trudged the rural district round, M^c^NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 9. (2) **Bch.** It was deemed unlucky to spend money in any form on hansel Monandy, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 164. **e.Sc.** Hansel Monday's comin' on, We'll get pies and porter, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 1. **Per.** As brisk a morn's I've seen For mony a Hansel-Munonday, FORD *Harp* (1893) 385. **w.Sc.** Hansell Monday, on which occasion practices similar to those of Yule were observed, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 155. **Fif.** For one to propose the substitution of New Year's Day for Auld Handsel-Monday as the winter festival was to invite contemptuous ostracism, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 53. **Clc.** On the evening of Handsel Monday, as it is called, some of his neighbours came to make merry with him, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 201 *n.* (JAM.) **s.Sc.** All our fun of Beltane, Halloween, Hogmanay, and Hanselmonday are gone, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 65. **Ayr.** I was sitting on Hansel Monday by myself, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxvi. **Lnk.** We renounce. . . New-year's day, and Hansel-monday, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 351, ed. 1828. **Lth.** Auld Hansel Monday comes again Wi' routhy mirth an' cheer, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 35. **Edb.** Auld Handsel Monday. A day set apart, by the common people in this country, for feasting and drinking, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 17. **Ir.** The first Monday in the year, when formerly a present or hansel was given by a master or mistress to the servants, and by fathers or mothers to children. Anything that comes into your possession that day indicates luck, such as a child, calf, lamb, or money. If you receive on Hansel Monday you will be sure to be lucky the rest of the year, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 107. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** At the Trinity House, Newcastle, on Hansel-Monday every free brother who answers to his name is entitled to five shillings in money, quarter a pound of tobacco, a glass of wine, and as much bread and cheese and ale as he pleases (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[2] It is customary to make children and servants a present. **Chs.**[1] (3) **Edb.** My barrel . . . has na gotten sic a fill Sin fu' on Handsel-Teysday, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 168, ed. 1785. (4) **Or.I.** *Gen.* the bride's mother (JAM. *Suppl.*).

3. The first money received in the day for the sale of goods; also the first purchaser.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Edb.** A bareheaded lassie, hoping to be hansel, threw down twopence, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Dur.** Thus, fishwomen and hucksters generally spit upon the hansel, i. e. the first money they receive, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **s.Dur.** Now gie us a hansel, a've selt nowt te-day—just gie us a hansel for luck (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Wm.** Giv us a hansel (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'There's handsel this morning,' says the salesman, as he shows the coin to the bystanders for the first thing he has sold. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Hawkers and pedlars who go round from house to house say, 'Please give me hansel, missis'; **w.Yks.**[3] 'I've not taken a handsel to-day.' On receiving a handsel, the recipient sometimes turns it over and spits on it 'for luck.' **Lan.** Hansell (they say) is always lucky when well wet [i. e. with spittle], HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 70. **Chs.** I have given you a good ansel, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 82; **Chs.**[1] 'Gi me a hansel this morning.' There is a sort of idea that it brings good luck; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Gy'i)mi ŭ aan'sl, ŭn it)l gy'i)mi gùd lùk. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] Ah've sold nowt yet, won't yer gie me a hansel? **sw.Lin.**[1] Won't you give us a hansel? i. e. make a first purchase of our wares. **Nhp.**[1] The first money received in the day, by small tradesmen or hawkers, is commonly called 'taking handsell'; and many superstitiously spit upon it, to propitiate good luck. **Shr.**[1] Bless yo', Missis, tak' summat off me jest fur 'ansel; I've carried my basket all mornin' an' never soud a crock. Thank yo', Missis, I'll spit on this, an' 'ope it'll be lucky. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Cth.** (W.W.S.) **Lon.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** You are intreated by an itinerant hawker to give him a hansell, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 71. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.**[1] The market women have a custom of kissing the first coin, spitting on it, and putting it in a pocket by itself for luck. **Dev.** The good luck, which the foolish Devonshire market women spit upon, or kiss, and then put into their purse or pocket, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 202. **Cor.**[1] When a man is well paid for any chance job early in the day, he says 'that's a good hansel.'

4. A piece of bread given before breakfast; a morning lunch. **Gall.** (JAM.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1]

5. Guerdon, reward; also ironically, a punishment, a smack of the hand.

Sh.I. Contentmint is da hansel o da sage, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 22. **w.Yks.** Ah'll gi' tha a good handsell if tha doesn't be quiet (J.J.B.).

6. A handful. **w.Yks.** Gi' us a handsell o' beans (S.K.C.).

7. The earnest given on completion of a bargain; the bargain itself.

Sc. (JAM.) **Dur.**[1] Seldom used. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 172. **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.), **Not.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 202; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46.

8. The first use or trial of anything.

Nhb. (R.O.H.), **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 214; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 182. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He is taking hansel of it. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

9. *v.* To give money or a present to celebrate a new undertaking, &c.; to inaugurate, celebrate for the first time, esp. by drinking.

Sc. Was there a birth in the family, the dram had to circulate to handsel the young Scot, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 123. **Abd.** Your dock's in order now, I ween, Ye'se get it hansell'd by a queen, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 147. **Per.** Juist tae hansel her new kist, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 278. **Fif.** Well, I wish you success, and to handsel your new adventure I will not charge you anything for these, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 82. **Ayr.** Before he had begun to levy 'black mail,' as he named it, I hansel'd him with a penny, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 135. **Lnk.** Ilka guidwife her doon-lyin' Hansell'd wi' the barley bree, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 50. **Rxb.** Come, neibour Tam, we'll take a glass To hansel the new year, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 17. **Kcb.** Some tippling chiels gaed to the tent To hansel Leezy Waldron, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 73. **N.I.**[1] The first purchase made from a dealer hansels him, brings luck. **Cum.**[4] The gift of a coin to the wearer of a new suit of clothes, hansels or makes that suit lucky. **n.Yks.**[4] Whya, thoo'll be lyke ti' han'sel t'new hoss, wa's want a glass apiece. **w.Yks.**[4] The first buyer in a shop newly opened hansels it. **e.An.**[1] To put the first coin into a collection.

Hence **Hanselling**, *vbl. sb.* the inauguration, first use or celebration.

Dmf. The fits of ague-fever you had at first were a severe introduction, . . but I can hope now it was only the hanselling of you in your new climate, CARLYLE *Unpubl. Lett.* (1853) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 685.

10. *Ironically.* To give something unpleasant; to punish with a blow. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (J.J.B.)

11. To pay earnest-money on a bargain. Also used *fig.*

Fif. [He] was the neist man whase shaven crown was hansel'd wi' a swap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 194. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll pay tha summat noo ti han'sel t'job. **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.), **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] I said I'd go—but he didn't hansel me [I have promised to go (to a situation as servant) but I am not bound to fulfil my promise]. **Dev.** Tellee whot 'tez, min, thee shedstüa-anselled 'n wi' a shilling, an' made zure aw 'un, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

12. To try or use a thing for the first time; to test, prove.

Sc. It's exactly a fortnicht this day syne ye handselled it for the first time, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 99; He that invented the Maiden first hansel'd her, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 118, ed. 1881. **Lnk.** Gazed at the maister to see if he was going to 'hansel the new clogs with a licking,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vi. **Edb.** The unfortunate earl was the first himself that handselled that merciless Maiden, which proved so soon after his own executioner, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 191, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** I'll be yere blythe bridegroom and hansel the sark, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 112. **Kcb.** It is a long time since Abel first handseled the cross, and had it laid upon his shoulder, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 239. **Nhb.** [The new assembly rooms] were opened and 'a very numerous and brilliant company' gathered to hansel them, WATSON *Hist. Lit. Phil. Soc. Newc.* (1897) 34; Aa'll not hansel the coat till the

morn (R.O.H.). **Dur.** It's partly . . . to handsel our new kitchen, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 579; **Dur.**[1], **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've han'sel'd t'new reaper ti-daay. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah handsel'd mah new dhriss last Sunda. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah sal ansel mĭ new bonnet o' Sunday. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; I anselled the tea-pot yesterday (H.F.S.); **w.Yks.**[3] I've not handselled my new plough. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'm gooin' to hansel that new plew. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I never sid sich a time fur wet; I thought to 'ansel my new bonnet o' Wissun-Sunday, but it raȳned all daȳ lung. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Suf.**[1] First wearing a new coat, gown, or anything else is hanselling it. **e.Suf.** To hansel a brewing-tub. To hansel an oven is to heat it very thoroughly, when first built, for the purpose of drying it, not in order to bake in it. Except in these connexions, not used here (F.H.). **Sus.**[12] **Dor.** Here, Jenny, . . hansell, wi' zome tidy tea, The zilver pot, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 100. **Dev.** To prove the goodness of a thing by the trial of a part, as when we say, to hansell a pasty or gammon of bacon—to have the maidenhead or first use of anything—to hansell a new knife in a good plum pudding, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 202. **Cor.**[1]

13. To be the first purchaser.

w.Yks. Ye've hansil'd meh, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lan.**[1] **Not.** I've just anselled (J.H.B.).

[1. God giue the guid prosperitie . . . In hansell of this guid new ȝeir, Dunbar *New Years Gift* (c. 1510) 16, ed. Small, II. 256. 5. Some . . . were be-hote hansell, if þey helpe wold, *Rich. Redeless* (1399) iv. 91. 7. I have taken handsel, *Mercimonii primitias accepi*, Coles (1679).]

HANDSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lei. Dor. Dev. Cor. [h)a·nsəm, æ·nsəm.] 1. Very good; elegant in person; good-looking, used of inanimate things.

Sc. Not applied to the face. She's a very handsome woman, but far frae being bonny (Jam.). **Dmb.** I gade to learn at the night school, Soon learn'd a han'some han' o' write, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 102. **w.Yks.** It's a better roäd ner t'other, but it's nut as handsome (F.P.T.). **Dev.** She gave me such a handsome cup o' tea, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

2. Honourable, noble; good, giving good quality or measure.

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1] **Dor.** A handsome man, one who keeps good strong beer (W.C.); My mother told me that she had heard guests say to her father when they tasted his beer, 'Mr. Boswell, you are very handsome' (W.G.B.-S.); (A.C.)

3. Of the weather: fine, good, bright.

Sh.I. It's still very necessitous, an very handsome wedder, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 52. **w.Yks.** Eh! Miss, but it is a handsome day (F.P.T.). **w.Cor.** It's some handsome weather. Common (M.A.C.).

4. Thorough, complete. Also used *advb.*

Cor.[3] A handsome service, a church service not shortened, including the Litany. 'To do a thing handsome' is to do it thoroughly.

HANDTOGGERS, *sb. pl.* Dev.[3] The handles fixed on the snead of a scythe.

HANDY, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **handi-** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1]; and in forms **haand-de-** Sh.I.; **hanni-** Cai.[1]; **han'y** Nhb.; **han'y** Ayr.; **haunie** Per. [h)a·ndi, æ·ndi.] 1. *sb.* and *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Handy-bandy**, (2) **-croopen**, a game; see below; (3) **-cuffs**, (*a*) blows with the fist, fisticuffs; (*b*) handcuffs, manacles; (4) **-dandy**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) on the alert; (5) **-grips**, close quarters, grappling; (6) **-man**, one who has no trade in particular, but does a little at several; (7) **-might**, strength of hand, main force; (8) **-paddy**, a winch, traversing on temporary rails, employed to raise heavy weights at large buildings; (9) **-pandy**, see (1); (10) **-pungy**, a fight with the fists; (11) **-stone**, a small stone, one that can be thrown with the hand; (12) **-warp**, *obs.*, a kind of cloth, formerly made in Essex; (13) **-workman**, a mechanic; a tool-handler.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words: 'Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy, Which hand wun yŏ have?' (2) **Sh.I.** They amused themselves with such games as hunt-da-slipper, wads, and haand-de-kroopin, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 190; **S. & Ork.**[1] A game in which one of the players turns his face to the wall, his hand resting upon his back; he must continue in this position until he guesses who struck his hand, when the striker takes his place. (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] To come to handicuffs, to come to blows. **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (4, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Common. Something being hidden in one hand, both are presented by the player to his opponent with the words, 'Handy-dandy, sugar candy, which hand is it in?' **Glo.** A game, 'when by nimbly changing hands, and slipping a piece of money from one hand into the other, the guesser is at a loss, which hand to fix upon, tho' he thinks he saw its place, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 200. **Hmp.** To play at handy dandy, and guess which is the justice, which is the thief. A sort of slight of hand, when by exchanging hands nimbly, and slipping the thing from one hand to another, the guesser is often deceived, and at a loss what hand to fix upon. There is a . . . way of playing it, by two persons putting their hands one above the other, and then raising them and replacing them with rapidity; used among children, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.**[3] (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1] 'He's handy-dandy with him,' said of one who is a match for another in sharpness. (5) **Sh.I.** He'd been blied if dey'd come in haandie-grips, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** We canna come to handygrips wi' him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 46, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** Certainly my light is dim, when it cometh to handy-grips, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 108. (6) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (7) **Abd.** Seean' nae way for the laird out o' his difficulty but by handy micht, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 121. (8) [It is very handy for the masons and is almost invariably worked by Irishmen, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 508.] (9) **w.Yks.**[5] A child's game, in which something is changed from one hand to the other, and guesses are made as to which hand contains it. **Chs.**[1] The one who conceals the object says—'Handy Pandy, sugary candy, Guess which hand it's in; Right hand or left hand, Guess which hand it's in.' **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 531; **Shr.**[1] (10) **s.Chs.**[1] Wi)sn sey ŭ bit ŭ aan·di-pùngg·i naay [We s'n sey a bit o' handy-pungy naï]. (11) **Fif.** The hedge sparrow and the yite jinked the handy-stone, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 8. (12) **Ess.** (Hall.), **Ess.**[1] (13) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *adj.* Skilful, dexterous, clever-handed; apt, clever; useful.

Sh.I. I was always a handy man, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 87. **Elg.** I wat she is a handy wife, Oor wife Bell, Tester *Poems* (1865) 106. **Lnk.** You find Doghíp handy, I suppose, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 233. **Edb.** Cou'd Prick-the-louse but be sae handy As mak the breeks and claise to stand ay, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 201, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Ye gleg, handy craftsmen, that toil for yer bread, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 143. **Nhb.** (W.G.) **Dur.**[1] A handy lad. **Wm.** He's handy wi' a pen (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] A desper't handy chap wiv a speead; **n.Yks.**[4] He's a varra handy chap. **I.Ma.** The doctor was that handy about him the ould chap couldn' do without him, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 34, ed. 1891. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** 'You'll hev to be handy how you get 'em,' said A to B, who meant 'snaking' some grafts from a choice, well-watched apple-tree (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** What a handy girl Mary is (A.B.); **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] He be a handy zart o' chap. **e.An.**[2] A clever workman is 'a handy fellow.' **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Abel be wonderful handy about the place, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 50. **w.Som.**[1] I 'sure 'ee, he's a rare fuller to work, and he's s'andy 's a gimblet. **Dev.** 'Tis true that pegs be vury handy crayters, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 50.

3. Good, sound; suitable, seemly.

Abd. The beast's as soun' 's ever a beast was; and there's nae a handier creatur i' the market, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 102. **Fif.** Gin ye angry grow, or glowr, That winna be sae handy, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 69.

4. *adv.* Of place: near by, adjacent to, close at hand.

Sc. (A.W.) **s.Ir.** How should you know that I was here so handy to you? Croker *Leg.* (1862) 289. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** His house is handy to his office (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] His house is very handy to his office. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Oor chech stan's soä nice an' handy that I mostlin's goä theäre e'steäd o' to chapil. **Lei.**[1] 'Weer's Higgam?' 'Whoy, joost 'andy to Stooke.' **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[2] The farm lies very handy. **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.); I says to her 'as 'er'd ought to go to the churchyard of the parish as 'er's now in, as it is so much handier, yer see, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi; **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**[1] A little me-ad lez handy to the house. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Holloway. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Handy home. 'I be zo hard o' hirin', I caan't hire nothen, wi'out I comes handier to 'ee,' *ib.* 211. **n.Wil.** 'Tis handy 'Vize [It's near Devizes] (E.H.G.). **Som.** Handy her last end, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Her do live up handy Taun'on. **Dev.** He said the stones were very handy for him, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 248. **Cor.** And ef the sai [sea] es handy by, In the 'Fisheries' we will fish, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 10.

5. Of time: near to, approaching, nearly.

Hmp. How old is she?—Oh, she's handy upon twelve (M.C.H.B.). I.W. Pretty handy twelve o'clock (J.D.R.); I.W.[1], Wil.[1] s Wil. Handy ten o'clock, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. w.Som.[1] They did'n come home gin handy one o'clock. Come, Soce! I zim 'tis handy dinner-time. Dev. Christmas Day being so handy to Sunday this year (H.S.H.).

6. Almost, very nearly, near about.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[2] s.War.[1] That bit o' garden ground is handy to 20 pole. Hrf.[1] Handy a mile. Oxf.[1] Dhat dhaa·r pig waiz aan·di ten skor [That thar pig weighs handy ten scor]. Wil.[1] A gied un vower days' work, or handy. Dev. The game was preserved, but the keeper lived handy two mile from here, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 265; Handy two thousand feet auver the zea, *ib.* 290.

7. Easily, readily, without trouble. Also used *attrib.*

Ayr. When climbing o'er the Hadyer Hill, It wasna han'y wark, man, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 94; Oaths come oot far owre handy when folk get a drap o' whisky, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 16. Wgt. Onything they get ower handy they think nae gear aboot, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 364. n.Cy. (J.W.) War.[3] It is a good bit of ground, it works so handy.

8. Readily, quickly.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Not. Look handy (L.C.M.); Be handy, be quick (J.H.B.); (W.H.S.) Nhp.[2]

9. Officious; over-busy with one's hands.

n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Not. Don't be so handy with your marking; I can mark for myself (J.P.K.). Oxf. (G.O.)

HANDY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **hannie** Lnk. Cum.[12] [ha·ndi, ha·ni.] 1. A small tub with a handle used for carrying water, milk, &c.; a milking-pail.

Per. Women used to milk the cows into handies before pails were used for this purpose. The handy is seldom seen now (G.W.). Lnk. Bring the twa milk hannies, Watt *Poems* (1827) 59. N.Cy.[1] Small wooden cylindrical vessel made of staves hooped together, one being longer than the rest and serving as a handle. Nhb. (W.G.); Lyave the watter oot wi' the handy, lass (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] A small tub of cylindrical form having a long handle; elsewhere called Piggin. [A handy formed like a miniature milk-pail, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 528.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Handie-full**, the fill of a milk-pail; (2) **-kit**, a tub or pail having a long handle.

(1) Lnk. I had gane into the milkhouse . . . to teem a hannie-fu' o' milk, *Edb. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) 503 (Jam.). (2) Cum.[14]

3. A wooden dish for holding food.

s.Sc. I flang the hannie frae me, *Edb. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) 503 (Jam.); Thus denominated because it has an ear or hand for holding by (Jam.).

HANE, see **Hain**, *v.*[1]

HANG, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ang-** Cor.[12]; **hange-** Der. [(h)aŋ, eŋ, æŋ.] I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Ank**, (2) **Haing**, (3) **Heng**, (4) **Hong**. [For additional examples see II below.] See **Hing**.

(1) Ess.[1] (2) Arg. Haing the meishachan, where first I felt love's mainglin' smart, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. (3) n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[2], s.Chs.[1] Sus. What dey heng a thousan bucklers on, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 4. (4) Lan. Furst he chops off his woife's heaod, and then hongs aw t'priests, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. Cor.[2]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Henged**, (2) **Unged**.

(1) w.Yks. A've a singin bird heng'd at t'haase top, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 24. (2) w.Som. Uung·d, *Athenaeum* (Feb. 26, 1898).

3. *pp.* (1) **Hangen**, (2) **Hangit**, (3) **Henged**, (4) **Unged**, (5) **Ungen**.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) Sc. Do not talk of a rape to a chiel whase father was hangit, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Nhb. Weel fangit—syne hangit, we'se see them a', Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193; (R.O.H.) (3) w.Yks. Be heng'd to yer meter hannels! Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 5. (4) w.Som. U-ung·d, *Athenaeum* (Feb. 26, 1898). (5) s.Chs.[1] Ungn, 81.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hang-a-balk**, a gallows-bird, one ripe for the gallows; (2) **-back**, hesitation, hanging back; (3) **-bench**, a piece of timber forming part of the 'stow' in a mine; (4) **-bow**, the hanging-post of a gate, to which the hinges are attached; (5) **-by**, a hanger-on; (6) **-choice**, no difference, one as bad as the other; 'Hobson's choice'; (7) **-dog**, (*a*) a worthless fellow, a reprobate; (*b*) villainous, bad; (8) **-dog-like**, see (7, *b*); (9) **-dog look**, a villainous or vile expression; also used *attrib.* in form **-dog-looking**; (10) **-fair**, a public execution; also called **Hanging-fair** (q.v.); (11) **-gallows**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (7, *b*); (12) **-gallows-look**, see (9); (13) **-lock**, a padlock; (14) **-mad**, riotous tumult, boisterous frolic; also used *attrib.*; (15) **-net**, a species of net; see below; (16) **— on**, mining term: a call from the banksman to the onsetter, after any stop, to recommence work; (17) **-post**, see (4); (18) **-sleeve**, a dangler; an officious but unmeaning suitor; (19) **-such**, (20) **-trace**, see (1); (21) **-(s·tree**, see (4).

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Som. There'd be no hang-back about John Winterhead, once his mind was made up, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xi. (3) Der. Hading Hang-bench muttering in his sleeve, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 31; Hange-benches, turntree, and coes, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 268. (4) nw.Dev.[1] Formerly it used to project considerably above the gate, the upper part being curved towards the head and secured at its end to a diagonal cross-piece. Cor. The hang-bow and millyer [the hinge] was all that was left of the gate, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6. (5) w.Yks.[3] (6) Nhb.[1] Chs.[1] 'Am nor oi a better bye than Johnny, grandmother?' 'Aw dunna know; you're both so nowt, that it's hang choice between you.' s.Chs.[1] (7, *a*) n.Yks.[4] [The man is not a reprobate—not a hang-dog, Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) II. 195.] (*b*) Bnff.[1] He canna be gueede, he hiz sic a hang-dog face. [Look at his hang-dog air, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. I. xii.] (8) Bnff.[1] A widna like t'meet yon lad i' the dark; he hiz as hingum-tringum, hang-dog-like a leuck 's iver I saw. (9) Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[4] Deean't gan aboot wiv a hang-dog leeak o' thi feeace leyke that. e.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Me, gwain to have thick hangdog-looking fuller! —why, I widn be a zeed in a ten-acre field way un. (10) Wil.[1] 'Hang-fair at 'Vize,' formerly treated as a great holiday. *Obs.* The Pleasure Fair at Warminster, on August 11, is known as 'Hang-Fair,' perhaps from the hanging of two murderers there on that day in 1813. Dor. The innkeeper supposed her some harum-skarum young woman who had come to attend 'hang-fair' next day, Hardy *Wessex Tales* (1888) I. 111. Som. They told the grim story of that day . . . How there were thousands at Hang-fair, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii; (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (11, *a*) Nhb.[1] Cum. That furst fella's a real Yankee, an a regular hang-gallas, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 211. n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks.[15], War. (J.R.W.) Wil. Where's the money I put in th' zack, you hang-gallus? Akerman *Tales* (1853) 55; Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] 'I calls'n a proper hang-gallis—why I wid'n be a zeed in a ten-acre field way un.' Very commonly used to express repugnance at association or contact with any one. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) (*b*) I.W.[2] He's a hang-gallus rascal. Dor. A hang-gallows rogue, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. That hang-gallis fellow Standerwick, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii; A hang-gallise fellow, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.[1] You hang-gallis oscburd, tid'n good I catch thee. Who's thick there hang-gallis fuller? Cor.[1] You angallish dog, you; Cor.[2] (12) Lakel.[2], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] Dev.[3] Bill Jones 'th a-got a 'ang-gallous lüke in 'es face that mak'th me creem tü lüke at 'n. (13) Nhb.[1] Still used, but probably *obsol.* (14) m.Yks.[1] Employed occas. as an *adj.* and commonly as a *sb.* (15) Dmf. Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet, *Agric. Surv.* 605 (Jam.). e.An.[1] (s.v. Hay-net). (16) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (17) Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] In contradistinction to the 'clap post,' against which the gate shuts. (18, 19) e.An.[1] (20) m.Yks.[1] Aye, he's a hang-trace, as aud Betty says by such like. (21) Hrf.[2]

2. Phr. (1) *to hang at*, to take one's time at; (2) *— by*, to cling to, be on the side of; (3) *— for*, to be desirous or anxious for; (4) *— for rain*, to threaten rain; (5) *— idly*, of a sheep: to be ill; (6) *— in hand*, to be dull of sale; (7) *— in the band*, to remain unsold; (8) *— in the bell-ropes*, said of a couple in the interval elapsing between the calling of their banns in church and the wedding; also of one who has been deserted after publication of the banns; (9) *— in the wind*, (*a*) to subsist on uncertainty, await events; used *attrib.*; (*b*) to put off, delay, postpone; (10) *— on the bough*, to remain unmarried; (11) *— on the slack rope*, to be lazy; (12) *— on to*, to scold; (13) *— out*, to loiter or stop about a place; (14) *— to*, to have an inclination or affection for; (15) *— together*, to just be alive and nothing more; (16) *— up*, (*a*) to bring in debt; (*b*) to hinder or delay; to foil, prevent; used in *pp.*; (*c*) to leave off work;

(17) — *up a field*, to take the cattle off a field and give it a long rest, so as to freshen up the pasture; (18) — *up the hat*, (*a*) to be very intimate in a house; to be an accepted suitor; (*b*) of a man when married: to go and live in his wife's house; (19) — *up by one leg*, see below; (20) — *the a—e*, to loiter, hold back; (21) — *the baker*, to become bankrupt, be out of materials for work; (22) — *the fiddle behind the door*, to leave one's good humour behind one; (23) — *the lip*, to pout, look sullen; (24) — *the stump*, see below; (25) *be hang ye* or *to ye*, an exclamation; (26) *what did ye hang your father for*, see below; (27) *Guy heng!* see (25); (28) *to hang out the broomstick*, to angle for a husband.

(1) **w.Wor.** [He] want to hang at it, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 56. (2) **s.Oxf.** Them lawyers allus 'angs by the rich folks, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 61. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] Well Mary Ann, thoo can do as ta likes, bud I hang for yĕ goin' to Mrs. —— plaace; its a knawn good un. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It's been hangin' for raain three or foher daays but noän cums. (5) **Nrf.** When a sheep 'hang idly,' as they say here in their sing-song provincialism, the knowing dog will never touch it—they seem to discern that the sheep is ill, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 116. (6) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (7) **w.Yks.**[2] A house or a farm is said 'to hang i' t'band a long time' if it does not sell when it is offered for sale, and when for a considerable time no purchaser can be found. (8) **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Wor.** If, after the publication of banns, the marriage does not come off, the 'deserted one' is said to be hung in the bell-ropes, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 139. (9, *a*) **Cum.**[4] The company consists of the 'well-to-do' and the hang-i'-th'-win' class, Burn *Rosenthal*, 13. (*b*) **Gall.** She seldom saw them happy, Matches that hang lang i' win, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 114, ed. 1897. (10) **Sc.** Ye impident woman! It's easy seen why ye were left hingin' on the bough, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 5. (11) **w.Cor.** He rarely does anything, he's very fond of hanging on the slack rope (M.A.C.). (12) **e.An.**[1] I'll hang on to him properly when I catch him. (13) **Mid.** Don't hang out here, stops business, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xvi. (14) **s.Chs.**[1] Óo wŭz widh ŭz fŭr ŭ men'i ée'ŭr, ŭn it)s lahyk ŭz iv óo)z au'viz ùngn tóo ŭz [Hoo was with us for a many 'ear, an' it's like as if hoo's auvays hungn to us]. (15) **S. & Ork.**[1] Yea, lamb, he's just hanging together. **Cai.**[1] (16, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] A man having a bill brought in unexpectedly for goods ordered on his account by his wife or servant, would say: 'I'm darned if I'll be a hanged up like this here.' This phr. is most likely the same in origin as 'chalk up'—viz. from the score due to a publican being written on a slate and hung up, the more primitive method having been to chalk it on the back of the door. It is easy to see how the expression might get to be applied to a more systematic debit. (*b*) **Ken.**[1] 'He is quite hung up,' so circumstanced that he is hindered from doing what otherwise he would. **Sur.**[1] To be delayed or hindered, as in hay-making or harvest, from bad weather or want of hands. **Sus.**[1] I was so hung up for time all last week I couldn't come. (*c*) [**Amer.** A mower, when rain was coming on: 'I reckon we'll have to hang up for all day,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 372.] (17) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** After a farmer has turned his cattle out and 'fed' a field, he will say, 'We'll hang up that field' (E.H.G.). (18, *a*) **Ayr.** Ye have only to gang doon and hang up your hat, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 220. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah can hang mah hat up yonder when Ah've a mahnd teea. **s.Stf.** It was known . . . that Snelling 'hung his hat up'—that is the local phrase—at the abode of Ephraim Shorthouse, whose daughter Cecilia was grown to a marriageable age, Murray *John Vale* (1890) xvii. **Brks.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Som.**[1] When a man marries and goes home to the wife's house to live, he is said to 'hang up his hat.' The phr. is an everyday one, perfectly well understood by every one. It is a bantering and rather depreciatory saying. (19) **Wil.** Though the wheat grew very luxuriantly during the winter, the March winds, particularly after frost, frequently blew the earth away from the plant, and left it (as the Wiltshire phrase is) 'hung up by one leg,' *Agric.* 50. (20) **w.Yks.**[1] [My lads, I am told you hang an a—se. I have gone to sea thirty years man and boy, and never saw English sailors afraid before, Smollett *R. Random* (1748) lxv.] (21) **Cum.**[4] (22) **Ir.** No man 'ill know betther how to hang his fiddle behind the door, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 21; The old midwives believed that if a man was brutal or unkind (e. g. hung his fiddle behind the door) when a child was born to him they could transfer all the pain of child-bearing to him, *ib. note.* (23) **nw.Der.**[1] (24) **Nhp.**[1] A term amongst hedgers and ditchers when they hang small thorns on the stumps of the lower table of a newly laid hedge; to prevent animals biting the young shoots in the spring and summer. (25) **N.I.**[1] O behang t'ye for a fool. **n.Yks.**[2] (26) **Brks.**[1] Children run after cock turkeys calling, 'What d'ye hang yer vather wi',' to get the reply 'Holter, holter, holter' (s.v. Come back). (27) **I.Ma.** Guy heng! The woman's mad, Caine *Manxman* (1894) I. iii. (28) **Oxf.** (G.O.)

3. Of mortar: to cling, hold together.

Lon. A walling builder told me that 'mac' was as good as the best sand; it made the mortar 'hang,' and without either that or sand, the lime would 'brittle' away, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 199.

4. Coal-mining term: to incline or dip. See **Hing**, *v.* II. 6. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

5. To stand; to incline or stand on a slope.

N.I.[1] Hangin' on my feet all day. **e.Suf.** 'That are hill du hang wholly heavy,' is very steep (F.H.).

6. To fix a gate or door in its place by crooks or hinges.

Yks. (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Ess.**[1] 'Ank that gate' for 'hang or shut that gate.' **w.Som.**[1] Technically a carpenter hangs a door or gate when he fits it to its place, fixes the hinges, and makes it open and shut properly.

7. Of a scythe: to set it in its 'snead' or handle.

N.I.[1] **Nrf.** I take my old Fanny—we allust call our scythes arter our wives—and hung her, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 131. **w.Som.**[1] Thy zive id'n a-hang vitty, the toer o' un's a cocked up to much. **nw.Dev.**[1]

8. *sb.* Phr. (1) *hang lit on it!* may hanging befall it; an imprecation; (2) *the hang!* an expletive.

(1) **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Don.** What the hang did ye call her? Macmanus *Oiney Kittach* in *Century Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 955.

9. A snare for catching rabbits, hares, &c.

Nhb. I'm no sae laith to see them spang An' wam'le, fast tied wi' a 'hang,' Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 341; **Nhb.**[1] A noose made of very fine wire or hair. **n.Yks.** T'hare was catcht in a hang (I.W.). **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1]

10. A crop of fruit.

e.An.[1] A good tidy hang of apples. **Nrf.** We've got a rare hang of plums t'year (W.R.E.). **Suf.** (R.E.L.), **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

11. A declivity, slope. Cf. **hanger, 5, hanging**, *sb.* **4.**

e.An.[1] **e.Suf.** The hang of a hill (F.H.).

HANGALL, see **Hankle**, *v.*

HANGE, *sb.* Nrf. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **hanje** Dev.; and in forms **henge** Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Dev.; **hinge** Hrf.[1] Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Cor.[3]; **inge** Glo.[1] [æŋg, eŋg, iŋg.] The pluck or liver, lungs and heart of any animal.

Hrf.[1] **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[12] **Hmp.** A sheep's head and henge. A pig's henge (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); 'Peg's henge,' pig's fry or 'inwards' (K.M.G.); Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] The heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or pig. In some parts of s.Wil. used only of the latter. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] In dressing sheep, the head is usually left attached by the windpipe; this is always called a 'sheep's head and hange' [anᵊj]. A calf or pig always has the head separated; hence one hears only of a 'calf's hange,' or a 'pig's hange.' **Dev.** Butchers sell 'sheep's-head and hange' for a few pence, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 132; **Dev.**[1] Why if es could ha' but a sheep's head and hange es should ha' the virst cut o't, 44. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.), **Cor.**[123] **w.Cor.** The tinner's wife put all the pork left at home in salt, except the leans, and saved them to make a good pie the Feasten Sunday. She made the hinges and other things serve them till then, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 69.

Hence **Hanjed**, *ppl. adj.* used as a term of abuse.

n.Dev. What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed meazle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 30; A long hanjed creature, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 201.

[Et sol' pro j Calvishede cum le henge ad paschetyde proiantacula iiij^{d}, *Chw. Acc.* (1494) *S. Edmund Sarum* (ed. 1896) 43.]

HANGED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Also in form **hangit** Sc. Cum.[4] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Hanged-faced**, having a look that seems to point to the gallows; (2) — **hay**, hay hung on the steelyard to be weighed, previous to selling; (3) **-like**, shamefaced, hang-dog like.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] (s.v. Doe); **Chs.**[3] 'Hanged hay never does cattle,' i. e. bought hay does not pay. 'Slung hay' is another version, and like 'hanged hay,' refers to the mode of weighing. (3) **Sc.** Applied to one who is out of countenance or knows not what excuse to make for his conduct. It is said that he looks very hangit-like (Jam.). **Cum.**[4] At last he turn't oot, bit hang't like, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 24.

2. Cursed, damned.

e.Fif. He paid the siller wi' hangit ill-will, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Lnk.** It's a lee! It's a hangit lee, she's gaun to marry oor Jossie! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 41.

HANGEDLY, *adv.* Cum. Yks. Reluctantly, unwillingly; despondently, as though being led to the gallows.

Cum. The lave tho' hang'dly follow him Wi' nea uncommon spead, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 40. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He left heeam varry hangedly; **n.Yks.**[34], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He gangs vara hangedly.

HANGER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Oxf. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Dor. Also in form **anjur-** I.W.[2] **1.** A hook or link by which a pot or kettle is suspended over the fireplace.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **w.Cy.** Hung a black kettle over it [fire] on a veritable pothook and hanger, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 543; The old iron 'hangers' for pots are very common, *ib.* (Nov. 1896) 64.

2. *Comp.* **Anjur-dogs**, andirons at the side of a hearth to support the logs, and with hooks for the spit to run on. I.W.[2]

3. A hinge. See **Hinger, 3.**

Nhb.[1] As *gen.* used on field or garden gates. **w.Cor.** I bought new hangers for my desk. Shall I put new hangers to this door? (M.A.C.)

4. *pl.* Fungi hanging to old logs. Nrf. (P.H.E.)

5. A hanging wood on the side of a hill. Cf. **hang**, *sb.* **11.**

w.Yks. The Jay . . . occurs in some of the large falls, or hangers, in Airedale, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 143. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** The naked part of the Hanger is now covered with thistles, White *Selborne* (1789) 301, ed. 1853; (J.R.W.); (H.E.); **Hmp.**[1] These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood hang, in some sort, instead of standing on it. Hence these places are called hangers, Cobbett *Rur. Rides*, 87. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

HANGEREL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **hangarel(l** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[14]; **hangerill** n.Yks.; **hangrell** Gall. Wm. & Cum.[1] [h)a·ŋərəl.] **1.** A stick in a butcher's shop, on which the carcase of a pig or other animal is suspended, a 'cambrel.' N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. An implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, &c., are hung; a stick or post on which anything is hung.

Sc. Commonly a stout branch of a tree with a number of knots left on, *Gl. Sibb.* (Jam.) **Gall.** They [liggetts] are hung on what is termed a hangrell, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 316, ed. 1876.

3. *Fig.* A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing person; a hanger-on. Also used *attrib.*

Cum.[14] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] A hangrell gang Com' with a bensil owr the sea, 168. **n.Yks.**[2]

HANGIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [ha·ŋi.] **1.** A hangman.

Sc. Gin hangie would gie them a dip through his trap door, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 312. **Frf.** There he stood till hangie got Beneath his lug the ugly knot, Sands *Poems* (1833) 109. **Lnk.** Vild hangy's taz, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 36; Ilk ane saw auld Hangie's helter Owre his head aboot to fa', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 76. **Nhb.** The hangey . . . that trims wor neckornowt suit in this life, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 23.

2. The devil.

Cai.[1] **Ayr.** Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, An' let poor damned bodies be, Burns *Address Deil* (1785) st. 2.

3. A drift-net. Cf. **hang, 9.** The use of the hangie or drift-net on the waters of the Tay, *Scottish Leader* (Mar. 11, 1889) 5.

HANGING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. Also written **hangen** War. Dor.[1]

1. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Hanging-bout**, an execution, hanging; (2) — **coal**, a common sort of coal; (3) — **cover**, a wood on the slope of a hill; (4) **-fair**, see (1); (5) — **field**, a field on a slope; (6) — **gale**, a payment of rent allowed to lie in arrear; see **Gale**, *sb.*[3]; (7) — **gate**, a bar hung across a small stream to prevent any one passing it; (8) — **geranium**, the geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (9) **-head**, the upright part of a gate, to which the hinges are attached; (10) **-house**, a shed under a continuation of the roof of a house; (11) — **level**, an uninterrupted declivity; an inclined plane; (12) — **market**, see below; (13) **-on**, mining term: a place in the shaft where tubs are taken out and put in; (14) **-post**, see (9); (15) **-side**, the high side of a drift in a colliery, driven on the level of an inclined stratum; (16) **-wall**, an overhanging wall; the wall or side in a mine over the regular vein; (17) **-wood**, see (3).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Stf.**[1] (3) **War.** The hounds were 'run through a hanging cover,' *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Feb. 18, 1899) *Hunting Notes.* (4) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Jack and Liz be gwain to be married next Thuzday, 'cause there's gwain to be a hanging fair to Taunton thick morning, and they must lost a day's work, so they be gwain there fust, vor a bit of a spree. (5) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **N.I.**[1] On some estates it is customary to allow one gale of rent to lie always in arrear. This is called the hanging gale. **Myo.** They owed but six months' rent with the hanging gale, *Times* (Nov. 13, 1880). (7) **Lnk.** Below the hanging gate on Barncluith burn, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 191. (8) **Wil.**[1] From the way in which it is usually suspended in a cottage window. (9) **w.Som.**[1] (10) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (11) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Sus.** Holloway. (12) **Lon.** It was a hanging market that day—that is to say, things had been dear, and the costers couldn't pay the price for them, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 64. (13) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (14) **Wil.**[1] Freq. heard, although 'har' is much more commonly used. **w.Som.**[1] Thick piece mid do vor a vallin post, but he id'n good 'nough vor a hangin-post. **nw.Dev.**[1] The back is hinged to the hangin'-poss by crooks an' eyes, and the head is usually fastened to the vallin'-poss by a hapse and stape. (15) **Nhb.** (G.C.G.) (16) **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] [**Aus.** What we thought was the 'hanging-wall' caved in, and showed us the true reef again, Vogan *Blk. Police* (1890) vii.] (17) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Phr. (1) *hanging bone villain*, a term of abuse; (2) — *sort of way*, wavering between illness and health.

(1) **w.Ir.** Oh, the hangin' bone villian! Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 199. (2) **Chs.**[1]

3. *sb. pl.* The hinges or apparatus on which a door, gate, &c., is made to swing.

w.Som.[1] The hook and eye or hook and twist are the common forms of gate hangings. '(You) can put wiren hangings to thick box, neef 'ee mind to.' **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. The sloping side of a hill; the steep wooded side of a hill. Cf. **hanger, 5.**

Nhp.[1] 'It lies on the hangings,' on the side of a hill. **Brks.**[1] E'll vind moor partridges on the hangin' yander 'n anywher. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I see dree foxes up in th' hanging (E.H.G.). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] My little zummer-lèaze da stratch all down the hangen, 141.

5. A hillside field.

War. (J.R.W.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

HANGLE, *sb.* Lan. Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Also in forms **angle** Lan.; **hangler** Wil.[1] [a·ŋl, æ·ŋl.] **1.** The iron rack or pot-hook on which a kettle, &c., is suspended over the fire. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Glo. (J.S.F.S.) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] In farm-houses and places where wood only is burnt, a bar of iron is placed across the chimney, six or seven feet from the ground; from this are hung iron hooks so made as to lengthen or shorten at will, and on these are hung the various pots and kettles over the fire. These hooks are sometimes called hangles, or 'a pair o' angles,' but oftener 'chimbly crooks.'

2. A door-hinge.

Lan. The gate drooping from its angles, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) III. 36; In Saddleworth and its neighbourhood the word 'angle' is very commonly used to denote a door-hinge, *Manch. City News* (Feb. 29, 1896).

HANGMAN, *sb.* Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Som. In phr. *hangman's wages*, (1) thirteen pence halfpenny; (2) money paid beforehand for work.

(1) **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Rarely heard now. **w.Som.**[1] The tradition is that in the time of good King George, or 'Farmer George,' as he is still called, the hangman, himself a reprieved convict, received the clothes of the condemned and thirteen pence half-penny for each culprit. The price of a box of pills is still facetiously spoken of as hangman's wages. (2) **Shr.**[1]

HANGMENT, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. War. Also Som. Also in forms **engmond**, **engmont** w.Yks.; **hangman** w.Yks.[3]; **hangmet** w.Yks.; **hangmut** e.Lan.[1]; **hengment**, **hengmondt** w.Yks. [h)a·ŋment, e·ŋment, æ·ŋment.] **1.** A hanging, execution; entanglement.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Som.**[1] I thort I never should'n a-got droo they there

brimmles, 'twas jish hangment's never you behold. They do zay how thick there fuller's a-let off, zo there 'ont be no hangment to Taun'on thease year.

2. The devil, deuce, used as an oath in var. phr., esp. *what the hangment.* Also in *pl.*

Cum. What the hangment is ta maapen aboot noo? *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3; **Cum.**[14] **Yks.** The haangment tak that hangrick, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 137. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); What the hangment is t'fellow gäin tə diu? (W.H.) **e.Yks.**[1] Hangment tiv it, says Ah. **w.Yks.** I couldn't imagine whot the engmond wor t'matter wi' um, *Yksman.* (1880) 198; Nah then, hah leng are ye bahn ta keep me waiten? Whot the hengmondt! HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 7; Whear the hengments hes teh been? (Æ.B.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[3] A woman who turned in her toes put her shoes, by mistake, on the wrong feet and exclaimed, 'Why what the hangman do I ail? I used to twang, but now I shale.' **Lan.** What the hangment ails 'em? CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 7; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **War.**[3] What the hangment is that fellow doing?

3. Phr. (1) *to play the hangment,* (*a*) to be very much enraged; (*b*) to injure, play havoc or the mischief with; (2) *shame and hangment,* an oath or exclamation.

(1, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1] 'He'll play the hangment wid ye,' he will be very severe; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Yon fellow a'l play the hangment wi' me if a doant tack him some brass (W.H.). **w.Yks.** He varry oft, in his tantrums, plays the engmond wi' hizsen, *Yksman.* (July 1878) 52; Thare wor t'hengment ta play, *Pudsey Alm.* (1894); **w.Yks.**[1] He wor hotterin mad, an play'd t'hangment, ii. 304. **ne.Lan.** I mun know naa, lass, or there'll be th' hangments to play, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 259. **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] This dhry weather's playin hangment wi tonnops [turnips]. **Chs.**[1] It's played the hangment with me. **Not.**[2] He played hangment (or the hangment) with it. (2) **Cum.**[3] What the sham' an hangment d'ye mean be that? *Yan o' t'Elect*; **Cum.**[4]

HANGY, *adj.* Cum. Brks. Suf. **1.** Of soil: sticky, wet, clayey. Cf. **clung, 5.**

Brks.[1] **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Clayey soil, when wet, is hangy. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Poorly, dull through incipient illness. Cum.[4] (s.v. Hingy).

HANGY-BANGY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A big, lazy fellow; a good-for-nothing.

HANK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ank** Bdf.; **henk** w.Yks.; **hink** Ken.[12]; **honk** m.Lan.[1] s.Lan. [h)aŋk, æŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A rope or coil; a knot, loop. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Her hanks of raven hair, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 28; I have cast a double hank about the round world since I last heard of a soft morning, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Ayr.** The broom-covered knowes Took a hank on this heart I ne'er can unlowse, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 228. **N.I.**[1] **Cum.**[3] Though thy hair were hanks o' gowd, *Sng. Waukrife Minnie.* **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

2. A skein or measure of cotton, thread, wool, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It taks twa hanks o' thread, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 259. **Abd.** I'm ganin' ower to the toon to buy a few hanks o' worset, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie,* xxii. **Per.** Hanks o' thread, FORD *Harp* (1893) 210. **Ayr.** Richt or wrang ye maun leeze out the tangled hank for yoursel', JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 50. **Lnk.** Coft the yarn in hanks, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 85. **Gall.** At every 'hank' it [the chack reel] winds, it gives a 'chack' or clack, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 130, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] A measure of linen yarn. **Uls.** A ravelled hank, an intricate piece of business (M.B.-S.). **N.Cy.**[1] To make a ravelled hank, to put anything into confusion. **Nhb.** A ravelled hank is a tangled skein, and the word is *fig.* applied for a confused state (R.O.H.). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] When the worsted hanks she wound, 180; **Cum.**[4] A skein of thread or yarn, composed of 12 cuts. **Wm.** Hod us this hank o' wursit (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A knot or clump of worsted consisting of so many skeins. 'They're boun te mak a cotter'd hank on't,' an entangled business of it. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**[1] Two or more skeins of cotton, silk, worsted, or thread of any kind. **w.Yks.** The standard hank of worsted is 560 yards in length (F.R.); **w.Yks.**[3] Thread, &c. in course of preparation, wound upon a large cylinder. A hank of wool or cotton is 840 yards, of worsted 560. Six hanks make one bunch in cotton and worsted, four in woollen; **w.Yks.**[5], **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1] A term used in flax-dressing. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** A hank of woollen yarn consists of seven lees, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. **n.Lin.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[2], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **e.An.**[1] A small quantity of twine, yarn, &c., not rolled in a ball, but doubled over in lengths, is called a hank. **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] A hank of silk. **w.Som.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *to be in a hank,* (2) *to get* or *have things in a hank,* to be in a state of perplexity or trouble; to get one's circumstances involved; (3) *to have, hold,* or *keep the hank in one's own hand,* to be master of the situation; to hold one's own.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[14] (3) **Sc.** Hangie aye keeps the hank in his ain hand, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 312. **ne.Sc.** I believed that I had the hank o' circumstances fairly in my han', an' cud win' the thread just as I wished, GRANT *Keckleton,* 14. **Abd.** Which meeting enabled the goodwife to get 'the hank' sufficiently in her ain hand, without the appearance, as she thought, of seizing it too openly, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 173. **Ayr.** Keep your ain han' at your ain hank, Nor fash wi' fremmit matters, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 92. **Uls.** 'To keep the hank in your own hand.' *Prov.* Do not abandon any advantage you possess, from custom of buyer and seller seizing hold of a hank, latter retaining it, or handing it over according to issue of bargain, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 106. **Cum.**[4] She hed t'hank in her awn hand, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 127.

4. A cluster, collection of things; a gang, confederacy, assemblage.

Nhp.[1] They are all of a hank. **War.** (HALL.) **Som.** 'There's such a hank wi' em al'' would be said where it was impossible to lay blame on the right person. Mark Beauchamp tells me that he has lived for 35 years 'in the hank o' houses' (W.F.R.).

5. Dealings with, connexion. Also in *pl.* in phr. *to have hanks with.* Used always with a *neg.*

War. (J.R.W.) **Oxf.**[1] Us be fren's now, but at one time, I ŏŏdn't aa no hank wi 'n, *MS. add.* **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] I won't ha' no hank wi' un. **Dor.** He would never again have hanks with any young woman, except the girl he intended to marry (C.K.P.). **Som.** I never had noo hank in mathymaticks or astronomy, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 55; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Her said how her wid'n ha no hanks way un. Also applied to animals *gen.* I have heard people warned, moreover, 'not to have no hanks' with a certain horse, or with an undesirable bargain. **Dev.** A coachman, whose horse had run away, said to his master afterwards, 'I'll have no more hank with 'im,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. A loop for fastening a door or gate.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A rope-loop for fastening a gate to the post, in lieu of a latch or a hook; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

7. Hold, influence, esp. in phr. *to have a hank over one,* to have an advantage over one.

Sc. 'You abuse your advantages, madam,' he said, 'and act as foolishly in doing so, as I did in affording you such a hank over me,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xix. **n.Yks.**[1] To have one in hank. To have, or have placed, a person in such circumstances that he is in a state of perplexity, trouble, or anxiety; or that he is unable to extricate himself. **Hrf.**[2] And ä couldna get a hank on him. **Glo.**[1] If I'd a done that, I should have given him a hank over me. **Ken.**[1] We say a man has a hank on another; or, he has him entangled in a skein or string; **Ken.**[2], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Mothers will say that the other boys have such a hank upon their own particular boys (W.F.R.). **Dev.**[1] A wid trounce me if a cou'd ha' any hank upon me, 43.

8. Phr. (1) *to break the hank of a thing,* to overcome the principal difficulty; (2) *to keep a good hank upon your horse,* to have a good hold of the reins.

(1) **Bdf.** 'To break the ank' or 'hank' of a thing has the same meaning as 'to break the neck' of it. It may denote properly to break the bondage which a task imposes,—the hold which it has upon one (J.W.B.). (2) **N.Cy.**[1]

9. A habit, custom, practice.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** (H.W.); **Cum.**[1] He hes a hank o' gangan out at neets; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's gitten a sad hank o' runnin out at neets.

10. A fall or 'chip' in wrestling.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[4] C— tried the click and turned it into the hank.

11. A hook, something to hang a thing upon; a handle.

w.Yks. Aw'll put this parkin' i' this pot up'o t'henk, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1880) 11. **Som.** (HALL.)

12. *v.* To make up into coils or skeins.

Sh.I. He found the cow's tethers hanging hanked, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 157; He hankit his tail ower his elbik, *ib. Rasmie*

(1892) 17. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[5] 'Hank,' or 'skein-thread,' so called because looped together in certain lengths, or 'hanked' together. 'Hank us that,' loop me that.

Hence **Hanking**, *vbl. sb.* the process of putting yarn or worsted into 'hanks' or skeins.

w.Yks. (J.M.); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

13. To fasten, secure, tie up; to fasten with a loop. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A man is said to be hankit, when he has so engaged himself to a woman, that he cannot recede without breach of faith, and loss of character (JAM.). **Lth.** We both jumped from the trap, hanked the nag to the nearest tree, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 204. **Edb.** A bonny flae . . . Had a' the night been hankit Fast by the left foot muckle tae, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 38. **Nhb.** Hank them chines on (R.O.H.). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Ther chaps al hank thersells onta tha, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 16. **n.Yks.**[1] To fasten or 'hang' a horse: as, by passing his bridle, or halter, over a gate, a hook, or what not; **n.Yks.**[2] To tie up with a bandage; **n.Yks.**[3 4] **ne.Yks.**[1] To hank a band, i. e. fasten or secure a band. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** Then owd woman teks clock-waaight, an' cat-gut band, . . an' hanks it roond tooth, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 98. **s.Wor.** To overcast [in sewing] (H.K.). **Nrf.** Hank up the gate, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. **e.Suf.** Hank up, to fasten a door or gate with a hook (F.H.).

14. To tie anything so tight, as to leave the impression of the cord; to gall with a rope or cord; to hold a horse in tight, check him by drawing bridle.

Sc. The neck is said to be hankit when a necklace is tied too strait (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[1]

15. To walk arm in arm with; to link arms.

Nhb. Hank your airm through mine (R.O.H.).

Hence **Hanking-arms**, *vbl. sb.* the act of walking arm in arm.

Lan. They had risen to the dignity of 'hankin'-arms,' although they had not quite mastered the difficulty of keeping in step with each other, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 28.

16. To associate with; to act or agree with; to keep company with.

w.Yks. A man is hanked with another in an evil undertaking, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896); **w.Yks.**[3] Au wonder haa he could hank wi' sich folk. **Som.** There was one Abraham Urch, and William did use to hanky wi' he (W.F.R.). **Dev.** If anything good in my heart had a place I could hank it wi' thee and thy workin's could trace, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 71, ed. 1871.

17. Wrestling term: see below.

Cum. (H.W.); **Cum.**[4] When wrestling the left leg is put forward and between the legs of the opponent, thus catching his right. At the same time the body is thrown back, and the opponent turns under. This is considered to be a beaten man's 'chip,' and not a good one, and to avoid it the 'click' or 'back-heel' is employed. My informant 'liked weel to be hankt, he has sic a lang leg, and generally fellt them 'at triet it.' 'J— was hanked, S— trying the inside click.'

18. To catch or hang anything on to a hook.

Edb. Her coats upon a lang nail hanket, *Tint Quey* (1796) 20. **Wm.** Hank t'kettle on t'creuk (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[2] Two bow-legged knife-grinders met on a footpath. One of them said to the other, 'Nah, moind, owd lad, or we shall hank.' He meant that his leg might, unless he took care, be hooked or fastened to his friend's leg. **Lan.** His foot hankt in a three-legged stool, *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 14. **m.Lan.**[1] To honk yo'r cooat sleeve on a nail. **s.Lan.** Honk it on, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Not.**[1]

19. To long for, desire earnestly. Cf. **hanker**, *v.* **5.**

Cum. (W.K.), **Chs.**[3] **Lin.** In agro Linc. usurpatur pro inclinatione et propensione animi, SKINNER (1671). **w.Som.**[1] He do hank arter her sure-lie!

[**1.** As he [Laocoon] etlis thair hankis to have rent, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 80. ON. *hönk* (gen. *hankar*), a hank, coil, skein (VIGFUSSON). **11.** Da. *hank*, handle of a basket, ear of a pot. **13.** Thair navy can thai ankir fast and hank, DOUGLAS *Eneados*, III. 88.]

HANK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **haank**, **haanks** Sh.I. **1.** The leeside of a boat.

Sh.I. I see da black lump o' da boat noo. Shü's juist baerin' apo' wir haank yonder, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899); He laid da peerie taft across da haanks o' da fowereen, an' set him [it] up, *ib.* (June 3, 1899); 'Takkin' her up in hank,' pulling strongly on the leeside to lie nearer the line (J.I.).

2. *Comp.* **Hank-oarsman**, the rower who sits near the helmsman. Bnff.[1]

HANKER, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Dor. Also in form **onker** se.Wor.[1] [(h)a·ŋkə(r, æ·ŋkə(r).] **1.** *v.* To entangle in, become fastened on.

Cum.[4] When a rope is dragged along the ground, it may be hankered round a stone or stake. If a girl was taking linen off the hedge where it had been put to dry and it got fixed to the thorns she would say it was hankered.

2. Phr. *hanker the heel*, wrestling term: to trip up one's antagonist by planting one's foot behind his. **Cum.**[4] See **Back-heel.**

3. To loiter, linger about; to dally, tarry, stop.

Sc. Bonny, bonny stanes come pirlin' [moving], And hanker juist when they reach the tee, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1887-88) 377. **Lnk.** Ye needna hanker on the road, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 82. **Ayr.** We know they would not stay nor hanker Till it was quite overthrown, LAING *Poems* (1894) 46. **Edb.** He sees her aft, an' winna bide away, But hankers i' my house the li'e-lang day, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 296. **Wm.** A hankert aboot an dud, an eftre a bit whaa sud a see bet Tommy his varra sell, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 17. **w.Yks.** I hanker abaght t'public hoose, *Leeds Herald* (Jan. 1862). **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 108. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** I used to hanker round the kitchen, or still room, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1858) viii.

4. To hesitate, ponder, esp. to hesitate in speaking.

Rnf. Willie hankered awee this morning, I think, but there is nae wonner, for he got unco near the throne whiles, GILMOUR *Pen Flk.* (1873) 46. **Ayr.** He hums and he hankers, BURNS *What can a Young Lassie do*, st. 2; Ne'er hanker lang, when tempted sair, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 148. **Lnk.** Ilka day she hankered owre't, It bothered her the mair, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 35. **Nhb.** He kinda hankert i' the middle o' hees speech (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

5. To desire, covet, long for. Also with *after*.

e.Sc. Her heart hankers after the pots, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 276. **Cum.** Auld Skiddaw lang hed hanker't sair Itsel to be t'Fell king, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 13; Thoo knows it's thee he hankers efter, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 6; **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Ye won't hanker after a fire again, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v. **Chs.**[1] **Der.** Art tha hankerin after a trade? WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. **War.** There's many another man 'ud hanker more than he does, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 133. **se.Wor.**[1] **Nrf.** John is a kind a' hankering arter Mary (W.W.S.).

Hence (1) **Hankering**, (*a*) *sb.* a strong desire, a longing; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* longing, desirous; (2) **Hankersome**, *adj.* uneasy, discontented, envious.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Hankering and hinging on is a poor trade, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Cum.**[1] He still hez a hankeran' for her. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] An yo getten a sope o' red port wine as yo'd give my mother; oo's been ta'en bad in her bowels, and oo has sitch a hankerin for a sope o' red port wine. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Ess.** Oathers had A hank'rin' arter Mary, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 29. (*b*) **Dor.** In a hankering tone, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) iii. (2) **Wm.** Yan mae be hankersem an bad anuff, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 7.

6. *sb.* Phr. *there's the hanker*, there's the rub. **Cum.**[4]

7. Inclination, longing, desire.

Lan. There's hanker i' every condition, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 296. **Dor.** She has not shown a genuine hanker for anybody yet, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. iii. 273.

8. Hesitation, doubt, regret.

Rnf. As one who laughs at social wit, And laughs without a hanker, M[c]GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 23.

HANKER, *sb.*[2] Yks. An open clasp or buckle. See **Anchor**, *sb.* **e.Yks.** Still in use, though not usual (R.S.). **m.Yks.**[1]

[Cp. ON. *hanki*, the hoop or clasp of a chest.]

HANKIE, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) A bucket narrower at the top than the bottom, with an iron handle, used in carrying water.

HANKLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **hanckle** n.Cy. Dur.[1]; and in forms **ankel** n.Yks.; **ankle** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **enkle** w.Yks.; **hangall** Rnf.; **henkl** S. & Ork.[1]; **henkle** n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[5] [(h)a·ŋkl, h)e·ŋkl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle, twist together. Also used *fig.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** His booat in her crin'lin' did hankle, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1868) 17. **n.Yks.** He gat

hankled amang t'briers (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] Ah've gitten t'kite sadly hankled. ne.Yks.[1] It's a dree job; they're all seea hankled tigither. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (R.H.H.); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] 'Luke what that barn's done!—goan an' lowsed t'skein off o' t'chairs an' henkled it awal on a hēap!' 'Hankled' is very rarely heard; it is always 'henkled.' Lan. You may get hankled among the bushes, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 48; Lan.[1] n.Lan. (C.W.D.); Fishing-nets are said to be ankled when they have become twisted together (W.H.H.); n.Lan.[1] n.Lin. All his munny as he should ha' gotten's hankled up wi' th' farm, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 50; n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Hankled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, entangled. Nhb.[1], m.Yks.[1]

2. *Fig.* To entangle in some pursuit or proceeding; to associate with, be connected with; to inveigle, entice, decoy. *Gen.* with *in* or *on*.

Rnf. We are so far involved and hangalled . . . that I am at a loss what to wish were done, Wodrow *Corresp.* (ed. 1842) I. 243. s.Dur. 'He's gitten hankled in.' An expression often used in connexion with courtship, where the connexion is not considered desirable (J.E.D.). Wm. He gat hankled on wi' a lot at nivver did neea dow an' nivver will (B.K.); Thae trie o mannars a waes to tice fooak an git em hankalt in ta treeat em, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 26. n.Yks. He hankled on wiv a woman (I.W.); Him as hankled him on! Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi; n.Yks.[1] They hankled him on intiv t'matter; n.Yks.[2] 'They hankled him on,' drew him in to be one of their set; n.Yks.[4] Ah weean't be hankled on wi' neea sike leyke carryings on. ne.Yks.[1] Ah is vexed at oor Tom's gitten hankled in wi sike a raffiin lot. e.Yks.[1] Ah's varry sorry she's getten hankled wĭ sike a slither-pooak as him. w.Yks. He's getten ankled on wi' a low lot (S.K.C.); If tha gets henkled on with that low lot, thall soon loss both credit and character (M.N.). n.Lin.[1] He's a honest chap his sen, bud he's gotten hankled in wi'a straange lot o' rogues. sw.Lin.[1] He has got so hankled amongst them.

Hence **Hankled**, *pp.*, *fig.* habituated, accustomed to. n.Yks.[2]

3. To wind up a fishing-line, rope, &c., into a coil; to 'work' in hemp.

Sc. To fasten by tight tying (Jam.); Wha hankle the hemp sae fine, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xix. 9. Sh.I. I hankl'd up Staarna's teddir an' hang him [it] ower da kneebi o' da klibber, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898); Shü hankl'd aff a lock o' wirsit aff o' a clue at wis lyin' in her lap, *ib.* (July 23); S. & Ork.[1]

4. To greatly desire; to 'hanker' after. n.Yks.[4]

Hence **Hankling**, (1) *vbl. sb.* a hankering, craving after; (2) *ppl. adj.* desirous of, having a craving or desire for.

(1) Cum.[1] n.Yks.[4] Ah awlus hed a hankling foor Tom's meer. Neea, wa didn't bargain, bud Ah've a gert hankling foor't. e.Yks.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2]

5. To loiter, linger, wait about. Cf. **hanker**, *v.* 3.

Lan. So tha'st no cageon ston' hanklin' theere, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 137; A young man seeking the favour of a young woman with whom he is in love, goes hanklin about her house on all possible occasions (S.W.).

6. *sb.* A tangle, twist.

Lakel.[2] A hank o' wusset 'll o' gang intul a hankle when ye're windin' it. Wm. Hod on! Thoos garn ta hev mi threed o in a hankle (B.K.).

HANKLE, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] The ancle.

[*Hec cavilla*, a hankyl, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 751. Cp. the obs. Sc. *hanckleth*, an ancle. Thair cotes war syd evin to the hanckleth, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 94. See **Ancliff**.]

HANKLE, see **Hancle**.

HANKTELO, *sb. Obs.* s.Cy. Slang. [Not known to our correspondents.] A silly fellow. (Hall.)

[Hanktelo, a silly fellow, a meer codshead, B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* (1690) (Farmer).]

HANKY-PANKY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Hrf. Som. Slang. Also in forms **anky-pranky** Stf.[2]; **henky-penky** Lan.[1] 1. *sb.* Trickery, underhand dealing, shuffling. Also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. An if aw catch him playin onny hanky panky tricks wi' me aw'll repooart him, Hartley *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) iii; w.Yks.[2] He's full of his hanky-panky tricks! Lan.[1] Now mi lad—none o' thi henky-penky here; stand up fair. Stf.[2] Let's 'ave none o' yer anky-prankies here. Th' lad's good at th' bottom, but 'e's such a anky-pranky sort of a chap. s.Stf. If you try to come any hankypanky dodge with me, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 262. n.Lin.[1] Noo goä strĭght, lets hev noä hanky-panky-wark this time. Hrf.[2] None of your hanky-panky. w.Som.[1] I told'n he was a vrong directed wi me; I zeed droo his hanky-panky in a minute. Slang. Hanky-panky, legerdemain, whence trickery, any manner of double-dealing or intrigue, Farmer.

2. *v.* To humbug, cheat, trick; to be up to tricks.

Stf.[2] I gien th' lad sack at last, fur 'ē was anky-prankying a' the dee thro.

Hence **Hanky-pankying**, *vbl. sb.* humbugging, cheating, tricking.

Lan. No hanky-pankyin' wi'out belungin' to us, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 71.

HANNEL, *sb.* Lim. A blow given to the head of one pegging-top by the spike of another. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

HANNEL, HANNI(E, see **Handle, Handy**, *sb.*[12]

HANNIEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **haniel** Sc. (Jam.) Slk. Nhb.; **hanyel** Sc. (Jam.); **hanziel** Bch.; and in forms **haanyal** Cai.[1]; **hunniel** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **hynail** Edb. [(h)a·niəl, h)a·njl.] 1. *sb.* A greedy dog; a covetous, greedy person.

Slk. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

2. A long, hungry-looking fellow.

Cum. Thoo hofe-starv't leuckan hanniel thoo, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 209; We'd hay-cruiks, and hen-tails, and hanniels, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 170, ed. 1808; Shem o' them! thur peer country hanniels, That slink into Carel to feeght, *ib.* 47, ed. 1840; Cum.[1]

3. A lout; a lazy, awkward, good-for-nothing fellow; a worthless, mischievous person; a *gen.* term of abuse.

Cai.[1] Edb. Tam Pucker's sic anither hynail; And vends about diurnal scandal, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 66. Slk. Sae little kend the haniel about fencing that . . . he held up his sword-arm to save his head, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Rxb. A lazy haniel (Jam.). n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783). Nhb. Ah'll tie yer legs ye haniel, ye, if ye diven't larn to behave, Clare *Rise of River* (1897) 51; 'Ye greet hanniel, ye, what are ye dein' here?' Spoken to a lazy idler (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] A waggish man, to be looked down on, but with deference. A girt lang hanniel. Wm. (J.H.)

4. *Comb.* **Haniel slyp**, an uncouthly-dressed person; an ugly fellow.

Bch. (Jam.); In came sik a rangel o' gentles an' a liethry o' hanziel slyps at their tail, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17.

5. *v.* To have a jaded appearance from extreme fatigue.

Lnk. To gang hanyellin, to walk with the appearance of slovenliness and fatigue (Jam.).

HANNIER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A cross, teasing person.

w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[4]

HANNIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Oatcakes.

Edb. May ye'r board be ay weel sair'd Wi' Adie hannies, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 88; 'Oat-cakes,' called so from a baker of that name in Dalkeith, famed for baking them, *ib. note.*

HANNIWING, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt.

Frf. But ha! ye hanniwings, look there! Sands *Poems* (1833) 88.

HANNY, *v.* Lan. ? *Obs.* To dispute, argue.

He couldn't allow us to stond hannyin theere, un obstructin th' passage, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 70; A friend writes that 'hannying and yinnying' formerly meant 'harring and jarring' in an alehouse in argument or dispute, but it is not known to me (S.W.).

HANOVER, *sb.* Lin. Suf. Used in exclamations or mild oaths; see below. Cf. **Halifax, Hull**, &c.

s.Lin. 'Go to Hanover.' 'What the Hanover do I care about it' (T.H.R.). e.Suf. 'Go to Hanover and hoe turnips.' Said to date from the time of the Georges, who were very unpopular in the east, if not elsewhere. Still in popular use (F.H.).

HANS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Yks. Cant. In phr. *Hans in Kelder*, an unborn child; a toast formerly drunk to the health of the expected infant.

Per. Syne pauky Steen drank to the bride, Come, lass, your hans on kelder, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 49. n.Yks. An old lady, long dead, whose childhood was passed in Whitby, told me that she remembered at dessert sometimes this toast being drunk. . . She found from Yorkshire friends that it was a custom to gather a knot of very intimate friends together, for a take-leave party, at a house where hospitalities would necessarily be suspended till the christening day, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 181; n.Yks.[2] Cant. Hans-ein-kelder, Jack in the box, the child in the womb, or a health to it, B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* (1690) (Farmer).

[Du. *Hans in Kelder*, lit. Jack in cellar, an unborn child; cp. the Swabian toast, *Hänschen im Keller soll leben*, 'dies sagt man bei dem Gesundheit-trinken auf eine schwangere Frau' (Birlinger); EFris. *hänsken in de keller* (Koolman); Bremen dial. *hänsken im keller* (*Wtb.*).]

HANSE, HANSEL(L, see **Hance, Handsel.**

HANSEL, *sb.* Hmp. [æ·nsl.] The handle of a flail.

An implement consisting of two sticks loosely joined together; one, the hansel, held in the hand, and the other joined to it, the zwingel, descending with a dull thud upon the wheat-ears, Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) II. 175.

HANSER, HANT, see **Heronsew, Haunt.**

HANTERIN, *sb.* Sc. Written **hantrin** e.Lth. A moment, short space of time. Also used *attrib.* See **Aunterin.**

Cai.[1] I'll be at yer han' in a hanterin. Boid [wait] ye a hanterin. e.Lth. A' ither airts—south, north, or wast—At hantrin times grow dull an' dour, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 92.

HANTIC(K, see **Antic.**

HANTINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. (Hall.) Dev.[1] The handles which fix on to the snead of a scythe.

HANTLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and n. counties to War. Wor. Shr. Also written **hantel** Sc. Cum.[4]; and in forms **antel** n.Stf.; **antle** n.Lin.[1]; **handtle** Chs.[23]; **hontle** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Stf. nw.Der.[1]; **ontle** se.Wor.[1] [h)a·ntl, o·ntl.]

1. A handful.

Cum.[4], Lakel.[2] n.Yks. A hantle o' morr is mah weel-beluvved unto me, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. w.Yks.[2] Lan. A hontle o' wot corks feel intot, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 25; Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Dhi sen ey mai·z ŭ aan·tl ŭ mùn·i ev·ri fae·r-dee [They sen hey mays a hantle o' money every fair-dee]. n.Stf. (A.P.) s.Stf. Gie us a hontle o parsley, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] It is customary to say, 'a good hantle,' whenever the quantity exceeds a common handfull; Nhp.[2], War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I'll scaud a 'antle o' 'ops an' bind it to the mar's leg—it'll bring the swellin' down.

2. *Fig.* A tussle, hand to hand fight; a scuffle; as much as one can manage.

s.Stf. Yo'n find yo'n got a hontle wi' him when he's growed up, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. You'd a sore hantle wi' him bytimes an all tales be true, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xviii. Lei.[1] 'Ah cain't tell ye what a hantle ah hed wi' him:' said a woman of a violent old man, disordered in mind. Nhp.[2], War.[3]

3. A large quantity or amount; a great deal. Freq. used in *pl.* Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Ye'll be a hantle better by it, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiv; There's a hantle bogles about it, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. Sh.I. A bed, ta luek daecent, needs a hantle o' attention, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 19. Bnff. Hantels o' folk dinna get that, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 321. ne.Sc. He didna weel understand hantles o' oor words, Grant *Keckleton*, 97. e.Sc. Man, ye're a hantle waur yoursel', Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 226. Bch. He makes a hantle rout an' din, But brings but little woo', Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 35. nw.Abd. A hantle widna min' the leyk o' his [us], *Goodwife* (1867) st. 43. Kcd. Forks an' futtles were to hantles Leems nae handlet ilka day, Grant *Lays* (1884) 72. Frf. I would a hantle rather waur my money on Elspeth, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 223. Per. That says a hantle About a licht heart in a sorrow-proof mantle, Stewart *Character* (1857) 71. Fif. I'm gaun back to't a hantle sicht puirer than I left it, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 231. e.Fif. She had a mind o' her ain aboot a hantle o' things, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Dmb. If I hadna better reasons a hantle to gar me steer my feathers, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. Ayr. A hantle o' ither courtly glammer that's no worth a repetition, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii; (J.M.) Lnk. Hantles wha tipple do miscarry, Watt *Poems* (1827) 51. e.Lth. We'll be a hantle better off nor them, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 172. Edb. A hantle graces roun' her lip Sat sweet as dew on lily's dreep, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 27. Slk. A hantle better nor onything ye'll say the nicht, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 35. Rxb. Mischanters I hae met a hantle, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 46. Gall. Possest wi' a hantle o' jaw, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 74. Kcb. I've a weel-stockit hame o' my ain, Wi' horses an' kye, an' a hantle o' siller, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 150. Ir. The hantle of money them dhrainin' works come to is untould, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 113. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Aa've getten a hantle o' caud. Fishermen's creels are aye a hantle bigger wi' thinkin o' them (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Cum. Still ha'e a hantel left yet, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 94, ed. 1815; Cum.[3] A hantle o' ye hae turn't oot to be deuks, 181; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A hantle o' money. m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Antling,** *sb.* with *neg.* not any amount (of knowledge), no inkling.

Lin. Rare (E.P.). n.Lin.[1] I ha'nt noä antlin' wheäre he is noo, bud he did tell me his wife ewsed him that bad he should slot off to 'Merikay.

[1. *Hand*+*-tle* (suff.); this is a common suff. in the Chs. and Shr. dials.; cp. **apperntle.** It is prob. an equiv. of *-ful*; see s.Chs.[1] (gram. 57) and Shr.[1] (gram. xliii).]

HANTRIN, see **Hanterin.**

HANTS, *adj.* Wil. Used in *comb.* with sheep and horses; see below.

They were called with them hants sheep; they were a sort of sheep that never shelled their teeth, but always had their lambs-teeth without shedding them, and thrusting out two broader in their room every year. . . There were such a sort of horses called hants horses, that always shewed themselves to be six years old, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 360, 361; Wil.[1]

HANTY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **haunty** Abd.

1. Convenient, handy.

Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1890) *Gl.* Rnf. Thou wast the hantiest biel, in truth, That e'er I saw, Picken *Poems* (1788) 180 (Jam.). Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed.

2. Not troublesome, often applied to a beast.

Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. 'Hanty,' manageable with ease, Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.*

3. Handsome.

Sc. Lizie they think far mair hanty, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 214 (Jam.). Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1890) *Gl.* Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed.

HANVAYGE, *v.* Sh.I. To look or wait about for.

We hanvayged aboot fir maistlins an ooer, bit never saw da bow again, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248.

HANYADU, *int.* Sh.I. A call to a bird to come and pick up food thrown to it from a boat. S. & Ork.[1]

HANYEL, HAOLEGHEY, see **Hanniel, Holghe.**

HAP, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [h)ap, æp.] 1. *v.* To happen, chance, befall.

Abd. May sic like hap to Uncle Tam, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 62. Frf. Wyle well for gin ye hap to rue, What can be worse? Morison *Poems* (1790) 81. Fif. If unaware you hap to lose your body's well-adjusted poise, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 71, ed. 1871. Rnf. Hap what micht, 'Twad aiblins mak' a fen', Young *Pictures* (1865) 10. Ayr. Erch lest the gentle fouk should hap To hear or see, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 68. Lnk. They . . . spak' o' deaths that late had been, An' some wad maybe hap bedeen, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9. Edb. How haps it, say, that mealy bakers . . . Shou'd a' get leave? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785. Nhb.[1] Aa'll be there o' Monday as it haps. n.Yks.[1] Hap what hap may; n.Yks.[4] If nowt s'u'd hap ti stop ma, Ah s' cum. e.Yks.[1] Happen, *pp.* of to hap. n.Lin.[1] If it haps to raain I shan't goä. Ken. How haps you don't know? (G.B.); Ken.[1] Som. Not knowing anything at all o' what had happed, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vii. w.Som.[1] Cor. It canna be ondone what ha' happ'd, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxi.

2. With *on* or *upon*: to come upon by chance, light on; to meet with.

e.Yks. Black Morris . . . managed to hap on Lucy Blyth, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 54. Chs.[1] If yo're goin to th' fair may be yo'n hap on our Jim, for he's gone an hour sin. Sur. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 517; Sur.[1] Maybe you'll hap upon him in the wood. w.Som.[1] By good luck I hap 'pon the very man. Very common. Cor. I happed once on a manuscript account book of a white witch or charmer, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 148.

3. *sb.* Chance, fortune, fate; luck; esp. in phr. *by*) *good, great, &c., hap,* by good luck.

Sc. Better hap at court than good service, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Hanging gangs by hap, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 14. Per. I wish naething but good betide, Or be your hap, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 59. Fif. Guid hap, their dinner then was laid Upon the tables lang and braid, Wi' damask napery owrspread, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 99. Gall. Yet it was far out of my hap to help it, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvii. Wxf.[1] n.Yks.[1] In Clevel. the word is usually qualified, as in 'ill hap,' 'strange hap'; but we also say 'by what hap,' or the like; n.Yks.[2] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 233. ne.Lan.[1] Sur. Apropos of the happy stoppage of the fire on a common, a woman said, 'You know, Sir, luck is God's hap,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239. w.Som.[1] By good hap we jis meet'n eens he was a comin out. n.Dev. And nif by gurt hap tha dest zey mun at oll, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 267.

4. An event, occurrence, esp. an ill event, a misfortune, accident. Also in form **hapment**.

Lnk. Belyve the lang-legged Tailor chap Cam' canny back to learn the hap, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 30. **m.Yks.**[1] Hapment. **n.Lin.**[1] A sore hap. [But mark the hap! a cow came by And up the thistle eat, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1842) 47, ed. 1886.]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Hap-luck**, chance, *gen.* used *advb.* hap-hazard, without premeditation; (2) **-stumble**, a chance stumble.

(1) **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] He did it hap-luck. (2) **Sc.** Such hap-stumble as this into pure nonsense, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) v.

6. *adv.* Perhaps, perchance. Cf. **haps**.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233. **Ess.** (S.P.H.), **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 517; **Sur.**[1], **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**[1]

HAP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Der. Not. Lin.; also Nhp. e.An. Also written **happ** Wm. w.Yks.[4]; **happe** N.Cy.[2]; and in forms **ap** n.Yks. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **haup** Rxb.; **heap** Lin. [h]ap.]

1. *v.* To cover, enwrap; to envelop, surround; also with *up*, *in*.

Per. The snaws o' time May hap your forehead high, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 127. **Lnk.** The mists that had happit the nicht Row'd up frae the glens, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 23. **Slk.** She lay her lane All happed with flowers, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 35. **Dmf.** Wi' some sweet lass beside ye, when the gloamin' haps the glen, REID *Poems* (1894) 6. **Cum.** T'poor sheep In t'snowdrifts war hapt up, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 131, ed. 1876. **Wm.** Sno' that haps the frozen poles, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8. **n.Yks.**[2] All white and happ'd up; snowed over. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It was hapt 'e a peäce o' broon paaper.

2. To cover up for the sake of warmth; to wrap; to tuck up in bed; also with *down*, *in*, *up*.

Sc. I took my cloak to her and sought to hap her in the same, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxiii. **Sh.I.** Her dimity coat, an' her pepper an' saut mantle, wid hap ye weel, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 33. **ne.Sc.** Littlens wull tak' caulds, herd an' hap them hoo ye like, GRANT *Keckleton*, 95. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** His head an' hands he maunna hap, For fear a beagle should him slap, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 35. **Bch.** I hae . . . gloves likewise, to hap the hand Of fremt an' sib, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Abd.** Hap it weel wi' strae an' keep awa' the caul (W.M.). **Kcd.** His ridin' coat Happin' half the buckskin breeches, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 81. **Frf.** Watch ower your little sister by day and hap her by night, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 117. **Per.** Mistress Hoo 'ill hap ye round, for we maunna let ye come tae ony ill the first day ye'r oot, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 167. **Fif.** Hose an' shoon, an' sarks an' coats To hap, an' keep them hale, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 41. **s.Sc.** Hap her white breast wi' my little wee wing, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 13. **Rnf.** His head aneath the claes he haps, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 120. **Ayr.** The worthy man happing us with his plaid, we soon fell asleep, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. **Lnk.** Nae lordly ermine his shouthers may hap, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 82. **Edb.** Our wife handed us out a pair of blankets to hap round me, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Rxb.** While ae auld blanket Can hap us baith, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 175. **Dmf.** Here's a dud to hap its head, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 30. **Gall.** Then we happed him up, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) vii. **Wgt.** A happit up the prawtas wi' strae, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 364. **N.I.** (M.B.-S.); *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. vii. 480; **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 361. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** There! Thoo's weel happed up, and reet too, it's vara caud, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 127. **Dur.** It will be very cold, mind hap y'rself up well (A.B.); **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Mind ye hap him in well (J.E.D.). **Cum.** She happ'd her up, Aw wished her weel, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 14; **Cum.**[1] She hap't o' t'barns at bed time. **Wm.** (C.W.D.); Thick leather jerkins hap'd their sides, WHITEHEAD *Lyvennet* (1859) 4. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** They pulled some more ling to hap themselves withal, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 381; **n.Yks.**[123]; **n.Yks.**[4] Noo ya mun hap up well. It's a cau'd neet. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo mun hap thysen weel; it's varry cau'd. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.); His mother happed him up i' two blankets (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Am weel hap'd up, ah sal tak no harm a' t'outside, whativver ah chonce in. **Lan.** (S.W.); The old fellow stopped now and then to hap her up and see if she wanted anything, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 80, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Put him to bed, and put plenty of hillin on him, an hap him up warm. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It's very cold, but she's well happed up (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Hap the child up well from the co'd (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Hap him up wi' cloes (J.C.W.); They're all happed up warm in their roons, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iii. **n.Lin.** 'At's obligated to hap itsen doon as soon as coud weather sets in, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 59; **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** She's happing the young chickens up as carefully as she would her own babby (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.** His universal care Who hapt thee down, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 206; **Nhp.**[1] Only adopted in the Northern part of the county. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Happed** or **Happit**, *ppl. adj.* covered, wrapt up, furnished with wrappings or clothes; (2) **Happing**, *sb.* a covering, wrapping, a coverlet; *pl.* clothes, esp. bed-clothes; (3) **Happing-kist**, *sb.* a linen-chest; (4) **-sheets**, *sb. pl.* bed-coverings.

(1) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Scantily happet, Bell Skene wi' her twa bairnies lay, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 143. **Frf.** His backie ill happit, an's feetie ill shod, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 15. **Per.** A wee auld man, warm-happit in a cloak, STEWART *Character* (1857) 181. **Lnk.** Beds weel happit, sheets like snaw, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 87. **Dmf.** Bonny wee bairns, a' weel happ'd and fu', SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 155. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.** Weel hapt up abaht t'neck, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (2) **Sc.** And ye'll mak' a bed o' green rashes, Likewise a happing of gray, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 282. **e.Sc.** On a sharp frosty morning . . . thatch roofs have a look of cosiness and warmth, hanging over the houses like a thick winter happing fringed at the eaves, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Rnf.** An' cozie the happin o' the farmer's bed, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 72. **Ayr.** My gray plaid, my cauld winter's warm happin', BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 21, ed. 1871. **Edb.** Throwing awa siller on your nick-nack feckless happins, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23. **Gall.** A twig o' hazel's a' her happin', To hatch her young, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 96, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** T'fella at poot t'happin off, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 155; A happin tied on t'top on't, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Three par a blankets an twoa happins, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 62; (A.C.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] A'e ya happins eneeaf? **e.Yks.** Bed appin (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Bed-happing. **w.Yks.** We've na happin on t'bed (J.T.F.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah've nivver hed hāaf happing eniff this winter. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** It's co'd abed now for them as 'asn't plenty o' happins (J.P.K.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] The nights being cold we require more appin. **n.Lin.**[1] I've knawn farm hooses, a many, wheäre sarvant chaps hed niver enif happin' o' the'r beds. **s.Lin.** See that he's plenty happing ower him: it's freïzin' co'd (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] A large chest for linen, seen hereabouts in old family houses. Some are pannelled and carved; and in raised figures bear dates within the 17th century. (4) *ib.*

3. To clothe, dress; also with *up*.

Frf. She was naturally a bonny bit kimmer rather than happit up to the nines, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. **Per.** I'll hap ye an' fend ye, an' busk ye, an' tend ye, FORD *Harp* (1893) 164. **Fif.** I sall hae you happit well, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 84. **Lnk.** Lasses a' weel hapt wi' druggit, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 26. **Rxb.** Paper, In whilk my muse here boots to haup her, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 17. **n.Yks.**[23], **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Hap-gear**, clothing of all sorts; (2) **-harlot**, a coarse coverlet; (3) **-warm**, a warm, substantial covering or article of dress; also used *attrib.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] A servant's coverlet. **e.An.**[1] (3) **ne.Sc.** The tailor . . . plied his needle and thread . . . till the webs had become hapwarms fit to defend the coldest blast, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 58. **Bnff.**[1] That quyte o' yours is a gueede hap-warm. **Edb.** Ye'll bring up after us, your master's trotcozy an' hapwarm, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 328. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

5. To cover over; to bury, cover with earth; to cover with earth or straw as a protection from cold or wet, to thatch; also with *down*, *in*, *over*, *up*.

Sc. And my luve's briest is happit 'Neath cauld drifts o' snaw, *Ballads* (1885) 65. **Elg.** The carle sees the last ruck-head Hapt in baith saif and braw, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 188. **e.Sc.** Better be happed with the eternal silence of the hills than drowned in the din of the streets, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) i. **Abd.** Stacks wi' thack an' rape war happit licht, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 27. **Per.** My babe sleeps in yon kirkyard Happed owre wi' clammy clay, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 48. **e.Fif.** The solace o' my gran-faither's solitary oors, after he had happit my grannie i' the mools, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Dmb.** Our wee hoose, new happit, brushed and clean, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 37. **Rnf.** The cauld clay haps the Rose of Elderslie, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 82. **Ayr.**

It wasna till they had gotten them a' safely hame and the hole happit up, that they really kent what they had, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67. **Lnk.** To-day auld Wullie Gaw has been happing somebody up, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** Green's the sod that haps the grave O' mony a Cannygoshan! Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 38. **Slk.** I digged a grave, and laid him in, And happ'd him with the sod sae green, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 54. **Rxb.** Ance I'm happit wi' the truff I ken I'll need nae mair, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 21. **Dmf.** Tae me wad been doubly kin' . . . Had he me happ'd some dyke behin' There tae remain, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 74. **Nhb.** Gae hap him up i' his lang hame Sin' Billie's dead, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 62. **Cum.** He's been happed up many a long year (J.Ar.). **n.Yks.** They've gitten t'muck an' taties all hapt nicely in (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] To cover, by placing straw and earth over potatoes, earth over the dead, and the like. 'All 's dune, now: thou mun hap him oop.' To a sexton after the grave-service was completed; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I should like to see thee happ'd up,' an ill wish—to see you in your grave; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've just happ'd Willie's grave up. **ne.Yks.**[1] Then you've gitten poor au'd Willie happed up at last. **e.Yks.** To cover; as the seed with soil, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] We happ'd awd woman up quite comfortably i chetch-yard, last Monday. **Der.**[2] 'He's now't good for till he's happed up,' said of a miserly churl. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[3] Well happed down, well covered in. **s.Not.** Ah just 'apped the taters up wi' a little earth (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] It will not be long before you'll have her to hap up. **n.Lin.** I wasn't goin' to hev him happ'd awaay i' a parish coffin, Peacock *Taales* (1890) 2nd S. 56; **n.Lin.**[1] Noo then, get them taaties happed doon, it'll freeze to-neet like smack. **sw.Lin.**[1] They happed the stack up. Our potatoes are well apped up. So you've happed poor old Charley up. **Nhp.** When I, Hapt in the cold dark grave, Can heed it not, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 173.

Hence (1) **Happing**, *sb.* thatch, straw or earth used as a covering; (2) **Happing-up**, *sb.* a burial.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] Covering, such as . . . earth on a potatoe pie. **sw.Lin.**[1] We're short of happing, to hap the stacks with. (2) **Cum.** Coniston . . . was obliged to send all its deceased to Ulverston for interment, and Christian happing up, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 265.

6. To hide, conceal, cover away, to 'hush up'; also *intr.* to hide oneself.

Sc. Man, doctor, I ha'e happit mony a faut o' yours, an' I think ye micht thole ane o' mine, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 98. **e.Sc.** What way will ye seek to rake up what I've happit awa for years? Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvii. **Ayr.** Ye maun be cowards, whan ye hap By dykebacks, sheughs, and ditches, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 113. **n.Yks.**[2] 'They got it happed up,' the matter was silenced; **n.Yks.**[4] Let's hap t'job up noo an' saay neea mair aboot it. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay maay try as thaay like ther's noä happin' a thing o' that soort up e' theäse daays.

7. To shelter, shield, protect.

Sc. The moonlight, they say, is no just canny . . . and ye should be happit and sained from its influence, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxiv. **Bch.** Syne slouch behind my doughty targe, That yon day your head happit, Forbes *Ajax* (1785) 9. **Kcd.** My auld biggin', That mony year has happed me Up to the very riggin', Jamie *Muse* (1844) 32. **Frf.** Dear cottie ye cou'd tell . . . How many ills on me befel, When ye did hap my taily, Yon rantin night, Morison *Poems* (1790) 85. **Per.** Wi' Dives' craps to ca' oor ain, A' hoosed an' happit frae the rain, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 29. **Ayr.** Jamaica bodies, use him weel, An' hap him in a cozie biel, Burns *On a Sc. Bard*, st. 9. **Edb.** They scoug frae street an' field, An' hap them in a lyther bield, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 139, ed. 1785.

8. To smooth down, press lightly; to pat soil with the back of a spade; in salt-making: to smooth the lump salt.

Lan.[1], **Chs.**[1 3] **nw.Der.**[1] To press slightly the soil in garden beds with a spade after the seeds are sown.

Hence **Happer**, *sb.* salt-making term: a small wooden spade or paddle used to smooth lump salt. **Chs.**[1]

9. To make up a fire, to stack or heap it up so as to keep it in.

Sc. It's time I should hap up the wee bit gathering turf, as the fire is ower low, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iv; I'll maybe find the fire black out, though I had happit it so as to last the whole day, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 149, ed. 1894. **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (J.W.)

10. *sb.* A covering or wrap of any kind; a coverlet, rug; a thick outer garment, dress, clothing; also used *fig.*

Sc. Mak's cosie the hap o' a theekit cot bed, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 357. **Sh.I.** Shü laid aff her hap an' axd for a drap o' mylk, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **Abd.** The hairst was ta'en in, and the rucks got a hap, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 124. **Frf.** They were sair in want o' a puckle needfu' haps in the day-time, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 25, ed. 1889. **Per.** I met her by the burnie's flow, Aneath the hap o' e'enin', Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 43. **Ayr.** I'd be mair vauntie o' my hap, Douce hingin' owre my curple, Burns *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 5. **Lnk.** The plaided hap o' auld warl' ways, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. **Lth.** [He] wons upon the hill-tap, In peat-biggit shieling wi' thin theekit hap, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. **e.Lth.** Swathed up in mufflers, mittens, haps and hose, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 167. **Edb.** Winter's caulds, baith keen and snell, Freeze on the hap o'er muir an' fell, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 40. **Kcb.** When Criffel wears a hap, Skiddaw wots well o' that, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 206. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Put a hap on the bed,' means put an extra covering on it. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A hap mear or less is nowt in our house, Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) i. **Wm.** Have you put plenty of hap on? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Have you plenty o' haps?' 'Aye, Ah's tweea shawls an' mah thick cloak, forby t'roog'.; **n.Yks.**[2] Rare good haps; **n.Yks.**[4] **m.Yks.**[1] They may manage for a bit of scran [food], but they've scarcely a rag of hap. **w.Yks.**[1] Gimme plenty o' hap. **Lan.** To doff his winter-hap, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 26; Thae's a terrible lot o' hap abeawt tho', *ib. Snowed-up*, ii. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** 'Ha' ye got plenty o' haps?' .. 'Tis main cold,' Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv.

11. A heavy fall of snow.

n.Yks. [He] would be matched to get home again; for it was safe there was going to be a 'hap,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 349.

[**1.** The peaple sawe thame [the opinions] happit al, and coloured with fair wourdes, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 466. **2.** I pray þe Marie happe hym warme, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 144.]

HAP, *v.*[3] and *int.* Sc. Irel. Lei. Dev. Also in forms **haap** Sc. Lei.[1]; **haape** n.Dev.; **hape** Frf.; **haup** Sc. (Jam.) [h)ap, h)ēp.] **1.** *v.* Of horses or yoke-cattle: to turn to the right away from the driver.

Sc. Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160; It is opposed to wynd, which signifies to turn to the left or towards the driver (Jam.).

2. Phr. (1) *to hap or wynd*, (*a*) to make draught cattle turn to the right or left; (*b*) to turn one way or another at another's will, to be tractable; (2) *haup weel, rake weel*, try every way, rather than be disappointed.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** But he could make them turn or veer, And hap or wynd them by the ear, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 16. (*b*) **Frf.** How bless'd is he that to his mind Has got a wifie. . . That to his wish will hape or winde, Soothing each care, Morison *Poems* (1790) 79. **s.Sc.** Ye'll neither hap nor wyn—neither dance nor haud the caunle, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 234; We say of a stubborn person: 'He will neither haup nor wynd' (Jam.). (2) **Fif.** A phr. borrowed from ploughing. The lit. meaning is: If the horse will not go to the right hand, let him take the opposite direction (*ib.*).

3. To stop, keep back; to check, balk.

Dev. A farmer, speaking of some encroaching neighbours, said, 'They'd have it all, nif did'n hape 'em a bit,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 197; Nif vauther dedn't ha-ape tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 51.

4. *int.* A call to a horse to turn to the right; also with *off, up.*

Sc. (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Sc.** 'Haup up' is only applied to [cattle], *N. & Q.* (1856) and S. i. 439. **s.Sc.** 'Hap, Bassie, hap,' and smacking his whip the horse increased his speed, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 13. **Ayr.** Just gies his naigs a hap or gee, An' canny drives around it, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 217. **Lnk.** By their answerin' our ca'—Hap, wyne, wo back, or step awa', Watson *Poems* (1853) 25. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **N.I.**[1]

5. A call for cows.

Lei.[1] When I wus a b'y they'd use to call the cows with a 'haap,' now they call 'em wi' a 'hoop.'

HAP, *v.*[4] Sc. [hap.] In phr. *hap weel, w)rap weel*, come of it what will, whatever be the result, hit or miss. Cf. hap, *v.*[3] **2.**

Cai.[1] **Slk.** Whilk makes me half and mair afraid, . . But hap weel, rap weel, I will send it, Hogg *Poems* (1801) I. 91 (Jam.). **Rxb.** I carena, I'll do it, hap weel, rap weel (*ib.*). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Hap weel an' wrap weel, I'll ax her ower hame, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 219.

HAP, *v.*[5] w.Yks. [ap.] **1.** Of animals: to lap, suck up. (J.B.), (J.W.) **2.** To dry or mop up a wet place. (J.W.)

HAP, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. Cum. An instrument for scraping up sea-ooze to make salt with.

Dmf. His first care is to collect the sleech proper for his purpose; this he effects by means of an implement named a hap, a kind of sledge drag furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground, and drawn by a single horse, *Agric. Surv.* 527 (JAM.). **Cum.**[4] A sledge-drag or scraper, drawn by a horse, used for collecting the surface-leech on the salt-bed, *Solway*, 44.

HAP, see **Hip**, *sb.*[1], **Hop**, *v.*[2]

HAPE, *sb.* Sc. A halfpenny.

Lnk. Dae ye want the Citeez [Citizen]? Evenin' or Weekly? It's only a hape, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 106.

HAPE, see **Hap**, *v.*[3], **Heap**, *sb.*[1]

HAPLY, *adv. Obs.* Chs. Der. Also in form **happely** Chs.[2] Perhaps. Chs.[13] Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[He came, if haply he might find any thing thereon, BIBLE *Mark* xi. 13.]

HAPP, HAPPA, see **Hap**, *v.*[2], **Hap ye.**

HAPPE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To encourage or set on a dog. GROSE (1790).

HAPPEN, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *v.* To befall, happen to; to become of. Also used in *pass.*

Slg. Some dreadful dool shall happen us, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 56. **Edb.** The fate That soon will happen Kirk or State, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 38. **Lth.** Has anything happened Hootsman? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 311. **w.Yks.** If owt happens me tha mun lewk after aar Lizzie, *Spec. Dial.* **s.Not.** Ah've bin lookin for th' mester i' th' shop. What's appened im? (J.P.K.) **Lei.**[1] A's 'appened very lucky to get independent.

2. To incur, meet with (an accident, &c.); to have anything occur to one; occas. with *of.*

e.Dur.[1] He happened it [it happened to him]. She happened a bad accident. **n.Yks.** Ah happen'd a accident (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'Puir gell! she's happ'n'd a misfort'n;' had, or going to have, an illegitimate child. 'Ah seen a hare liggin, an' Ah happ'n'd (t') misfort'n te knap't o' t'heead'; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's happen'd a bad accident. **w.Yks.** He'd happened t'accident at his wark, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 42. **n.Lin.** Whativer's matter noo? Has Jack happen'd owt? PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 61; **n.Lin.**[1] He happen'd an accident up o' Magin Moor; his herse flung him and brok two on his ribs. **sw.Lin.**[1] They've never happened owt yet. They were down together, but they happened nothing. **Cmb.** He happened of an accident (W.W.S.). **Suf.** (C.L.F.)

3. With *of, on, in,* or *with*: to come upon by chance, fall in with, light upon.

Per. Ance we happen'd on a stell, High up amang the Ochils, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Ayr.** Gif that ye Coud happen on a loving wife, She might a comfort to ye be, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 154. **Gall.** She happen't on a frien' To help her in the time o' need, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 68. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Iv yŭ aap·n-n ŭpŭn aa·r Joa·j, tel im th)mes·tŭr)z bin waan·tin im [If yŏ happen'n upon ahr Geo'ge, tell him th' mester's bin wantin him]. **Not.** I happened on him just agen the miln (L.C.M.); The difficulty of happening on a policeman, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 61; **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I happen'd on her just agean Bell-hoäle. **sw.Lin.**[1] I happened on him last market. **Rut.**[1] I thought I'd ask the doctor to call in next door, if I should happen on him to-day or to-morrow. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** The restless hogs will happen on the prize, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 74; **Nhp.**[1] I couldn't happen on him no where. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** I used to go up the road and happen in with some boys, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 18; I happened with him at mine [at my house], COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 63; I had just happened of him up a tree when you began to halloa, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xii. **Suf.** I happened o' he at Ipsitch (C.G.B.). **e.Suf.** I happened with him at the inn (F.H.).

4. With *along*: to come by chance, to arrive unexpectedly.

Sur.[1] **Sus.**[1] Master Tumptops, he's a man as you'll notice mostly happens-along about anyone's dinner-time.

5. Phr. *to happen right,* to agree together, 'hit it off.'

s.Not. 'How did you get on with him?' 'Oh, sometimes we happened right, an' sometimes we didn't' (J.P.K.).

6. *Comp.* (1) **Happen-chance**, a matter of casual occurrence. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-clash**, an accidental blow or fall. *ib.*; (3) **-keease**, see (1). *ib.*

7. *sb.* An accident, occurrence.

w.Wor. That were a baddish happen, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 133.

HAPPEN, *v.*[2] Som. To rattle, make a cracking sound. See **Happer.**

What I don't like about coke is its happening on al' the while when you first put it on (W.F.R.).

HAPPEN, *sb.*[2] Ayr. (JAM.) The path trodden by cattle, esp. on high grounds.

HAPPENING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Also Dev.

1. *sb.* An event, occurrence.

Gall. I could not find it in my heart to tell him of the happening, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 189. **w.Yks.** I could take more pleasure in telling such young doings without meaning...nor in jumping out into the quick and strong flood of happenings that came after, SNOWDEN *Weaver* (1896) 17. **Dev.** Tidings and happenings new and old, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 6; Before the final coorious happening, there was a fire in a croft of auld Applebird's, PHILLPOTTS *Bill Vogwell* in *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824.

2. *ppl. adj.* Casual, chance, occasional.

Per. Mrs. So and So was here to-day, but it was only a happening call (G.W.). **Lnk.** If it wasna for a happening visitor looking in at orra times, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii.

HAPPEN(S, *adv.* and *conj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **happance** w.Yks.; and in forms **'appen** Lan. m.Lan.[1] Der.; **hap'm** Cum.[4]; **oppen** Der. 1. *adv.* Perhaps, possibly, may be.

N.Cy.[1], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** 'Will you lend me a book?' 'Happen I have not got one' (B.K.); Said he was happen rader better ner good, *Ald Smiler*, 19. **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] 'Wilt ta cum?' 'Happen Ah may.' **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Happen Bill 'll cum whom [home] next week. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Yol happance think this a queer idea a mine, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 11; **w.Yks.**[1] I spreead taable claath—happen nut seea simmit as they'd been used tull, ii. 299; **w.Yks.**[234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Happen ah sal an' happen ah sahn't. **Lan.** That friend's happen slander'd yoa o' at he could, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 223; Our Jacob's got something on his mind. . . He's 'appen fallen in love, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) xv; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] The cheapest is happen not the best. **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Stf.** Happen your husband tied ye off marryin' afore he died? *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 38. **n.Stf.** Happen ye'd get something to think on, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 8. **Der.** It's 'oppen two moil fro' here, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) i; 'Appen thou be'st, and 'appen thou baint, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 298; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); If he speaks to you, you can 'appen be deaf, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 60. **Lin.** Happen sea-bank broke to show folk as fen warn't niver meant to be drained, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iii. **n.Lin.**[1] Happen I maay cum doon o' Sunda' at neet, bud I'm not sewer. **s.Lin.** Happen he may arter all (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Happens, I may. It was a good job, happen, as she did go. **Lei.**[1] 'Do you think she's gone home?' ''Appen.' **Nhp.**[1] **War.** They'd happen ha' died, if they'd been fed, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) I. 42; **War.**[12]; **War.**[3] ''Ave a go at a ship, master; appen yo might 'it a ship [sheep].' A sarcasm launched at me by a shepherd who had seen me miss my game in two successive shots; **War.**[4] Happen I may light upon it when I goes a milking. **s.War.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Appen I shall be theer. **Glo.**[1]

2. *conj.* In case, lest, perchance.

n.Yks.[1] Ah'll think, happen Ah gans. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah'll waat happen sha cums. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

HAPPER, *v.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. To fall with a heavy sound; to rattle down, patter; to crackle; *gen.* with *down.*

Hmp. Of an apple falling from a tree, 'Didn't it happer down!' (W.H.E.) **Wil.** You can hear the rain now. It's happering down, *ib.*; **Wil.**[1] To come down smartly, as hail, or leaves in autumn. **Dor.** An' orcha'd apples, red half round, Have all a happer'd down, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 78. **Som.** Till tha snaw happer'd down and cover'd tha groun, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 110; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] How that there 'ood do happery!

Hence (1) **Happering**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the snapping or crackling of an ember in a fire; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* pattering, rattling coming down like hail; (2) **Happery**, *adj.* crackling, apt to snap or crackle.

(1, *a*) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (*b*) **Dor.** At the feäst, I do mind very well, all the vo'ks Wer a-took in a happerèn show'r, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 111. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Vir [fir] tops baint much o' viring, they be so happery.

HAPPER, see **Hopper**, *sb.*[1]

HAPPINCH, *sb.* Chs. The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris. Science Gossip* (1865) 36.

HAPPIT, see **Hoppet**, *v.*

HAPPLE, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To trickle, roll down. See **Hop**, *v.*² **6.**

Edb. The sa't tears ran happlin' owr my cheek, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 325.

HAPPY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Cor. [(h)a·pi, æ·pi.] **1.** In phr. (1) *Happy by lucky*, at a venture, at all hazards, by chance; (2) *—family*, a variety of stonecrop, *Sedum*; (3) *-go-long*, an easy-going person; (4) *-go-lucky*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (3); (*c*) chance, accident; (5) *— man be his dole*, a good wish, an expression of goodwill.

(1) **Nhp.**¹ He has taken that bit o' ground happy by lucky, he's chanced it. (2) **Chs.**¹ Frequently grown in cottage windows; **Chs.**³ The buds and flowers, though on different stalks, all nestle together. (3) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (4, *a*) **Cai.**¹ **Rxb.** Happy-go-lucky, I'll venture (JAM.). **s.Don.** He could not ride a bicycle, but he said he would try happy go lucky (D.A.S.). **Lin.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹ (*b*) **Lei.**¹ A good fellow of a reckless random disposition. **War.**³ (*c*) **n.Yks.** It's happy-go-lucky whether you get them or nut (I.W.). **m.Yks.**¹ The well-known phrase 'happy-go-lucky' has more of a meaning to northern than southern ears. **Cor.** After that went recklessly . . . and finally abandoned the exercise of . . . reason for happy-go-lucky, BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* (1887) i. (5) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. Lucky, fortunate, boding good fortune.

Bnff. There are happy and unhappy days for beginning any undertaking. . . There are also happy and unhappy feet. Thus they wish bridegrooms and brides a happy foot, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 541 *n.* (JAM.)

HAPRICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **happrick.** [ha·prik.] Panniers or baskets slung over a horse's back.

A auld osmal lüikin' auld maid, wi' a mooth laek a horse happrick, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 35; **S. & Ork.**¹ Two cazzies united by a band laid over a horse's back for carrying manure.

HAPS, *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Ess. Ken. [haps, æps.] Perhaps, perchance. See **Hap**, *adv.* **6.**

Edb. If yer morals dinna men' Ye'll haps be scau'ded at the en', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 58. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Ess.** An', haps, near ov a-fire, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 170; **Ess.**¹ **Ken.** Aps he may. Aps he be (W.G.P.).

[It may haps be objected, CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (ed. 1647) 94 (N.E.D.).]

HAPS, see **Hasp**, *sb.*¹

HAP-SHACKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **hop-shackle** Sc. Lan.¹ [ha·p-, h)o·p-ʃakl.] **1.** *v.* To bind together the feet of cattle so as to prevent them from straying. Slk., Gall. (JAM.)

Hence **Hap-shackled**, *ppl. adj.* fettered, cumbered; hobbled.

Ayr. Thou now has got thy daddie's chair, Nae hand-cuff'd, mizzl'd, hap-shackl'd Regent, BURNS *Elegy on the Year 1788* (1789) l. 34; Jeanie stood like ane hapshackl'd, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188. **Gall.** An horse is said to be so when an hind and fore foot are confined by a rope fixed to them; this is to hinder them to 'hop' or 'leap,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 253, ed. 1876. **Lan.** 'Thou walks as if thou were hop-shackle't!' 'Thou'd be hop-shackle't too, if thou'd as mony corns o' thi toes as I have,' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 17, ed. 1879; **Lan.**¹

2. *sb.* A ligament for confining a horse or cow; a shackle, fetter; also used *fig.*

Ayr. No creatures in a crib, no horses in hapshackles, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 139. **Slk.** An intelligent correspondent from Ettrick Forest informs me that he never saw the operation of hapshackling performed otherwise than by fastening the hapshackle round the fore feet of the animal (JAM.); I have got this matrimonial hap-shackle off and am free, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866. **Gall.** (JAM.)

HAPSHER, *adv.* Lakel. Cum. Also in forms **hapsha** Lakel.² Cum.; **hapshy** Cum.¹ In *comp.* (1) **Hapsher-hapsher**, (2) **-rapsher**, **-rapsha**, or **-rapshy**, haphazard, at random.

(1) **Cum.** (J.W.O.) (2) **Lakel.**² **Cum.** (J.W.O.); Bit ah sed, just hapsha rapsha, sez ah, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 140; **Cum.**¹

HAP YE, *phr. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in forms **happa** N.Cy.²; **happe.** **1.** What think you? do you think so? GROSE (1790), (K.), N.Cy.² **2.** Thank you. BAILEY (1721).

HAR, *int.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Also in form **arr**, **aar** e.An. **1.** A call of the carter to a horse to come to the left or near side.

e.An. The rustic teamman's address to his horse when he wants it to turn into a gateway to the left is something of this kind, 'Cup bear, har, hate wa' holt' (H.C.H.). **Nrf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849.

2. A word of command addressed to a plough-horse to turn to the right.

Yks. The horses are trained when young to turn to the right on hearing this word (G.W.W.).

3. Phr. *har away*, be off! come along. Cf. **hay-ree.**

Nhb. (H.M.) **e.Dur.**¹ Haa·wee·u, haa·ru·wee·u, haru ('harra') wee·u. The shibboleth of this county, heard every day and almost every five minutes.

HAR, see **Haar**, *sb.*¹, **Have**, **Her.**

HARASS, *sb.* Lin. Sur. [a·rəs.] Difficulty, great trouble.

Sur.¹ 'It's a harass to get them up they hills.' Speaking of carting building materials on to the hill.

Hence **Harassment**, *sb.* a worry, trouble, harassed condition.

n.Lin.¹ Dr. P. he says to me, 'Mrs. D.,' he says, 'it's ovver-harassment o' th' liver 'at yer sufferin' from.' **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

HARBER, *sb.* e.An.¹ Suf.¹ e.Suf. (F.H.) Also written **harbur**, and in form **arbour** Suf.¹ [ā·bə(r).] The hornbeam or hard-beam, *Carpinus Betulus.* Also in *comp.* **Harber-tree.**

HARBIN(E, *sb.* Or.I. A young coal-fish of about two years old, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

The piltock of Shetland is the kuth of Orkney, which the following year is distinguished in the latter place as harbines, or two-year-old kuths, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 25, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**¹ [SATCHELL (1879).]

HARBOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wor. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **harbar** s.Pem.; and in form **herbour** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A shelter, refuge.

Edb. It is said, as a harbour and rallying point, to have been much resorted to by the Covenanters, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 127, ed. 1815. **n.Yks.**⁴ Wa mun finnd a harbour sumwhere whahl t'shooer's ower'd. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**¹ It power'd doon wi' raain an' ther' was noä harbour to find noä wheäre. **w.Som.**¹ Kau·m soa·us! lat-s goo t-aar·bur [Come mates! let's take shelter]. The word 'shelter' is unknown.

Hence (1) **Harberance**, (2) **Harberie**, *sb.* harbourage, shelter; (3) **Harbourless**, *adj.* without shelter or refuge.

(1) **Nhb.**¹ Thor's a lot o' rattins this year; the rough stubbles is been a grand harberance for them. (2) **Sc.** He that is ill of his harberie, is good of his way kenning, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 370. (3) **Lnk.** So am I harbourless, LITHGOW *Poet. Rem.*, ed. 1863 (*Passionado*).

2. Lodging, house-room; a house, home; a room, place of entertainment, place of reception.

Sc. He kept them up till I had neither house nor harbour, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 274. **Per.** What! herbour freers? an' the gudeman fra hame? HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 95. **Lakel.**¹ Turned out of 'huse and harbour.' **Cum.**⁴ **Wm.** Cheated aut ot hause and harbour, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 312. **n.Yks.**¹; **n.Yks.**⁴ Seea lang ez it's cleean, Ah deeant mahnd, bud Ah mun 'ev a harbour foor t'neet. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**¹ My word! but this is a wyndy harbour. A wood-fent's a regular harbour for rottens. **n.Lin.**¹ Thaay was to'n'd oot i'to th' streät, an' noä harbour was to be gotten for 'em noäwheäres, soä I let 'em lig e' my barn. **sw.Lin.**¹ His sister gives him harbour, but he finds himself. There's no harbour at D, so they've ta'en a house at H. There's no other harbour to be got. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **w.Som.**¹

Hence (1) **Harbourage**, *sb.* stopping-place, entertainment; (2) **Harbouration**, *sb.* a collection, lodgement; a collection of anything unpleasant.

(1) **w.Som.**¹ Noa· aa·rbureej yuur! [No shelter here!] is the usual reply to a tramp. I heard a bleak moor described as 'lig u dai·zaa·rt, u-dhaew·t aj·, aew·z, ur aa·rbureej' [like a desert, without hedge, house, or harbourage]. (2) **Chs.**¹; **Chs.**³ Oi ne'er seed sich a harbouration o' dirt as that is. **s.Chs.**¹ Mahy sai·ks ülahy·v! wot ŭ aa·rbŭrai·shŭn ŭ rŭb·ich dhŭr iz i dhŭ aays [My sakes alive! what a harbouration o' rubbitch there is i' the haïse].

3. The place where a deer lies or has been lying; the bed of a deer.

w.Som.¹ An old stag always tries to find a young deer to turn

out of his harbour. **n.Dev.** When he [the stag] has settled himself down he is said to be 'in harbour,' JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

Hence **Harbourage**, *sb.* a covert, lair, hiding-place.

w.Som.[1] The deer made for Bollam Wood, but there was no harbourage there.

4. *v.* To give shelter to; to hide; to entertain, give house-room to.

Ayr. We had committed the unpardonable sin against the prelacy of harbouring our minister and his destitute family, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **n.Yks.**[4] *Gen.* used in a derogatory sense. 'Sha's neeawaays neyce whaw sha harbours.' 'Tha'd harbour tha devil if tha thowt tha c'u'd mak owt byv it.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] He harbours aw th' poachers i' th' country; **Chs.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Glo.**[1] Her says her won't harbour the dog in the parlour. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a place where they do harbour thieves and all sorts o' rough car'ituns. **Cor.** And 'cused me for harbren hes booay to my house, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 5.

Hence **Harberous**, *adj.* hospitable, affording shelter.

Sc. He liberal was and harberous, ROGERS *Three Reformers* (1819) 114.

5. To pet, spoil, make much of.

s.Pem. Ye'v alwiz been harbarin' this child, an' naw a's spoilt (W.M.M.).

6. Phr. *to harbour laze*, to induce or encourage laziness.

s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20.

7. To dwell in a place; to haunt, frequent.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Rats harbour in a barn. Partridges harbour amongst turnips; **Chs.**[3] They harbour there continually. **Glo.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] The police kept watch on the places he was known to harbour. Her told em how he did'n harbourey there.

8. Of a deer or stag: to have a lair; to haunt, frequent.

w.Som.[1] To ascertain by tracking, or other means, that the deer is harbouring or laired in a particular spot or covert. **n.Dev.** If a man could steal a view of 'un, . . where he harbours, WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xv.

9. To track a stag to its lair.

w.Som.[1] **n.Dev.** To use woodman's language, he had fairly 'harboured his deer,' WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xvi; A guinea is paid for each stag 'harboured' successfully, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

Hence **Harbourer**, *sb.* hunting term: a man whose duty it is to track out a stag's lair or 'harbour.'

w.Som.[1] The harbourer . . . is as important an officer in the establishment of a pack of hounds kept for hunting the wild deer as the huntsman himself. Indeed it would be well if every huntsman was to serve a novitiate as harbourer. It unfortunately happens that every under-keeper and loiterer about the haunts of the wild deer, thinks he can act as harbourer, COLLYNS, 76. **Dev.** The harbourer having reported a 'warrantable deer' in Parsonage Wood, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) xii. **n.Dev.** He has earned an unchallenged right to call himself the most skilful 'Harbourer' in the west, WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xvi.

[1. I was a straunger and nedy of harboure, UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Matt.* xxv. **2.** An harbar, *hospicium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

HARBY, HARCELET, see **Herb, Haslet.**

HARD, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. Also in forms **haad** e.Yks.[1]; **hahd** e.Yks.; **hurd** Cmb. **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Hard-backed**, miserly, stingy, noted for driving hard bargains; (2) **-batch**, grape-wine; see below; (3) **-bitten one**, a hard taskmaster; (4) **-bound**, constipated; (5) **-bowed**, said of flax when the seed has formed; (6) **-bread**, oatcake; (7) **-buttons**, a boys' game; see below; (8) **— cake**, (9) **— cheese**, hard treatment, a hard lot, 'hard lines'; (10) **-core**, brick, rubbish, or refuse used to make foundations; (11) **-corn**, wheat and rye, as opposed to barley and oats; (12) **-dick**, a pudding made only of flour and water; (13) **— does**, see (9); (14) **-dumpling**, see (12); (15) **— eating**, dry food and corn, as opposed to grass; also called **Hard-food**; (16) **-faced**, (*a*) impudent, obstinate, brazen-faced; (*b*) obstinate in making a bargain; (*c*) close-grained, hard in texture; (17) **-favoured**, stern-faced; coarse-featured; (18) **-fish**, dried or salt fish; (19) **-fist**, a miserly person; (20) **-fisted**, covetous; (21) **-fruit**, stone-fruit, plums, &c.; (22) **-gait**, a hard road; used *fig.* in *prov.*; see below; (23) **-gob**, white metal; (24) **-grain**, a present of wheat or money made to children at Christmas; (25) **— grass**, var. species of sedge or *Carex*; (26) **-ground man**, a workman employed in driving rock other than coal; (27) **-haddled**, hard-earned; see **Addle**, *v.*[2]; (28) **-handed**, stingy, niggardly, close-fisted; (29) **— hap**, misfortune, adversity; (30) **-head**, hardihood; (31) **-headed**, (*a*) unyielding, stubborn; (*b*) shrewd, 'cute'; (32) **-hearted**, heart-breaking, distressing; (33) **-hewer**, a stone-mason; (34) **-hodden** or **-holden**, tightly held; at a loss, embarrassed; hard put to it; (35) **-horn**, tightly; (36) **-iron** or **Hardine**, (*a*) the black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; also called **Hardhead** (q.v.); (*b*) the corn-crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (*c*) the spreading halbert-leaved orache, *Atriplex hastata*; (37) **-matched**, hardly able; (38) **— matter**, difficult; (39) **— meat**, see (15); (40) **-melched**, of a cow: difficult to milk; (41) **-mouthed**, obstinate, stubborn; (42) **-nap**, a shrewd, clever fellow; (43) **-ooined**, badly treated, over-worked; see **Hoin**, *v.*; (44) **-pin't**, said of grass when eaten off close to the bare ground; (45) **-pushed**, hard put to it; (46) **-race**, calcareous concretionary matter formed round fossilized bones, found in brick-earth; (47) **-sailing**, trouble, misfortune; (48) **-set**, (*a*) scarcely able, hardly, with difficulty; hard-pressed, in difficulties, straits; (*b*) hungry; (*c*) to overdo; (49) **-setten**, said of eggs sat upon until nearly the date of hatching; (50) **-stocking**, land on which more stock is pastured than it can properly nourish; (51) **-thistle**, the creeping plume-thistle, *Carduus arvensis*; (52) **-tree**, close-grained wood; (53) **— water**, spring water as distinguished from rain or soft water; (54) **— weight**, a trifle short of the weight named; (55) **— wheat**, bearded wheat, *Triticum durum*; (56) **— wood**, (*a*) oak and ash as distinguished from fir, willow, beech, &c.; (*b*) firewood in logs or brands as distinguished from faggot-wood or 'wood' simply; (57) **-wood trees**, deciduous trees (with the exception of oak), not of the fir tribe; (58) **-woolled one**, see (3); (59) **— word**, (*a*) abuse; scandal; (*b*) a blunt refusal; (*c*) a pass-word or sign.

(1) **n.Yks.** He's a hard-backed un (T.S.). (2) **s.Hmp.** Do you fetch that bottle of hard-batch (wine made from the outdoor grapes), VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. (3) **w.Wor.** A hard-bitten un as be no mon's friend, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 3. (4) **Chs.**[1] (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **n.Ir.** She bakit aboot three griddle fu's o' hard breid, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 18. **Lan.** Wi'n yo have hard brade or loaf-brade? WAUGH *Awd Bodle*, 250. (7) **Lon.** Several boys place one button each close together on a line. The game consists in hitting a particular button out of this line without touching the others. This is *gen.* played in London streets, GOMME *Games* (1894) 190. (8) **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (9) **e.Yks.**[1] It's hard cheese when yan awn bayns tons ther backs o' yan, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] To be turned off the premises where several generations of a family have lived and died, would be 'hard-cheese.' A criminal may deserve his twenty-one years' sentence of transportation, nevertheless it is 'hard cheese to the poor fellah!' **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (10) **Lon.** The phrase 'hard-core' seems strictly to mean all such refuse matter as will admit of being used as the foundation of roads, buildings, &c., MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 281. (11) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] Wheat or maslin, when growing, as distinguished from barley and oats. **Stf.** (K.) (12) **Sus.**[1] (13) **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It's hard-does for a man and his wife and bairns to be thrawn oot o' wark wi'oot warnin'. **Glo.** These 'ere times with hard doos fur farmers, and wi' the 'cheenery and zo on, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (14) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (15) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Myo.** I'd like the white mare tuk off the grash an' gave some hard'atin' for a few days, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) vi. (16, *a*) **Chs.**[3] I have heard a bold horse called 'a regular hard-faced one.' **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭ tae·rbl aa·rd-fai·st wensh [A terr'ble hard-faced wench]. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (*c*) *ib.* Timber which is hard and difficult to work is said to be hard-faced. An apple of so close a texture that you can scarcely get your teeth through it would be called hard-faced. (17) **Ayr.** A stalwart, hard-favoured, grey-haired man-at-arms, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Cum.**[14] (18) **Sc.** Indiscriminately given to cod, ling, and torsk, salted and dried (JAM.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 38. **Or.I.** PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 32. **Cai.**[1] (19) **s.Lin.** Ha'e you hired yer sen to an o'd hard-fist like her? (T.H.R.) (20) **Nhp.**[1] (21) **Ken.**[1] (22) **Sc.** 'The hare maun come to the hard gait,' matters must take their course. *Gen.* addressed to those who appear wilful, and are determined to take their own way apparently against their interest (JAM.). (23)

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1893); w.Yks.[2] (24) ne.Lan.[1] (25) Stf. Various sorts of seg grasses, provincially hard grass, iron grass, carnation grass, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 27. (26) [*Reports Mines.*] (27) w.Yks. Dunnot be fooils goin an spendin boath yer time an yer hard-haddled cash at a jerry-shop, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1878) 3. (28) n.Sc. (Jam.) (29) Cum. Then hard hap have I, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 52. (30) w.Cy. (Hall.) (31, *a*) Cai.[1], Slk. (Jam.) (*b*) Nhb. (R.O.H.) (32) Sh.I. Is dis wadder iver gaun ta shange, Magnus? He's [it's] truly been a hard-heartid time dis while, as iver I mind, I tink, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898). (33) Ken.[12] (34) Lakel.[2] Ah was hard hodden ta keep mi tongue atween mi teeth an' keep frae tellen mi mind streck oot. n.Yks.[2] 'I was hard-hodden frae laughing,' with difficulty I refrained from it. w.Yks. I have never seen a man so hard holden as he was, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii. (35) Sc. With his eyes shut hardhorn, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 29. (36, *a*) Lan. (B. & H.), Chs.[13], Stf. (B. & H.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) (*b*) n.Cy. (Hall.) Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1] (*c*) Lei.[1] (37) n.Yks.[2] That wall's hard-match'd to stand. (38) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* nw.Dev.[1] 'Tis hard matter to git about. (39) e.Yks. Maketh goodes fall sharply to their hard meate, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 76. (40) s.Chs.[1] (41) Cor. You loose-jaw! hard-mouth'd, chuckle-headed kna-ave, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 47. (42) Hrf.[2] (43) w.Yks. And all the while this lovin' wife, Hard-ooined although shoo be, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 107. (44) Cum.[4] (45) Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy. (J.W.), Oxf. (G.O.) w.Som.[1] We was terrible hard-pushed to get em a-dood in time. (46) Ken. It is called 'Hard race' by the workmen . . . at the large brickyard near Erith, Ramsay *Rock Specimens* (1862) 180. (47) e.Yks.[1] Poor awd Mally; sha's had nowt bud hard-salin all her life-tahm, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (48, *a*) Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. Ah's hard-set to dua 't (T.S.); T'parson was hard-set [to keep from laughing], Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 35; n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Ah wur hardset ti git t'job deean i' tahm. ne.Yks.[1] Ah lay he'll be hard-set ti a'e deean afoor neet. e.Yks.[1] Ah's haad-set ti live o' that wage. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Shoo wir hard-set to do sich a thing as that, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1886) 44; w.Yks.[12] Lan.[1] He's hard-set, aw con tell thi—eawt o' wark an' his woife deawn wi' twins. e.Lan.[1], Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] We shall most on us be hard set if theäse prices hohds on a year or two longer. sw.Lin.[1] They're often hardset for a meal. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] He is hard set to maintain his family. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Dev.[3] He's hardzet to pay his rent. (*b*) w.Yks.[2] War.[3] He is so hard set he will eat anything offered to him. (*c*) m.Yks.[1] Take him to the field with thee, and don't hardset him, now. (49) Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.[4] (50) s.Wil. I have known the principle of hard-stocking carried to an injurious length, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 224. (51) e.An. (B. & H.) (52) Kcd. O get to me a cloak of cloth, A staff of good hard tree, Maidment *Garl.* (1824) 30, ed. 1868. (53) Lakel.[2] Spring watter 'at jikes when ye wesh in 't. n.Lin.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) (54) e.Yks.[1] Twea pund, hahd weight, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Sus. I weighted a carp . . . and it proved 2 lbs. hard weight, Marchant *Diary* (1714–28) in *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 247. (55) Som. (W.F.R.) (56, *a*) Kcd. The whole of this is thickly planted with deciduous trees, or what is here called hard wood; its distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer and of less value, *Agric. Surv.* 343 (Jam.). Slg. Upwards of 200,000 trees of various kinds, but chiefly of hard wood, that is oak and ash, *ib.* 220. n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1] (*b*) w.Som.[1] To be sold, about 100 cords of hard wood, in lots to suit purchasers, *Advt.* nw.Dev.[1] (57) Cum.[4], w.Yks.[1] (58) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. (59, *a*) Sc. Hard words break no bones (A.W.). Myo. Again he burst out at me . . . he would send the hard word round the country about me and my leman! Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) xvi. Lakel.[2] He gat t'hard-word frae t'maister. Cum.[4] (*b*) Wm. Ah assed him for a shillin', an' he gev mi t'hard-word at yance (B.K.). (*c*) Ir. So I gives Jack the hard word, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 78.

2. Phr. (1) *hard about*, (2) *— again*, (3) *— at hand*, (4) *— by*, near, close to; (5) *— enough*, sure enough, without doubt, certainly; (6) *— laid on*, much oppressed or burdened with work, sickness, &c.; (7) *— on*, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) nearly, almost, approaching to; (*c*) hard at work, in full swing; (*d*) fast asleep; (8) *— to*, see (4); (9) *— upon*, see (7, *b*); (10) *— a-gallop*, galloping very fast; (11) *— and fast*, (*a*) safely secured, immovable; (*b*) vigorously, with great energy; with eagerness or determination; (*c*) see (5); (*d*) see (7, *d*); (12) *— and heather bred*, hardy, possessed of great vigour and activity; (13) *— and sharp*, (*a*) scarcely, hardly, with difficulty, barely; (*b*) cruelly, harshly; (*c*) to a nicety, just right; (*d*) slightly short in the required weight or size; (14) *— in the mouth*, stubborn, obstinate; (15) *— of belief*, dubious, doubtful; (16) *— of the feather*, used in reference to fighting cocks, fully grown and not soft-feathered; (17) *to get it hard*, to find it a difficult matter; (18) *to be at hard canny*, to have a struggle to make both ends meet; (19) *to be in hard earnest*, to be in sober, downright earnest; (20) *to have the hard drop in one*, to be penurious, miserly.

(1) w.Yks. It's hard about yonder clump of trees (C.C.R.). (2) Lakel.[2] It's hard again t'fell sides. Cum.[4] Ye'll finnd t'hoose hard agean t'stayshin. n.Wm. Your stick is hard again your nief (B.K.). (3) Som. I was . . . thinken', mabbee, o' thik good-bye as was hard at hand, Leith *Verbena* (1895) 99. (4) Abd. Hard by the house o' Robie Mill, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 14. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Hard by t'owd church. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin. Yalthrup is hard by Bottesford (E.P.). Oxf. (G.O.) (5) n.Yks.[2]; n.Yks.[4] He'll tell tha what he thinks, hard eaneeaf. ne.Yks.[1] Aye! that's him hard eneeaf. w.Yks. (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[5] 'I can du it hard eniff.' A man repairs a clock, and says, when he has concluded his task, 'Thear, it al go hard eniff now.' n.Lin. He'll goä hard enif if thoo nobbud axes him (M.P.). (6) Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] A lad sent to work at the factory when very young is 'hard-laid on.' A man emaciated in appearance by illness has 'bin hard läad on, poor fellah!' n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] (7, *a*) Lakel.[2] s.Lin. You'll be hard on it when you reäch the next cross roäds (T.H.R.). (*b*) Cum.[4] It'll be hard on till neet or we git heam. Wm. It'll be hard on ta ten mile ta Penrith (B.K.). Lei.[1] It's six o'clock, hard on. War.[2] Hard upon three months; War.[3] (*c*) Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah'n bin aard on all dee. Shay's aard on at th' o'd man from mornin' to noight an' noight till mornin'. War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.) (*d*) w.Yks. 'Is t'barn asleep?' 'Ay, he's hard on' (Æ.B.). (8) Cum. I wad fain a seen't cum hard tull us, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309. (9) Slk. It is hard upon the gloamin', Hogg *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. Nhp.[1] Hard upon eighty. Hmp. 'How far is it to Christchurch?' 'Oh, it's hard upon a mile' (H.C.M.B.). Som. Hard upon thirty year have I a-bin clerk, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 107. (10) nw.Dev.[1] He raud roun' the cornder 'ard-a-gallop. (11, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) n.Cy. Yah, ye mun hit it hard an' fast as weel, ta mack a wage (B.K.). Chs. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (*c*) n.Yks.[2] It is so, hard and fast. (*d*) n.Cy. Ah was hard an fast asleep (B.K.). w.Yks. (Æ.B.) (12) Nhb. 'Hard and heather-bred' ran the ancient North-Tyne slogan; 'hard and heather-bred—yet—yet—yet,' Pease *Tales* (1899) 5; The slogan is actually 'Hard a—d' (in allusion to constant training in the saddle) 'and heather-bred, yit, yit, yit!' (R.O.H.) (13, *a*) w.Yks. Ah catched t'train, but it wor hard and sharp (J.T.); w.Yks.[1] Hesto mesur, naa matters, it's nobbud hard and sharp. n.Lin.[1] I did catch th' traain, bud it was hard an' sharp, she was movin' when I got in. s.Cy. Holloway. w.Som.[1] Ees, mum, we was there, but 'twas hard and sharp; the train was jis pon comin' eens we stapt. (*b*) Ayr. Ne'er grudge an' carp Tho' fortune use you hard an' sharp, Burns *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 8. w.Yks.[1] Not often used in this sense. (*c*) w.Yks.[5] A shop-keeper who gives standing weight and not a draw, manages matters 'hard an' sharp.' A policeman who lays his hand upon the shoulder of a man stepping into a railway carriage, as the train is beginning to move, is 'hard an' sharp upon his customer,' or, the capture is a 'hard an' sharp' one,—done to a nicety. (*d*) Wm. He sez ther's a steean o' taties e that pooak, but they'll be hard an' sharp seea many (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] There was hard an' sharp of a bushel of them, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (14) Glo. Noa, thay 'oodn't 'gree to't, not they. 'Ye be dalled hard in the mouth,' says Willum, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. (15) n.Yks. (T.S.) (16) Cum.[1] (17) Wmh. Did you get it hard to pay your rint? (S.A.B.) (18) n.Yks.[2] A person is said to be at hard canny, who has to struggle 'to make ends meet.' (19) s.Dur. He's in hard-earnest (J.E.D.). (20) Ir. An' would stand his treat as well as another; but now see what he is! . . It was . . . no aisy matther to get him into a trate; . . . he had always the hard drop in him, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) *Introd.* 11.

3. *adj.* Hardy, enduring; not sensitive to pain; daring, bold, resolute.

Cum.[1] He's as hard as a fell teädd; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] He's bodden a vast; he wur a desput hard man iv's yowth. 'Thae's hard lahtle chaps; they heed it na mair an nowght'; of some young boys who had had several teeth out without a cry or a wry face. e.Yks. As hahd as a grund tooad, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 19. w.Yks. (C.C.R.); 'It al mack uz hard, this will,' answered Polly, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 43. s.Chs.[1] Aa'r yùng

Ben)z ŭz aa·rd ŭz nee·lz; yŭ mi rùn ŭ pin in·tŭ im ŭn ey wù)n·ŭ shuwt [Ahr young Ben's as hard as neels; yŏ may run a pin into him an' hey wunna showt]. **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Hardness**, *sb.* strength, applied to the voice.

n.Lin.[1] 'I shooted wi' all my hardness,' that is, I called as loud as I could.

4. Big, strong, robust, well-grown; growing, full-grown.

s.Cy. (Hall.) **I.W.**[1] 'He's a gurt hard bwoy,' he's a strong robust lad; **I.W.**[2] **Dor.** The youngest son hizzelf a hard bwoy o' nine, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); A 'hard boy' means a boy of such an age and stoutness as to be able to do almost or quite a man's work, a boy from 16 to 19 years of age (O.P.C.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Hard people, adults, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Full grown, as hard stock or sheep. Hardboy, a boy of about 13 years old, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] The word does not mean full-grown—it rather means growing. A 'hard boy' is a most common description of a strong lad, fit to work. So we hear of a 'hard colt,' 'hard slips' (young pigs of either sex), a 'hard maid'—this means a strong, growing lass.

Hence **Hardish**, *adj.* strong, robust, well-grown.

Wil. When I wur up a ardish bwoy, *Rhymes*, 5th S. 136; (G.E.D.) **Dor.**[1] When I wer up a hardish lad, 254. **Som.** When he was up a hardish lad, and without thought, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 207; Joseph Pierce! whom he had known from the first—who was up a hardish lad when he was a child, *ib. Men o' Mendip* (1898) iii.

5. Close-fisted, grasping, penurious, miserly; covetous.

Per. We a' ken ye for a hard thrifty body at winna spend yer ain, gin ye can finger ither folks, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** As he grew up he was counted a hard man, Service *Notandums* (1890) 9. **Lnk.** I'm surely no so desperate hard as a' that, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 120. **Ir.** I was never much acquainted with the Donovans. I'm tould they're a hard pack, that loves the money, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i. **N.I.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] He's a hard un ti bargain wi'. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

6. Of spirits: strong, undiluted, raw.

Abd. Ye're maybe jist as weel nae to meddle wi' the hard stuff till your beard's a bit langer, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 10. **Ir.** You must put a grain o' shugar an' a dhrop o' bilin' wather to it. It may do very well hard for the servants, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i. **N.I.**[1] [**Aus.** To those who are used to it cool bitter beer goes well in any kind of weather. Anything is better than the confounded hard stuff! Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. viii.]

Hence **Hard**, *sb.* whisky, esp. in phr. *the hard.*

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Lnk.** Ne'er a sup o' saft or hard to drink But ginger, lemonade, an' sic-like trash, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 129.

7. Of ale or beer: sour, acid, sharp.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.**[2] This yal's as hard as a whinstun. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'leetnin' turned t'yal hard (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] This aale o' yours is uncommon hard. **s.Lin.** The aäle's gone that hard the men saä' they weänt drink eny moore on it (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] The beer is hard. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Good hard cider's best to work by.

8. Half-drunk. Yks. (Hall.), w.Yks.[4]

9. A term used in fitting in joinery, masonry, &c.; see below.

Cai.[1] Having certain inequalities of surface which prevent close contact at parts. At such places the surfaces are said to be hard, i.e. something must be pared off to make a perfect fit. **Abd.** When two pieces of wood, &c. that are to be fitted together, are close at one place and not at another, they are said to be hard where they thus come into close contact (Jam.).

Hence **Hard**, *sb.* the place where two pieces of wood join too closely together. Abd. (*ib.*)

10. Convex as opposed to concave.

w.Som.[1] In planing a true surface, any convex part is said to be hard; if concave, 'slack.' **nw.Dev.**[1] Used in mow-making in the sense of convex. 'I zim the moo's purty hard jis' yur,' i.e. certain sheaves project at this point.

11. *adv.* Of the wind: fiercely, strongly.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.**[2] When t'wind blows hard frae Stowgill eyast. **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (J.W.)

12. Tightly, firmly, securely.

Sh.I. He put on his waescot, an' tied da tow o' his left rivlin a corn harder, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 66

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Th' gress'll graw hard enif noo this sup o' raain's cum'd. **ne.Wor.** He allus goes as 'ard as 'e can tear (J.W.P.). **Cor.** Then I up on my horse and galloped away as hard as I could, Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi.

14. Loudly, out loud; aloud.

Dev. A farmer, on being asked to read through a document before signing it, said to me, 'Must I read it hard?' *Reports Provinc.* (1897); Speak harder for I can't hear you, *ib.* (1884) 20; 'Whot's Bet blazing about now, then?' 'Aw, I dawn't know; 'tez the likes ov she tŭ holly za 'ard's 'er can,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 53; **Dev.**[1] Than telling to hiszell, and bamby out hard, 2. **nw.Dev.**[1] Spaik harder; I can't yur ee.

15. Much.

n.Yks.[4] It ficked that hard, whahl Ah c'u'dn't ho'd it. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[3] Oo fretted very hard.

16. *Obs.* Too.

Hrf. 'Hard high,' too high. 'Hard low,' too low, Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 101.

17. *sb. Fig.* Difficulty, hardship, esp. in phr. *to come through the hard*, to encounter difficulties, experience adverse fortune.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** A plain North-country bard, Who fain would cripple thro' the hard, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 3. **Lnk.** The bits o' bairns run a great risk o' coming through the hard, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 73.

Hence **Hardship**, *sb.* a difficulty, strait.

Sh.I. He was tellin me what a hardship he was in fir meal dis year, afore he got it aff da eart, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 17.

18. *pl.* That part of boiled food which sticks to the pot; thin, hard cakes that come off the sides of a pot in which porridge, &c. has been prepared. Also in form **hardens**. Lnk. (Jam.)

19. *pl.* The calx of coal from a forge; very hard iron cinders. e.An.[1], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

20. A firm foreshore or gravelly landing-place in a harbour or creek; a wharf, landing-place.

Nhb. The 'Brotherly Love' wis lyin on the hard at Alum House Ham (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Ess.** Under the cliff was a good beach, termed a 'hard,' Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 3. **Hmp.**[1] **Cor.** Tarring of boats on the hard, Pearce *Inconsequent Lives*, 22. [At four minutes to three the Cambridge crew left the Leander hard, *Standard* (Mar. 28, 1887) 3.]

21. A hard patch of land in a marsh; land bordering the turf-moor marshes. Also used *attrib.*

Nhp.[2] Applied in the fenny districts to those patches of land which, from superior elevation, or other causes, remain hard and dry during the winter season. **Cmb.** Leaving the hurds of Denny Abbey upon the east, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 129. **Nrf.** That warn't no swamp mash, but a hard mash, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 197; The swan dearly loves a 'hard' covered with weed, *ib. Birds* (ed. 1895) 215; (P.H.E.) [It consists of a flat, interspersed with small elevations and hills, which, to distinguish from the flat are called hard lands, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 490.]

22. The stoned part of a road as distinguished from the sides.

Lin. The middle of a road is . . . called 'the hard' to distinguish it from the sides, which are not stoned. There was a trial at Lincoln assizes concerning certain encroachments . . . made on a highway. . . One chief matter in dispute was whether land had been taken in within fifteen feet of the middle of the 'hard.' The 'hard' is sometimes used to distinguish a raised footpath from the rest of the highway. This however is uncommon, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 38. **n.Lin.**[1]

23. A small marble. Som. (Hall.)

24. *pl.* Torches made of rags dipped in tar.

Sc. When rags dipped in tar are employed [as torches] they are called Hards, probably from the French, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi, *note.*

HARD, see **Earth**, *sb.*[1], **Herd**, *sb.*

HARDAH, *sb.* Cor.[12] Elvan rock.

HARDEN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **hardest** Sh.I.; **hardin** Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Lakel.[2] n.Yks. w.Yks.[2]; **harding** n.Yks.[14] ne. Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **hardow** Sh.I.; **haren** Nhb.[1]; **harn** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1]; **harran** e.Fif.; **harren** N.Cy.[1]; **hearn** Nhb.[1]; **herden** se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **hurden** Lei.[1] War.[23] Wor. Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] [(h)a·rdən, **harn**, h)ā·din.] **1.** Very coarse cloth made

from the refuse or 'hards' of flax and hemp; sack-cloth. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.* See **Hards.**

Sh.I. Before the introduction of cotton goods, linen and hardow were the only bed and body material in the house. Hardow cloth was made from lint, very imperfectly dressed, a great portion of the rind still adhering to the fibre, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **ne.Sc.** With regard to the weather, the saw is: 'A harn Monanday macks a linen week,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 149. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Gallowses, Harns, Beet Hose . . . were ingeniously arranged, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 74. **Abd.** His hardin sark as white 's the driven snaw, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32. **Frf.** His bare elbows were seen through his frockie o' harn, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 54. **Per.** Seyin' sowens and spinnin' harn, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 142. **e.Per.** As coorse as Coupar harn (W.A.C.). **Fif.** Item—For harden to be jumps to them, £3 10*s.* o*d.*, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 189. **Dmb.** Weel fed wi' brose and sarked wi' harn, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 12. **Ayr.** Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 171. **Lnk.** A good stock of harn and linen cloth, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 201. **Edb.** Ye ne'er wad gat mair leave to skip On skin or harn, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 51. **Slk.** A strong harn shirt, clean as a lily, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 337. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 208; **Nhb.**[1] Sometimes applied to a coarse thread. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] Very rough and coarse linen used in the last century for jackets and overcoats; **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** A bit ə kuərs harden maks giud ruf tūils (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A wide-setten harn appron,' a rough apron of open texture; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Wheer's my au'd hard'n appron? **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hawkin harden o' ther awn manifacter, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 217; A rough harden apron is much used by cottage housewives to cover up the dress, while working (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[5] A finer kind of canvass, of which towels, aprons for house-work, and 'brats,' too, sometimes, are made, &c. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 709; **Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] Flower [flour] of England, fruit of Spain, Met together in a storm of rain, A hempen shirt, and a hurden cravat, If you're a wise man, tell me that, *Old Riddle. Ans.* A plum-pudding; **War.**[3] **Wor.** An undergarment, called in the country language a 'hurden,' or 'hoggen' shirt, made of the coarsest of the hemp, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXVI. 7. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The waiver's maden a nice piece o' 'uckaback of the 'erden yorn—it'll do mighty well for the men's tablecloths. **Hrf.**[2] A hurden mother is better than a golden father [a rough hard-working mother].

Hence **Harn'd**, *adj.* made of strong coarse linen.

Rnf. He took his weel harn'd weddin' sark, BARR *Poems* (1861) 50.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Harden-** or **Harn-brat**, a long pinafore or outer garment made of 'harden' or coarse hempen cloth; (2) **-cloth**, a coarse hempen cloth used in wrapping bales, &c.; (3) **-gown**, a sackcloth or coarse linen garment worn as a penitent's gown; see below; (4) **-jacket**, (*a*) a loose and light jacket worn over the shirt when stripped for work; (*b*) a top shirt made of coarse linen; (5) **-kytle**, a loose jacket worn by girls when employed in tending cattle or in outdoor work; (6) **-pock** or **-poke**, a bag or sack made of coarse cloth; (7) **-sark**, (*a*) a coarse linen or hempen shirt; (*b*) a kind of overall made of coarse linen; (8) **-wab**, a web of coarse cloth.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] **m.Yks.**[1] A harding brat, hempen pinafore; or a long outer garment of the kind, with or without sleeves, and only seen in town districts. (2) **Cum.** The Cumberland clergyman in former times received as part of his remuneration a 'sark of harden cloth,' SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 87; **Cum.**[4] Not much used now. **Wm.** Shirts of this cloth were apt to make too free with the skin, from their natural inflexibility. To render them a little more tractable and kindly, they were taken to some neighbouring brook, where there was a battling stone: . . being steeped in the water, were laid in folds upon the stone, and beat with a battling wood, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 291. (3) **Sc.** An offender, judged to perform a public penance on this [repentance] stool, was first clothed in an appropriate habit, the Scottish representative of the traditional white sheet, which consisted of a cloak of coarse linen, known as the 'harden goun,' the 'harn goun,' or the 'sack goun,' ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 111; The 'sacken sark' had a variety of names, such as the 'harden gown,' the 'sack gown,' the 'harn gown,' and 'the linen.' Each parish was supposed to have one of these habits, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883). (4, 5) **Cum.**[14] (6) **Per.** (W.A.C.) **e.Fif.** Drawin' frae his oxter pouch a dirty harran-poke, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Lin.** The mice charmed the harden poke and let out the chisels, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. (7, *a*) **Sc.** The hard harn sark plaid clash between his legs like a wet dish clout, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 37; The whole front of his pure white harn sark, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ii. **Sh.I.** Perhaps very few people living in this Diamond Jubilee Year, have ever seen a hardest sark, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **Or.I.** The limpet bro' began to rin Atween his harn sark an' his skin, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 100, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800. **Kcd.** Wi' naething save his harn sark Upon his dreepin' back, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. (*b*) **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Originally the Westcote priest had been paid by 'clog-shoon, harden-sark, whittle-gait, and guse-gait,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. (8) **w.Sc.** Every sparge that gaed frae my fit was like a harn-wab, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162.

3. The tarred tow or oakum used for caulking the seams of ships. **Nhb.**[1]

HARDEN, *v.* and *adj.* **Sc.** Irel. **Nhb.** Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Also in forms **hairn** Cum.[14]; **harn** N.I.[1] Uls. Cum.[14]; **haurn** Sc. (JAM.); **hurden** War.[24] s.War.[1] Oxf. Brks. **1.** *v.* To be obdurate, incorrigible. Used in *pass.*

m.Yks.[1] A mother will exclaim, on observing a toddling child dipping its fingers in a cream-bowl, 'He's hardened to the haft.' **s.Stf.** Yo' ca' talk him o'er, he's tu hardened, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

Hence **Hardened**, *ppl. adj.* used as a term of reproach.

m.Yks.[1] Very common in opprobrium. 'Thou harden'd thief.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.)

2. To encourage, incite, urge on. *Gen.* with *on* or *up.* Also used *reflex.*

n.Yks. Thoo harden'd om on (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'He hardened him on tiv it'; of a person reluctant or afraid to act, but encouraged by another to the venture. 'Poor lahtle chap! he ommost brak' out when tahm cam' te gan i' airnest; but he hardened hissel' oop an niver grat nae mair an nowght; **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah deean't leyke t'job, bud Ah s'all a'e ti harden mysel til 't. **ne.Yks.**[1] He hardened hissen up at last. He's awlus hardenin 'em on intiv a mischief. **e.Yks.** When lads was fightin, Tom harden'd em on all he could, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 66. **w.Yks.** They're ready enough abaht hard'nin 'em on, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Hardenin me on to make a bigger foo of misel, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 472. **sw.Lin.**[1] They harden one another on. George kep' hardening on him on to come.

3. To roast on the embers; to toast bread on a griddle.

Sc. Oh to be haurning bread at my aunt's hearthstane, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 165 (JAM.). **Bwk.** Knuckled Cakes . . . haurned, or havered [toasted] on the decayed embers of the fire, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 66. **Slk.** She . . . has a gift at haurning bread, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Knuckled cakes, made of meal, warm from the mill, haurned on the decayed embers of the fire, and smeared with honey, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 337; A common term in Nithsdale (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Hardening bread, cooking it against the mudyarn before the fire, or on a griddle, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) V. 99.

4. To dry or air clothes, &c., by holding them to the fire, or by hanging them out in the open air.

Cum.[14], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Mind as yo' 'ard'n them things afore yo' putten 'em away; **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** 'Harden' is com. used on days which are not good for drying. 'I think I will hang the clothes out: if it don't dry it will harden them.' Clothes are not dry when hardened: just the worst of the wet taken out of them. The drying is completed by hanging them in front of a fire (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] 'Ang the things out, Nancy; if it dun't wet um 'll 'arden, *MS. add.*

5. Of the weather: to clear up and become settled after rain. *Gen.* with *out* or *up.*

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] We've hid eneuch o' rain noo. A howp it'll harden up. **n.Yks.** I think it will harden out innoo (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'It's to be hoped 't will harden out'; said when a rainy fit in harvest-time appeared to be likely to give way to fair weather; **n.Yks.**[2] 'The day will harden out,' the rain will keep off. 'We want t'weather te harden up a bit,' to become dry; **n.Yks.**[4] It's neea ewse to'ning t'hay, whahl it hardens up a bit. **ne.Yks.**[1] It'll a'e ti harden oot afoor wa git onny matters o' sun. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence *Hardening of the drouth, phr.* a continuance or settlement of dry weather.

Cld. This term is used by country people, when, during a time of drouth, a dull threatening day has become clear and settled: 'It was jist a hardenin' o' the drouth' (JAM.).

6. Of prices: to advance, grow dear, heighten.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] 'The market hardens,' things grow dear. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] T'corn

raythe hardens; w.Yks.[5] 'Whēat's hard'ning agean ah reckon,'—getting up again I suppose.

7. *adj. Comb.* (1) **Harden-face,** a bold, brazen-faced person; (2) **-faced,** (*a*) impertinent, brazen-faced; hard-hearted; (*b*) of the weather: threatening, lowering, gloomy, unsettled.

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2, *a*) n.Yks.[2] 'A harden-faced fellow,' a delinquent without showing signs of repentance. m.Yks.[1] Thou harden'-faced brute!—thou's no pity in thee! Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 336. n.Lin.[1] A harden-faaced huzzy. s.Lin. Yah'd better mind, or I'll gi'e you a taäste o' my strap, yah young harden-faäced rascal. He's a harden-faäced skin-flint (T.H.R.). (*b*) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] The sky looks a harden-faced look; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1]

8. Of the weather: windy, drying; cold, bleak.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); War.[24] s.War.[1] It's hurden weather now. Oxf. It is such hurden weather (M.A.R.). Brks. (W.H.Y.)

HARDENING, *vbl. sb.* Chs.[1] Same as **Basoning** (q.v.).

HARDENS, *sb. pl.* Bdf. Small pieces of sward at the ends of ploughed land, on which the horses turn.

Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135.

HARDESS, *sb.* Irel. The hard-twisted and gummed silk thread used for netting. Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

HARDEST, see **Harden,** *sb.*

HARDFULLY, *adv.* Cum. Industriously.

Cum.[1] He gits his leevin reet hardfully; Cum.[4]

HARD-HEAD(S, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** A boys' game; see below. Cf. **hardy-nut.**

w.Yks. Two lads have each a chestnut, or a cork, strung on a string, and take alternate turns at striking at each other's chestnut with a view to breaking it (H.L.).

2. A hard felt hat.

Der. The miller's Sunday hard-head was on its proper hook, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. iii.

3. A hard cinder found in furnaces. Also called **crozzil** (q.v.). w.Yks.[3] **4.** The refuse of tin after smelting. Cor.[12]

5. A small coin of mixed metal.

Sc. An ancient Scotch coin value three pennies Scotch or one farthing Engl. (*De Cardonnel's Numism. Scotiae*), Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ayr. Bonnet Pieces, Testoons, Hard Heads or Non Sunts, and Bawbees, Service *Notandums* (1890) 68.

6. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.*

Fif. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 14 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

7. A kind of sea-scorpion, prob. the fatherlasher, *Cottus scorpius.*

Fif. *Scorpius major nostras*; our fishers called it Hard-head, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 128 (Jam.).

8. The lake-trout, *Salmo lacustris.*

Cum. We conjecture that this is the fish called in the Lakes of Derwent, Bassenthwaite, &c., Hard Head, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 460; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] A large (out-grown) kind of trout found in the Esk, Irt, Mite, Bleng and Calder rivers. It has also been caught in Wastwater.

9. The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.*

Nhb.[1] Called also 'horse-nobs.' Cum.[4], w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) Shr. Why it brings nowt but snizzle grass and hardyeds, *Science Gossip* (1870) 227; Shr.[1] The hard globose heads of *Centaurea nigra*, black Knapweed. s.Pem. (W.M.M.), Glo.[1], Wil.[1] Wil., Dor. Hard-heads . . . is at Lyneham and Whitchurch given to the Knapweeds, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2. Dor. (G.E.D.), Cor.[12]

10. The greater knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa.* Glo.[1]

11. The plantain, *Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata.*

w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) ne.Lan.[1] The seed-heads of plantain. Wor. (J.R.W.) Wil. Spear-plantain . . . the Hawkchurch name of the plant [is] Hard-heads, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2. Dor. (G.E.D.), Dev.[4], Cor.[12]

12. The sneeze-wort, *Achillea Ptarmica.* Ayr. *Agric. Surv.* 675 (Jam.).

13. The scabious, *Scabiosa Succisa.* Lan.[1] **14.** The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* Nhb. (B. & H.) **15.** The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.* Glo.[1]

16. A large, sour apple.

Lakel.[2] Sowen gurt apples, an' as hard as granite.

HARDISHE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A thing.

O hardishe o' anoor [One thing or another].

HARDISHREW, -STRAW, -STROW, HARDLE, see **Harvest-shrew, Harl.**

HARDLEYS, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **hardlies** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Nhb.[1]; **hardlys** Nhb. m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **hadleys** n.Cy. (Hall.); **hairly, harleys** Cum.[14] Hardly, scarcely. Cf. **hardlings.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Thoo's hardlys sae mazed, efther arl, or thoo wouldn't could ha' thowt on, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; Nhb.[1] He'd hardlies getten there when it happened. Ye's hardlies catch the train, aa doot. Cum. He hardleys can grease his awn clogs, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 92; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Tekin to keepin' another man's bairn, when he can arlies keep hissel, *Rosenthal,* 15. m.Yks.[1] I was that tired I could hardlys step a foot.

HARDLINGS, *adv.* n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Also in forms **ardlins** Yks.; **haadlins** e.Yks.[1]; **hadlins** n.Cy. (Hall.); **hardlins** Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] Stf. Not. n.Lin. [(h)a·rd-, h)ā·dlinz.] Hardly, scarcely.

n.Cy. (Hall.), Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. Ah'm hardlings worth savin'; Ah ken that, Clare *Rise of River* (1897) 199; My hand can hardlins find it, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 55. n.Yks. Noo, my lad, thoo asn't ardlins iver seen ony partridges this mornin ommost? Frank *Fishing* (1894) 30; Ah hardlins knew how te git yam efter't, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. His ayms began ti wahk, whahl he cud hardlins bahd, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; e.Yks.[1] Ah can haadlins crammle [crawl] alang. w.Yks. Aw can hardlins beleeve mi awn een, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) *Pref.*; Ha doant naw ha foaks cud help it ardlins, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 2; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Av hardlings gotten 't done yet. Its hardlings the thing; hamsumivver lehr it goa! Stf. I can hardlins move about at times, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 23; Common near Newcastle (J.T.). Not. I hardlins ever go out (J.H.B.). Lin. I laughed till I could hardlings caw, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 48; (J.T.F.) n.Lin. He hardlin's knaws if cauves is born wi' horns, Peacock *Tales* (1886) 77; n.Lin.[1] Ther's hardlin's time to catch th' packit noo.

HARDLY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Hardy, robust, strong; hard.

w.Yks. She was a very hardly woman, she used to come and scold at my mother when she was laid up with her headache and say, 'What, gurning [crying, shirking] again' (E.L.); (C.C.R.) Lan. Being of a fresh complexion and not very hardly, 'twas much to be questioned whether the cittie aire would agree with her, *Life A. Martindale* (1685) 6, ed. 1845.

HARDOW, see **Harden,** *sb.*

HARDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Midl. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. e.An. Also in forms **herdes** Shr.[1]; **herds** nw.Der.[1] War.[2] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; **huerds** Chs.[1]; **hurds** Yks. Stf. (K.) Lei.[1] War.[23] s.Wor. Shr.[1] Rdn.[1] Nrf. [hardz, h)ādz, ōdz.] The coarse refuse of flax or hemp, tow; the worked fibre of flax or hemp. Rarely in *sing.*

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Kcd. She held the herd on the beam, And gar'd the treddles ply, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 135. Yks. (K.) w.Yks. Rags from closely woven cloth, that is of the kind *gen.* worn by men (M.F.); w.Yks.[24] Chs.[1] Now called yerds. Midl., Stf. (K.) nw.Der.[1], Not.[2], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[23], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1] Shr. The small pieces of coarse matted linen used to stuff mattresses, the refuse of flax or hemp, the unravelling of twine, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Hrf.[2], Rdn.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790).

[Hyrdys or herdys of flax or hempe, *stuppa, Prompt.*; A sukkenye That not of hempene herdes was, Chaucer *R. Rose,* 1233. OE. *heordan (Corpus Gl.).*]

HARDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Stf. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Hardy-earnest,** downright earnest; (2) **-nut,** a boys' game; see below.

(1) s.Dur. He's in hardy-earnest (J.E.D.). (2) Nhb.[1] A boyish game played with nuts pierced with a hole for a string. Each alternately aims a blow at his opponent's nut so as to break it.

2. Strong, robust, of a strong constitution; brave, enduring.

Abd. Mary was never jist fat you wud ca' unco hardy, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 34. Frf. 'Ay, she's hardy,' agreed the town, 'but it's better, maybe, for hersel',' Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 368. w.Yks. Applied to one who is resolute and intrepid, or inured to fatigue (C.C.R.).

Hence **Hardiness,** *sb.* bravery, endurance.

Fif. Eschew the feats and wark divine O' hardiness and weir, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 172.

3. Frosty. Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] It's a hardy mornin'.

4. *sb. pl.* Broken stones, used as road metal.

N.I.[1] 'Nappin' hardies,' breaking stones.

5. A clay marble having a bright surface. Cum.[4]

6. A tool used in making nails by hand.

s.Stf. Somebry had stole my hardy soo I couldner work, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

7. A fixed, shouldered chisel, placed upright in a square hole in a blacksmith's anvil, upon which he cuts hot iron.

Nhb.[1] Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). w.Yks.[2]

HARDY-MOUSE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The shrew-mouse, *Mus araneus*. See **Harvest-shrew**.

HARE, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **ar-** Shr.[1] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Hare-bell**, (*a*) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (*b*) the bluebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (2) **-bouk**, the body of a hare; (3) **-'s-foot**, the cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*; (4) **-'s-foot clover**, the trefoil, *Trifolium arvense*; (5) **-'s-foot fern**, the Killarney fern, *Trichomanes radicans*; (6) **-gate**, an opening in a hedge, sufficient for the passage of hares; (7) **-hole**, a pitfall dug in the run of a hare; (8) **-'s-meat**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (9) **-nut**, the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (10) **-parsley**, the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (11) **-pied**, resembling the colour of a hare; (12) **-scaled**, having a cleft or hare-lip; (13) **-scart**, (14) **-sha**, (15) **-shard**, (16) **-shaw**, (17) **-shed**, (18) **-shie**, (19) **-shore**, a hare-lip; (20) **shorn** or **-shawn**, (21) **-shotten**, see (12); (22) **-skart**, see (19); (23) **-smoot**, see (6); (24) **-snickle**, a trap for hares.

(1, *a*) Ldd. (B. & H.), Dev.[4] (*b*) Abd. The daisy white and harebells blue, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 111. Per. The modest primrose set in green, And bonnie harebell blue, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 50. Rnf. The bonnie harebell, that's fan'd by the breeze, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 78. Bwk. The hinmaist harebell rings a knell For faded comrades, ance sae blue, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 35. Gall. Harebells blooming bonnie, O, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 182, ed. 1897. ne.Yks., w.Chs. (B. & H.) Lan. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 469. (2) s.Sc. The poor man cou'd have ment a meal Wi' a hare-bouk or sa'mon tail, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 329. (3) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 457. (4) w.Som.[1] (5) Ker. (6) Lan. The hedge on each side was full of holes and 'hare-gates,' and tunnels, and runs, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 5, ed. 1879; Lan.[1] 'He knows both th' hare an' th' hare-gate,' i. e. he knows both the hare, and the way the hare runs—a proverbial saying commonly applied to a person who is supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with any particular matter. (7) Ir. There was Mrs. Rooney up to her arm-pits in a hare-hole, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 86. (8) Cor.[12] (9) Wxf.[1] Zim dellen harnothès w'aar nize [Some digging earth-nuts with their noses], 86. w.Yks. He'll use it for diggin' up harenuts, HARTLEY *Lundun*, 93; THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[24], e.Lan.[1] Dor. Hares are fond of its green leaves, *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. (10) Som. Sprinklen' the hare parsley with dewdrops, LEITH *Verbena* (1895) 98. (11) Dev. Hare-pied in colour, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 283. (12) w.Yks.[3] (13) N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (14) Nhb. I cursed the deep scheeming o' hare-sha'-lip'd Nan, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 35. (15, 16) Sc. (JAM.) (17) Nhb.[1] (18) Sc. He tell'd me too that my wee namedochter had gotten a harshie lip, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 221, ed. 1894. (19) se.Wor.[1] (20) e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Oi could na mak aht a word he said, for he's hare-shawn. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2], Shr.[1] (21) Shr. If a hare crosses the path of a woman with child, she must instantly stoop down and tear her shift, or her child will have a hare-lip—an 'ar-shotten' lip, as it is called in the Clun Forest neighbourhood, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 213; Shr.[1] (22) Rnf. (JAM.) (23) n.Yks.[2] (24) w.Yks. Patridge-nets, hare-snickles, burd-caiges, pumils, &c., TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 39.

2. Phr. (1) *to make a hare of a man*, to get the better of, overcome in argument, &c.; (2) *not to care whether the dog catch the hare or the hare catch the dog*, said of a person who is utterly thoughtless or reckless of consequences.

(1) Ir. If you had hard Mat and Frahzer the other evening at it. What a hare Mat made of him! CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 272. (2) w.Yks.[1]

HARE, *sb.*[2] Irel. Der. 1. The last handful of growing corn cut at harvest. Also called **churn** (q.v.).

N.I.[1] Der.[1] The finishing the cutting of the corn they call getting the hare. *Obs.*

2. *Comp.* **Hare-supper**, a supper given to the servants and labourers when the harvest is got in. Der.[12], nw.Der.[1]

HARE, *v. Obs.* Oxf. s.Cy. To tease, harass, make wild; to frighten.

Oxf. You hared me out of my wits (K.). s.Cy. RAY (1691); GROSE (1790). [To hare one, *perterrefacio*, COLES (1679).]

HARE-HUNT, *sb.* Dev. See below.

A stag and a hare hunt are the rude means employed by a village community for maintaining its standard of morals or expressing its disapprobation of petticoat rule. . . The hare-hunt, now extinct, was intended to ridicule the man who submitted to a rough woman's tongue, BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1887) xxiv; The hunt ends with the stag or hare, one or the other, being fagged out, and thrown at the door of the house whose inmates' conduct has occasioned the stag or hare hunt. . . If the hunt be that of a hare the pretence is—or was— made of knocking it on the head, *ib.* xxvi.

HAREY, see **Hairy**.

HARFISH, *sb.* Pem. [ā·fiʃ.] The razor-fish, *Ensis siliqua*. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

HARG, *v.* Hmp.[1] Same as **Argue**, *v.* (q.v.)

HARIE, see **Harry**, *sb.*[1]

HARIGALD, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *Head and harigald money*; see below.

They [the colliers and salters] esteemed the interest taken in their freedom to be a mere decree on the part of the proprietors to get rid of what they called head and harigald money, payable to them when a female of their number, by bearing a child, made an addition to the live stock of their master's property, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xxi, note E.

HARIGALDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in forms **haricles** (JAM.) Ayr.; **harigals** Ayr.; **harigells** Edb.; **harragles** Dmb.; **harrigals** Gall. [ha·ri-, ha·rəglz.] 1. The viscera or pluck of an animal.

Sc. He that never eats flesh thinks harigalds a feast, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); The dowg's awa' wi' the head and harrigals, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 168. Dmb. Ye're no rinnin the same risk o' getting a swurd in yer kyte or a ball through yer harragles, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. Ayr. The head and harigals of the sheep . . . were served up, GALT *Entail* (1823) vii; Wha likit could gang for the rest o' the stot, The heid, feet, an' haricles, LAING *Poems* (1894) 110. Gall. May they burn back and front, ingate and outgate, hide, hair, and harrigals, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 301.

2. *Fig.* Locks of hair.

Sc. Used metaph. and ludicrously; being applied to the tearing of one's hair, a rough handling, &c. (JAM.) Lnk. I think I've towzl'd his harigalds a wee, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 87, ed. 1783. Edb. Madge ance Bauldy sent away With touzled harigells, *Carlop Green* (1793) 111, ed. 1817. Slk. Scowder their harigalds, De'ils wi' a bleery, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866.

HARISHER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A large quantity; used to express number in disarrangement.

HARK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Wal. Hrt. Nrf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **ack** w.Yks.[2]; **ak** Hrt.; **heark** Wor. [(h)ark, āk.] 1. *v.* To listen, hearken.

Frf. To his master's council harkit, An' wagged his tail, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 118. Ayr. Had I to guid advice but harkit, BURNS *Vision*, st. 5. Lakel.[2] Harks-ta at that noo, is that thunner? Cum. *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks. 'Harks theh,' listen, pay attention (T.S.); n.Yks.[4] 'Hark ya,' hear you! listen! ne.Yks.[1] 'Hark yer,' sometimes repeated, as 'just fancy that.' w.Yks.[2] Ack thee, Tom, what's that? Lin. Hark at him! . . . young squire ar'n't going to eat any more bacon, 'cause it's cruel to kill the pigs, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) vii. Hrt. Seldom used except in the imperative, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 320. Som. Speak her will, an' it d' be thy bounden duty t'hark t'her, LEITH *Verbena* (1895) 78. w.Som.[1] I cant never abear to hark to jis stuff. Don't you harky to he. Cor.[1] I wouldn't hark to her nonsense.

Hence (1) **Harker**, *sb.* a listener; (2) **Harky**, *int.* listen, hark!

(1) Sc. Still commonly used in the prov. 'Harkers never heard a gude word of themselves' (JAM.). (2) w.Yks. (C.C.R.), Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

2. Phr. *hark the robbers*, a children's game; see below.

Ir. The Belfast version is practically the same [as the Deptford one] except that the verses are not sung as a dialogue, but by all the players together, and the prisoner, when caught, has the choice of sides, by being asked 'Which will you have, a golden apple or golden pear?' GOMME *Games* (1894) 197. w.Yks. *ib.* 196. Shr. The first six verses are sung by the alternate parties, who advance and retire tramping their feet, at first, to imitate the robbers. The last verse is sung altogether going round in a ring, *ib.* 198. Nrf. Two girls take hold of hands, and another, the prisoner, stands between them. The rest form themselves into a line opposite, and advance and retreat while singing the first verse, the gaolers

singing the next verse, and so on alternately, *ib.* **Ken.** In the Deptford version two girls join hands, holding them up as an arch for the other players to tramp through. The first two verses are sung first by one and then by the other of the two girls. At the finish of these the girl then going through the arch is stopped, and the third, fourth, and fifth verses are sung by the two girls alternately. Then finally both girls sing the last verse, and the child is sent as prisoner behind one or other of the two girls. . . The two sides thus formed then proceeded to tug against each other, and the strongest side wins the game, *ib.* 197; In the Shipley version, the children form themselves into two lines, while two or three, representing the robbers, swagger along between them. When the robbers sing the last verse they should have attained the end of the lines of children, as during the parley they were safe; having pronounced the defiance they run away. The children in the lines rush after them, and should catch them and put them in prison, *ib.* 198. [For further details see GOMME *ib.* 192-199.]

3. To look out; to make inquiries. Stf.[1] Cf. **hearken.**

4. To smell.

s.Wal. I was once invited by a South Wales collier to 'Hark that smell!' (T.C.P.)

5. With *back*: to retrace one's steps; to go back and try again.

n.Yks.[4], **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** My memory harks back, *Midl. Counties Herald* (Dec. 31, 1896); **War.**[3] **Wor.** You've read too fur, you must hark back a bit (J.W.P.). **w.Som.**[1] The phr. is taken from hunting talk, when if the hounds lose the scent they are made to hark-back, i. e. go back to a spot where they had the scent, and try to get it again; in fox-hunting more *gen.* they have to 'hark-forard.' **Dev.** Hark back, Tancred! Tarquin! Tarquin! hark back! WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxii; We must hark back a good many years, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 61. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

6. To whisper; to guess. Cf. **hearken.**

Sc. Bob harked in the young laird's lug, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 44. **Sh.I.** I laached, an harkit 'Tanks,' BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 25. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** Then whispering low to me she harked, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 38. **Fif.** Tho' I hark it in your lug, Ye needna tak' offence, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 51. **Edb.** He said to me,—it's bawdy, I had best hark it, PENNECUIK *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 6. **Cum.** While to a corner snug I git, And kiss and hark wi' Sally, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 118; Fwok harkt an' guesst an' guesst agean, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 278; **Cum.**[4] *Obsol.*

Hence **Harking,** *vbl. sb.* a whispering.

Sh.I. Yon's da end o' your harkin' i' Friday night, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897).

7. *sb.* Phr. *on the hark,* on the watch, look out, *qui vive.*

Wor. The dog has been on the heark for you for some time (W.A.S.).

8. A whisper; a secret wish or desire.

Slk. Take heart till I tell you the hark of my mind, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** To crown a' his hopes in a hurry, She haflins said aye in a hark, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 195, ed. 1897.

HARK, *sb.*[2] Ess. [Not known to our other correspondents.] In phr. *to come down with a hark,* to come down with a run, to fall suddenly.

An old woman who had had a fall, said, 'I came down with a hark' (S.P.H.).

HARKANY, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A job. 'I have finished my harkany.'

HARKAUDIENCE, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] An accordion.

HARKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [ha·rki.] A pig; a boar-pig.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 91; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cogn. w. Norw. dial. *hark,* a rattling sound in the throat, a grunt (AASEN).]

HARKLE, *v.* Nhp.[1] Also in form **hartle.** To make an incision in one hind-leg of a hare or rabbit, that the other may be insinuated for the purpose of suspension. See **Harl,** *v.* **3**; cf. **hock,** *v.*[1] **5.**

HARL, *v.* and *sb.* Lin. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **hardle** Wil.[1] Som. Dor.; **haul** Hmp.[1]; **horl** I.W. [āl, ā·dl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle; to become knotted or entangled. Also with *up.*

Brks. *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** Also to be crowded up by superabundance of anything, so that one hardly knows how to get out of the tangle (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] The keert rope es all harled up. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); *Gl.* (1851).

2. *Fig.* To be in a state of confusion or perplexity. Also with *up.*

I.W. In the vain attempt to be in five places at once,. . the landlady became 'that harled,' as she expressed it, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 240; I'm that harled up with so many about, *ib. Dean Maitland,* 107. **Dor.** (G.E.D.)

3. To couple the hind-legs of a rabbit by threading one leg through the ham-string of the other. Cf. **harkle.**

n.Lin.[1] **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wil.** The keeper's boy . . . has imbibed all the ways of the woods, and is an adept at everything, from 'harling' a rabbit upwards. . . It is done by passing the blade of the knife between the bone of the thigh and the great sinew—where there is nothing but skin—and then thrusting the other foot through the hole made. The rabbit . . . can then be conveniently carried by the loop thus formed, or slung on a stick, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1887) 35; **Wil.**[1]

4. *sb.* A confused, tangled mass; an entanglement; a state of confusion.

Brks.[1] If 'e dwoant mind thee 'ooll get that string in a harl. **Hmp.** That thread of silk is all in a harl, HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] 'It's all in a haul.' Spoken of entangled yarn, cotton, &c. **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I never vound things in such a harl in my life. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] The thread be aal in a harl. His hair is all in a harl. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

5. *Fig.* A state of great excitement.

n.Lin.[1] Jimmy H—— is e' such 'n a harl as niver was aboot this here jewbilee.

6. A couple and a half of hounds; three hounds, beagles, &c. Oxf. (K.), (HALL.)

7. The hock of a sheep; the hough of a cow or cart-horse.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; (H.E.); **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Harlens,** *sb. pl.* the hock-joints of a cow.

I.W.[2] The wold cows got stuck in the keert loose up over their harlens.

[1. Þe hasel & þe haȝ-þorne were harled al samen, *Gawaine* (c. 1360) 744.]

HARLAN, *sb.* Irel. The fresh-water duck, the pintail, *Dafila acuta.* Wxf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 155.

HARL(E, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Also Cor. Also in forms **herle** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **hurle** Cor.[12] [**harl,** āl.] **1.** The filament of flax; the reed or brittle stem of flax separated from the filament.

n.Sc. These broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the harle or flax, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 331 (JAM.). **Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.) **Cor.**[1] As dry as hurle; **Cor.**[2] [In the natural state the fibres of the harl are attached firmly . . . to each other, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 324.]

2. The side-fibre of a peacock's tail feather, used for dubbing flies in angling; the feathery part of a quill-pen.

Slk. Ye ken little about the Kirby bends, gin ye think the peacock's harl and the tinsy hae slipped frae your jaws, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 301. **Nhb.**[1] Particularly applied to that of the tail feathers of a peacock when employed in giving an irridescent appearance to the bodies of artificial flies, in which case it is called 'peacock harle.' **Wm.** (J.H.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

3. Hair, wool.

w.Yks.[1] His harl sticks up, for au t'ward, like an urchin back, ii. 289.

4. A small portion of hay or straw.

s.Chs.[1] Taak· dhŭ os·-ree·k in·tŭ)th fuur ee·-feyld, ŭn mahynd yi ree·kn ev·ri aa·rl on it ùp [Tak the hoss-reek (horse-rake) into th' fur hee-feild, an' min ye reeken every harl on it up].

[1. EFris. *harl, harrel,* a filament of flax (KOOLMAN); so LG. (BERGHAUS), MLG. (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN, s.v. *Herle*).]

HARL(E, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Lin. [āl.] A mist, a fog or drizzle coming up with the tide from the sea. See **Haar,** *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. (K.); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Lin.**[1] I saw the harle on the 3rd June last. **sw.Lin.**[1] There was a kind of harle came up. I think it's no-but a sea-harle.

HARL(E, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also Glo. ? Som. Also written **harrl** Sh.I.; and in form **haurl** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] [**harl,** āl.] **1.** *v.* To drag, pull, tug; to trail along the ground; to haul.

Sc. It's an unco thing that decent folk should be harled through the country this gate, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Strauchtway they harle him 'fore the royal chair, *Guidman Inglis-*

maill (1873) 58. **Kcd.** [He] ceased to speak, began a-snorin', Was by Knappy harl'd to bed, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 41. **Fif.** Some haurl'd at cart and barrow trams, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 53. **e.Fif.** They harled me awa to a laigh bit hoosie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Sig.** The horses harl'd them thro' the water, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 11. **Dmb.** It wadna be lang o' being haurled through my fingers if it were kent I had it, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Rnf.** Bess . . . harl't out my very hair, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 5. **Ayr.** I haurled the whole lot of the dishes to the flure, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 28. **Lth.** He harl'd her bits o' things awa, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 193. **Rnf.** Others mind ye o' a rat, Harl't thro' the dirt in teeth o' cat, BARR *Poems* (1861) 33. **Lnk.** Wha lets her laddies harl me doun the stair? NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 88. **Edb.** Harling them away to the college, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Peb.** Ilka buik except the bible, Frae the house you've harl'd for drink, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. **Slk.** Matthew Ford harled him into the shallow, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** It harles the whole heart out o' her, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 342. **Dmf.** Sad wights Wi' ribs baith black an' blae Were harlit hame, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 8. **Gall.** I'll come doon and harl ye in mysel', CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 202. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** They harled her through the paddock-peul, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 54. **?Som.** Whenever they'd a chaance the neighbours was harlen' an' car'ren' down to moor, LEITH *Verbena* (1895) 43.

Hence (1) **Harlin**, (2) **Harlin-favour**, *sb.* some degree of affection, a *penchant*, inclination towards; (3) **Haurl-a-hame**, *adj.* selfish, grasping.

(1) **Sc.** Wha for the bardies has a harlin, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 120 (JAM.). (2) **Bch.** I canna say bat I had a kirnen wi' her an' a kine o' harlin favour for her, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 7. (3) **Rnf.** On his [the devil's] haurl-a-hame manner were a' agree't quite, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 112.

2. *intrans.* To drag, trail, draw with difficulty; also used *fig.*

Sc. Amang such rugh rigs, highs an' hows as I hae to harl through, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 43; To move onward with difficulty, implying the idea of feebleness (JAM.); To draw oneself by griping or violent means (*ib.*). **Abd.** For cadgers . . . Maun ay be harlin in their trade [must talk 'shop'], SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 40. **Frf.** Hameward, hoolie, they gaed haurlin', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 23. **Dmf.** The cauld snell blast o' the uncivil warld, Through whilk sae lang thin-cled I've harl'd, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 26.

3. Phr. (1) *to harl about*, to move about feebly; to crawl, creep; (2) *—away*, to drive away, drive off; (3) *—ower*, to overhaul, examine, look into.

(1) **Sc.** Lat them harl about for meat till eat, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) lix. 15; To harle about, to go from place to place. It *gen.* conveys the idea of inconstancy, of feebleness, or of some load or incumbrance (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (2) **ne.Glo.** I think he've harled George away; the lad often said as he'd run away, and I think he've done it now, *Household Wds.* (1885) 142. (3) **Sc.** They'll just harl ower a' thir petitions, pick out my name, and the like o' me, *Sc. Haggis*, 32.

4. To scrape or rake together; to peel, come off in pieces. Also used *fig.* and *intrans.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** A wedge o' broun saip would be better, To harl the dirt aff her hide, BARR *Poems* (1861) 118. **Ayr.** Till skin in blypes cam haurlin Aff's nieves that night, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. **Gall.** To harl the pow is to scratch the head (A.W.). **Nhb.** Aa've been haurlin steyens together (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] To harle the road.

5. To roughcast a wall with lime.

Sc. An old turreted house in Huxter Row was being newly harled, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 382. **Sh.I.** The walls were harrled with systematic regularity, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 221. **Cai.**[1] **Inv.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Bnff.** When the walls were 'harled,' it was always left untouched, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 35. **Abd.** The ruins of the ancient church have actually been 'harled,' SMILES *Natur.* (1893) 135.

Hence (1) **Harled**, *ppl. adj.* roughcast with lime; (2) **Harling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of roughcasting with lime, &c.; lime or roughcasting; (3) *Joint harl*, *phr.* to point walls.

(1) **Sc.** Droning psalms in a gray harled kirk, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 256; Its harled walls tinged with green towards their base, HUNTER *J. Armiger's Revenge* (1897) iv. **Gall.** That grey kirk of rough harled masonry, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 236. (2) **n.Sc.** Face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling, *Lett. from Gentleman* (1754) I. 65 (JAM.). **Gall.** They are set without lime under the harling, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 30. (3) **Cai.**[1]

6. *sb.* The act of dragging or trailing.

Sc. Of a paralytic person, it is said, 'He has a harle with the left leg' (JAM.).

7. A haul, a collection, that which is gathered together; money or property obtained by dishonourable means. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He gat a harle of siller (JAM.); The time was when I could hae taen a harle o' onything that was gaun, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 242. **Rnf.** O' rhymes he gather'd sic a harl', FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 165. **Ayr.** I had a bit haurl o' fifty pounds to carry me on for the next winter, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 69. **Lnk.** She's fond to git a haurl O' warldly wealth, and pomp, and glory, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 140, ed. 1897.

8. A small quantity of anything; anything obtained with difficulty and on rare occasions.

Sc. See if I cannae get a little harle of justice out of the 'military man notoriously ignorant of the law,' STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix. **Cai.**[1] A small quantity of any substance composed of loose particles, e. g. meal, salt, &c. **Fif.** Gie's a harle o' meal (JAM.). **e.Fif.** See! there's a wee harlie o' sugar to put i' yer gab, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **s.Sc.** Indeed, ony haurl o' health I had was aye about meal-times, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 400 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Ony harl of health he has is aye about meal-time, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lx.

9. A drag or mud-rake used for scraping a road, &c.; an instrument for raking or drawing together soft manure.

Rxb. Used esp. in the cow-house (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] A kind of scraper with a long handle. [The men should each take a mud hoe or harle, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 470.]

10. A slattern; a big, untidy, coarse, cross-grained person; a rough field-labourer.

Rnf. She maun be a tasteless haurl 'Twad face the gleg e'e o' the warl', An' cause gie to its bitter gab To curse her for a hanless drab, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 162. **Ayr.** Ane of them . . . was a great muckle haurl of a dirty fum, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 169. **Dmf.** SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** A rough worker, who will do a lot but do it badly, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

11. A mixture of lime and sand, used for roughcasting or coating the outside of a building. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Plastered with harl, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) i. **Sh.I.** The gable was white, for the 'harl' had been picked off in the spring, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 23. **e.Lth.** An' the way he splairges ye wi' butter—layin 't on in clauts an' harles, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 93.

[1. The hors him harland behynd the woid cart, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 48; Hii harlede him out of churche, *R. Glouc.* (c. 1300) fo. 151 b.]

HARLE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Nrf. [harl, āl.] **1.** The goosander, *Mergus merganser.* Also in *comp.* **Harle-duck**.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or.I.** The goosander, the harle of this country, remains with us constantly, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 302 (JAM.).

2. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.* Also in *comp.* **Harle-duck**. Cf. **earl-duck**. Or.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 164.

3. The grey duck or gadwall, *Chaudelasmus streperus.*

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45.

[1. Fr. *harle* or *herle*, a merganser, see BELON *Hist. de la nature des Oyseaux* (1555) 164, in NEWTON & GADOW (1896) 407; *Harle* (*herle*), a kind of sheldrake (COTGR.).]

HARLED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. [arld, āld.] Mottled, speckled, as cattle.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] 'Shoe's a feaful hask harl'd an'; that is, the cow has harsh hair, always an unfavourable symptom of fattening.

HARLED, *adj.* Wil. In *comb.* **Well-harled**, of oats: well-eared. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

HARLEY, *sb.* Frf. The swift, *Cypselus apus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 96.

HARLEY-HARTHER, *int.* Nrf. A call to horses to go to the left. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

HARLICAN, *sb.* Dor. [ā·likən.] A term of abuse.

Bring on that water, you idle young harlican! HARDY *Jude* (1896) pt. I. i.

HARLIKINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Tight pantaloons opening behind, worn by children. S. & Ork.[1]

HARLIN, *adj.* Cum. Difficult, close; exhausting, severe.

Cum. An' monie a harlin reace they hed, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 3; **Cum.**[4]

HARLOCK, *sb.* Ess. The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.* (W.W.S.)

HARM, *sb.* Glo. w.Cy. Som. [ām.] 1. Any contagious or epidemic disease, not distinguished by a specific name; a fever.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.), w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.)

2. The distemper in dogs.

w.Som.[1] In buying a young dog it is usual to ask, 'Have 'er had the harm?'

HARM, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **aam** Lan.[1]; **ahm** e.Lan.[1]; **hairm** Cld. (Jam.); **hirm** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [harm, ām.] 1. To fret, grumble; to be peevish or ill-natured. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*), w.Sc. (*ib.*) Hence **Harming**, *sb.* fretfulness, peevishness, grumbling. Or.I. (*ib.*)

2. To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, continually upbraiding the defaulter or sufferer. Hence (1) **Hairmer**, *sb.* one who acts in this manner; (2) **Hairming**, *vbl. sb.* the act of continually dwelling upon a fault, &c. Cld. (Jam.)

3. To mock or imitate in speaking; to mimic. Also with *at* and *after*.

Yks. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. I connaw be angurt ot tee . . . os lung os to boh harms after other fok, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 67; Lan.[1] A person repeating another's words in an ironical manner is said to be 'aamin' after him. e.Lan. In use to-day (S.W.); At one time a very common word and is still used, though not so frequently as formerly. Used in connection with the affix 'at.' 'He wor aamin' at me,' *Manch. City News* (Jan. 4, 1896); e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Commonly used in the neighbourhood of Oldham and district when I was a boy. Thus, if a boy mocked another, the one mocked would say, 'He keeps aamin' after me,' *Manch. City News* (Jan. 4, 1896); *Obsol.* (F.E.T.)

[1. LG. *harmen un karmen*, 'härmen und wehklagen, sich ängstlich quälen' (Berghaus). 2, 3. Norw. dial. *herma*, to repeat anything; to ape, to mimic (Aasen).]

HARM, see **Haulm**.

HARMING, *sb.* Pem. Harm, hurt, injury.

s.Pem. He'll keep us from all harmin' (W.M.M.).

HARMLESS, *adj.* Sc. Sur. Sus. 1. *Obs.* Unharmed, safe, secure.

Abd. That he, his men, tenants, and servants, should be harmless and skaithless in their bodies, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 43.

2. Fair to both parties, just.

Sur.[1] If you make twenty-eight shillings of the pig it will be a harmless price between buyer and seller.

3. See below.

Sus. 'Our Rosie be a very harmless child.' . . . The remark merely means that she has a certain friendly and winning way with her that goes straight to people's hearts and makes her a favourite everywhere, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) I. 233–4.

HARMLY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Hurtful, harmful; annoying.

HARMONY, *sb.* e.Suf. Uproar, noise, disturbance. (F.H.)

HARMSUMIVVER, HARN, see **Howsomever, Harden, Hern.**

HARN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **hairn** Edb. Bwk. Dmf. Nhb.[1]; **harran** Sh.I. e.Fif.; **harren** Fif.; **haurn** Lnk. Gall.; **hern** Sc. [harn, hern, ān.] 1. *pl.* Brains. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Kilmadie barns, Where many shot were thro' the herns, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 152; It will knock its harns out, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv. Sh.I. If he had blown the 'harrans' out of his old 'moorit' sheep, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 25. Or.I. (S.A.S.) Bch. For fear I shou'd hae gotten my harns kleckit out, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16. Abd. Ye may comfort yersel' that they warna dishes wi' harns i' them, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 243. Frf. My lugs and harns wi' rage maist bizzin', Sands *Poems* (1833) 121. Per. Johnnie's harns grew dazed and giddie, Spence *Poems* (1898) 187. Fif. The harrens o' the clerk Were sae commovit wi' the werk O' harnessin' and weir, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 126. e.Fif. A cockit pistol in his neive ready to blaw oot my harns, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Ayr. Till our harns are spattered at the bottom o' the well o' despair, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxviii. Lnk. Oot fell the haurns o' my muckle meal-pock, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 104. Lth. There's naethings here our harns to daver, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 173, ed. 1856. e.Lth. He was sittin amang his buiks . . . howkin his harns for a sermon, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 44. Edb. If harns and pens can do't aright, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 114. Bwk. Ance we get another Willie We'll knock out auld Willie's harns, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 171. Dmf. Their heads had aye mair hair than harns, Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 371. Gall. Wi' frothy haurns and goarling baird, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. n.Cy. Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Nearly out of use except by old people. Cum. Ray (1691); Grose (1790); Cum.[4] Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Yks. 'Ile ding out your harns,' Ile beat out your brains (K.). n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Pash'd an bray'd his harnes out, ii. 303; w.Yks.[4], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Harnless**, *adj.* brainless.

Sh.I. A harnliss snül, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 92. n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* **Harn-pan**, the brain-pan, skull.

Sc. In the pingle or the pan, Or the haurnpan o' man, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 261; Weize a brace of balls through his harnpan, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiii. Cai.[1] Abd. He sware he'd gar their harnpans ring, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 16. Frf. Quit, or I'll brak' your harn pan, Morison *Poems* (1790) 25. e.Fif. Oonless he has within his harran-pan the stuff philosophers are made of, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvi. Rnf. Leeze me on the harn pan, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 155. Ayr. We think his harnpan's surely dunklet, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii; (J.M.) Lnk. I spat by turns on ilka loof, Haw'd first my harn-pan, syne my loof, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 66. e.Lth. He didna think there was anither harn-pan in the pairish wad ha stude it, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 241. Edb. A hag sailt i' his toom hairn-pans Awa' to France, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 24. Slk. 'This to thy harnpan,' said Gabriel, drawing his sword, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 660, ed. 1866. Gall. His haurn pan was aye sae fu', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 189, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[1. My harnis trimblit besily, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, 78; He the hed till harnys claf, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xii. 56. OE. *hærnes* (*Chron.* an. 1137). 2. It . . . persit the harnpan, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ii. 252.]

HARNESS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Brks. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Aus. [ha·r-, ā·nis.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Harness-cask**, a receptacle on board ship, where the meat, after being taken out of the pickle-cask, is kept ready for use; (2) **-lid**, a lid or covering to a 'harness-cask'; (3) **-plaid**, a special kind of plaid; see below; (4) **-tack**, a swinging cross-tree in a stable on which harness is hung.

(1) Abd. One that has a lid, guarded by a rim which comes a small way down on the outside of the vessel (Jam.); Some thieves . . . breaking open a harness cask . . . stole about 1 cwt. of beef, *Abd. Jrn.* (Dec. 2, 1818) (*ib.*). Nhb. It is an upright cask with straight, tapering sides, narrowing to the top, which closes with a hinged lid and padlock. A brass or iron hoop surrounds the former, and is made wider than the thickness of the lid, so as to overlap the head of the cask (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] [Aus. The steer was cut up and salted and in the harness-cask soon after sunrise, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. ii.] (2) Abd. (Jam.) (3) Sc. She had just taken off her bonnet and harness-plaid, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) vi. w.Sc. Until very recent times no Scotswoman was considered respectably married unless her trousseau included a plaid of specially fine manufacture fit to appear in at kirk or market. It, with the bonnet, was a badge of marriage, hence the term 'harness' denoting the yoke. Paisley was famous for harness plaids (G.W.). (4) Brks.[1]

2. Weaving term: the 'heald' or arrangement of loops of twine, by which the threads of the warp are changed in position at every passage of the shuttle.

w.Yks. It enables a much larger pattern to be woven than is possible with plain gear (J.M.). w.Som.[1] It is adjusted into the loom along with the warp to which it belongs.

3. The apparatus required for making cider.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. (W.F.R.)

4. Leather defences for the hands and legs of hedgers, to protect them from the thorns. e.An.[12]

5. Temper, humour.

s.Cy. (Hall.) Sus. 'He is in a pretty harness,' he is in a rare bad humour, Holloway; Sus.[1] Master's in purty good harness this morning; Sus.[2]

HARNISHIN, *sb.* N.I.[1] Harness.

HARNSA, HARNSER, HARNSEY, see **Heronsew.**

HARP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also in forms **hirp** Rnf.; **yerp** e.Lth. [harp, āp.]

1. *sb. Obs.* An Irish shilling. Also in *comb.* **Harp-shilling.** **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 296. **N.I.**[1] Equal only to 9*d.* sterling money.

2. Phr. *Head or harp*, head or tail.

Ant. The reverse of Irish copper coins formerly bore a harp. 'Head or harp,' the call in playing pitch and toss (W.H.P.).

3. An instrument used in sifting or 'riddling.'

Sc. The mason sets his harp upon en', An' harls the fire-hoose gable, MURRAY *Spring* in *Blk. and White* (Apr. 18, 1896) 490. **Dmf.** Evidently suggested by the shape of the instrument used in riddling or separating sand and gravel, which is of an oblong shape, containing wires enclosed in a wooden frame, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. [A portable screen or harp for riddling and depositing the stones, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 637.]

4. That part of a mill which separates the 'dust' of grain or meal from the 'shilling.'

Sc. An instrument for cleansing grain, a kind of 'searce' (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] The wire-cloth frame by which grain or meal is sifted in the various processes of milling. **Abd.** (JAM.)

5. *v.* To constantly dwell on one topic, refer constantly to an unpleasant subject; to grumble. *Gen.* with *on*, esp. in phr. *to harp on one string.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Cai.[1] **Rnf.** I hae a richt to hirp an' murn [mourn] Oure that death-dealin' blast, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 13. **e.Lth.** He had been guzzling toddy and yerping about Spiritual Freedom with a Free Church tailor, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 141. **Edb.** 'I'se tell ye what' That harps, whate'er ye, 'I'se tell ye what, and there's that in't,' *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He kept harp, harpin on till aa wis fair sick o' hearin 't (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] Sha nivver let's t'thing dee, sha's awlus harping on aboot it. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Aw, be heng'd to that tale; he's allus harpin' o' that string (Æ.B.). **Lan.** (S.W.), **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Shay aarped o' seein 'im again so mooch. **Nhp.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.**[1] Ther you be agen, 'arp, 'arp, 'arp, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** You continue to harp upon the same string (W.W.S.). **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1]

6. Phr. *to harp against a person*, to insinuate to his disadvantage.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

7. To riddle or sift with a 'harp.' **Abd.** (JAM.)

HARP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Wor. Also written **arp.** [ɑ̄p.]

1. *v.* To listen to, hearken, pay attention.

s.Wor. Folks talks but I doesn't harp. Folks wuz alistenin' an' 'arpin' hiver so, an' a didn't 'ear nothin' (H.K.); A on't 'arp 'owever 'ardly noane on 'em, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvii.

2. *sb.* Phr. *all of a harp*, all on the *qui vive.*

s.Wor. A knaowed as summat ar another wuz agate, an' a wuz a' ov a 'arp (H.K.).

HARPEN, *v.* Nrf. With *on*: to encourage, cheer on to fight.

John and Tom were quarrelling and Will harpen'd them on till he got them to fight (W.W.S.).

HARPER, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* **Harper crab**, the crab, *Cancer varius Gesneri.* Also called **Tammie Harper.**

Fif. SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 132 (JAM., s.v. Tammie Harper).

HARPING, *adj.* Nrf. In *comb.* **Harping Johnny**, the orpine, *Sedum Telephium.* (B. & H.)

HARPLEAT, *sb.* Wxf.[1] A snipe, 'bleater.'

HARPOON, *v.* Irel. In phr. *to harpoon a bottle-nose*, to make a gross mistake.

I harpooned a bottle-nose, LEVER *Con Cregan* (1849–50) xiv.

HAR(R, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Mid. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in forms **harl** n.Yks.; **haur** Sc. (JAM.); **haw-** Nhb.[1]; **her** Hmp. [har, ā(r.] 1. The upright part of a gate or door to which the hinges are fastened.

Sh.I. We took a door aff da harrs, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 106. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Dmf.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The back and breast of a gate are called the back har and fore har (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** The hole in a stone in which the spindle of a door or gate resteth (K.). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A door-harr (K.). **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.**[1] We wants some more heads and hars cut out. **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comp.* **Har-tree**, the strong end of a gate to which the bars are secured.

Nhb.[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** The bars are *gen.* made either of fir or ash, and the harltree and head, of oak or ash, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 98; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 192. **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[12]

3. A hinge, joint. Used *fig.*

Dmf. To ruse one's arse out o' har, to praise a person till he be too much elated (JAM.). **Wxf.**[1] Ingsaury neileare (pidh ?) his niz outh o' harr, 100.

4. The shank of a button. Wxf.[1]

[1. Ther nas no dore that he nolde heve of harre, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 550. OE. *heorr*, a hinge; cp. Du. *harre aen een deure*, the post and hinge of a doore or a gate (HEXHAM).]

HARR, see **Haar**, *sb.*[1], **Hurr**, *v.*[2]

HARRAGE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **arage, arrage, aryage, auarage, average, harriage** (JAM.). 1. Service due by tenants, in men and horses, to their landlords, 'average.'

This custom is not entirely abolished in some parts (JAM.).

2. Phr. *arage (and) carriage*, a service in carts and horses. 'Arage and carriage' is a phr. still commonly used in leases (JAM.); Regular payment of mail-duties, kain, arriage, carriage, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) viii. **Per.** With harrage, carriage, them he still molests, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 75.

[1. Arage, vtherwaies Average, from *Averia*, quhilk signifies ane beast. . . Average signifies service, quhilk the tennent aucht to his master be horse or cariage of horse, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 9. 2. I am maid ane slaue of my body to ryn and rashe in arrage & carriage, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 125. In Law Lat. *cum Avaragiis & Cariagiis, Indenture* (1371), in SKENE (*l.c.*). See **Average.**]

HARRAGLES, HARRIGALS, see **Harigalds.**

HARRAGRAF, *sb.* Sc. A curling term: see below.

Sig. Men that are not usually taken out to matches are called the harragraf of the Kippen Curling Club. As far as I am aware it is not known in surrounding clubs (G.W.).

HARRAN, see **Harden**, *sb.*, **Harn.**

HARRAS, see **Harvest.**

HARRASKAP, *sb.* Sh.I. Character. S. & Ork.[1]

HARRAST, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] *Fig.* Delight.

HARRAST, HARREST, see **Harvest.**

HARREN, see **Hairen, Harden**, *sb.*, **Harn.**

HARRIAGE, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **halledge** Wil.; **hallege, harrige** Wil.[1]; **harwich** e.An.[1]; **herridge** n.Dev. 1. A disturbance; a bustle, fuss.

Wil.[1] Occasionally used of a disturbance of some sort, as 'What a hallege!' what a row. **n.Dev.** Yer's a brave briss an' herridge, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121.

2. A moving, tumultuous assemblage of rough people; a rabble. Cf. **haurrage.**

Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; **Wil.**[1] Harrige seems to be the original form of the word, and is still occasionally heard; but for at least seventy years it has been more commonly pronounced as hallege. Not used in s.Wil. 'Be you a-gwain down to zee what they be a-doing at the Veast?' 'No, *I* bean't a-gwain amang such a hallege as that!'

3. Confusion, disorder.

Nhp.[1] **e.An.**[1] 'They are all up at harriage.' In the south part of Suf. the phrase, 'He is gone to Harwich,' means he is gone to rack and ruin. **Wil.**[1] Were a load of top and lop, intended to be cut up for firewood, shot down clumsily in a yard gateway, it would be said, 'What a hallege you've a-got there, blocking up the way!' It sometimes appears to mean rubbish, as when it is applied to the mess and litter of small broken twigs and chips left on the ground after a tree has been cut and carried.

[Prob. conn. w. ME. *harageous*, violent (*Morte Arthur*); OFr. *orageux*, stormy (HATZFELD).]

HARRIAL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cum.[14] The payment of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant to the lord of whom he held, a 'heriot.'

[Herrezelda is the best aucht, oxe, kowe, or uther beast quhilk ane husbándman . . . hes in his possession, the time of his decease, quhilk aucht and suld be given to his Landis-lord, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641). The same word as OE. *heregield*, the tribute paid to the (Danish) host (*Charter of Cnut*, an. 1018).]

HARRIDGE, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Also written **harredge** w.Yks. [h)a·rid̬ʒ.] The angular edge of anything; the

turned edge of a sharp knife; also used *fig.* a sharp edge to one's appetite. See **Arris.**

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** He could put an harridge on a scythe. Ah've neea harridge fer mi tea (B.K.). **Yks.** (Hall.), **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

HARRIGE, HARRIGOAD, see **Harriage, Harry-gaud.**

HARRIMAN, *sb.* Shr. A lizard, newt. (Hall.), Shr.[2]

HARRISH, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also written **harish** Irel. [h)a·riʃ.] **1.** *v.* To harass, worry, torment, trouble; to ravage; to drive about.

Ir. The poor woman was so harished, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 95. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's harrished nearlings te deead by's ragally gannin's on; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They mun be harrish't, an' parish't, an' hamper't, an' pincer't, an' powler't about th' cowd world, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 141, ed. 1879; Oyned an' harrished whol life were a ruebargain, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Wor.** They cattle bean't harrished about (H.K.).

Hence **Harrishin'**, *vbl. sb.* violent invasion, 'harrying.' Cum.[14]

2. To starve with cold. **w.Yks.**[3] He harrished his colts.

Hence **Harrishing**, *ppl. adj.* cold and stormy. w.Yks. (W.A.S.)

3. *sb.* Distress, worry, annoyance, trouble.

n.Yks.[1] It's been a sair harrish tiv' 'im; **n.Yks.**[4] It's a bit of a harrish, but then wa s' git ower't sumhoo.

HARRISH, see **Harsh.**

HARRISON, *sb.* Chs.[1] [a·risən.] In phr. *Harrison's pippin*, a variety of apple; see below.

Only seen in old orchards, and probably could not now be obtained from any nurseryman. It is large and handsome, a first-class table-fruit, and a fairly good cooking apple.

HARRO, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **hary**; **hirro** (Jam.), Cai.[1] **1.** *int.* Hurrah, huzza!

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** 'Harro!' the folk o' Caryl [Crail] cry'd: 'Hurra!' the Anster folk reply'd; 'Harro!' cry'd wife and man, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58.

2. An exclamation of surprise; an outcry for help.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Sc. Lang.* (1882) 168. **Cai.**[1]

3. *v.* To hurrah, huzza, halloo. Sc. (Jam.)

HARROOST, HARROST, see **Harvest.**

HARROW, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [ha·rə.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Harrow-bills**, the ribs of a wooden harrow; (2) **-breeth**, the breadth of a harrow as shown by the mark on the land over which it has been dragged; (3) **-bull** or **-bulls**, the longitudinal beams of a wooden harrow in which the iron teeth are inserted; (4) **-plough**, a plough used for killing weeds in the dressing of turnips, &c.; (5) **-rest**, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (6) **-shaikle**, the shackle by which a pair of harrows are linked together; (7) **-sheth**, the transverse framework of a harrow; (8) **-slaying**, the destruction of grass-seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverized; (9) **-teeth**, the iron teeth of a harrow; used *fig.*; (10) **-tines** or **-tynes**, the iron teeth of a harrow; (11) **-tree**, the piece of wood by which the harrow is yoked.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** You'd hev no more thought about them papers then a hos-shoe hes about a harrow-bull, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 114; **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Lth.** (Jam., s.v. Fotch-plough.) (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6, 7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Sc.** The mould . . . will be in danger of being washed from the grain, if rain comes before it strikes root fully; which in that case will malt, then be scorched by the sun, and killed; which is . . . called harrow-slaying, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 251 (Jam.). (9) **Dmb.** It'll mak' nae difference if the Doctor gets me under the harrow-teeth o' the law, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. **w.Yks.** 'All of you masters,' as the toad said to the harrow-teeth, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (10) **ne.Sc.** At times a bundle or two of harrow-tynes to dry and harden, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. [The plough-irons new-laid—the harrow-tines new-laid, sharpened, and firmly fastened, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 504.] (11) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to live* or *to lead a life like a toad under a harrow*, to suffer from ill-treatment or ill-usage; (2) *to pass the harrow*, see below; (3) *to trail a light harrow*, to be a bachelor; to have a small family, have few worries or cares; (4) *to clear the harrows*, to get one's object, attain one's desire; (5) *to have one leg over the harrows*, to break loose, become unmanageable; (6) *to run away with the harrows*, (*a*) to be in too great a hurry; (*b*) to carry off the prize; to acquire superiority; (7) *to run off with the harrows*, (*a*) to go too fast; to carry things too far; (*b*) see (5); (8) *to see* or *hear how the harrows are going*, to see how matters are progressing.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sh.I.** Passin'the harrow... was a performance seldom practised, except by some person of a 'deil-may-care' disposition. . . This was supposed to unfold the future, even the spirit world; and the person who had the hardihood to 'go i' da harrow' never revealed what they either saw or heard, and always warned others not to try such a trick. . . Three harrows were placed, some distance apart, outside the open fodder door of an old barn, and at the hour of midnight a person went blind-fold into the yard, and passed back foremost over each harrow in turn, thence through the barn window, and at the end of the journey he was supposed to fall into a sort of trance and hear and see unutterable things, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 194. (3) **n.Yks.** Neea, neea, he's nane married. He still trails a leeght harrow, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 35; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He trails a light harrow, his hat covers his family; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Ayr.** O, for a cot, a wee bit grun', An' twa three lads, that trade in fun, To be my marrows, Then, let the warld lose or win, I've clear'd the harrows, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 215. (5) **Sc.** A phr. borrowed from an unruly horse or ox (Jam.); She has her leg ower the harrows now . . . stop her wha can, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. (6, *a*) **Sc.** Applied to those who do not reason fairly (Jam.). **Dmb.** Hooly, freends, hooly! Ye mauna rin awa' wi' the harrows that way, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxix. **e.Lth.** Ye're rinnin awa wi' the harrows noo, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 79. (*b*) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (7, *a*) **Sc.** That's a wheen blethers, Will! an it's aye your way to run aff wi' the harrows, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 3. (*b*) **Rnf.** Twad be a guid joke if a rough kintry chiel Soud rin aff wi' the harrows, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 132. (8) **Ayr.** We was curious too, ye ken, just to hear hoo the harrows were gaun, noo that Robert Simpson has been left the rough o' the siller, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 74.

3. *pl.* The longitudinal bars of a harrow. Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1]

4. *v.* *Fig.* With *up*: to arouse, stir up.

Edb. To harrow up the Juler's rage, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 166.

5. To harass, distress, fatigue greatly. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Lin. (Hall.) **n.Lin.** I was fair arra'd wi' it all (M.P.); Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It's fit to harrow one to deäd. I was harrowed, taking up after my husband in one of them closen.

6. To be beaten, overcome, brought to a standstill; to be obstructed by an impediment or obstacle. *Gen.* in *pp.*

e.Yks.[1] Ah thowt Ah could lowzen this knot, but Ah's boon tï be harrow'd. **Glo.**[1] He was goin to the station with all them things, and was reglar harrowed, and had to get a man to help carry them.

HARROW, *sb.*[2] Dor. The hinder upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post, the 'harr.'

The one in the middle, between the harrow and the head, is the middle spear, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); (C.W.)

[Ye harrow of a gate, *Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterbury* (1528) (N.E.D.).]

HARROW-GOOSE, *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large bird (?).

N.I.[1] Harris *Hist. Dwn.* (1744).

HARROWSTER, *sb.* Sc. A spawned haddock.

ne.Sc. The saying about the spawned haddock, harrowster or kameril, is that it is not good till it gets three dips in the May flood, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 146. **Bnff.**[1]

HARRUP, HARRUST, see **Hairif, Harvest.**

HARRY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **hairey** Lnk.; **harie** Sc. (Jam.); **herry** Yks.; **horry** se.Wor.[1] [h)a·ri.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Harry-banning**, the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (2) — **behint**, always last or behindhand; (3) — **Denchman**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (4) — **Hurcheon** or **Hutcheon**, a children's game; see below; also called **Curcuddie** (q.v.); (5) **-long-legs**, the cranefly or daddy-long-legs, *Tipula gigantea*; (6) **-purcan**, the game of 'blind man's buff'; (7) — **Whistle**, a name given to the second finger; (8) — **Wibel**, a name given to the thumb.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **Cum.**[14] (3) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879)

VIII. 170. (4) **n.Sc.** The game called Harry Hurcheon . . . is a grotesque kind of dance, performed in a shortened posture, sitting on one's hams, with arms akimbo, the dancers forming a circle of independent figures, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 139; The name of a play among children, in which they hop round in a ring, sitting on their hams (JAM.). (5) **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Occasionally, but daddy-long-legs is more common. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[12], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Arry, 'Arry-lung legs, Couldna say 'is prars; Kecht 'im by the lef' leg, An throwed 'im down stars, *Children's Doggerel Verse.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (6) **Per.** (G.W.) (7, 8) **w.Yks.**[2] Well known in the neighbourhood of Sheffield (s.v. Fingers).

2. The devil, esp. in *comb.* **Old Harry, Lord Harry,** &c.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** I'll play old Harry wi ye (G.W.). **Lnk.** By the livin' hairey, if I could win ower tae them I wad gi'e them something tae lauch at, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 44. **Dub.** (A.S.-P.) **Wmh.** By the lord Harry (*ib.*). **Yks.** Herry with long nails, the Devil (K.). **w.Yks.**[2] A girl said that her rubbing-stones in the kitchen were 'as hard as Old Harry.' **Lan.** I wundurt what i' th' neme o' owd harry, wurt' do weh meh, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 17; I'm fettlet now, by the Lord Harry! BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxxvi. **Nrf.** Yow'd maake peaace wuth owd Harry hisself! A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 55.

3. Phr. *to play harry over any one,* to beat or punish severely. N.Cy.[1], Yks. (J.W.)

4. A countryman, rude boor; an opprobrious term applied to a woman.

Fif. The severest criticism of conduct indeed was directed to the frailer sex, progressively characterized by the epithets—'gilpy,' 'besom,' 'hizzie,' 'harry,' 'randy,' 'limmer,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **w.Yks.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1]

5. The youngest and smallest pig in a litter. Also in *comb.* **Harry pig.**

Hrt. You call'em Harries, we call 'em cads at my home (G.H.G.). **Hrt., Cmb., Ken., Wil.** Common (J.W.B.).

6. The male of any species of animal. e.Lan.[1]

7. The remainder of the porridge left in the dish after every one has been supplied.

Lakel.[2] When t'poddish hes been sarra'd oot, an' ther's some left, that's Harry. **Wm.** Barley me t'harry [a hungry lad's method of claiming more than his share] (B.K.).

HARRY, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also in form **ary** e.Yks.

1. *sb.* A harrow.

Sc. Ye're like Burns, surely, ye've pickit it up . . . at the ploo, an' the harries, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) vii.

2. *v. Obs.* To harrow, turn up the soil for the destruction of weeds.

e.Yks. Christmasse, when men shoulde beginne to fallowe and ary, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 76.

HARRY, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Nhp. War. Also in forms **hairry** ne.Sc.; **hairy** Fif.; **herrie** Bnff.[1]; **herry** Sc. Cai.[1] N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Lakel.[1] Cum. Wm. I.Ma. [(h)a·ri, h)e·ri.] **1.** To rob, plunder, pillage, used esp. of robbing birds' nests.

ne.Sc. They hairry folk biggin kirks and payin' steepin's, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 86. **Bnff.** Thae to herry Wha simply trust the h—born rogues, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. **Abd.** It was no use people herryin' themsel's an' throwin' awa gweed siller upon 'im, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 96. **Frf.** Think shame of yoursel', lassie, for harrying birds' nests, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 169. **Per.** Be sure he's herryin' craws' nests, FORD *Harp* (1893) 152. **Fif.** Peeseweet, peeseweet, hairy my nest and gar me greet, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **s.Sc.** Did the rascal harry ye oot and oot? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 18. **Dmb.** To herry Halket on the Tyesday night, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 14. **Lnk.** Herrying nests in the wuds, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **e.Lth.** Thae locus' beas' that cam up in a michty swarm . . . an' herried the haill land o' Israel, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 83. **Edb.** Herryin' linties, yites an' kays, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 104. **Slk.** As for pyats an' the like, I used to herry them without compunction, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 4. **Gall.** To harry their houses and gear, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 52. **Wgt.** The Bailie wad travel frae Wigtown tae Burrowhead tae harry a piet's nest, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 263. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** Thoo'l't take care o' me? Thoo winnot let her harry me again, that gate? **Clare** *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 216; The word survives in constant use as applied to the pillage of birds' nests, &c. (R.O.H.) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** A hive, owr ventersome wad herry, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 60; There was a corbie's nest in the hee plantin but it was harried lang syne (J.Ar.); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Refers *gen.* to birds' nests. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869).

Hence (1) **Harried,** *ppl. adj.* plundered, robbed, pillaged; (2) **Harryer** or **Herrier,** *sb.* a robber; a rifler of birds' nests; (3) **Harrying** or **Herrying,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* robbing, plundering; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* the act of robbing or plundering; (4) **Harry-net,** *sb.* a net, used to catch or retain fish of a small size; (5) **Herrial** or **Herrieal,** *sb.* that which causes loss or ruin; *fig.* a great expense; (6) **Herriement,** see (3, *b*); (7) **Herry-water,** *sb.* (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a selfish person who takes all he can get.

(1) **Lnk.** Like a lanely herrit ane [bird] Nae biding place I've here, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 18. **Dmf.** I lookit roun At oor herrit nest, REID *Poems* (1894) 128. **Gall.** Like a bird out of a harried nest, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 226. (2) **Per.** He had repeatedly foiled parties of Highland harryers, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 19, ed. 1888. **Ayr.** Quate, retired, and oot o' the herriers' ken, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 51. **Slk.** When I was a laddie, I was an awfu' herrier, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. (3, *a*) **Gall.** Like bees from a byke upon a company of harrying boys, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 314. (*b*) **Ayr.** The nests would be weel worth the herryin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 262. (4) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Bnff.**[1] It's a perfit herrieal t' ha'e t' keep sae mony servan's. **Abd.** They're sic a herrial, that buiks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. (6) **Fif.** Kirk-spulyie, herriement, and raid, Gaed on mair fast than ever, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 210. **Ayr.** The herryment and ruin of the country, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 171. (7, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1] The phr. refers to such as would clear all the fish out of a stream by dragging it with a net, thus leaving none to the angler.

2. To harass, oppress, despoil, ruin; to hunt or drive off; to drag or carry off. *Gen.* with *off* or *out.*

Sc. They have come to herry us out of house and ha', SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Kcd.** We're herrit, wife! we're herrit clean! Faur, faur's the fusky pig? GRANT *Lays* (1884) 6. **Per.** Noo ye wud harry [hunt] me aff again, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 217. **Dmb.** Be harried out like gipsy horde at e'en, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 24. **Ayr.** The avenger coming to herry you out o' house and hame, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xiv. **Lnk.** The bairns o' yer bairns . . . Will be harry't wi' taxes, an' put to the horn, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 46. **Kcb.** We'll be harried out o' house an' ha' in a crack, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 28. **w.Yks.** The divil's harried off his soul, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxxiv. **Lan.** When owd Holte and t'Ratchda 'torney ud a harried me off yon bit of waste, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 74; Harry them o' fro' their feythers graves an' owd whoams, *ib.* I. 191.

3. To harass, tease, worry, bother; to overdo, urge, impel, hurry on. Also used *fig.*

Wm. (E.C.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ben wor one o' them poor miln hands 'at hed been 'harrud off,' *Yksman.* (1880) 139. **Lan.** An oi wunnot harry a poor man wi' law, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 74; Yo' dunnot harry me wi' talk, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) vii. **I.Ma.** The short seas herryin her, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 265, ed. 1889. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[1] When a number of workmen are employed together, and one supplies another with such a load as he is unable to convey in time to the next, he is said to harry the man, and the person thus harried or overladen is turned out of the party; **War.**[2]

Hence (1) **Harried,** *ppl. adj.* overdone, wearied, jaded; harassed; (2) **Harry,** *int.,* see below; (3) **Harrying,** *ppl. adj.* worrying, harassing, wearying.

(1) **Nhb.** Aa'm fairly herryt oot, man, wi' carryin' that poke o' yets up thame lang granery stairs (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[2] Ah's fairly harried. Ye've harried mi' wi' meat. **e.Yks.**[1] **s.Lin.** A farm labourer on being asked how he is or how he feels after a hard day's work, usually answers 'I'm harrad' (T.H.R.). (2) **Nhp.**[1] A jeering interjectional imperative, used when a labourer or navigator is overladen and cannot wheel his barrow (for instance) along: his fellow-workmen then cry out 'harry! harry!' (3) **n.Yks.**[2] A harrying sort of a body.

HARRY-GAUD, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nrf. Also written **harrigaud** Yks.; **harrygawd** n.Cy.; and in forms **haddigaud** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **harrigoad** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **harrygaad, -gad** Nhb.[1]; **-goad** e.Yks.[1]; **-goat** Nhb.[1]; **-guard** N.Cy.[1] [(h)a·rigōd, -gǫəd.] **1.** *sb. Obsol.* A wild wanton girl or child; a run-about, flighty or good-for-nothing person. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Yks. She's a wonderful sensible young body, is Letty, noan o' yer harrygauds, Farquhar *Frankheart*, 199. n.Yks. When Ah'd getten t'awd harrigooad . . . tonn'd out o' t'gardin', Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48; n.Yks.[2] 'A harrigoad wind,' a rushing mighty wind. 'A coarse harrigoad fellow.' ne.Yks.[1] Whau's them harrygauds 'at gans shootin' an' beealin an' gaapin i t'toon? m.Yks.[1] Nrf. Holloway.

2. A master of labour, who is continually goading on his workmen to greater exertion. e.Yks.[1]

3. *v.* To go about in a wild, flighty manner; to ramble, roam about.

Yks. Mind thou comes yam i' good time, an' dinnet gan harrigaudin' about (T.K.). m.Yks.[1] Freq. used towards grown children. 'Where's thou been harrigoading while [till] now?'

HARRYWIG, see **Earwig.**

HARSH, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Rut. Nhp. War. Glo. Hnt. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Also in forms **ash** Stf.[1] Rut.; **harrish** Nhb.[1]; **hash** Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Glo.[1] Hnt. Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] Wil. w.Som.[1] [āʃ, h)aʃ, æʃ.] 1. Of the wind or weather: piercing, bitter, cold, severe. Cf. **hask,** *adj.*[1]

Nhb. The wun's varry harrish (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] It is hash and cold. Chs.[1] The opposite to 'melsh' (q.v.). s.Chs.[1] It)s ŭ aa·rsh weynd bloa·in tŭdee·—mai·z dhŭ ae·r snai·ch [It's a harsh weind blowin' to-dee—mays the air snaitch]. Stf.[1] Ash wind, east wind. Rut. I have a bad cold, and am hoast all through them ash winds, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 363. Nhp.[1] It's a very hash wind. Glo.[1] Applied to the east wind. Hnt. (T.P.F.) n.Wil. Used commonly in the expression used of March weather: ''Tis vurry hash dryin'' (E.H.G.).

2. Unpleasant, rough; parched, dry; not pliable.

nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] My hands are very hash. War.[3] It is very 'ash and dry [speaking of arable land]. Hmp.[1] That rope's too hash. Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). w.Som.[1] Chiefly applied to texture or material, to denote want of softness. The word would not be applied to conduct. 'This yer cloth don't han'le soft enough, 'tis too hash: I be safe t'ont wear.'

3. Vigorous, energetic, hasty, impetuous.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa wùd·)nŭ thingk· ŭz Ben ŭd gy'et sŭ eksahy·tid; bùt ey)z aa·rsh wen ey gy'ets ŭgy'ai·t [Yo wudna think as Ben 'ud get sŏ excited; but he's harsh when he gets agate]. I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] Don't ee be too hash wi' that colt.

HARSK, see **Hask,** *adj.*[1]

HARSLEM, *sb.* Ken.[1] [ā·zləm.] An asylum.

When he got to settin' on de hob and pokin' de fire wid's fingers, dey thought 'twas purty nigh time dey had him away to de harslem.

HARSLET, HARST, HARSY, see **Haslet, Harvest, Haw,** *sb.*[1]

HART, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also Hmp. Dor. Also written **heart** Hmp.[1] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hart-berries,** the whortle-berry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*; (2) **-(s claver** or **clover,** *obs.*, the melilot, *Melilotus officinalis.*

(1) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45. (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2], Yks. (B. & H.)

2. *v.* Phr. *to go harting,* to gather whortle- or bilberries. Hmp.[1]

HART, HARTISTRAW, HARTLE, see **Haft,** *sb.*[1], **Harvest-shrew, Harkle.**

HARTOGS, *sb. pl.* War. See below.

I dote on what are called 'hartogs'—that is, good clothes that are gone to the bad—or at any rate are a long way past their best, *Midl. C. Herald* (Sept. 15, 1898).

HARTS, see **Ort.**

HARUM, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [ē·rəm.] Untidy, slovenly.

HARVE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Dev. Cor. [āv.] 1. *sb.* A harrow.

Dev. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[12]

2. *v.* To harrow.

Cor. So I ploughed—and harvey'd, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; Cor.[2]

[2. ME. *harwen,* to harrow (*P. Plowman*).]

HARVE, *sb.*[2] Ess. A close or small piece of land near a house; a 'haw.' *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

HARV(E, HARVER, see **Hauve,** *v.*[1], **However.**

HARVEST, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) **Arrest,** (2) **Aurrust,** (3) **Haerst,** (4) **Hairst,** (5) **Haist,** (6) **Harest,** (7) **Har'est,** (8) **Harras,** (9) **Harrast,** (10) **Harrest,** (11) **Harrist,** (12) **Harroost,** (13) **Harrost,** (14) **Harrust,** (15) **Harst,** (16) **Har'st,** (17) **Harvis,** (18) **Harwust,** (19) **Hearesth,** (20) **Hearst.** [For further examples see **II.** below.]

(1) Glo.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. I've a mind tu bide till arter 'ay-arrest, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 144. (2) Wor. Grose (1790). (3) Rnf. After haerst, our kirn cam' roun', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 127. (4) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Nhb. There's going to be a good hairst, White *Nhb.* (1859) 62. (5) Mry. (Jam.) (6) n.Dev. How dedst thee stertlee upon the Zess last harest, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 32. (7) w.Yks.[3] Som. 'Tis handy enough to get in the har'est just so well, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii. (8) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (9) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2] (10) Yks. (K.), Glo.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). w.Som.[1] Dev. Za zune's the harrest is awver, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Grose (1790). (11) Gall. (A.W.) Nhb. The hindor-end o' barley harrist, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) xi. 23. (12) Shr.[1] (13) Der.[1] (14) w.Yks.[2] (15) Sc. (Jam.) (16) Edb. Our eldin's driven, an' our har'st is owr, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 110, ed. 1785. Bwk. The earliest ha'rst that e'er was seen, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 19. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cum.[1] (17) w.Yks. (J.W.) I.Ma. The Docthor must come with him for harvis, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 46. (18) Don. To sport it in the Glenties harwust fair, Macmanus *Maguire* in *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 212. (19) Wxf.[1] (20) Rnf. The hearst on us is drawing, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 3.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Harvest-beef,** butcher's meat, eaten in harvest, whether beef or mutton; (2) **-beer,** strong, twelve-month-old ale; (3) **-bell,** a bell rung daily during harvest at the parish church; (4) **-bottle,** a small cask or barrel with handles in which beer or cider is carried to the fields at harvest-time; (5) **-bug,** the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (6) **-cart,** the cart carrying the last load of harvest; (7) **-dam,** harvest-home; (8) **-day,** a day during harvest; (9) **-drink,** (*a*) thin ale brewed for harvest; (*b*) see (2); (10) **-ears,** deaf-ears; see below; (11) **-folks,** workers engaged as harvesters; (12) **-gearing** or **-gears,** the rails fixed on a cart for carrying hay or corn; (13) **-gloves,** special sheepskin gloves used in binding corn into sheaves; (14) **-goose,** (*a*) a goose provided at a harvest-supper; (*b*) a young goose fed on stubble; (15) **-hog,** a young sheep that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb; (16) **-home,** (*a*) the feast given by a farmer at the conclusion of the harvest; (*b*) winter; (17) **-hummard,** a beetle very prevalent at harvest-time; (18) **-lady,** the second reaper in the row, who takes the place of the principal reaper, on his occasional absence; (19) **-lice,** the fruits of the common agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria,* and the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (20) **-lily,** the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (21) **-load,** the last load carried in harvest; (22) **-loaf,** a large loaf, placed on the altar at a harvest-festival, and afterwards divided amongst the poorest villagers; (23) **-lord,** the principal reaper, who goes first and whose motions regulate those of his followers; (24) **-maiden,** a figure formed of a sheaf, which surmounted the last load of grain brought home; (25) **-man,** (*a*) a worker only employed at harvest-time; (*b*) a kind of spider with very long legs; the cranefly, *Tepula gigantea*; (26) **-Monday,** the Monday occurring about four weeks before the anticipated commencement of the local harvest; (27) **-moon,** the September moon; (28) **-play,** the holidays of a school during the time of harvest; the autumn holidays; (29) **-queen,** the belle of the harvest-home dance; (30) **-rig,** (*a*) the harvest-field or field on which reaping goes on; (*b*) the couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest; (31) **-roup,** the sale by auction held at a harvest-fair; (32) **-schelley,** a variety of *Salmo lavaretus*; (33) **-shearers,** workers at the harvest; (34) **-vaicance,** see (28); (35) **-wet** or **-whet,** a beer frolic at the commencement of harvest.

(1) Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). e.Suf. I'm fatting this bullock for harvest-beef (F.H.). (2) Shr.[1] (3) e.Yks. The ancient custom of ringing the harvest bell daily during harvest at the parish church, Driffield, was begun yesterday. The first bell is rung at five in the morning, and the evening bell at eight. The parish clerk has performed this duty for fifty years,

he having just completed his jubilee in that office, *Dy. Mail* (Aug. 23, 1898). (4) **War.** (J.R.W.) (5) **Cum.** In one or two localities, notably at Skinburness (E.W.P.). (6) **s.Not.** It used to be decorated with ash boughs, and the boys of the village rode in it singing their traditional songs; while of the bystanders some threw water at them, others scrambled apples. 'Mester [so and so] es got 'is corn, Well shorn, well mawn, Never hulled ower, yet never stuck fast, And 'is 'arvest cart's comin home at last,' *Flk. Sng.* (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (7) **Yks.** (HALL.); (K.) (8) **Ayr.** A hairst day, wi' the mist lying thick i' the glen, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 58. **Som.** When zummertime is passin An harras dâs be vine, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 129. (9, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] It is usually thin stuff, and 'fresh' or new. 'I be very zorry, zir, we 'ant nort in house but harrest-drink, and you widn care much about that, I reckon.' (*b*) **Shr.**[1] 'They'n got some o' the best owd beer at Goff's o' Wes'ley as ever I tasted.' 'Aye, they wun al'ays noted fur good 'arröost-drink.' (10) **Nhp.**[1] 'You've got your harvest ears on, I can't make you hear.' This expression may have arisen from the custom of hooting loudly in the harvest field, to those who are at a distance. (11) **Dmf.** The hairst folks gaun a-field, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 3. (12) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] Thrippows the harvest-geers of carts and waggons, which are moveable and put on only when hay or corn is to be carried (s.v. Thrippows). **s.Chs.**[1] The harvest-gearing consists of front and back thrippas (s.v. Cart). (13) **nw.Dev.**[1] (14, *a*) **Shr.** The great aim, and the chief subject of self-congratulation, is that all the corn should be safely 'lugged' or 'carried'... without overthrowing a single load. The penalty for overthrowing, used, in the old times, to be the loss of the goose at the harvest-supper. Whatever other good things there might be, this, which was otherwise the labourer's due, was forfeited if a load was overthrown, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 375; **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Ir.** (W.J.K.) (15) **Sc.** (JAM.) (16, *a*) **Nhb., Dur.** Of which our Harvest Home and Mell Supper in the north are the only remains, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 305. **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** Hickely, hockely, harvest home! Three plum-puddings are better than none, Want some water and can't get none! (J.W.B.) (*b*) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. (17) **Lin.**[1] (18) **Lin.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The second reaper in the row, who does not seem to have been ever so regularly greeted by the title, except on the day of harvest-home. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (19) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; The fruits of both species are covered with small hooks, by which they cling to the clothes (B. & H.); **Hmp.**[1] (20) **Sur.** (B. & H.) (21) **Nhp.**[2] (22) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (23) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 709; **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (24) **Sc.** A sweet and winsome lassie was Mary Campbell... No harvest maiden or other merrymaking was complete without her, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. (25, *a*) **Hrt.** A month's man, or, as we call it, a harvestman, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. vi. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] One of those insects which superstition protects from wanton injury. Their abundance is supposed to denote a dry harvest. **Ess.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 152. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45. (26) **n.Sc.** Certain days known as 'feein' Friday,' 'hairst Monday,' and such like.... 'Hairst Monday' occurring about four weeks before the anticipated commencement of the local harvest, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 66. (27) **Sc.** I notice that the hairst munes a' rin vera like the seed anes, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ii. **Sh.I.** Glower an' glower till ivery ee wis laek a hairst mün, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 252. **Frf.** They baith slaid awa' in the bricht hair'st-mune, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 439. **Fif.** Like a raw O' hairst-moons down the table, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24. **Lnk.** Ye micht glower through the reek at the bonny hairst mune, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 150. **Ayr.** Weel do I like the braid hairst moon, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 109. **Gall.** We may know by the sublime science of Astronomy—'That the Harrist Moon Rises nine nights alike soon,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 254, ed. 1876. **s.Sc., s.Ir., Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 250. (28) **Sc.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Mr. Peterkin was wont, when the hairst play came, to hire himself out as a raker, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. (29) **Edb.** Thus to be placed at e'en, An' be amang that happy band, The dautit harvest queen, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 218; The chiel the harst queen's heart has won, *ib.* 222. (30, *a*) **Sc.** Will ye gang out and see the hairst-rig? (JAM.) **Fif.** There never was sic chaft-blade blatter On hairst-rigs or on crafts, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 116. **Ayr.** No courtier ever showed more gallantry towards the fair sex than did the youths on the hairst-rig, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 48. **Kcb.** So unlike auld Millha' on the hairst rig, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 31. (*b*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (31) **Sh.I.** Dey hed a cow... an dey were of a mind to sell her at da Hairst Roup for da rent, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 55. (32) **Cum.** In the autumnal months, a larger species weighing from seven to twenty ounces, is taken (but in smaller quantities) along with the trout, &c. These are of a much superior quality, and are denominated Harvest Schelley, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 463. (33) **Slk.** Country maidens, such as ewe-milkers,.. har'st-shearers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 359, ed. 1866. (34) **e.Fif.** As impatient... as any thochtless schule-laddie ever was for the hairst-vaicance, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. (35) **Nrf.** (E.M.)

2. Phr. (1) *back of harvest*, after the harvest; (2) *head of harvest*, the most important part of the harvest when the grain is all cut; (3) *tail of harvest*, the end or finish of the harvest; (4) *a hog in harvest*, a young sheep that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb; also called **Harvest-hog** (q.v.); (5) *just your harvest*, just what suits you, just what you like; (6) *to owe one a day in harvest*, to owe one a good turn; (7) *as welcome as frost in harvest*, very inopportune; (8) *to take a harvest*, to engage oneself as a harvest-labourer.

(1) **Shr.**[1] 'W'en's yore wakes, Tum?' 'Oh, back o' 'arröost'; **Shr.**[2] At the back o' quern harrast. (2) **Abd.** Gin ye hed seen 'im as I did, i' the vera heid o' hairst gyaun stoitin' aboot amo' the stooks at's leasure, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. (3) **Kcd.** It fell aboot the tail o' hairst... The craps were maistly i' the yard, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 52. (4) **Sc.** The central dish was a yearling lamb, called 'a hog in har'st,' roasted whole, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xx. **s.Sc.** Ask a thief, what's the best mutton, he'll answer 'a hog's the better mutton in harst,' meaning that a young sheep, called a hog, can be eaten sooner after being killed than one that's older (JAM.). (5) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (6) **Sc.** The morn's a new day and Lord Evandale awes ye a day in har'st, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxii; 'Aye, you owe him a day in hairst.' 'I owe him my wife. No harvest day will ever pay for that,' KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 207. (7) **s.Sc.** Aboot as welcome as frost i' hairst, I trow, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 65. (8) **Abd.** The geet being now six months old, was spean't, and Baubie 'took a hairst,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 227. **Frf.** *Gen.* said of persons who have other occupations in the village, and who take the opportunity to make some extra money in harvest-time (W.A.C.).

3. The autumn crop of any kind, not restricted to wheat.

Bdf. This term implies all the fruits of autumn, including beans. Clover, however, is not included, as it comes later in the year (J.W.B.).

4. Autumn.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; I was in London last harvest, *Scoticisms* (1787) 45. **Sh.I.** Mi Uncle Lowrie 'at deed da year afore last i da hairst, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 88. **Per.** Our summer's short, our hairst is cauld, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 108, ed. 1887.

5. *v.* To work in the harvest-field, gather in the corn.

Bnff.[1] They wir hairstin' a' the ook. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[2] My mon's gwun a harrasting. **Ken.**[1] 'Where's Harry?' 'Oh! he's harvesting 'long with his father'; **Ken.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] He bin to work along vor Mr. Bird harrestin, but now he ant a got nort to do.

Hence (1) **Hairstan, Harresting,** or **Harroosting,** *vbl. sb.* the act of getting in the corn or harvest; (2) **Harvester,** *sb.* (*a*) a worker employed to assist in getting in the harvest; (*b*) a harvest-bug or small insect, prevalent about harvest-time.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Our Dick's gwun ööth Jack Sankey an' a lot on 'em down töert Atcham an' Emstrey a-'arröostin'. **w.Som.**[1] We cant 'tend to no such jobs as that there, while the harrestin's about. (2, *a*) **Ken.**[12] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1]

HARVEST-SHREW, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also in forms **arishrew** Glo.[12]; **artishow** Shr.[1]; **artisrobe** m.Wor.; **artistrow** Glo.[1]; **hardi-shraow** se.Wor.[1]; **hardishrew** Stf.[1] w.Wor.[1]; **hardistraw** w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; **hardistrew** s.Wor.; **hardistrow** s.Wor.[1]; **hardy-shrew** Glo.; **hartistraw** Glo.[1]; **harvest-row** Wil.[1]; **harvest-shrow** Oxf.; **harvest-trow** Wil.[1] The shrew or harvest-mouse, *Mus minimus.* Cf. **ard-srew.**

Stf. (K.), **Stf.**[1], **War.**[3], **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 203; **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** The nests of the 'Harvest Trow'—a still smaller mouse, seldom seen except in summer, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 186; T'ean' a mouse—'tis a Harvest-row (E.H.G.).

HARWICH, see **Harriage.**

HASE, *sb.* e.An. [ēz.] The liver, heart, and lights of a pig; these parts seasoned, wrapped up in the omentum, and roasted. e.An.[1], Nrf. (Hall.) Cf. **haslet.**

HASE, HASEL, see **Haze**, *v.*[1], **Hazel**, *sb.*[1]

HASH, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Lan. [h)aʃ.] **1.** A sheep's lights boiled, then minced small and stewed with onions. Nhb.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Hash-pudding**, a large dumpling eaten at sheep-shearing; a mess made of sheep's heart chopped with suet and sweet fruits. ne.Lan.[1]

HASH, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. War. Hnt. Also in form **ash** n.Yks. [h)aʃ, æʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A mess, muddle; a confused mass; disorder in money matters.

Bnff.[1] The death o' the aul ooman made a hash nae ordinar amo' them: she keepit thim a' thegeethir. He's a' till a hash. His maitters are a' in a hash. Abd. We gave them such a volley this time that they did not come to close quarters. A great hash o' them fell, and the rest galloped off, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 87. Per. You'll see a hash ere a' be dune, Ford *Harp* (1893) 346. n.Cy. (J.W.), Not.[3]

2. Careless, wasteful use; destruction.

Bnff.[1] There's an awfu' hash aboot that fairm-toon: ilky bodie haiks through a' thing.

Hence (1) **Hash-loch**, *sb.* waste, refuse; (2) **-mash**, *adv.* slap-dash; (3) **-metram**, *adv.* in a state of disorder, topsy-turvy; (4) **Hashrie**, *sb.* destruction from carelessness.

(1) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 256, ed. 1876. (2) Lnk. I've done war deeds than dash your heads Hash-mash against the hallen, Watt *Poems* (1827) 65. (3) Sc. (Jam.) (4) Rxb. (*ib.*)

3. A noise, tumult; strife, rioting; ribald talk, nonsense.

Bnff.[1] The tail . . . o' the market wiz a real hash; the lads wir a' lickin' ane anither aboot thir lasses. Ther's an unco hash amo' the freens aboot the old bodie's siller. Abd. Ye began wi' sic a hash, And fear'd my bairn, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 43, ed. 1873. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

4. Phr. *to settle one's hash*, to overcome a person completely. In *gen.* slang use.

Sh.I. Tak' de tedder an' gie da grice a gud slaag or twa ower his lugs. Dat'll settle his hash, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). Nhb. Their hash was sattled, So off we rattled, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 96; (R.O.H.) Cum.[4] Lword Nelson settlt t'French ther hash at sea, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 105. n.Yks. Ah'll sattle your ash for you, if you don't be quiet (I.W.). War.[3] The pack very sharply settled his hash [killed the fox], *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Feb. 18, 1899).

5. A heavy fall of rain.

Sh.I. Güd keep a' frae a hash o' weet i' da tatties, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898).

Hence **Hashy**, *adj.* wet, sleety, slushy.

Lth., Bwk. A hashy day (Jam.). Nhb.[1] After snow begins to melt upon the ground it is, more especially if rain be falling, 'hashy walking.' The sea agitated by short turbulent waves is termed hashy.

6. A wasteful, slovenly person; one who talks nonsense, a fool; a scamp; also used as a term of endearment for a boy.

Sc. 'What was I wanting to say?' answered Jenny . . . 'Ye muckle hash!' Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxviii; There he sat, a muckle, fat, white hash of a man, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. Cai.[1] Fif. Time . . . leaveth nocht to modern hashes But idle tales and empty clashes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 214. e.Fif. 'Ye may say sae,' remarkit anither smysterin hash, as she tane a hearty sook o' the buttersaps, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Slg. Wha jeering snash, An' ca' me tentless, fretfu' hash, Muir *Poems* (1818) 25. s.Sc. He's a spiritless hash—and no little 's the disgrace he's like to bring upon us a', Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 163. Cld. (Jam.) Dmb. A young man was thought a wicked hash That had seduced a virtuous lass, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 90. Rnf. Crappie, the other night, poor hash! Wi' hunger, took sae sair a brash, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 61. Ayr. A poor doylt druken hash, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 15. Lnk. Clear the house of mony a hash Wi' empty brains, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 67. Lth. [I] feel—ye hash, wi' a' your duds on, For you attractions like a loadstone, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 47, ed. 1856. Edb. 'Tis no in poortith, or in cash, To curb a genius, change a hash, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 33. Bwk. Wha e'er believe Betty's tales are a' silly hashes, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. Peb. The nauseous mixture fell Wi' jaws upon the sprawling hash, Maist choak'd wi' th' taste and smell, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817. Slk. Oh! hoo I hate to hear a hash insist—insistin that you shall tell a story, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 269. Gall. In truth ilk worthy hash In estimation high is held By big Sir Balderdash, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824), ed. 1876. N.I.[1], n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Ye greet blubberin hash (R.O.H.); This ye sud let some chiel done for ye, My boasting hash, Donaldson *Poems* (1801) 215. Cum.[4] Tho' ye was rash, I'll scorn to wrang ye, senseless hash, *Daft Bargain*, l. 17.

Hence (1) **Hash-a-pie**, *sb.* a lazy, slovenly, greedy fellow; (2) **Hashly**, *adv.* in a slovenly manner; (3) **Hashy**, *adj.* slovenly, careless, destructive.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Lnk. In hoden grey right hashly clad, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) II. 388, ed. 1800 (*ib.*). (3) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1]

7. *v.* To slash, hack; also used *fig.*

Sc. Hagging and hashing at Christ's kirk, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. Per. All raging there in blood, they hew'd and hash'd, Ford *Harp* (1893) 6. Ayr. They hack'd and hash'd, while braid-swords clash'd, Burns *Battle of Sheriffmuir*, st. 2. Edb. Sortin' sairs an' broken banes Whan hash't an' smash't wi' coals an' stanes, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 86. Rxb. A broom-stick take, and hash and smash, And all the ware to pieces dash, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 37.

8. To spoil, damage, destroy, make a mess of.

Sc. To hash grain, to injure it by careless reaping (Jam.); Ye're in your right to ask for my authority to interfere . . .—to hash, may be, other folks' weft, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xiii. Cai.[1] To hash one's clothes. To hash the material in which one works. Edb. Winter's sour, Whase floods did erst their mailin's produce hash, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 162, ed. 1785. Not.[1]

Hence **Hashing**, *ppl. adj.* wasteful, destructive; overflowing, as of a flood.

Bnff.[1] He's a hashin' servan': he blaads mair nor he's worth. Edb. Hashin', splashin', white or gray, O'er the dam-head, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 99.

9. To bruise, ill-treat.

Lnk. How unfeelin' wretches will Poor brutes torment an' hash, an' kill, Watt *Poems* (1827) 11. Nhb.[1] The horse was gye sair hashed.

10. To grind corn partially. Nhb.[1] Hence **Hashed**, *ppl. adj.* crushed. *ib.*

HASH, *sb.*[3] Som. A rash on the skin. (W.F.R.)

HASHIE, *adj.* Sc. ? Rough, coarse.

Edb. Characters with deformed legs, and thrawn necks, and blind eyes, and hashie lips, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii.

HASHINESS, *sb.* Sc. Carelessness in dress, slovenliness. See **Hash**, *sb.*[2]

Fif. The elder sister, fikey and perjink, was severe on a younger brother's hashiness, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17.

HASHTER, *sb.* and *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) Also in form **hushter**. [ha·ʃtər.] **1.** *sb.* Work ill-arranged or executed in a slovenly manner. **2.** *v.* To work in a hurried, slovenly, and wasteful manner. Hence **Hashtered**, *ppl. adj.* hurried.

HASHY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **hassie** Lth. (Jam.) [ha·ʃi.] **1.** A mess, muddle, confusion; noise, riot; also used *attrib.*

Bnff.[1] It is somewhat more emphatic than hash. Cld., Lth. (Jam.)

2. An old sermon preached over again.

Peb. Being often abroad in the service of God He dealt out his hashies at hame, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 104; Ye've gien him a call to oppose Dr. Hall; He'll feed you wi' hashies belyve, *ib.* 105.

[1. Fr. *hachis*, a hachey or hachee, minced meat (Cotgr.).]

HASK, *adj.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **haske** Cum.[1] w.Yks.[2]; and in forms **arsk** w.Yks.[2]; **ask** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2345] Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Stf.[12] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] War.[3]; **aske** Cum.[1]; **asp** e.Yks.[1]; **haisk** Slk. Dmf. (Jam.); **harsk** n.Yks.[2]; **harske** w.Yks.[2]; **hosk** Chs.[1]; **yask** s.Chs.[1] [h)ask.] **1.** *adj.* Of the weather: dry, parching, piercingly cold.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A hask wind is keen and parching. Cum. (J.Ar.), s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks. (R.H.H.), ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Damp and unsettled. n.Lan. (W.S.); n.Lan.[1] A keen frosty wind is said to be 'varra hask.' ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] Chs. Th' snow lay thick upo' th' ground, an' th' hask wind kept moanin' an' wailin', Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; Chs.[1] A cold, dry east wind is said to be a hosk wind; Chs.[3] Stf.[2] Its veri ask þis mornin, ðe winds got raind toð ist. Der.[2]

nw.Der.[1] It's a eest wind; it's very 'ask en drey. Not.[3] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265. sw.Lin.[1] How ask and parched I am!—Oh, it's the weather, and the ask winds, and that.

Hence (1) **Haskiness**, *sb.* dryness and insipidity of food; the parched condition of land; (2) **Haskish**, *adj.* dry, harsh; (3) **Haskness**, *sb.* dryness, harshness; (4) **Hasky**, *adj.* dry, parched.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) w.Yks. (Æ.B.) (3) w.Yks.[3] (4) Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Gall. For her he shook the hasky strae, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 137, ed. 1897. N.I.[1], Cav. (M.S.M.) n.Yks. Them turnips teeasts hasky (I.W.); n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891); w.Yks.[24] Chs. Old people frequently speak of dry, piercing winds, as asky winds; and dry, cold, windy weather is often spoken of as asky weather, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 271; Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], Not. (L.C.M.) Shr.[1] 'Ard an' 'asky land.

2. Rough to the touch; stiff, unyielding; hard, brittle and difficult to work; also used *advb.*

Bwk., Rxb. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Hask is also applied to the sense of feeling when anything from its touch appears unpleasantly dry or hard. Coarse worsted is hask to the feeling. 'Hask coal' is very hard, brittle coal; or coal that is 'winded,' or woody in texture. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1] s.Dur. Spoken of any material with a coarse surface. 'It feels varra hask' (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] It maks yan's hands hask to howk amang lime. Cum. Of a horse's coat, without gloss, harsh and rough to the touch (J.Ar.); A dry, aske weeping—no tears, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 49; Cum.[1] Your cow hez a hask hide on her. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'As harsk as sawcum,' as sawdust; spoken of bread. 'As hask as chopped hay'; n.Yks.[34] ne.Yks.[1] T'grass is bad ti cut, it's varra ask at t'boddum. e.Yks. Deficient in moisture; spoken more particularly of food, as bread, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. His skin's varry ask, t'doctor says (J.R.); 'It handles ask,' might be said of wool if dried too quickly on a stove, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891); w.Yks.[1] 'Hask grass,' rough, coarse grass. Also rigid or harsh to the touch, as 'This cow handles vara hask'; w.Yks.[3] It's varry ask and drau, and hasn't natur in it it owt to have; w.Yks.[4] Not. 'It made my hair hask' or 'my hair became hask' (W.H.S.). n.Lin.[1] Strong clay land when baked by the sun is said to be very ask. 'You ha'nt anuther bit o' land . . . oht like as ask as th' top end o' th' Wood Cloäs is.' sw.Lin.[1] 'That cloth is stiff to work?' 'Yes, it's hask, it's very hask.' War.[3] Lon. Then it always feels hask to the hand, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 443. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

Hence **Hasky**, *adj.* harsh, rough, coarse, unyielding; also used *fig.* and *advb.*

s.Don. Stony ground hard to dig is called hasky (D.A.S.). n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] T'breead's that asky Ah can't eeat it. w.Yks.[2] The hands of bricklayers are said to be hasky when they are covered with lime and dry. s.Chs.[1] We say, when a person has heard something unpleasant, 'It went daayn ver'i aas'ki widh im' [It went daïn very hasky with him]. Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1] Lei.[1] The skin is dry and hasky. Nhp.[2] A person affected with a severe scorbutic affection described her face as 'very hasky.'

3. Bitter, sour, tart, harsh to the taste.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 66; e.Yks.[1] Give us another lump o' seeagur [sugar], teea's se hask. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891); w.Yks.[2] Said of sour plums, &c. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] The äale's as ask as whig. s.Lin. I can't eät sloes, they're so hask i' yer mouth (T.H.R.).

Hence **Hasky**, *adj.* harsh, bitter; *fig.* ill-natured, harsh, severe.

s.Don. A man who is unkind to his children and severe with them is called a hasky father (D.A.S.). Cav. Mrs. Brady is a hasky neighbour (M.S.M.). Lan.[1] This ale has an asky taste.

4. Dry, husky, hoarse.

Nhb. A hask cough (R.O.H.). e.Lan.[1] Not. She seems to have such a hask cough on her (L.C.M.).

Hence **Hasky**, *adj.* husky.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.I.[1], w.Yks.[24], Stf.[1], Shr.[1]

5. *sb.* A sharp, biting wind. Not. (W.H.S.)

6. Dryness; sharpness, crispness, as in cotton. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[2]

7. A hoarse, dry cough; a cough to which animals, esp. calves, are subject, caused by worms in the windpipe. Cf. **husk**, *sb.*[1]

Nhb. (R.O.H.), Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Iv óo wŭz mai'kin dhaat' aas'k, óo)d aav' ŭ óos on ŭr [If hoo was makin' that hask, hoo'd have a hoose on her; of a cow]. Dhaat' ky'aay)z got'n ŭ naas'ti aas'k [That caï's gotten a nasty hask]. Shr.[1] 'E's gotten sich a 'ask on 'im. Wil. Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 343; Wil.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

8. *v.* To emit a short, dry cough; to clear the throat; to make a noise as a dog does when anything sticks in its throat.

Ayr. Spettin an' haskin (F.J.C.). Dmf., Slk. (Jam.), Nhb. (R.O.H.), Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhée'ŭr dhaa sits, baas'kin ŭn yaas'kin [Theer tha sits, baskin' an' yaskin']. Aa'rkn ŭt dhaat' ky'aat' yaas'kin; pùt ŭr thróo)th win'dŭ, els óo)l bi sik i)dh aays [Hearken at that cat yaskin'; put her through th' window, else hoo'll be sick i' th' haise].

Hence **Hasked**, *ppl. adj.* dry, parched.

m.Yks.[1] The throat is said to be hasked when parched.

HASK, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A haze on the horizon foreboding wind. See **Ask**, *sb.*[2]

A skubby hask hings, icet-gray, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 69.

HASK, *adj.*[2] Not. Written **ask**. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Foolish, not quite right in the head. (J.S.J.)

HASK, *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. [**hask.**] The throat, the soft palate.

Ayr. (F.J.C.) Nhb.[1] 'Pap o' the hask' is the uvula.

[Cp. *haskwort*, a name given by Lyte to the halswort (G. *halskraut*), also called throatwort, the *Campanula Trachelium* (N.E.D.).]

HASKETS, *sb. pl.* Dor. Also written **hasketts**. Hazel and maple bushes; brushwood.

Whether the inhabitants of the parish of Tollard Farnham, in the county of Dorset, have the right to cut and take fagots or haskets of the underwood growing upon . . . the common, Kelly *Law Reports* (1878) *Exch. Div.* III. 363; *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7.

HASKIN, *sb.* Hmp. An inferior kind of cheese. (J.R.W.)

HASKING, see **Huskin(g.**

HASKY, *adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) **1.** Rank, strong, luxuriant, applied to growing corn or vegetables; also to a man.

'A hasky carl,' a big raw-boned man.

2. Coarse to the taste, unpalatable; dirty, applied to work; slovenly, applied to a person.

HASLE, *sb.* Ess. Sus. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [æ·sl.] An iron to hang pots on over the fire. (P.R.)

HASLE, see **Hay**, *sb.*[1], **Hazle**, *sb.*[1]

HASLET, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Suf. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **hasslet** Glo.[1]; and in forms **acelet** Chs. Brks.[1]; **acelot** Ken.[1]; **aislet** Ken.; **arslet** Ken.[1]; **aslat** w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] Glo. Ken.; **azlit** se.Wor.[1]; **harcelets**. Wor.[1] Glo. Ken.[12]; **harslet** Chs.[1] Lin. War.[2] Shr.[1] Glo.[1] e.Suf. Ken.[1] Hmp. Wil.; **hastelet** e.Suf.; **hauslet** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [ā·slit, a·zlit, æ·zlit.] **1.** The liver, lights, &c. of a pig; occas. of a cow, sheep, or other animal. Cf. **haste**, *sb.*

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Slk. Houk the haslet of the hind, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 36. Chs. The liver and lights of a cow, sheep, or pig, *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195; Chs.[1], War.[2], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Hrf.[2], Glo.[12], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[1], Hmp.[1] I.W. Reserving the lebb, pluck, and haslet, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 36; I.W.[1] Also, the edible parts of a calf's viscera; I.W.[2], Wil. (G.E.D.)

2. A dish made of the entrails or trimmings of a pig; also used of griskin.

Lin. The minced meat prepared for sausages; inclosed and cooked in the caul of the hog, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 709; Lin.[1] s.Lin. Savoury pig cheer made like a sausage about six inches in thickness. A favourite Lin. dish (T.H.R.). Nhp.[1] The small pieces cut off, in trimming the hams and flitches of a singed pig; these cuttings are made into pork pies, or haslet-pies, as they are called, and it is customary in many villages for the farmers' wives to send one of these pies, with some pig's puddings, as presents to their neighbours. In some places the griskin is termed haslit. w.Wor.[1] A dish composed of these parts [liver, &c. of a pig] wrapped in the caul, and baked with sage and onions. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* The heart, liver, and lights of a pig taken out entire—with the wind-pipe attached. 'We shanna a to bwile the pot o' Friday, theer'll be the 'aslet fur the men's dinners.' Glo. (A.B.), Brks.[1] Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] They mix some fat bits and lean of the pork, and roast all together. s.Hmp. The heart and lights or lungs of a hog, all mixed up and boiled together, Holloway.

[1. He britneȝ out þe brawen . . . & hatȝ out þe hastlettes, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1612. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *hâtelet*, 'région des côtes du porc; côtelette appartenant à cette région' (Moisy).]

HASLIG, *sb.* Sh.I. The wool on the neck of a sheep. Cf. **halse-lock**, s.v. **Halse**, *sb.*[1]

I turn'd her [a ewe] up an' begood ta roo her haslig, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900).

HASLING-PIECES, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] [ā·slin-pīsiz.] Upright pieces of wood fixed from the floor to the roof in an attic, to form the sides of a room, and to which the laths and plaster are attached.

HASP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Nfld. Also in forms **apse** Oxf. Wil. Dev.; **asp** Not.[3]; **esp** Cum.[1] Not.[3]; **haps** Glo.[1] Brks.[1] Ken.[2] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.[123] Nfld.; **hapse** Brks. Ken.[1] Sus. Hmp. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[1]; **heps** Cor.[13]; **hesp** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[12] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [h)asp, h)esp; æps, āps.] 1. *sb.* A latch; a fastening for a door, gate, or window, *gen.* consisting of a loop and staple; a clasp for the lid of a box, which falls into the lock; a clasp or buckle.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) Ayr. You might have disappointed him [a caller]; you had the hasp in your hand, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 197. Gall. He undid the hasp of the creaking front door of the manse, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 230. Wgt. Shut him in and fixed the hasp which rendered Jamie's exit equally impracticable for the time being, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 352. Dwn. The blacksmith placed the hasp of the door upon the iron staple, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 17. N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (R.O.H.), Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[2] n.Yks.[1] The button which turns on a central pivot and so clasps or fastens a window, &c., is specially indicated; n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. One of the staple trades of Leeds is the manufacture of hasps and catches, *Yksman.* (1881) 197; w.Yks.[12], n.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[123], s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. Ah must laa' in some new hesps . . . or ah s'll be hevin' the gaäts all undone [left open] (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] I lost the kay, an' didna like to break the 'asp, so I knocked a bwurd out o' the bottom; Shr.[2], Glo.[1], Oxf. (J.E.) Brks. (M.J.B.); Brks.[1] The withy tie used to secure hurdles to 'vawle staaykes' or to each other. Suf.[1] Ken. (K.); Ken.[1] The hasp [of the gate] is gone; Ken.[2], Sur.[1], Sus. (K.), Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. The fastening of a pair of braces, &c. In fact, the word is applied to almost any kind of fastening (G.E.D.); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1], Dor. (C.W.), Dor.[1] Som. Christopher stood dumbfounded, with his hand on the hapse, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 109; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Th' hapse o' the gate's a-tor'd, an all the bullicks be a-go to road. s.Dev. (Miss D.) Cor. She slammed the haps agen my hand, Tregellas *Tales, Betty White,* 77; Cor.[12]

2. Phr. (1) *to be all buckled with one hasp,* not to be better than one another; (2) *to be made to ride the hasp,* to be brought before one's superiors and reprimanded.

(1) Ayr. They are a' buckled wi' ae hasp, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 211. (2) Cor.[1]

3. A short half-door within the whole door often seen in country shops. Also used *fig.*

Cor.[1] The lower half is kept shut, the top open. There is *gen.* a bell fastened to it to give notice of a customer. 'She has more tongue than teeth, she had better keep a heps before her mouth'; Cor.[3]

4. The tendril of a vine or climbing plant. Sur. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83.

5. *v.* To fasten the latch of a door, gate, or window; to secure by hitching a thing round another; to fasten up a box.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. While's the purse that's hespet steeve, Tines a' its gatherings oot, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 61. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Hasp the door, or window (R.O.H.). Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. To fasten by a catch, but not a lock (J.T.). ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not.[1]; Not.[3] Esp the door, I tell ye, if yo doan't want to be blown up chimbley. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin. (W.W.S.) sw.Lin.[1] Just hesp yon gate. Shr.[2] Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1], Suf.[1] Ken.[1] Hapse the gate after you! Wil.[1] n.Wil. Why don'ee haps the door? (E.H.G.) Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) *Gl.* w.Som.[1] Mind and hapse the door arter ee, you do 'most always lef-m onhapsed. Dev. Apsen thickee geat there, or us chell 'ave the cows awl awver the place avore marning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Well, Giles tha hatch as well may hapse, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 14. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* [Nfld. (G.P.)]

Hence **Hasped**, *ppl. adj.* fastened up, secured.

Dev. You see, he was never yewsed to be apsed up, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

6. To catch hold as a tendril does. Sur. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83.

HASP, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **hesp**. [hasp, hesp.] 1. A hank of yarn, worsted, or flax; *gen.* a definite quantity, the fourth part of a spindle.

Sh.I. Hendry wis haddin' a hesp o' wirsid, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 72. Cai.[1] Bnff. The frequent 'charms' were a 'hesp of yarn,' with which some dementit old woman had hanged herself, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 61. Kcd. His pirns an' clews, an' worset hesps, [were] Beclairtit i' the glaur, Grant *Lays* (1884) 8. Fif. About thirty years ago . . . a hesp or slip . . . was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 43 (Jam.). Slg. Twisted hard like ony hesp O' hempen thread, Muir *Poems* (1818) 14. s.Sc. I could neither mak' the parritch—nor wash, nor spin, nor mak' up a hasp o' yarn to please her, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 58. Rnf. To beet the hesp o' yarn, Allan *Poems* (1836) 113. Ayr. Anither kimmer would say her dochter was in bairnbed, and she was tell't to tak her withershins nine times through a hesp o' unwatered yarn, to tak the cat through't sungates aboot as mony times again, and baudrons would hae the pains, Service *Notandums* (1890) 100. Lnk. She could not finish her hasp or hank of yarn that night, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 209. Edb. Providence seems a ravel'd hasp, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 26.

2. Phr. (1) *to have a ravelled hasp,* to be in a difficulty; (2) *to make a ravelled hasp,* to put a thing into confusion; (3) *to redd* or *wind a ravelled hasp,* to restore order, put things right.

(1) Sc. Ye have gotten a revel'd hesp o't, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Sc. Left us a tangled hesp to wind, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. Abd. Gin mammy miss, again, her bairn, 'Twill be a hesp o' ravel'd yarn, We winna redd, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 119. Dmb. There's plenty o' the raveled hasp M^c^Corkle left to redd yet, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. e.Lth. It was a raivelled hasp he had to redd, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 32.

[1. Haspis of silke, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3899. Du. *haspe*, a haspe, or a reele; *haspen*, to hasple or to reele up thred or yarne (Hexham); Norw. dial. *hespa*, a hank or skein of yarn (Aasen).]

HASPAL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **haspill** w.Yks.[5]; **hasple** Dmf. (Jam.); and in forms **aspill, espill** w.Yks.[5] [h)a·spl.] 1. A sloven; a clownish-mannered person; a silly fellow.

Dmf. A sloven, with his shirt-neck open (Jam.). Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 168, ed. 1874; w.Yks.[5]

2. An overgrown boy, a 'haspenald' (q.v.). w.Yks.[5]

[Tirol. dial. *haspel*, 'alberner Mensch' (Schöpf); Swab. dial. *haspele*, 'eine sich übereilende Person' (Birlinger); cp. Bavar. dial. *hispel*, 'alberner Mensch' (Schmeller).]

HASPAT, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A stripling, a youth between man and boy. (K.), Grose (1790), N.Cy.[2]

[*Half*+*spaut* (a youth), q.v.]

HASPENALD, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **haspenal** n.Cy. A youth between man and boy; an overgrown boy; also in *comp.* **Haspenald-lad, -tike.**

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 169, ed. 1874; w.Yks.[1] Hee's waxen a gay, leathewake, fendible, whelkin, haspenald tike, ii. 289; w.Yks.[5]

HASPERT, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Also in form **hespert** ne.Lan.[1] [a·spət.] A rough, uncultivated fellow.

HASPIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Lan. Also written **haspan** s.Sc. (Jam.) [h)a·spin.] 1. A stripling. Cf. **haspat, haspenald.**

s.Sc. A raw haspan of a callan! *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 164 (Jam.). n.Cy. (Hall.)

2. An idle fellow, doing nothing but lounging about.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. ne.Lan.[1]

HASPIN, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **hespin** Lakel.[1] Cum.[4] [h)a·spin, h)e·spin.] A close-fisted person, a miser; a greedy and over-reaching man.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel.[1] An ole hespin. Cum.[4] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

HASS, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1]

HASSBILES, *sb. pl.* Or.I. A skin-disease peculiar to infancy, which produces patches of dry scab on the head. (J.G.), (Jam.) See **Halse**, *sb.*[1] 1.

HASSENS, *sb.pl.* Sh.I. Also written **hassings**; **hassins** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** The bottom boards of a boat next to the stern. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *Comb.* **Hassins-fore-and-aft**, the boards that adjoin the keel about one-third of its length. S. & Ork.[1]

HASSICK, HASSIE, HASSING, see **Hussock, Hashy, Hassens.**

HASSLE, *v.* Cum. Also written **hassel.** [ha·sl.] To hack at; to cut with a blunt knife and with a sawing motion.

At week ould beard to hassel and hack Wid razor as blunt as a saw, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1878) 238; A razor meaad oot of an oald hand saw eh t'tudder, was shaven oa t'feaace on em... When he'd hasselt at em till bleudd began teh cum, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 199; **Cum.**[4]

HASSLIN-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

HASSOCK, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hassack** Lin. Nhp.[2] s.Pem.; **hassick** Bch. I.W.[1] Dor.[1]; and in forms **assock** s.Not; **hazzick** Brks.[1]; **hossock** n.Yks.[4]; **hussick** Sh.I.; **hussock** Gall. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1]; **huzzick, huzzock** s.Chs.[1] [h)a·sək, æ·sək, u·sək.] **1.** A tuft of coarse grass, *gen.* growing in boggy places; a tuft of sedges, reeds, or rushes. Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Rounded tufts of grass in the fields, especially those of the *Carex paniculata*, Linn., are called hassocks (R.O.H.). **Cum.** Who should come up but Robbie Atkinson leading hassocks, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) III. 159. **n.Yks.**[1] Large tufts of coarse grass growing in boggy places in low pastures, or carrs, often nearly or quite two feet high and twelve or fifteen inches in diameter in the dry, pillar-like growth of root and stem above which the herbage flourishes; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Son John went to th' fell for a double load of hassocks, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 28; Wanting some hassock turf to top our stack with... Son John led me 4 double loads home, *ib.* 30. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1883) III. 16; **Chs.**[1] The grass which forms hassocks is chiefly *Aira caespitosa*; the sedges are *Carex caespitosa* and *C. paniculata*; **Chs.**[3] **Midl.** Close under the bank, in the middle of a large clump of 'hassock' grass, a moorhen has formed her nest, *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1892) 149. **s.Not.** All them 'assocks wants diggin up (J.P.K.). **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi. **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3] **s.Pem.** The moor is covered with hassack, we must boorn it (W.M.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] These hassocks in bogs, were formerly taken up with a part of the soil, matted together with roots, shaped, trimmed, and dressed, a sufficient part of their shaggy and tufted surface being left, to make kneeling much easier than on the pavement of the church, or the bare boarded floor of a pew. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849; In these fens the original surface is rough and unequal from the great tufts of rushes, &c., called hassocks, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 289. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.** The hassocks or carex form a very marked feature, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 20, ed. 1853; A field in which the grass is tangled is said to be 'all of a hassock' (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** With much difficulty I could step from one hassock to another in laying out the drains, VANCOUVER *Agric.* (1807) 286, ed. 1813; (R.P.C.)

Hence **Hassocky** or **Huzzicky**, *adj.* of grass: coarse, sedgy, matted together; of land: abounding in hassocks.

s.Chs.[1] Applied to hay, matted together and mouldy, the result of its being got together in bad condition. **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Hnt.** A sort of coarse bad hassocky grass, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 419.

2. *Fig.* A 'shock' of hair.

Sc. His ain shaggy hassock of hair, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Bch.** The tither wis a haave colour'd smeerless tapie wi' a great hassick o' hair hingin in twa pennerets about her haffats, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Gall.** His eyes shining from under his hassock of grey hair, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xlix; MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Hassock-head**, *sb.* a shock head; a bushy and entangled growth of coarse hair. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. An ant-hill. Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Hence **Hassock-hoeing**, *vbl. sb.* taking off the tops of ant-hills with a hoe. Rut.[1]

4. The surface-layer of turf, with heath, &c. upon it, cut about three inches thick; rotted sward such as appears when a field is reploughed, and the grass of last year exposed to view.

s.Sc. A large round turf of peat-moss, in form of a seat, and used as such (JAM.). **Wm.** A thick square of peaty or rushy sod set behind the hearth fire (J.H.). **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1]

Hence **Hassock-spade**, *sb.* a tool used to get turfs from the surface of a bog, made in the form of a crescent, and fixed to a long handle, curved at the lower end. Chs.[1]

5. Anything growing in a thick, matted state; a thick, wooded shaw or little wood.

Brks.[1] A wood usually of Scotch firs with much coarse rank grass. **Sus.**[1 2]

6. The soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of ragstone in Kent, used in building the interior walls of churches; stone-chippings used instead of gravel for paths.

Ken. The calcareous sandstones in the Hythe beds are locally termed hassock, RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* (1879) XIV. 281; (W.F.S.); This stone comes from the Kentish Rag quarries... It is called 'hassock' and 'calk-stone' by the workmen, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 153.

Hence **Hassocky**, *adj.* stony. Sur.[1]

7. A large pond. Ken.[1] **8.** *Fig.* A large, coarse woman. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[1. OE. *hassuc*, coarse grass, a place where such grass grows (B.T.).]

HASTARD, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Irascible.

HASTE, *sb.* Suf. The heart, liver, lungs, or lights of an animal, esp. of a pig. Cf. **hase, haslet.**

Suf.[1] **e.Suf.** 'Hāste' one hears from the old here, but their juniors have not taken it up (F.H.).

Hence **Hastelings**, *sb. pl.* a pig's 'haste.' e.Suf. (F.H.)

[OFr. *haste*, 'broche, viande cuite à la broche, échinée de porc' (LA CURNE).]

HASTE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Also written **haiste** Ayr.; and in form **heest** Sc. [hēst.] **1.** To make haste, *gen.* in *imp.*

Sc. Heest ye, man, and let me gang, GREY *Misanthrope's Heir* (1897) i. **Fif.** Heest ye an' get tea ready, an' I'll set aff the nicht, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 49. **Ayr.** Haste ye fast, for I want to have a choice o' beasts, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 76. **Lnk.** Come, laddie, heest ye, bring the liquor ben, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 128. **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

Hence **Haster**, *sb.* a violent storm of rain.

Lakel.[2] When it's comen down a regular haster ye know what ta deea.

2. In phr. *to haste one's ways*, to hasten one's steps, to look sharp.

Ayr. Haiste ye're ways . . . but the house to the scullery, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii.

HASTELET, see **Haslet.**

HASTENER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. [h)ē·sən(r.] **1.** A semicircular screen lined with tin, placed behind meat roasting before the fire, to keep the cold air off and hasten the cooking by reflected heat.

Nhb.[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[2 3], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

2. A long funnel-shaped tin vessel which can be thrust deeply into the fire, used for warming ale, &c. War.[2], Shr.[1]

HASTER, *sb.*[1] Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **haister** w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] [h)ē·stə(r.] A 'hastener,' a Dutch-oven.

Dur.[1] **w.Yks.** Reight at top end wor a haister-looking thing like wot's put before t'fire when a piece a beef iz rostin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhebishan* (1856) 29; **w.Yks.**[2] Shoo tumbled backards, and nockt haster uppat beef an t'beef into assnook; **w.Yks.**[3 4], **n.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

[Cp. OFr. *hasteur*, 'rôtisseur' (LA CURNE).]

HASTER, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. A surfeit. (HALL.)

HASTER, *v.* Sc. Also in form **hasther** Rnf. To hurry, to drive to work; to fluster.

Rnf. Ne'er fash your thume although your bairns Be hasthered like a nigger, BARR *Poems* (1861) 158. **Peb.** But Meg wi' the sight, was quite hastered, NICOL *Poems* (1805) II. 160 (JAM.).

HASTERED, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Having the skin roughened by contact with the weather, or disease.

HASTERN, *adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **hastered.** Early, soon ripe. See **Hastings.**

Hastern aits, early oats.

HASTINGS, *sb. pl.* Suf. Sus. [ē·stinz.] An early variety of pea, *Pisum sativum*; also used for green peas.

Suf. A day or two since I heard the cry 'Green Hastings.'..

When a boy, fifty years ago, it was the usual cry for green peas, *Science Gossip* (Aug. 1878) in (B. & H.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 403.

[As loud as one that sings his part T' a wheel-barrow, or turnip-cart, Or your new nick'd nam'd old invention To cry green hastings, BUTLER *Hud.* (1664) *Ep. to Sidrophel*, 22.]

HASTIS, *adj.* and *adv.* Dev. Cor. Also written **haestis** Cor.[2] [ē·stis.] 1. *adj.* Hasty, hurried.

Cor. Ef tha arn't hastis thee shust hire tha hole, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 23; **Cor.**[1]

2. Sudden. **Cor.**[1] Hastis news.

3. *adv.* Hurriedly, hastily; impatiently.

Dev. That I got all hastis To zee a gaarden vul o' bastes, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 185. **Cor.**[2]

4. *Comb.* **Haestis-go-thurra**, diarrhœa. *ib.*

HASTREL, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A confused person, one who is always in haste.

HASTY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **heasty** Sth. The murrain which attacks cattle.

Cai. The most formidable of these distempers is called the murrain (provinc. hasty), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. The symptoms are these: the animal swells, breathes hard, a great flow of tears from its eyes; it lies down, and in some cases is dead in the course of a few hours, *Agric. Surv.* 200 (JAM.). **Sth.** The disease called murrain, or heasty, prevailed among the black cattle of this county when the vallies were covered with wood; since these woods have decayed, this distemper is little known, *ib.* 101.

HASTY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **haasty** w.Yks.; **haaysty** Brks.[1]; and in forms **eeasty** n.Yks.; **heasty** Abd.; **hyesty** Nhb.[1] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Hasty-betty**, the tin frame of a meat-jack; cf. **hastener**; (2) **-brose**, (3) **-Dick**, (4) **-pudding** or **-poddish**, oatmeal porridge; a pudding *gen.* made of milk and flour, see below; (5) **-Rogers**, the common nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*; (6) **-whittle**, an iron skewer heated red-hot for the purpose of burning a hole through a piece of wood.

(1) **w.Yks.** T'cat ligs i' t'hasty-betty (W.M.E.F.); Th' cat wor sittin' o' th' Hasty Betty wi' it feet tucked under it, purrin', HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 28. (2) **Abd.** Heasty-brose, which . . . are rather tough to swallow, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 133, ed. 1889. (3) **Oxf.**[1] (4) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** Breakfast, every day—hasty pudding and one gill of milk, MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* (1827) 541; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Thick poddish and treacle. **Cum.** With hot hasty pudding see some cramm'd, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 268; **Cum.**[4] Thick pottage,—a dish which almost universally formed the breakfast, and often the supper; it consisted of oatmeal boiled with water to a thick pulp, and was eaten along with butter, milk, treacle or beer. **n.Yks.** Pudding made of watmeeal [oatmeal], water, and salt (sometimes called gulls) (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Scotch oatmeal which has been ground over again so as to be nearly as fine as flour, boiled smooth and eaten with milk or treacle, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iv; Flour or wheat or oats boiled in water or milk, poured on a plate, and eaten with treacle, or into a basin of milk, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** Oat meal boiled with water or milk into hasty pudding, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 110. **s.Lin.** Thin milky puddings, such as are made of pearl-barley, arrowroot, &c. 'It's a poor dinner y'r'll ha'e to-day; we've nobbud haästy-puddin' and co'd meät' (T.H.R.). **Brks.**[1] A pudding of boiled dough; sugar and butter, or else treacle, being usually added when eating. (5) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (6) **Cum.**[4]

2. Heavy, violent, *gen.* used of rain. Also used *advb.*

Glo. What hasty rain (A.B.). **Ken.**[1] It did come down hasty, an' no mistake. **Sur.** The rain cluttered down hasty (T.S.C.). **Sus.** The rain was not so hasty as it had been, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 447; The rain come down terr'ble hasty surelye, *ib.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 155.

HASUM-JASUM, see **Aizam-jazam.**

HAT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **at** Not. Oxf.[1] w.Som.[1] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hat-bat**, applied *gen.* to all bats, esp. *Plecotus auritus* and *Vespertilio noctula*; (2) **-body**, the foundation of which a hat is made; (3) **-birret**, (4) **-brinks**, (5) **-bruarts**, (6) **-flipe**, the brim or edge of a hat or cap; (7) **-sheaf** or **-shav**, the covering sheaf of a corn-stook.

(1) **Not.** (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** The boys sometimes bring bats down by throwing up their hats at them. 'At-bat, come under my 'at. I'll give you a slice of bacon; And when we brew and when we bake, I'll give you a chiz-cake' (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1], **Shr.**[12] (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Cum.** I can mind of the old people speaking of the hat birret. The hat birret was broad and worn soft (E.W.P.). (4) **s.Not.** 'Er 'at-brinks wor all tunned up (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The puppies tore his hat-brinks off (s.v. Brink). (5) **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** RAY (1691). **nw.Der.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7) **Cum.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *an old hat*, (*a*) an old person; (*b*) the prize supposed to be won by a person telling a great lie; (2) *as queer as Dick's hat-band*, very queer; see also **Dick**, *sb.*[1] 2 (2); (3) *a three-cocked hat*, a kind of tart; (4) *hat-full of feathers*, (*a*) the nest of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (*b*) the nest of the willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (5) *hats in holes*, a boys' game, see below; (6) *to carry a lot under one's hat*, to be crafty, sly; (7) *to give any one a hat*, to touch one's hat in salutation.

(1, *a*) **Cum.** If thou wast ane o' t'lads I'd say sum auld hats ower t'hill had been efter thee: but thou's not sae daft as to letten thysel' be guided i' thy years, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii; I believe this is a mere local allusion and could only be understood by a small coterie to whom the coining of the word was known. There are hundreds of such-like words coined in Cum. (J.A.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] When he is suspected to be guilty of it [a great lie], it is common to say, 'Here's my oud hat for the.' (2) **w.Yks.** As queer as Dick's hatband, 'at went nine times raand an' wodn't tee, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 733. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] Currants or preserves inclosed in a thin crust or triangular paste or pasty. (4, *a*) **Shr.** Rupert . . . discovered the . . . nest of . . . the long-tailed tit. . . Inside, it was so full of fine soft feathers, that it quite justified the name it bears among the country lads of a 'hat full of feathers,' DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* (1875) xviii; **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[1] (5) **w.Som.**[1] The players range their hats in a row against a wall, and each boy in turn pitches a ball from a line at some twenty-five feet distance into one of the hats. The boy into whose hat it falls has to seize it and throw it at one or other of the others, who all scamper off when the ball is 'packed in.' If he fails to hit, he is out and takes his cap up. The boy whose cap is left at the last has to 'cork' the others—that is, to throw the ball at their bent backs, each in turn stooping down to take his punishment. (6) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **Sc.** He contented his politeness with 'giving him a hat,' touching, that is, his bonnet, in token of salutation, and so left the shop. SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ii.

3. *v.* To cover a stook of corn with some of the sheaves. Cf. **hattock**, *sb.*[1]

w.Som.[1] To doubly cap-stitch—i. e. to set up the sheaves in a large stook and to cover down the top with a kind of thatch made of some of the sheaves with the ear downwards. This method is very common in 'lappery' seasons, and it prevents the corn from sprouting, while at the same time it allows the wind to pass through, and so dry the straw. **Dev.** A hat is much larger than a 'cap-stitch,' but not so large as a 'wind-mow.' 'I reckoned to a-car'd thick piece o' wheat, but he id'n 'ardly fit, not eet, zo I told em to go and hat'n up,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19.

HAT, *sb.*[2] Brks. Hmp. Nfld. A small clump or ring of trees; any small irregular mass of trees.

Brks.[1] **Hmp.** The term hat is still in use for a little wood crowning a hill, DE CRESPIGNY & HUTCHINSON *New Forest* (1895) 113; **Hmp.**[1] E. g. the 'Dark hats,' near Lyndhurst. [**Nfld.** A hat of trees, PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

HAT, *sb.*[3] Lin. A narrow clearing in a wood, in which at a battue sportsmen are placed separately to shoot game crossing it. (J.C.W.)

HAT, see **Heat, Hit, Hurt.**

HATCH, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **hetch** ne.Yks.[1] [(h)atʃ, ætʃ, etʃ.] 1. A door filling only the lower half of the doorway.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.**[1] A broad piece of wood placed across the entrance to a barn, &c., to prevent the cattle passing through. **Brks.**[1] An opening which may be closed by a wooden slide or door, used for passing articles through by hand. **e.An.**[2], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] The buttery-hatch, in old halls, was a half-door, with a ledge on the top. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] 'Barn-hatch,' a low board put across the door, over which you must step to enter. *Gen.* applied to the half doors frequent in shops. **Dor.** The children all did run an' poke Their heads vrom hatch or door, an' shout, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 102. **w.Som.**[1] Often in cottages called the half-hatch. 'I zeed th' old man a Zunday hon I passéd, 'cause he was a stood a lookin out over the hatch.'

Dev. Shŭt tha hatch, Sallie, that tha wet midden come in, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] The half-door of cot-houses; also a sliding-pannel to answer the same purpose. **nw.Dev.**[1] The doors in a barn are usually made in halves, called half-hatches, and distinguished as top-hatch and bottom-hatch. In cottages the hatch corresponds to the bottom-hatch, but there is an ordinary or full-length door as well. A trap-door is called trap-hatch. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** There was to the front door of this house, a hatch, which is a half-door, that is kept closed when the whole door behind it is open, and it then serves as a guard against the intrusion of dogs, hogs, and ducks, while air and light are freely admitted, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 95. [It's good to have a hatch before the door, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 152.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hatch-door,** a wicket or half-door; (2) **-hole,** a trap-door; (3) **-way,** (*a*) an opening used for pitching into a barn or hay-loft; (*b*) the sliding panel to a box-bed.

(1) **Sc.** He retired into his shop and shut the hatch-door, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvi. **Glo.** (A.B.) (2) **e.Fif.** She disturbed the repose of the barrel, causin' it to tak its flicht doon through the hatchhole as aforesaid, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. (3, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** Waverley had repeatedly drawn open . . . the hatchway of his cage, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxxvii.

3. A small gate or wicket, *gen.* leading into a garden or put across a narrow road.

Nhb.[1] Near a wicket or hatch at Cockmount Hill. **Chs.** Shut the hatch after yow (E.F.); **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ foa·ks i Sol·ŭp dŭn)ŭ tau·k reyt Ingg·lish; dhai kau·n ŭ aach· ŭ wik·it [The folks i' Sollop dunna talk reight English; they cawn a hatch a wicket]. **Shr.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 454. **e.An.**[1], **Ess.**[1] **Ken.**[1] A half-hatch is where a horse may pass, but not a cart; **Ken.**[2] **Sus.** Perhaps entrance to a forest or wood, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 192; **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] *Gen.* a gate dividing parishes or manors. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Paid James Elby for mending the hatches, 3*d.*, *Tyneham Overseers' Acc.* (June 10, 1753); (C.W.); An' leänes wi' here an' there a hatch, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 40. **Som.** I was not allowed to go out into the road, but watched them from the garden-hatch (W.F.R.); She stood at the hatch watching her aunt out of sight, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 36.

Hence **Hatch-gate,** *sb.* a gate at the junction of parishes or manors. Brks.[1]

4. The flood-gate of a water-meadow; a sluice; a dam or mound to keep back water.

n.Wil. The farmers lower down the brook pull up the hatches to let the flood pass, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 107. **Dor.** (C.W.), **Cor.** (K.), **Cor.**[1]

5. Salt-making term: the door of a furnace. Chs.[1]

6. The portion of a window that opens on hinges. War.[3]

7. The latch of a door.

Chs.[1] Dunna bowt th' durr, lave it o'th hatch, and then thi fayther can come in when he's a mind an we'n go to blanket fair [bed]. **Suf.**[1]

8. A hen-coop. War.[3] **9.** The back part of a wagon which lets down for the contents to be taken out. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks. (Miss A.) Cf. **hack,** *sb.*[2] **18.**

HATCH, *sb.*[2] n.Lin.[1] [atʃ.] The sharp-pointed end of a mason's hammer.

HATCH, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Glo. Wil. [ætʃ.] **1.** *sb.* The row into which grass is raked after being 'tedded,' a line of raked-up hay, a 'wallow.' Cf. **hack,** *sb.*[1] **11.**

Glo.[1] Three or four hatches are then raked into a 'double hatch'; two, or sometimes three, of these double hatches make a 'bray.' **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Grass is first mown; then it is 'tedded,' i. e. spread, then it is raked up into lines, 'hatches,' or 'wallows,' which may be either single hatches or double hatches (E.H.G.).

2. *v.* To rake the 'tedded' hay into small rows ready for cocking; freq. used with *up* or *in.*

Glo. Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

HATCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Hmp. I.W. [ætʃ.] **1.** *v.* To hook on; with *in* or *on*: to harness. Hmp. (H.E.), I.W.[1]

2. To tear a thing by catching it on something. I.W. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1]

3. *sb.* A tear in a garment caused by catching it on some projecting object.

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[2] I've maade a middlen half hatch in my breeches . . . gitten over that wattle hurdle.

HATCH, *v.*[3] Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. [ætʃ.] To scrape the bark from the tree, after the 'rinding' is over, in order to free the bark from lichen; to dress the bark for the tanner.

Sur.[1] **Sus.** Faggoting the lop and scraping and hatching the bark are different operations, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 183; (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Hatch-hook,** *sb.* the kind of bill-hook used for chopping oak-bark small for the tanner. Hmp.[1], I.W.[1]

HATCH, *v.*[4] Ken. Sus. [ætʃ.] To prepare for; to develop a disease; freq. with *up*; used *trans.* and *intr.*

Ken.[1] I think it's hatching up for snow. She's hatching up a cold. **Sus.**[1] I think she's hatching the measles.

HATCH(·, see **Hawch, Hotch,** *v.*

HATCHEL, *sb.*[1] e.Lan.[1] [a·tʃl.] A hatchet; a mason's dressing-hammer.

HATCHEL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] *Obs.* Chs. Nhp. Shr. Also in form **hetchel** Shr.[1] **1.** *sb.* An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. Chs.[1], Nhp.[1], Shr.[1]

2. *v.* To comb flax or hemp with a 'hatchel.'

Chs.[1] [*Serancer,* to hatchel flax, &c., to comb, or dress it on an iron comb, Cotgr.]

HATCHEL, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Nhp. Sus. [æ·tʃl.] **1.** *sb.* A small row or cock of cut grass. Also in *comp.* **Hatchel-cock.**

Nhp.[1] The grass . . . is next hacked, or separated into small rows; in the evening it is put into small cocks, sometimes called hatchel-cocks, or toddle-cocks, or wads. Three hatchels or hacklings, thrown together into one broad row or swathe, are termed a win-row, or windrow (s.v. Hack); **Nhp.**[2]

2. *v.* To rake cut grass into small rows. Nhp.[2], Sus.[1]

HATCHEL, *v.*[3] Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To shake in crying. See **Hotch.**

HATCHELOR, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] Stone squared and bedded for walling in even courses, ashlar.

HATCHER, *sb.* Nrf. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

This . . . little bird goes in the Broadland by the name of the 'Hatcher,' perhaps because he sometimes 'hatches off' the lazy cuckoo's egg, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 54.

HATCHET, *sb.*[1] Dev. Cor. In phr. *to sling the hatchet,* to be lazy.

Dev.[3] Sometimes, but very rarely, heard. **Dev., Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 254.

HATCHET, *sb.*[2] Shr. Dev. Also written **atchett.** **1.** A hurdle hung on a beam across a stream to keep back cattle. *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

2. A low garden gate. Shr. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 454. Cf. **hatch,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

HATCHET-PIECE, *sb.* Sus. A 'paul' or division of tenantry land of irregular shape.

Sus.[1] (s.v. Tenantry-acre); **Sus.**[2] (s.v. Paul).

HATCH-HORN, see **Acorn.**

HATCH-NAIL, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] A rectangular, rose-headed, hand-made nail 3 inches long; a half-hatch nail is 2 inches long.

HATE, see **Hait, Height, Hot.**

HATEABLE, *adj.* Sh.I. Hateful, odious.

Der [weasels] hateable things, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899).

HATELY, *adj.* Lan. [ē·tli.] Bad-tempered, hateful; showing hate.

Lan.[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Dunno be so hately, Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

HATER, see **Hadder,** *sb.*[2]

HATESUM, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **hait-** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [h]ē·tsəm.] Unkind, hateful, hated. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Cai.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.)

[This haitsum lyfe, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 22.]

HATHA, *int.* n.Lan. Hark, listen! (C.W.D.)

[Repr. lit. E. *hark thou!*]

HATHA, see **Hither.**

HATHE, *sb.* Dor. Som. [ēð.] A thick covering; *gen.* in phr. *to be in a hathe,* to be thickly covered with the pustules of the small-pox or other eruptive disease; to be matted closely together.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) *Gl.*; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HATHER, see **Hadder,** *sb.*[2], **Heather.**

HATHERN, *sb.* Som. The hand-rail to stairs.
I first catched a hold o' the hathern, so I jissy saved I (W.F.R.).

HATHISH, *sb.* Sc. A small dry measure; four in a peck; also used *attrib.*
ne.Sc. The new tenant along with a friend went from farm to farm and got a peck or two from this one, . . a hathish cogful from the next one, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 178; *ib. Gl.*

HATKIN, see **Hutkin.**

HATREDANS, HATT, see **Aitredan, Hit.**

HATTED KIT(T, *phr.* Sc. A preparation of milk, &c., with a creamy top.
Sc. He has spilt the hatted kitt that was for the master's dinner, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. Lnl. A wooden bowlful of sour cream (JAM.). [Hatted kit is one of the pleasantest preparations of milk. Make 2 quarts of new milk scalding hot, and pour upon it quickly 4 quarts of fresh butter-milk; let it stand, without stirring, till it becomes cold and firm; then take off the hat or upper part, drain it in a hair-sieve, put it into a shape for half an hour, turn it into a dish, and serve with cream and sugar, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1855) II. 299.]

HATTER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. In phr. *like a hatter*, used as an intensive, in the sense of vigorously, boldly, &c.
Sc. When tyrant Death grim o'er him stood He faced him like a hatter, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 327. Per. I birl'd my tip'ce [twopence] like a hatter, STEWART *Character* (1857) 44. Slg. Where'er he spies a washing tub, He rins like ony hatter, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 161. Lnk. Ye maun rin like a hatter. . . Bring up twa pails fou o' clear caller water, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 133. Nhb. Off like a hatter, to fight like a hatter (R.O.H.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

HATTER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Also in form **atter** w.Yks. m.Yks.[1] [(h)a·tə(r, æ·tə(r).] **1.** *v.* To shake; to shake up as on a rough road. Cf. **hotter**, *v.*
N.Cy.[1] I'm all hattered to pieces. Nhb. The road wis that bad, see ye!—Aw wis aall hattered to bits (R.O.H.). Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1]

2. To harass, vex, ill-treat; to exhaust with fatigue.
Sc. This hatters and chatters My very soul with care, TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 49 (JAM.). Sh.I. Doo'll hae to pit somtin in his [pig] nose if hit wis bit a muckle preen! . . Hit'll hatter him, Girzzie, *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] Abd. I've hattered a' my hand wi' the saw (G.W.). e.An.[1] Ken. A horse by too much riding; or a utensil by too much lending, is hatter'd about (K.).

Hence (1) **Hattered**, *ppl. adj.* badly treated; exhausted or wearied; (2) **Hattering**, *ppl. adj.* harassing, tiring.
(1) Sh.I. A poor hattered ting o' bairn (K.I.); S. & Ork.[1] Nhp.[1] (2) Bdf. Your's must be a hattering life (J.W.B.).

3. To fret, make a fuss.
Nhp.[1] She's always scolding and hattering about.

4. To mix or confuse things; to throw into disorder, to entangle, knot.
n.Yks. T'women atters t'berrytrees wi' their cleeas (I.W.); n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1]

5. To be in a confused but moving state. Dmf. (JAM.)

6. To gather, to collect in crowds. Fif. (*ib.*) **7.** To speak thick and confusedly. Slk. (*ib.*)

8. *sb.* A jumble, confused crowd; a knot or tangle. Cf. **hatterel.**
Sc. Amang a perfect hatter of unkent faces, *Sc. Haggis*, 156; A hatter of stanes, a heap of stones; a hatter of berries, a large cluster or great quantity crowded together (JAM.). w.Sc. Buy B——! what would I do wi' B——? it's naething but a hatter of peat-pots frae the one end to the other, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 34. Fif. In their criticisms they resented all corruptions or conglomerations of ornamental styles. The latter they scornfully designated 'a hatter o' nonsense,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 84. n.Yks. T'thread was raffled [tangled] all in a hard atter (I.W.).

Hence **Hatery** or **Hatry**, (1) *adj.* dishevelled, entangled; (2) *sb.* a confused jumble.
(1) Sc. A hatry hesp, a hank of yarn that is tangled or disordered (JAM.). n.Sc. A hatry head when the hair has not been combed out for a long time (*ib.*). (2) Per. Whatna hatery hae we here? (G.W.)

9. Phr. *to be a' in a hatter*, said of the face, &c., when entirely covered with any eruption, as small-pox.
Sc. I wish you saw my a—, its a' in ae hatter, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 232. Cai.[1], Dmf. (JAM.)

HATTER-CROPPER, see **Attercop.**

HATTEREL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **hateral** Ayr.; **hatteral**(l Bnff.[1] Ayr.; and in forms **hatrel** Sc. (JAM.); **hattrel** Bnff.; **hitteril** w.Yks.[1] [ha·t(ə)rl.]
1. A large quantity; a miscellaneous collection, jumble. See **Hatter**, *sb.*[2] **8.**
Bnff. A 'hattrel' of poor cots belonging to the glebe, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 270; Bnff.[1] A large quantity of small stones lying together, not in heaps, but spread over a space. 'Ye'll niver get a crap aff o' that lan': it's naething bit a hatteral o' stanes.' Ayr. My heid seems to be in a perfect hatterall of confusion, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 8; He threeps that the body is no his wife's, and ca's it a hateral o' clay and stones, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxv. N.I.[1] A hatterel o' weans.

2. A collection of sores in any part of the body; a series of scabs running into one another.
Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] 'He's all in a hatterel,' i. e. his body is all over sores. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). w.Yks.[1] My legs 're all of a hitteril.

HATTER-FLITTER, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **hatter-flight.** The jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula.*
They be wild as hatter-flights, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xi; Cor.[12]

HATTERN, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] Clothing of all kinds.
[I haue here a hatir to hyde hym, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 267. OE. *hæteru*, clothes.]

HATTIL, see **Hottle**, *sb.*[1]

HATTING OWER THE BONNETS, *phr.* Sc. The name of a game.
Lnk. When we were deeply engaged in a game of 'hatting ower the bonnets,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iii.

HATTLE, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also Ken. **1.** Wild, skittish, mischievous; uncertain in temper; *gen.* used of a skittish cow.
n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Yks., Chs. (P.R.) Chs. Tie the hattle ky by the horn, RAY (1691); Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Yoa· mŭn mahynd dhaat· ky'aay; óo)z ŭ aat·l beg·ŭr [Yo mun mind that caï; hoo's a hattle beggar]. Ken. (P.R.)

2. *Comb.* **Hattle-tempered**, quick-tempered, 'touchy.'
s.Chs.[1] Yŭ aa·rdli daa·rn spee·k tŭ)th mon—ey)z sŭ aat·l-tem·pŭrd [Yŏ hardly darn (dare) speak to th' mon—hey's sŏ hattle-tempered].

[The same as ME. *hatel*, hateful, fierce. Povert is hatel good, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1195 (Corpus MS.). OE. *hatol*, 'odiosus,' *Kentish Glosses* (c. 870), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 69.]

HATTOCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. Also in forms **attock** Yks. n.Stf.; **huttock** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [(h)a·tək.] **1.** *sb.* A shock of standing sheaves of corn, the tops of which are protected by two sheaves laid along them in such a way as to carry off rain; the two covering sheaves, 'hood-sheaves,' 'hooders.'
n.Cy. A shock containing 12 sheaves of corn, BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[1] 10 sheaves of corn, set two and two upright and two 'hoods,' one at each end, to cover them; N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] A pile of corn sheaves, made of twelve sheaves, ten of which are set upright, two and two together, whilst two are laid on the top as hood or covering sheaves. Cum. Ten sheaves are a hattock and twelve a stook, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Haddock). Wm. Ten sheaves of corn, eight set upright and two placed for hoods or covers (J.H.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. A man, or stout boy, following to tie up the sheaves, which are set up in 'stooks' or 'attocks' by the men, in the evening, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 120. w.Yks. A pile of four sheaves (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[1] A shock of corn containing ten sheaves. Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837); Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. By custom is paid ye 11th, and not ye 10th, Hattock or Rider of Corn, GASTRELL *Notitia Cestriensis* (c. 1707) in Cheth. Soc. (1845) VIII. 164; A stack of corn, consisting of five or more sheaves, as it stands in the field before carrying (E.F.); Chs.[1] We wanten a good wynd as 'll blow th' attocks o'er, afore th' curn 'll be ready to lead. s.Chs.[1] n.Stf. Ten sheaves of corn (J.T.). Shr.[1] Sheaves of corn inverted over the 'mow' to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the 'mow,' which consists of eight sheaves, are taken as hattocks for the remaining six.

2. *v.* To cover reaped corn in the field with sheaves. Shr.[1]
[1. A der. of ON. *höttr* (gen. *hattar*), a cowl or hood; cp. Sw. dial. *hatt*, the covering of a corn-rick (RIETZ).]

HATTOCK, *sb.*[2] Chs.[12] [a·tək.] A hole in the roof where owls harbour.

HATTREL, *sb.* w.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The core or flint of a horn.

HATTY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Also written **hattie** Sc. [ha·ti.] **1.** A game of leap-frog; see below.

Nhb.[1] A game at leap-frog where each boy leaves his cap on the back as he leaps over. The boy who 'makes the back' is called 'hatty.' If a boy causes a cap to slip off as he leaps he becomes 'hatty.'

2. A game with pins.

Gall. A game with preens on the crown of a hat; two or more play; each lay[s] on a pin, then with the hand they strike the side of the hat, time about, and whoever makes the pins, by a stroke, cross each other, lift[s] those so crossed, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 255, ed. 1876.

3. *Comp.* **Hatty-cap**, a boys' game; see below.

Lakel. A game at ball with hats for 'motty.' The hats or caps are placed in a row and the ball thrown towards them; if it alights in one and remains there the lad it belongs to must mind the motty (B.K.).

HAU, HAUBER, see **How**, *adv.*, **Haver**, *sb.*[2]

HAUCH, see **Haugh, Hawk**, *v.*[1]

HAUCHEE-PAUCHEE, *sb.* Dev.[1] A term applied to potatoes when boiled to a mash, a 'hodge-podge.'

HAUCHLE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **haghle** Lth. Rxb. (Jam.); **haughle** N.I.[1] [hā·χl, hō·χl.] To walk lamely or with difficulty, to hobble, drag the feet along the ground.

Lnk. To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden (Jam.). **Lth.** (*ib.*) **e.Lth.** What needs ye gang hauchlin an' hirplin alang, like cripple Dick upon a stick? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.I.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hauchal**, *sb.* a deformed or crippled person; (2) **Hauchlin**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) hobbling, limping, shambling; (*b*) slovenly.

(1) **Ayr.** He had a long square body and short legs, with a deformity about the houghs that earned for him the name of the hauchal, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 141. (2, *a*) Hauchlin Pate, the village drummer, got a job from the auctioneer, *ib.* I. 1. (*b*) **Rnf.** (Jam.)

HAUCHS, *sb. pl.* Ags. (Jam.) The three points into which the upper part of a ploughshare is divided and by which it clasps in the wood.

HAUD, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A squall. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

HAUD, see **Hold**, *v.*, *sb.*

HAUEN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **hawn.** A harbour, haven.

The common word for haven, as meaning a harbour. Our fishermen say their boats are out in the hawn, as distinguished from being at the piers, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319; The harbour of Polperro, locally termed the hauen, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 30; **Cor.**[1]

HAUF, see **Half, How**, *sb.*[1], **Howf(f.**

HAUFISH, HAUFLIN, HAUFLINS, HAUGAW, see **Awvish, Halflin(g, Halflins, Hawgaw.**

HAUGH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **hawgh** n.Cy. Wm.; and in forms **ha'** Sc.; **haaf** Nhb.[1]; **halgh** Lan.; **hauch** Sc.; **haulgh** Lan.; **haw** Dur. n.Yks.[3] [Sc. hāχ.] **1.** Low-lying, level ground by the side of a river; also used *fig.* and *attrib.* Cf. **hale**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. The margin of the brook . . . displayed a narrow meadow, or haugh, as it was called, which formed a small washing-green, Scott *Waverley* (1814) ix; In a lythe, cantie hauch, in a cottage, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 292. **Mry.** Gi'e me the land where Lossie pours By haugh and flowery mead, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 45. **Bnff.** More particularly when wandering amongst the delightful haughs of Grandholm, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) ix. **Abd.** The prisoner . . . set off wildly over the adjacent haugh, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 77. **Kcd.** The Feugh cam' rairin' doon fae Birse, An' swept the haughs o' Stra'an, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** The village commonage . . . running down on one side to the haughs bordering the North Esk, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 68. **Per.** It wes the haugh field of aits, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 19. **Slg.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** In flow'ry dells, and haughs, and glades, Where streamlets rin, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 151. **Ayr.** Let husky wheat the haughs adorn, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 3. **Lnk.** Howes, an' haughs, an' laigh lyin' leas Were a' like lochs, or ragin' seas, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 55. **e.Lth.** Auld clover riggs! thy cleuchs and craigs, Green haughs an' winding river, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 13. **Edb.** Thou's aften dander'd wi' the musie Down burnie's haughs, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 135. **Peb.** Ilk to the green haugh hies, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 21, ed. 1817. **Slk.** And rounde onne Ettrickis baittle haughis, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 84. **Rxb.** The bairns was laughin' an' scratchin' among the saughs doun i' the haugh, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 714. **Dmf.** Her glance she cast Ower holm an' haugh, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 13. **Gall.** By Skeldon haughs, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 93. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); A green plot in a valley (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Oer the gay daisied haughs will I roam, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78; Low-lying spreads of loam, sand, or gravel which form the lowest ground of the river valleys which are still flooded from time to time, or which, although they may have for years kept above water, may yet conceivably still be flooded in unusual seasons. Such are most of the haughs of Northumberland, Lebour *Geol. Nhb. and Dur.* (ed. 1886) 9; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (K.) **s.Dur.** The Haughs at Egglestone is a pasture, very smooth and flat, the river Tees flowing on one side (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Cuckoos love to change to mare sunny hawghs, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 42. **n.Yks.** Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 80; **n.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 570. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ha'-bink**, the bank of a 'haugh' overhanging a stream; (2) **Haugh-grund, -land**, low-lying ground by the side of a stream or river.

(1) **Sc.** Ha' binks are sliddery, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). (2) **Lnk.** The haugh-ground is *gen.* ploughed 3, and sometimes 4 years, for oats, and then allowed to lie as long in natural grass, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 34 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** As guid a bit o' haugh-grund for crappin as there was in the pairish, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 161. (3) **Fif.** The corn-craik scraiched among the 'skellochs' in the haugh-land, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **Rxb.** His haid fields o' haughland corn On flood-red tumbling waves are borne, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 19 (Jam.).

[1. Amid the hawchis, and euery lusty vaill, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 168; The hawch (*v.r.* halche) of lyntoun-le, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) XVI. 336. OE. *healh*, in the place-name 'on *Strēones hēale*' (*Chron.* an. 680).]

HAUGH, see **Haw**, *int.*[1], **Hawk**, *v.*[1], **Hough**, *sb.*[1], **How**, *sb.*[1]

HAUGHENDOLE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Lan. Also in forms **aghendole** Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **haughendo** Lan.[1]; **nackendole** Lan.; **nackleton, naghendal, naghendole, naghleton** e.Lan.[1] A half part or half measure; a meal-measure of 8 or 8½ lb.; the quantity of meal usually taken for kneading at one time.

Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 164; There seems to have been some uncertainty about the use of this word, but properly it means a dole of eight pounds (J.D.); **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.** Iohn Device . . . did covenant with the said Anne [Chattox] that if she would hurt neither of them, she should yearely have one aghendole of meale, Potts *Discoverie of Witches* (1613) sign. E 4; Still in use in Little Harwood, in the district of Pendle, *Chet. Soc.* (1845) VI. *note*; Still used about Padiham, and denotes a batch (sufficient for one baking) of meal for oatcakes (S.W.); Now almost *obs.* in those parts of Lan. where it was formerly known, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 9; **e.Lan.**[1] The quantity supposed to have been doled out weekly by the Saxon employer to each of his manservants.

[The same as ME. *eyȝtyndele*, mesure, 'satum' (*Prompt.*).]

HAUGHLE, see **Hauchle.**

HAUGHTY, *adj. Obs.* e.An. In phr. *haughty weather*, windy weather.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

HAUGO, see **Hogo.**

HAUGULL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A cold damp wind blowing from the sea during summer. ne.Sc.

Hence **Haugullin'**, *adj.* of the weather: drizzling, cold and damp. Fif.

[Norw. dial. *havgula* and *havgul*, a wind blowing from the sea, esp. the wind which blows into the fjords in the afternoon in warm weather; *hav*, the sea + *gul* (also *gula*), a steady wind, ON. *haf* + *gol* (Icel. *gola*), a breeze (Aasen).]

HAUK, HAUKA, see **Hack**, *sb.*[1], **Hawk**, *v.*[1], **Howk**, *v.*[1], **Hawgaw.**

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, *adj.* Bwk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Equal in every way.

HAUK-WALK, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A path across Chat Moss.

In the course of an important trial at the Liverpool Assizes some forty years ago, involving the ownership of a portion of the well-known Chat Moss, mention was made of certain roads or paths across the Moss which bore the name of Hauk-walks, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 118.

HAUL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **hall** Nhb. [(h)ǭl.]

1. *v.* To draw a vehicle; to tow, to tug a vessel up stream. Cf. **hale**, *v.*[2]

Shr.[2] Confined to the river side and chiefly applied to men or horses drawing small or large craft on the Severn against the stream (s.v. Hale). **Glo.**[2] **Dor.** He drove his ekkipage hisself, and it was always hauled by four beautiful white horses, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. I. v. **Som.** They hauled the waggon home beside the rick, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 14.

Hence (1) **Hauling-horse**, *sb.* a horse used for towing; (2) **-path**, *sb.* a tow-path.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) *ib.* The occupiers of land . . . where there is no hauling-path are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon, *Ancholme Navigation Notice* (Oct. 6, 1874).

2. Phr. *to haul upon the right tow*, to say the right thing.

Sh.I. Doo aye hauls ipo da richt tow, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 76.

3. *Comp.* **Haul-to**, a three-pronged dung-rake. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

4. To carry on the trade of a carrier, to cart, carry. Cf. **hale**, *v.*[2] 2.

Nhb. A sledge of wood, halled all along the barrow-way to the pit shaft, J.C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 36. **se.Wor.**[1] (s.v. Haulier). **Shr.**[1] 1805, Dec. 7th, hawling load coals to the workhouse, I-O-O, *Par. Acc., Much Wenlock.* **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] **Som.** I'll be glad to haul for you if you've got any goods lying at the station (W.F.R.).

5. To throw. **e.Sus.** Haul up that stick, HOLLOWAY.

6. *sb.* A large quantity or amount.

Bnff.[1] Thir uncle's dead, an' left thim a haul o' siller. The coo jist gees hauls o' milk. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Never had any great haul of sense, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 2.

HAUL, *sb.*[2] Yks. [ǫəl.] A small inlet or recess into which boats from the beach are drawn up for safety.

n.Yks.[2] We put her into a bit of a haul.

HAUL, *v.*[2] Ken. [ǭl.] To shout. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

[EFris. *hallen*, 'hallen, schallen, tönen' (KOOLMAN); so LG. (BERGHAUS).]

HAUL, see **Hall**, *sb.*[2], **Hold**, *v.*, **Hole**, *sb.*[1]

HAULD, HAULGH, see **Hold**, *v.*, **Haugh**.

HAULIER, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Dor. Som. Also in forms **allier** s.Wor.[1]; **hallier** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.; **hallyer** se.Wor.[1] [ǭ·liə(r), ǭ·ljə(r).] A person whose business is to do 'hauling,' with horse and cart for hire; a carrier, carter. Cf. **haul**, *v.*[1] 4.

Wor. (J.W.) **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] One who draws coal, timber, bricks, &c. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I've bin to Philips the 'aulier to axe 'im w'en 'e can fatch me a lŏoăd o' cŏăl from the Cut-w'arf. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Dor.** Dewy and Son, tranters and hauliers. . . Furniture, coals, potatoes, live and dead stock, removed to any distance on the shortest notice, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. IV. vii. **w.Som.**[1]

HAULIN, see **Hawlin**.

HAULING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. A method of fishing by means of a pock-net; see below.

Dmf. A second mode of fishing, called haaving or hauling, is standing in the stream, either at the flowing or ebbing of the tide, with a pock-net fixed to a kind of frame consisting of a beam 12 or 14 ft. long, having three small sticks or rungs fixed into it. Whenever a fish strikes against the net they, by means of the middle rung, instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water, *Statist. Acc.* II. 16 (JAM., s.v. Haave).

HAULING-HOME, *sb.* Irel. The bringing home of the bride, the wedding day; also called *the hauling-home day.*

Ir. On the marriage the father of the bride gives a feast, after which the husband stops with her a few days; then he returns home, and on the seventh day comes with his friends to haul her home, when he gives a feast. In some places, however, the hauling home takes place on the marriage day, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 110. **Wxf.** Such a well-looking young girl as Miss Mary there, that . . . could bring about seventy or eighty pounds with her on the day of the Hauling Home, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 158; To provide a good chest of linen for the hauling home day, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 204.

HAULKET, see **Hawkit**.

HAULLY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A 'hauling,' rough handling.

Edb. They ae puir fuddl'd chiel did hook, An' gied him a rough haully To the guard that morn, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12.

HAULM, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Yks. Midl. e., s. and w. counties. Also written **hawlm** Lin.[1] s.Cy.; and in forms **aum** e.Hmp.; **aum** Lei.[1]; **awm** Nrf.; **elam, ellam** Hmp.; **ellum** Brks.[1]; **elm** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **haam** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1]; **hahm** Suf.[1]; **halm** Nhp.[2] War.[4] Wor. Hrf.[1] Bdf. Nrf. Ken.[1] Hmp.[1]; **ham** War.[2] Glo.[1] I.W. Wil.[1]; **hame** Ken.[1] Dor.[1]; **harm** Nrf. Suf.; **haulin** Stf.[1] Not.; **haum** n.Lin.[1] Hrf. Sus.[2]; **hawhm** Suf.[1]; **hawme** e.Yks.; **hellam** w.Yks.; **hellum** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **helm** w.Yks. Glo.[1] Hrt. Ken.[12] s.Cy. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Som.; **horm** Bdf.; **ullum** w.Som.[1]; **yalm** Glo.[1]; **yelben** Nhp.[1]; **yelham** Hrt.; **yellum** Suf. Ess. Sus.; **yelm** Nhp.[12] Lei.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Bdf. Hrt. e.An.[1] Suf. Sus. Wil.[1]; **yelven** Nhp.[1]; **yolm** Glo.[1]; **yullum** Suf. [ōm, ām, elm, jelm.]

1. *sb.* Straw, stubble; the dried stalks of peas, beans, &c.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 258. **Stf.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Peas-straw. **n.Lin.**[1] The straw of beans, peas, tares. **Nhp.**[1] Wheat stubble for thatching; the gathering of which, after the harvest, in the neighbourhood of Northampton, is called 'peeking the haulm'; in other parts of the county, the same operation is called 'bagging the haulm'; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2]; **War.**[4] Wha'at be yer a putting that halm on the roof for? It's full of mullock. **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Glo.** (A.B.); GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] Applied to the straw of white crops only. **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); Cutting of the haulm, or wheat stubble, costs about 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 108. **Hrt.** The straw, helm, &c. with which the cattle are littered, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 14. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.** (A.G.) **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] The stubble of wheat. It is raked together in heaps by women generally at 16*d.* or 18*d.* an acre. If done before it be a little frosted it is man's work with a scythe. **s.Cy.** RAY (1691); GROSE (1790). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[12] **Sur.**[1] The straw of peas, tares, beans, potatoes, but never used of white crops in this district; **Sus.**[12], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dev.**[13]

Hence (1) **Haulm-rick**, *sb.* a rick consisting of the stubble or straw of vetches, peas, beans, &c.; (2) **-wall**, *sb.* a wall made of haulm or stubble.

(1) **Brks.**[1] The 'Haam' rick in the Vale of Brks. is of bean or wheat straw, and there they do not usually speak of a 'vetch haam rick' as in the hill part of the county. (2) **Ess.** And hid them in the ditches or the haulm walls, HEYGATE *Poems* (1870) 187.

2. A stubble-stack. War.[4], s.War.[1]

3. Straw made ready for thatching; bundles or handfuls of straw prepared and laid ready for the thatcher.

Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 330; **Nhp.**[12] **Lei.**[1] As much corn in the straw as can be embraced in both arms. **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. **Hrt.** (H.G.); ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 231. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** (C.T.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849. **Ess.** (H.M.M.) **s.Cy.** A straw of wheat or rye unbruised, bound in bundles for matching, RAY (1691). **Sus.** A narrow flat bundle of thatch drawn for fixing to a roof (F.E.); (F.A.A.) **Hmp.** (H.E.); A handful of thatch. Three elams make a bundle, 20 bundles 1 score, 4 scores 1 ton, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 282; **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** The best unbroken straw for thatching, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** He is attended by a man to carry up the 'yelms,' JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 124; **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Long straws selected for thatching (W.C.P.). **Som.** Straw prepared for thatching by having the ears cut off (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence (1) **Helm-sheaf**, *sb.* a sheaf of straw ready for use in thatching; (2) **Yelm-** or **Elm-stock**, *sb.* a forked stick used for carrying straw for thatching.

(1) **Som.** Properly a helm-sheaf is the length of the strand, 5½ ft. round (W.F.R.). (2) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1]

4. The stalk of certain cultivated plants, esp. of potatoes, peas, or beans; the green, unripened stalks of cereals.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** But we swore it was merely a heap of haulms rottin', BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 20, ed. 1893; [Of potatoes] Ne'er a big crop you'll get under that heigth of haulms, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 104. **w.Yks.** All around me the young growths were showing

purple haulms or green leaf, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiii; The ries [sticks] for peas, &c. (J.T.) **s.Chs.**[1] Not used of the stalk of any kind of corn. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.** An' lets him hev . . . taatie-haums, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 69. **n.Lin.**[1] The stalks of rape and turnips. The stalk of flax and hemp. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2s], **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] That part of the vegetable above the ground. **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** Beans . . . are very short in the haulm, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 18, 1896); Used chiefly of potatoes (J.A.B.); **Glo.**[1] 'Tater hams,' 'peas' hams,' &c. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Nrf.** The disease begin to show itself among them taturs, Sir; hadn't we better cut the harms off? (W.R.E.) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] The risps of potatoes and of pease . . . as well as the remnant of beans, when they have been cut by the sickle. **Ken.**[1], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Hmp.**[1] **e.Hmp.** They be ready for diggin' now their arms be died off (W.M.E.F.). **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Not used to denote straw of any kind. A coarse kind of stalk is implied: if clover has been left to ripen its seed, the stalk becomes rank, and after the seed has been thrashed out, the residuum is always 'clover hellum.' **Dev.** Us 'ad best ways burn up awl tha hellums and rubbage that's lying about, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

5. The husk of corn or of peas, beans, &c., chaff; the beard of barley.

Not. (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 32. **Suf.** (W.W.S.)

6. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, esp. in phr. *haulms and figs*, hips and haws. Ken.[1]

7. *v.* To cut off the ears of wheat previous to threshing; to prepare straw for thatching and lay it in bundles ready for the thatcher.

Glo. To cut the ears from the stems of wheat, previous to thrashing, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] To comb off the flag, and then to cut off the ears. **Oxf.**[1] Women sometimes yelm, but they do not thatch. **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** This operation consists in throwing water over the straw and drawing it forcibly under one's foot (J.W.B.). **e.An.** To lay straw in convenient quantities to be used by the thatcher, or for the chaff-cutter, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1814. **Ess.** The wheat stubbles are haulmed immediately after harvest, Marshall *Review* (1811) I. 481. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Two or three women are busy 'yelming,' i. e. separating the straw, selecting the longest and laying it level and parallel, damping it with water, and preparing it for the yokes, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) vi; **Wil.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Haulming**, *vbl. sb.* the process of preparing straw for thatching; (2) **Yelbener**, *sb.* one who prepares straw for the thatcher.

(1) **Bdf.** Which, added to the cutting, makes the whole expense of haulming 2*s.* 3*d.* per acre, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 108. **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.) (2) **Nhp.**[1]

8. To pull up stubble.

e.Yks. Wee have beene forced to hawme wheat and rye stubble and therewith to thatch our stacks, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 60.

9. To reap peas or beans with a hook. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

[**1.** Halm or stobyl, *stipula*, *Prompt.* ON. *halmr*, straw (Vigfusson). **4.** OE. *healm*, stem of grass, stalk of a plant (B.T.).]

HAULM, see **Hawm**, *sb.*

HAULY-CAULY, *sb.* Mid. Slang. Also in forms **auly-cauly**, **auly-crauly** w.Mid.; **hawley-auley** Slang. The name of a game at ball; see below.

w.Mid. One player throws the ball upon the sloping roof of a building, at the same time calling out, 'Hauly-cauly (boy's name).' If the boy named can catch the ball before it touches the ground he throws it up again and calls upon someone else to do likewise; but if not, he picks it up and throws it at one of the others, who scatter to avoid being hit. Any boy he may hit has to pay a penalty, which he incurs himself if he misses. At the end of the game those who have incurred penalties must place one of their hands against the wall and allow one of the others to throw at it once for each penalty they have incurred. Formerly very popular in this neighbourhood (W.P.M.). **Slang.** A game played in Commoners [Winchester College]. It was played with a red india-rubber ball. As far as I know the game consisted in the boy who got possession of the ball selecting another boy whom he tried to hit with it, the object of the latter being either to escape the ball when thrown at him, or to catch it, Shadwell *Wykehamical Slang* (1859–1864).

HAUM, see **Hame**, *sb.*[1], **Haulm.**

HAUMER, HAUMPUS, HAUMSHOCH, see **Hammer**, *sb.*[1], **Hamble, Hamshoch.**

HAUNCH, *v.*[1] Lin. To fondle, pet. (Hall.)

HAUNCH, *v.*[2] Lakel.[2] To throw. See **Hainch**, *v.* **4.**

HAUNCH, see **Hanch**, *v.*

HAUNGE, *v.* Lin. To hover about waiting to seize anything that turns up. Cf. **hanch**, *v.*

m.Lin. That greedy hulks of a feller was haunging about at the club feäst waätin' for owt he could laä' hands on (T.H.R.).

HAUNGE, HAUNIE, see **Hunch**, *sb.*[1], **Handy**, *sb.*[1]

HAUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Hmp. Som. Also in form **hant** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. [(h)ōnt, h)ānt, h)ant.] **1.** *v.* To accustom, habituate; used *refl.*, or in *pass.* to become accustomed to.

Nhb. We let her oot ower suin; afore she'd getten hanted (R.O.H.); Aa wasn't reet hanted wid, an hadn't getten the way, Haldane *His Other Eye* (1880) 3; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] 'To be haunted to a place,' said principally in reference to cattle. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah s'all nivver git hanted ti t'job. **e.Yks.**[1] He'll seean get maisther o' deeahin on't, if he'll hant his-sen tiv it, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1]

2. To practise. **Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 366.

3. To frequent, resort to; to visit frequently, to pester with one's company.

s.Sc. The blaeberry bank where we haunted langsyne, Watson *Bards* (1859) 7. **Lnk.** They observed the bulk of them so immoral and profane, that they were ashamed to haunt their company, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 335, ed. 1828. **Rxb.** Canty we might be, Did nae she haunt me like a de'il About my dear rappee, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 20. **Cum.** It hantit o' round about Scallow beck steann, Dickinson *Scallow Beck* (1866) l. 8. **n.Yks.**[2] He haunts t'yal-house; **n.Yks.**[4] He's awlus sumwheear nigh at hand, Ah's fairly hanted wi' t'lad. **s.Chs.**[1] A person is haunted with a subject when he has it continually brought before his notice. **nw.Der.**[1] Said of an ailment or disease, which attacks any one periodically. **s.Not.** 'E uster to reglar haunt me; ah hed to fall out wee 'im (J.P.K.).

Hence **Hauntskip**, *sb.* a place of resort.

Abd. The evil spirit took up a hauntskip in the folk's peat neuk, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 89.

4. To cause animals to resort to a certain spot.

Hmp.[1] To haunt pigs or cattle in the New Forest, is to accustom them to repair to a certain spot, by throwing down beans or fodder there when they are first turned out.

5. To provide a haunt for.

Ayr. For haunting drucken groups, On Sabbath days, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 66.

6. *sb.* A custom, practice, habit.

Sc. Ye'll ne'er turn an auld cat fra ill hants (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**[1] 'At your aud hants,' at your old habits. **Nhb.** Aa'd getten canny inte the hant o' weerin' me new blinker, Haldane *His Other Eye* (1880) 6; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] He has a nasty hant of doing that. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** He's getten a hant o' scrattin' his heead when he's talkin' ti yan, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1893); Os az gotten a hant o she-in [The horse has got a trick of shying] (Miss A.). **m.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)shl aav·wai·n ŭm of ekspek·tin thing·z brau·t ŭm frŭm maa·rkit, els dhi)n gy'et ŭ au·nt on it [I shall have wane 'em off expectin' things brought 'em from market, else they'n get a haunt on it]. **Som.** They have such a haunt of mooching (W.F.R.).

7. *Obs.* Phr. *to get haunt of*, to go among.

e.Yks. They shoulde not gette haunt of the wheate and rye, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 72.

HAUNTY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form **hanty** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Wanton, unruly; full of spirit, mettlesome; excited, frisky, *gen.* used of horses.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] Spoken of a horse or the like when provender pricks him. **Nhb.**[1] **Stf.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **s.Stf.** I should think yo'm haunty, olliprancin' about like that, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**[1] Playful, without being vicious; applied almost exclusively to cows. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] As applied to a horse, it conveys the idea of his being so from overfeeding and too much rest. Not synonymous with restive; **War.**[2s] **Wor.**, **Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

HAUNTY, see **Hanty.**

HAUP, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To limp.
He cam hauping on ae foot, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 19.

HAUP, HAUPS, HAUR, see **Hap**, *v.*[2 3], **Hawps, Haar**, *sb.*[12], **Har(r.**

HAURK, *v.* Sc. In *imp.* used by huntsmen as an encouragement to the foxhounds; see below.
Gall. A term much used by Sc. fox-hunters when the hounds find the scent of Reynard in one of his keeps, or challenge him. The hunter . . . bawls down to 'Haurk to him, haurk to him, ye wee blasties'; so in defiance of the tusks of the fox they seize on and drag out the crafty villain, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

HAURL, HAURN, see **Harl(e**, *v.*, **Harden**, *v.*

HAURRAGE, *sb.* Sc. A blackguard crew of people. Cf. **harriage.**
Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 179. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

HAUSE, HAUSLET, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1], **Hawse**, *v.*[1], **Haslet.**

HAUSS-SPANG, *sb.* Or.I. An iron rod of a plough.
[It] surrounds the beam and handle of the Orcadian plough at the place where the one is morticed into the other (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

HAUST, see **Hoast**, *sb.*[1]

HAUT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To limp; to hop. Cld., Slk. (JAM.)
Hence **Hauter**, *sb.* one who can hop. Cld. (*ib.*)
2. *sb.* The act of limping, a hop. Cld. (*ib.*)
3. Phr. (1) *haut, stap, an' loup*, a hop, skip, and a jump; (2) — *stride and loup*, a very short distance, a 'step.'
(1) *ib.* (2) **Slk.** It's nae gate ava to Gorranberry, a mere haut-stride and loup, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 619, ed. 1866.

HAUT, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To gather with the fingers, as one collects stones with a garden-rake; in phr. *to haut the kirn*, to take off all the butter.
Slk. He steal't the key, and hautit the kirn, HOGG *Jacobite Relics* (ed. 1874) I. 96; (JAM.)

HAUT, see **Holt**, *sb.*[1], **Hot(t.**

HAUTER, HAUV(E, see **Halter, Half, Halve.**

HAUVE, *sb.* Stf. Hrf. Rdn. [ɔ̄v.] The haft or handle of an axe or pick.
n.Stf. (J.T.), **Hrf.**[1] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

HAUVE, *v.*[1] Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **hawve** Lin.[1]; and in forms **aauve, arv(e** Yks.; **auve** w.Yks.[2] s.Not. Lin.; **awve** sw.Lin.[1]; **haave** n.Yks.; **half** Yks.; **harv** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1]; **harve** n.Yks.[2]; **hoave** e.Yks.[1]; **horve** nw.Der.[1] Not.[3]; **howve** Der.[1]; **orve** w.Yks.[2] Not.[2] [ɔ̄v.] Of horses: to turn to the left towards the driver; *gen.* used as an *int.*: a carter's or ploughman's command to his team. Also used *fig.*
Yks. 'Aauve the cum hither,' followed by the name of the horse which the driver wishes to bear towards himself on the left (G.W.W.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** *Gen.* used in full form, 'Haave, come here!' (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Replaces the older word 'hait'; **n.Yks.**[2] 'She will nowther jee nor harve,' will not turn one way or the other; said of a stubborn woman (s.v. Jee); **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12] **Der.**[1] In modified use. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Not.**[2] In rare use. The more common word is 'boc'; **Not.**[3] 'Orve again. **s.Not.** *Gen.* used with some *adv.*, as 'up,' 'ower,' 'again,' 'then' (J.P.K.). **Lin.** BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 64; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They have to take care in awving and gee-ing [turning round at the end of the furrows in ploughing].
Hence **Hoave-gee** or **-gee wohop**, *int.* a call to a horse to go straight forward. e.Yks.[1]

HAUVE, *v.*[2] Yks. Lin. Also written **hawve** e.Yks.; **hoave** n.Yks.[14] e.Yks.[1]; **hove** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **oave** m.Yks.[1] [ɔ̄v.] **1.** To stare, to gaze vacantly or in astonishment. See **Awf.**
Yks. What are ye hauvin' an' gauvin' at? MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxxiii. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] What are you hauving at? **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]
Hence (1) **Hauven**, *sb.* a lout, a coarse rude fellow; (2) **Hauvenish**, *adj.* loutish; (3) **Hauving**, *ppl. adj.* simple-witted, foolish, clownish; (4) **-gam**, *sb.* a stupid person; (5) **Hauvish**, *adj.*, see (3); (6) **Hauvison**, (7) **Hauvy**, (8) **Hauvy-gauvy**, *sb.* a simpleton; a clownish, awkward person.
(1, 2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[14] **w.Yks.** He's up to o sooarts o hoveish wark. It's nobbut one ov his hovish speyks [i.e. remarks] (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (7) **m.Yks.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** What a hawvy-gawvy Sammy-Codlin sooat ov a chap oor Jack is, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[25]
2. To walk blunderingly or stupidly.
e.Yks.[1] Giles hoav'd inti wrang shop, an' Roger hoav'd efter him.

HAUVE, HAUVER, see **Haaf**, *sb.*[1], **Haver**, *sb.*[2]

HAUX, *v.* Hrf.[2] To stroll.
Where are you hauxing off to?

HAV, see **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HAVAGE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **haveage.** [æ·vidʒ.] Race, lineage, family stock.
Dev. Both the father and mother being pure North-Devoners, and claiming descent from two good old county families, they were proud of the 'haveage' to which they belonged, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) vi; **Dev.**[1] Her come vrom a good havage—the very daps of her mother, 7. **n.Dev.** 'E'm too good haveage vor'n by haff, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 87. **nw.Dev.**[1] He kom'th of a good havage. **Cor.** I'd like my old bones to be carr'd home to Carne, an' laid to rest 'long wi' my haveage, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; A comprehensive word, applied to the lineage of a person; his family, and companions with whom it is natural for him to associate. It thus marks the race from which he has sprung and his station in society, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 318–9; The havage of my family wain't be easy for to find, **J.** TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 9; **Cor.**[1] The children of a family of ill repute are said to be 'o' bad havage'; **Cor.**[2]

HAVANCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Dev. Also written **havence** Frf. Manners, behaviour. Cf. **havings.**
Frf. Now ilka lad does taunt her wi' her havence, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 151. **Dev.** GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

HAVE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** Indicative Mood, Present Tense. i. Simple Affirmative.
Sc. Aa hæ *or* hæv, hey hæs, wey hæ *or* hæv; *contracted forms*: aa've, hey's, wey've, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219; Hez, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) 684. **Sh.I.** The ill-vicked coo haes short horns, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 229; A'm heard o' nae rot yit, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899); Da tatties . . . is been laek braed, *ib.*; Ye're shürely brunt dis broth folk, *ib.* (Dec. 16, 1899); Dere am I lost mi coont, *ib.* [For other dial. uses of 'be' for 'have,' see **Be, VIII.** 4.] Doo haes, shü's tell'd, ye hae, *ib.*; Ye 'a, *ib.* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Or.I.** Du hiz, ELLIS *ib.* 796. **Cai.**[1] I hiv; he, hid his; we, &c. hiv; 'e man his; 'e men hiv. **Bnff.**[1] He hiz as . . . hang-dog-like a leuck's iver I saw (s.v. Hang-dog); He's taen, *ib.* 21. **e.Sc.** I've been feeared for this, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxv; The loon an' you's been aye haein bits o' sharries, *ib.* viii; Hae, hiv [have], his [has] (G.W.). **Frf.** I hiv *or* hae; he, it his; we, &c. hiv *or* hae; the man his a hoose; the men hiv hooses (J.B.). **w.Frf., e.Per.** Ai'v, *emph.* ai hɛv; 'e, ət hɛz, *emph.* hī, ɛt hɛz; wə, &c. hɛv, *emph.* wī hɛv; ðə men hɛz *or* hɛv husəz (W.A.C.). **n.Ayr.** I ha'e *or* hiv; he his; we, &c. hae *or* hiv (J.F.). **Rxb.** Iv [you have], ELLIS *ib.* 714; haez, *ib.* 717; Oo've [we have] nae need o' sodgers' claes, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 31. **Dmf.** We hae goods, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 43. **Wgt.** I've, I hiv *or* hae; thou'st; he his, he's; we've, we, &c. hiv *or* hae; the men hiv *or* hae houses (A.W.). **Ant.** A hae; he haes; we, &c. hae (W.J.K.). **n.Ldd.** I hāve; he, it hĕs; we, &c. hāve *or* hĕv (A.J.T.). **Wxf.**[1] *Obs.* Cha, for ich ha [I have]. **n.Cy.** I han, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] Hes, han *pl.* **Nhb.** *Simple*: Aa'v, thoo'st, hee'z, it'z; *stressed*: aa he' *or* hev; thoo, he, it hez. *Simple*: We, &c. 'v; *stressed*: we, &c. he' *or* hev; the men he' hoozes. The forms he' and hev are used, the former when a consonant follows—'Aa he' nowt to gi' ye'; the latter when it is followed by a vowel or 'h' mute—'Aa hev on'y sixpence; aa hev 'im noo' (R.Q.H.); Hest [hast], *ib.*; Whot isnt gyud that the minister hes? RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 201; The hens, poor things, hes nowt, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 320. **Dur.** A hē, hev; dhū, hi hez; wi hev; hi hest [he has it], ELLIS *ib.* 618; **Dur.**[1] Hev, hez. **Cum.** Ye that hae gear, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 57; **Cum.**[1] Ah hev, I ha'; **Cum.**[3] I've nit sèa offen hed, 3; Thou's cheatit them, *ib.* 40; I's sworry it hes, *ib.* 42; We've summat else to deu, 1. **c.Cum.** Ah hev; thoo, he, it hes; we, &c. hev (J.A.). **s.Cum** I hev; thou, he, it hez; we, &c. hev; the men hev *or* hez houses (J.P.). **Cum., Wm.** Av, az [I have], ELLIS *ib.* 569. **Wm.** I hae gitten a swoap, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821; Sall hes hort her heel, *ib.* 112. **n.Wm.** I heve *or* heh; thou, he, it hez; we, &c. 've; the men hev *or* hez houses (B.K.). **s.Wm.** I hev *or* hes; thoo, he, it hes; we, &c. hev. Also the abbreviated forms 's, 've:

I's gitten; thoo's, he's, we've, ye've, they've gitten (J.M.). **n.Yks.** Ah hev a paper, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 42; Az [I have], ELLIS *ib.* 504; A'v ə lot ə biznis (W.H.); Thou hez meead my heart glad! TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 34; It's ommest deed away, *ib.* 2; Yah hea neea wealth, *ib.* 42; **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's bin chassin' t'harras, 95; Thou's getten a sair clash, *ib.* 102; He's getten t'farm, *ib.* 29; They've getten fairly agate, *ib.* 3; **n.Yks.**[2] Hae, hev [have]; hez [has]. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah a'e, ev, *or* 've; thoo ez, es, *or* 'z; he ez *or* 'z; we, &c. a'e, ev, *or* 've, 30. **e.Yks.** Az *or* av diən [I have done], ELLIS *ib.* 504; I 'ev, (e'); thoo, he, it 'ez; we, &c. 'ev (e'); the men 'ev, e', *or* 'ez houses (R.S.); Hey [has], MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] I hev *or* hez; thoo, he hez; we, &c. hev. **m.Yks.**[1] Aa ev; dhoo, ey ez; wey, &c. ev; aa· ez· is freq. heard for 'I have,' *Introd.* 47. **w.Yks.** Aiv, av, iv; ðāz, ðaz; īz; wīv; yīv; ðeəv, ðev, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 154; The plural forms wīv, &c. are only used in comb. with personal pronouns, in other cases we use ez, əz, z, s, just as in the second and third pers. s., *ib.* 156; At hez him near two hands in height, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 258; We'n a wooden ax somewhere, *Gossips*, 18; Here yo'n been spendin all, *ib.* 12; Ahr voines hae tender grapes, ROGERS *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15; **w.Yks.**[1] I've [I have]; ha, hay, hev *or* hey [have]; hes [has]; han [they have]; **w.Yks.**[2] I ha but sixpence; they han; **w.Yks.**[3] We han him. Much used for *pl.*; **w.Yks.**[4] Han *pl.*; **w.Yks.**[5] He's gotten't; he hes tu. **Lan.** I'n been clean again, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 94; I han got no money, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) vi; He's etten all t'goose, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 90; 'Han' *gen.* becomes shortened into 'n,' when preceded by the personal pronouns. We'n better i' th' heawse. Yo'n, they'n, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 25; Yoan hameh [have my] sneeze urn, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 29; Theer yo' han him pinned, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 6; **Lan.**[1] Han *pl.*; we'n, we'en, yo'n. **e.Lan.**[1] Han *pl.* **se.Lan.** Aw've; theaw'st *or* theaw's; he, it 's; we, &c. 'n *or* han; th' mon's getten a heawse; th' men have getten heawses (F.E.T.). **s.Lan.** Aw've; thea's *or* thea has; he's; we, &c. 've *or* we han; th' mon's getten a house (S.W.); Ez, əz [has], ELLIS *ib.* 332; Ov dun [I have done], *ib.* 333. **I.Ma.** I hev, I've; thou, he, we, &c. hev (E.G.); Iz [has], ELLIS *ib.* 362. **w.I.Ma.** Oi, thou, he, we, &c. 've; it hev; the man have a house; the men hev houses (G.K.). **Chs.** Ye an heerd it mony a time, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 7; **Chs.**[1] We'n, yo'n; **Chs.**[2] They han; **Chs.**[3] Han *pl.* **s.Chs.**[1] Aaz·, 2nd and 3rd *sg.*, *pl.* aan·; Ahy)v got·n ŭ ky'aay [I have got a cow], *ib.* 71. **Stf.** 'z [has], ELLIS *ib.* 473; win bin, *ib.* 478; you bin, *ib.* 477. **n.Stf.** Thy poor feyther... as I'n washed for, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 155; Oi av, ðei ast, ei as; wei, &c. an *or* av (T.C.W.). **s.Stf.** I've, thee'st, he's; we ha(ve)n *or* we'n; yo', they han *or* 'n; the mon's got a house (G.T.L.). **Der.** Iv dun, ELLIS *ib.* 429; 'z [has], *ib.* 427; **Der.**[1] Han *pl.* **nw.Der.**[1] Ha'n *pl.* **Not.** Ai ev tə gjiv; iz [he has] got it, ELLIS *ib.* 449; Han (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** I hev, 've, hae, ha, a; he, it hes *or* 's; we, &c. hev, 've, hae, ha, a (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Thou's rode of 'is back, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** I hev, ha', *or* I've; thoo, he, it hes; we, &c. hev *or* 've; th' man's a hoose; th' man hes a hoose; th' men hev *or* hes hooses. In all cases the 'h' is silent unless emphasis is thrown on the word. The verb often varies in sound before certain words—e.g. 'We hettă (*or* hattă) goa' for 'we hev tă goa' (M.P.). **m.Lin.** Ai ə dun, ELLIS *ib.* 304. **s.Lin.** Hiz [he has] gotn, *ib.* 298. **Rut.** Iz gon, *ib.* 255. **Lei.** Aiv dun, *ib.* 465; 'z [has], *ib.* 473; My brother always haves his supper with us (C.E.); **Lei.**[1] *Emph.* I hev *or* han; thee has *or* hast; he, we have, hev, *or* han. *Unemph.* I've, I hae, hea, I'n; thee's *or* thee'st; he's, he've, he hae, he hea, he'n; we've, we hae, hea, we'n, 30. **Nhp.** I am got a bad cold, *or* I are got a bad cold; the men are got housen (C.A.M.). [For other dial. uses of 'be' for 'have,' see **Be, VIII. 4.**] Ɜ bin [has been], ELLIS *ib.* 216; 'z bin, *ib.* 217; **Nhp.**[1] I ha'. **n.Nhp.** Ɜz [has]; aiv [I have], *ib.* 213. **War.** I've *or* I hay; thee'st; he, it 's *or* hay; we, &c. 've *or* hay. The aspirate was only used by the educated few. 'I am' was also frequently used for 'I have'—I'm done my work (E.S.); **War.**[1] Han *pl.* Ween bin to market, *ib. Pref.* 15; You'n done it, *ib.* 16; **War.**[2] Han *pl.* **nw.War.** I've, I 'ave; he's, he 'as; we've, we 'ave; yo've, yŏ 'ave, yŏ'n; they've, they 'ave; the mon's a (got) 'ouse; the men 'ave (got) 'ouses (G.T.N.). **e.War.** Oin dun, ELLIS *ib.* 465. **m.Wor.** Hi *or* A 'ave, 've, 'a, 's; thee 'ast, 'st; E *or* A 'aves, 'ave, 's; 't 'ave; us 'ave, 'as, 've, 's; you 'as, 's, 'a'; thahy *or* A 'as, 've, 's; the mon 'ave *or* 'a' a 'ouse; the men a 'ousen (H.K.). **w.Wor.**[1] I 'ave *or* 'a; thee'st, 'ast; 'e, 'a, *or* 'er 'as; us 'as *or* 'ave; you 'ave *or* 'a; thaay 'as, *Introd.* 26. **Shr.** 'z [has], ELLIS *ib.* 473; **Shr.**[1] I've *or* I han; thee'st; we, yo han *or* 'n; they han *or* a'n *or* 'n, *Gram. Outlines*, 58. **Hrf.** He a-done it now; he have then; her have (J.B.); Ɜi ə dən [I have done], ELLIS *ib.* 70; 'z [has], *ib.* 176; Dhai əv dən [they have done], *ib.* 177; **Hrf.**[1] Han *pl.* **s.Wal.** Johnnie George have lost more in her than he do know, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Pem.** Həv əgon [has gone], ELLIS *ib.* 32. **Glo.** Mebbe I 'ev time to tell 'e, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i; I ha' zeed its full length, *ib. Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 98; I, he, it a; thees't a; we, &c. a (H.S.H.); Ɜz *or* īz bin [he has been], ELLIS *ib.* 66. **Oxf.** I has *or* haves; he, it have *or* haves; we, &c. has *or* haves; Tom have come home from school; we haves eggs for brekfust (G.O.); I av *or* ae; thee 'ast; 'ee, it 'av *or* a; we, &c. 'av *or* aa; th' man 'a got a 'ouse; th' men 'a got some 'ousen. Aa for 'av is not used before a vowel (A.P.); I hath a been thinking, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xix; 'z [has], ELLIS *ib.* 93; They has a cart (M.R.). **Brks.** The squire hev promised, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv; **Brks.**[1] I hev *or* has; thee *or* 'e hast, has, hev, *or* hevs; he hev, hevs, *or* has; we *or* us hev; thaay, them, *or* um hev, hevs, *or* has, 8. **Bdf.** Uy hev [I have], BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 157; Ɜv gon [has gone], ELLIS *ib.* 94; 'z [has], *ib.* 206; Ɜz [has], *ib.* 207; Jiu ə bin [you have been], *ib.* 208. **Hrt.** Oi ə dən [I have done]; Ez [has], *ib.* 198; Ɜ gon [has gone], *ib.* 200. **Hnt.** 'z [has], *ib.* 211. **Cmb.** I 'av, I've; 'e 'az, 'e'z (W.W.S.); He haves the book (W.M.B.); 'z gon [has gone], ELLIS *ib.* 249. **Nrf.** Ai hæ dən [I have done], *ib.* 273; Ɜz gon [has gone], *ib.* 263; Miss Woodhouse have had it, MRS. A. GODWIN *Lett.* (1805) in *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 135. **e.Nrf.** I ha'; he, it ha' *or* have; we, &c. ha' (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** Ai ə dən [I have done], ELLIS *ib.* 280; His [he has] (C.G.B.); **Suf.**[1] Mr. Johnson he have two sons. **n.Suf.** 'z [has], ELLIS *ib.* 278. **e.Suf.** He, it hĕv; we, &c. hĕv (F.H.). **w.Suf.** He have (C.L.F.). **Ess.** He hev, or in shortened form 'ha' *or* 'a' (H.H.M.); Ɜz gǫn [has gone], ELLIS *ib.* 223. **n.Ken.** Ai ə dən [I have done], *ib.* 137. **e.Ken.** Ɜz [has], *ib.* 142. **Sur.** I be glad I'se said summat, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii; I has fits, *ib.* x; Whaät he an givun, he an givun, *ib.* III. xvi; We ha' no minister, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 64; They must ha' lain here. That must ha' rotted away, *ib.* 69. **Sus.** He *or* her have (R.B.). **w.Sus.** I, thee, he, we, &c. hev (E.E.S.). **Hmp.** I don't think she have (W.M.E.F.); Ɜz [has], ELLIS *ib.* 105. **n.Hmp.** Oi 'as; thou 'ast; 'e, she has; we 'ave *or* 'as; you, they 'ave. The verb 'to get' used after 'to have' in a sentence of any length (E.H.R.). **s.Hmp.** 'They have,' 'we have,' when used as auxiliaries, are often changed into 'they'm' and 'we'm.' 'They'm bought a cow' (H.W.E.). **I.W.** He've (J.D.R.). **Wil.** Hæv [has], ELLIS *ib.* 58; *emph.* Zhū ævz'n [she has him]; *unemph.* Ɜrz ·got'n [she's got him], *ib.* 47. **n.Wil.** I've, thee'st, he have *or* 've; we've, you've, they've *or* ha'; the man have a got a house; the men ha' got housen (E.H.G.); Th' king ha' vot m' into huz cheammurs, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **s.Wil.** Oi ha', thee'st, her've *or* have; us ha', you've, thaai've (C.V.G.). **Dor.** Chave [I have], HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; I've, he've; we, &c. 've, BARNES *Gl.* (1863) 25; I've a got, thee'st a got, he've a got (H.J.M.); Həv əgon [has gone]; John hə [John has], ELLIS *ib.* 76. **Som.** 'Ch'ave [I have], W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Hav əgon [has gone], ELLIS *ib.* 85. **w.Som.** Aay-v u-zoa·ld; dhee-s u-toa·ürd; ee·dh *or* ee·v u-wuy·pd; wee, &c. ·v u-shaud·, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 57. **Dev.** Chave un! Chave un! Jet gae on now reart an tha whult, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv; I ha put auf ma cote, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3; Thow ist duv's eyes, *ib.* iv. 1; Tha king ith brort ma inta es chimbers, *ib.* i. 4; Cuvert 'ath a-doffed his wings, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 76. **n.Dev.** I've; thee'st; he, it hath *or* he'th; us ha'; you, they 've; the man's a-got a 'ouze; the men hev a-got 'ouzes (R.P.C.); And chave an over arrant to tha mun, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 396; *Obs.* Use in text prob. exaggerated, *ib. Gl.* **e.Dev.** Th' zun hev a-tann'd me, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. **s.Dev.** Hez [has], ELLIS *ib.* 162. **Cor.** 'z [has], *ib.* 166; Ɜz, *ib.* 169; The best custom we ha' got, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**[2] I haave a ben; thee'st, a haave, we haave, *or* wee've, 61; **Cor.**[3] *Gen.* used with 'got.' I have got a book. **w.Cor.** Have is com.hav'. In the last generationit was pronounced hāve (M.A.C.).

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. I haena fund Miss Clara, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvii; He hasna a divot-cast of land, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xii; They havena sae mickle, *ib. Leg. of Mont.* (1818) iii. **Sh.I.** If shü's no tell'd, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899). **Cai.**[1] I hivna; he, hid hisna; we, &c. hivna. **Bnff.** Hinna [have not], ELLIS *ib.* 779. **Abd.** I haena; he, it hasna; we, &c. haena (G.W.); Ai hi)ne, ELLIS *ib.* 769; I suppose ye hinna jist a lot o' siller, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 203. **Frf.** I hivna *or* hinna; he, it hisna; we, &c. hivna *or* hinna (J.B.); We hivena been sic a short time acquaint, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 30. **w.Frf., e.Per.** Ai hęvnă, hənă; 'e, ət hęznă; wə, &c. hęvnă, hənă; also dęznă hē; ðə men hęznă husəz (W.A.C.). **w.Sc.** Henna and hinna [have not]

represent the com. pronun. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** Some puir creatures haena where to lay their heads, A. WILSON *Poems* (1816) 321, ed. 1876 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Ayr.** I hae nae (*pron.* hinney); he his nae; we, &c. hae nae (J.F.). **Lnk.** I hinna the power, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 36. **Wgt.** I, we, &c. hinna, haena, hivna; thou'st not; he, it hisna (A.W.). **Ant.** I, we, &c. haenae *or* hae not; he haesnae. 'I have not' would be rendered 'A haenae' and 'A hae not' according as the question required. 'Have you sixpence?' 'No, I haenae ony mony.' 'Have you got your breakfast?' 'I hae not.' And so of some others (W.J.K.). **N.Cy.**[1] Henna, hanna [have not]. **Nhb.** *Simple*: Aa hevn't; Aa henna; thoo, he, it hezn't; we, &c. hevn't. *Stressed*: Aa've not; thoo's not; he'z not; it'z not; we, &c. 've not. Used as follows. *Absolute*: 'Aa hevn't.' When followed by a phr. beginning with a consonant: 'Aa henna,' e.g. 'Aa henna seen him.' *Phrasal*, when a vowel follows: 'Aa hennit,' e.g. 'Aa hennit a penny' (R.O.H.); I hev not a boat, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 8; A keahm hes-int been int this twe months, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; They hennet te touch the', ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) xi. 9. **Dur.** A hev'nt, henət, henə; dhu, he hez'nt, ELLIS *ib.* 618. **Cum.** I hae nea power, BURN *Ballads* (1877) 62; There hes-na gaen a month, *ib.* 7; **Cum.**[1] Hevvent, hennet [have not]. **c.Cum.** Ah hevent; thou, he, it hessent; we, &c. hevvent (J.A.). **n.Wm.** I hev'nt; thou, he, it hezzant; we, you hevvant; they hevvant *or* hezzant; the men hevvant *or* hezzant. When emphasis is required, 'Ah've, we've, &c. nut' is substituted (B.K.). **s.Wm.** I hevn't *or* hesn't; thou, he, it hesn't; we, &c. hevn't (J.M.). **n.Yks.** Ah aint neea mair te say, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 8; Ah essent patience, *ib.* 37; We aint mitch trade, *ib.* 19; Tha hevvent deed, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 25; Thoo ezent tried (W.H.); Hezzent [has not]; hennut [have not] (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] Ah hevn't strucken a bat, 32; **n.Yks.**[4] 'Hennet' [have not] should be written 'a'e nut.' **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah a'e n't; thoo, he ez n't; we a'e n't *or* we ev n't; you, they a'e n't, 30. **e.Yks.** I, we, &c. ain't; thoo, 'e, it ezn't; the men ain't *or* ez'nt houses (R.S.); Ah a'e nut *or* 'ev nut; thoo, he, it 'es nut; we, &c. a'e nut (M.C.F.M.); **e.Yks.**[1] Ah hain't nivver thried; haan't [have not]. **m.Yks.**[1] Besides the com. neg. 'ev'u'nt,' there is an additional form 'en'ut.' 'Aa'ez'u'nt' [I have] is freq. heard, *Introd.* 47. **w.Yks.** I havvant a penny, BURNLEY *Yks. Stories Retold*, 146; Ah hevn't goan, *Yksman.* (1888) 223, col. 2; Tha hessn't long to live, *Keighley News* (Mar. 16, 1889) 7, col. 7; If she'y hezzant, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 34; Ai, a, i evnt; ŏă, tă, tə eznt, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 154; **w.Yks.**[1] Hanno [have not]; I hennot doon wi' the yet, *ib.* ii. 336; **w.Yks.**[5] Hen't [hasn't]. **Lan.** He has nŏ, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v; Yo' hanna seen, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 279. **e.Lan.**[1] Hannot (Rochdale), harnd (Rossendale) [have not]. **se.Lan.** Aw've no' *or* aw hannot; theawst no' *or* theaw hasno; he, it's no', *or* he hasno'; we, &c. hanno' *or* hannot (F.E.T.). **s.Lan.** Awve not *or* I hanna *or* hannot; thea, he, it hasna *or* hasn't; we, &c. hanna *or* hannot (S.W.); I, &c. hanno, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **I.Ma.** I hev'n; thou hev'n; he hev'n; they hev'n; the men hev'n housses (E.G.). **Chs.** Nay I han'not, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 7; They surely hanno' bin berryin' somebody wick, *ib.* 12; **Chs.**[1] Hanna *or* hanner [have not]; **Chs.**[2] Hannah; **Chs.**[3] Hanna. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy aa)nŭ; Dhŭ aa'(nŭ bin, 92. **n.Stf.** Oi anə; ðhei astnə; ei, it asnə; we, &c. anə *or* annə (T.C.W.). **s.Stf.** I ha'nt; thee has'nt; he ha't *or* han't; we ha' *or* han't (G.T.L.); Ai et [I have not], ELLIS *ib.* 461. **Der.** Ye hanna suppered up thae five new heifers, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) viii. **nw.Der.**[1] Hanna. **Not.** He aint *or* haint got it (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** I haint *or* hevn't; he, it hain't, hesn't, *or* hesna; we, &c. hain't *or* hevn't. 'Hesna' is undoubtedly sometimes used by the old; it may be an introduction, but I have found it in central parts of the district (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** I hevn't *or* ha'nt; thoo, he, it hesn't; we, &c. hevn't *or* ha'nt; th' man's not a hoose; th' men hesn't noa hooses (M.P.). **s.Lin.** I haënt; thou, he, it hesn't; we, &c. haënt (T.H.R.). **Lei.** [The use of 'be' instead of 'have' is] very common. I'm not brought my paper. He is'nt got none (C.E.). [For other dial. uses of 'be' for 'have,' see **Be, VIII. 4.**] **Lei.**[1] I haven't, hevn't, havena, hanna, *or* I hannot, hain't, hean't, 31. **Nhp.**[1] Hanna [have not]. She ha'n't got it. It hassant done no hurt. **War.** I hanna seen my mate yet, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv; Thee hanna roggled to be such a good wench, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899); **War.**[2] Han not, *pl.* Now confined to remote hamlets; replaced by 'ain't' and 'arn't,' which are employed with a *sing.* or *pl.* pron.; **War.**[3] I, thee, he, it haint; we, &c. harn't; I aint been; I hent been a naughty girl; **War.**[4] I harnt got it. **nw.War.** I ain't, arn't, 'annot (rare); Yo, he, it, we ain't, arn't (G.T.N.). **Wor.** I 'ant got the money, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 18, 1899). **m.Wor.** I 'an't; thou 'ast *or* 'st not; he, it 'ave, 've not, 'an't; we 'ave, 've, 'as, 'an't; you 'as, 's, 'an't; they 'as, 've, 's, 'an't (H.K.); No he h'ant *or* aant (J.C.). **w.Wor.**[1] I 'anna *or* 'avna; thee 'asna; 'e 'anna *or* 'asna; us, yer 'anna *or* 'avna; thaay 'anna *or* 'asna, *Introd.* 26. **Shr.** They hanna got nothing to do (A.J.M.); **Shr.**[1] I hanna; thee has'na; A, 'e, *or* 'er hanna; we, &c. hanna, *Gram. Outlines*, 58; **Hrf.**[2] Hanna [has not]; havena [have not]. **s.Wal.** You ain't got no spirit, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Glo.** I han't; thee hastn't; he, it, we, you hant; they hant *or* hanna (H.S.H.); I'sn't carried a pall afore, GISSING *Both of this Par.* (1889) I. 104; Ye ent zeed the last of I, *ib. Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. iv. **Oxf.** I ain't *or* ent; thou, he, it ain't; we ain't *or* ent; you, they ain't. Ān't is sometimes used; e.g. 'I'll be jiggered if some young uns ān't bin in my garden' (G.O.); I aa'nt; thee 'asn't; Ee, it aan't; us *or* we, &c., um, *or* they aan't; th' men aan't got no 'ouzen (A.P.); I, &c. 'ān't got; the man 'ān't got a house (M.R.); I han't no patience with thee, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) ii. **Brks.** Hæænt got [has not], ELLIS *ib.* 97; **Brks.**[1] Haint *or* hev'nt [have not]; I, he ent, aint, hev'nt, *or* yent; thee *or* 'e hasn't *or* hevn't, *ib.* 10. **Bdf.** Uy he nu [I have not], BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 154. **Hrt.** Ent [have not], ELLIS *ib.* 199. **Cmb.** I 'av'n't *or* I ain't; 'e 'avn't *or* 'e ain't (W.W.S.). **e.Nrf.** I, &c. haint (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** I, &c. ha'nt; aint [has not] (C.G.B.); **Suf.**[1] Heent [has *or* have not]; 'A heent got a wad ta sah. **e.Suf.** He haint (F.H.); Hīnt got [has not got], ELLIS *ib.* 279. **Ess.** I hant (H.H.M.). **Ken.** I ain't done it yet. He ain't got none (D.W.L.). **Sur.** I ain't got nōne, lād, but I ainna wi' in a drop, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; Thou hast'na faither, *ib.* II. xv; They as hanna enou' for theysen, *ib.* i. **Sus.** He *or* her have not (R.B.). **w.Sus.** I aint; thee ănt; he, &c. aint (E.E.S.). **Hmp.** Hǣnt got [has not] got, ELLIS *ib.* 97. **n.Hmp.** Oi 'avnt; thou 'asnt; he 'asnt; we, &c. 'avnt (E.H.R.). **s.Hmp.** I ain't [ēnt]; they ain't [ēnt] (J.B.P.). **w.Cy.** Yent [you have not] no need, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1895) 601. **n.Wil.** I haa'n't a keep'd, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) I. 6; I ha'nt; thee hass'nt; he ha'nt; we, &c. ha'nt; the man ha'nt got no house; the men ha'nt got no housen (E.H.G.). **Dor.** The man ha'nt got ar a house (H.J.M.); **Dor.**[1] Hassen [hast not]. **w.Som.** Aay aa·n; dhee as-n; Ee (*or* ai) aa·n (*or* aa·th-n); wee aa·n, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 57; **w.Som.**[1] I han't; thee has'n; he han't *or* hath'n; we, &c. hant. Often written 'ant.' **Dev.** I be zartin that thee ant, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 64. **n.Dev.** I ha'nt *or* heb'm; thee hass'n; he hath'n, han't, *or* heb'm; it han't *or* tan't; us, &c. ha'nt *or* heb'm (R.P.C.). **nw.Dev.**[1] Ant.

iii. Simple Interrogative.

Sc. Hæv-aa? hæs-hey? hæ-wey? MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Sh.I.** Heas doo mair levin? *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899); Is doo? [hast thou?] *ib.* (Dec. 16, 1899). **Cai.**[1] Hiv I, we, ye, 'ey? his he? **Abd.** His 't? hae you *or* [hīve] ye? (G.W.) **Frf.** Hiv I? his he? his 't? hiv we? &c. (J.B.) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Hęv ə? hęz 'e *or* 't? hęv we? &c. (W.A.C.) **n.Ayr.** Hae *or* hiv I? his 'e? hae we *or* ye? hiv *or* hae they? (J.F.) **Rxb.** Hæ i? [have you?] ELLIS *ib.* 714. **Wgt.** Hiv *or* hae I? his he? hiv *or* hae we? &c. (A.W.) **Ant.** Hae a? haes he? hae we? &c. (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Hev aa? hesta *or* hez tha? hez 'ee? hest? he' we? &c. Hez ony on ye getten deun? (R.O.H.); What hasta been daein'? CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 6; Where hest te been, ma canny hinny? *Old Sng., Ma Canny Hinny*; How monny bayrnes hes thee muther now? BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11; Ha' ye heard? OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 6; **Nhb.**[1] Hev, the emphatic form . . . used . . . when the word following begins with an open vowel or *h* mute. **Cum.** Hesta a job frat Castle foke? *Poll Bk. Whitehaven* (1832) 35; What heste got to say ageän it? DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 41. **c.Cum.** Hev ah? hesta? hes he? hes it *or* hes't? hev we? hev ya, they? *or* ha' ya, they? (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Hev I, we, you, they? hez thou, he, it? hev *or* hez the men houses? (J.P.) **Wm.** What hesta deean weet cheeses? *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Wm.** Heve *or* heh, I, we? &c.; hez he, it? heve *or* hest the men houses? hest gone ten? hest [has the] coo cauved? (B.K.) **s.Wm.** Hev I *or* hes I? hes te, he, it? hev we? &c. (J.M.) **Yks.** Yo've not been wanting to go long, han yo? GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. xii. **n.Yks.** Ez-ta gitten the lesson off? Eh ya gitten a beuk? (W.H.); Weea hez te there? TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 16; Hasta, has-thah, *or* hez theh? hey-yah? (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] Hae ye hitten on yet? 95. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ev ah? es ta? ez a? A'e wă? &c., 30. **e.Yks.** 'Ev ah? 'ez thoo? 'ez 'e, it? 'ev *or* 'e we? (R.S.); 'Ev ah? 'es tă? *or* a'e thoo? 'es he, it? a'e wă? &c. (M.C.F.M.); **e.Yks.**[1] Hes-tă *or* hez-thă. **w.Yks.** Hezta gotten owt nice? *Bradford Life*, 198; Evi? estə? ezə? e we? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 155; Ez oni on jə oni on jə? (J.W.); Han yo ony moor weft? (D.L.); An ye? (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] Hasto? Ha ye onny? **w.Yks.**[2] Asta *or* astow; **w.Yks.**[5] Hes tuh gotten that to-dāay? **Lan.** Hasta bin axin him for brass? CLEGG *David's Loom*

(1894) i; Whatever hasto bin doin', lad? Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, iii; Who hes? *ib. Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 90; Hanney fawn eawt withur, measter? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 16; An they been sellin' a mill? Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) lxiv; **Lan.**[1] Thae's never browt o' that lumber wi' thi', asto? **ne.Lan.** What han yo done wi' him? Mather *Idylls* (1895) 221; Wots tə gjetn? Ellis *ib.* 553. **e.Lan.**[1] **se.Lan.** Have aw? hast' *or* hasto? has he, it? han we? &c. (F.E.T.) **s.Lan.** Hanni? [have you?] Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **I.Ma.** Hev I? &c., throughout (E.G.). **w.I.Ma.** Hev oi, he, it? have thaa? hev we, thee? have, yea? (G.K.) **Chs.**[1] Hasta? han yo? **s.Chs.**[1] Aas't bin? 92. Ôo·u)z bin? *ib.* 66; Aaz· óo uurt ŭr? [has she hurt herself?] *ib.* 69; Aan) yŭ? *ib.* 72. **Stf.** Wiər əs bin? [where hast thou been?] Ellis *ib.* 478. **n.Stf.** Av oi? ast ðei? as ei, it? an wei? &c. (T.C.W.) **s.Stf.** Han' I, we, yo', they? has 't? (G.T.L.) **Der.**[1] Hastō? [hast thou all?] **Der.**[2] Ha'n? *pl.* **Not.** Hae yer got it? (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Hev a *or* hae a? hasta? hes 'e, it? hev *or* hae we? &c. Hasta almost entirely addressed to children and fast dying out (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Wheer 'asta beän? Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. **n.Lin.** Es ta a rāāke? Es thĭ fayther gon' ōōt? (J.P.F.); Hev I? Hes tă *or* tha? hes he, it? hev wē? hev *or* ha' yĕ? hev *or* ha' thaay *or* th'? (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] Hast ta gotten thỹ dinner? **Lei.** Hev yu bin dheer? Am I? (C.E.); **Lei.**[1] Ow hev ye? **Nhp.**[1] What ha' ye got theere? Han y' got any 'taters? **War.**[3] Ha [hay] I, thee, he, we? &c. **nw.War.** 'Ave I, we, yo? 'As *or* a', 'e, it? (G.T.N.) **e.War.** An jo? Ellis *ib.* 487. **m.Wor.** Ave *or* 'a hi? 'ast *or* 'ast thou? ave 'e *or* a? ave 't? a 't? *pl.* Ave *or* a'? (H.K.) **s.Wor.** Hast? [hast thou?] Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1895) 7. **Shr.** An jə dun? Ellis *ib.* 476; **Shr.**[1] Have I? hast 'ee! has a? *pl.* han? *Gram. Outlines*, 59. **Glo.** Ha I, he, we? &c.; hast? (H.S.H.) **Oxf.** 'Av I? 'ast? 'ast thee? av a? av ee? *pl.* 'Av *or* a'? (A.P.); Wo's bin ə dūin? [what hast thou been doing?] Ellis *ib.* 126; Have it bin seen to? (G.O.); 'Ave ee? 'ave em? (M.R.) **Cmb.** 'Ave I? 'av we? &c. (W.W.S.) **Nrf.** Hay you got the guy rope? Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. **e.Nrf.** Have he, it? ha' we? &c. (M.C.H.B.) **Suf.** Have he, that? (C.G.B.) **e.Suf.** Hĕv he, it? (F.H.) **Sur.** What ah 'ee sent they hops ovĕr there fur? Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Sus.** Have ee [thou]? have he, it? (R.B.) **w.Sus.** Hev I, he, it, we? &c.; hes thee? (E.E.S.) **n.Hmp.** 'ave oi? 'ast 'a? 'ave 'e? 'ave un? 'ave we? 'ave 'e? 'ave they? (E.H.R.) **Wil.** Hast? [have you?] Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** Hast thee? have he, it? (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** H've oi? hast thee? h've ee *or* her *or* ur? h've us? &c. (C.V.G.) **Dor.** 'v I a got? (H.J.M.) **Som.** Hæst dhi lukt? Ellis *ib.* 90. **w.Som.** Uv aay? us thee? uv uur? &c., Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 58. **n.Dev.** Hev I? hast? hath a? hev us? &c. (R.P.C.); Avi [have you] got eni? Ellis *ib.* 160. **Cor.**[3] Hasta? **w.Cor.** Hast-ee *or* hav'-ee? sometimes hab'-ee? In com. use (M.A.C.).

iv. Interrogative Negative.

Sc. Havena I been telling ye? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Cai.**[1] Hivna I? hisna he? his'nt 'id? hivna we? &c. **Abd.** Haena *or* hivna I? &c. (G.W.) **Frf.** Hiv I no? his he no? his't nō? hiv we, &c. no? hisna the man a hoose? hinna the men hooses? (J.B.) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Hęv ə nō? hęz 'e nō? hęz 't nō? hęv wə, &c. nō? dęz ðə man nō hē a hus? div ðə men nō hē husəz? (W.A.C.) **Rnf.** Hinna ye heard, man, o' Barrochan Jean? Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 204, ed. 1817. **n.Ayr.** Hae *or* hiv I not? his he not? hiv *or* hae we, &c. not? (J.F.) **Wgt.** Hivna, hinna, *or* haena I, we, you? &c.; his he na? his na he? (A.W.) **Ant.** Hae A no? haes he no? hae we, &c. no? (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Hev aa not? [hevn't aa?] hez thoo not? [hezn't thoo?] hez 'ee not? [hezn't 'ee?] he' we, ye not? [hevn't we, ye?] he' they not? [he'na they?] The pronoun is almost invariably used at the end of the phr., e. g. 'Hevn't aa?' (R.O.H.) **c.Cum.** Hevent ah? hessent thoo, he, it? hevn't we? hevvent ya, they? (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Hev I, we, you, they, not? hez thou, he, it not? hev *or* hez not the men houses? (J.P.) **n.Wm.** Hevvant I? hezzant thoo, he, it? hevvant we? &c. Hezzant freq. used for the *pl.* 'hevvant,' e. g. 'Hezzant oor lads come?' (B.K.) **s.Wm.** Hevn't I *or* hesn't I? hes te nut *or* hesn'te? hes he nut *or* hesn't he? hes 't nut *or* hesn' 't? hevn't t'men? Also Hev I nut *or* hes I nŭt? when emphasis is required (J.M.). **n.Yks.** Haa'nt ah? (T.S.) **e.Yks.** 'Ain't ah? 'ezn't thoo, 'e, it? 'ain't we? &c. (R.S.); A'en't ah? a'en't *or* 'esn't thoo? 'esn't he, it? a'en't wa? &c. (M.C.F.M.) **w.Yks.** Evnt I? eznt tə? eznt ə? evnt wə? &c. (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[5] Hesn't he? hent? [has not?] **Lan.** Hannot yo yerd? Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii; Han tey not t'murrain? Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 36. **se.Lan.** Hannot aw? hastno'? hasno' he? hanno' *or* hannot we? &c. (F.E.T.) **s.Lan.** Hastono'? Bamford *Dial.* (1854); Hav'n't *or* hannot I? hastn't *or* hasn't to? hasn't he? hanna *or* hannot we? &c. (S.W.) **I.Ma.** Haven' he got the tools to his hand? Brown *Doctor* (1887) 2; Hev 'n I? &c. (E.G.) **s.Chs.**[1] Aan't? [haven't *or* hasn't?] 77. **n.Stf.** The gentry says 'hevn't you?'—the people about here says 'hanna yey?' Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 19; Avno *or* anə oi? astnə ðei? asnə *or* avə ei? anə wei? &c. (T.C.W.) **s.Stf.** Han't I, he, we? hasn't thee? (G.T.L.) **s.Not.** Hevn't *or* hain't a? hesn't a? hesn't *or* hain't e? hevn't *or* hain't we? &c. (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** Ev'nt I, we? &c.; has'nt e? (J.P.F.); Hevn't *or* ha'n't I? hesn't thoo, he? hevn't *or* ha'n't we, thaay? (M.P.) **s.Lin.** Haent I? hesn't he? *pl.* hev (T.H.R.). **Lei.** Is'nt he? (C.E.) **War.**[3] Haint I, thee, he? harnt we? &c. **nw.War.** Ain't, arn't I? &c. (G.T.N.) **m.Wor.** 'An't I, thee? 'an't *or* 'aven't e? an't we? &c. (H.K.) **w.Wor.**[1] 'Anna I? 'astna thee? 'an't 'e, us? 'anna yŭ, thaay? *Introd.* 26. **Shr.**[1] Hannad-I? has'na thee? hannad-a, 'e? hanna we, yo? hannad-a *or* they? *Gram. Outlines*, 59. **Hrf.**[2] Hanna ye? **Glo.** Han't I, he, we? &c.; hasn't thee? (H.S.H.) **Oxf.** Aint *or* ent I, thou? &c.; aint *or* ent we? &c. (G.O.); Aa'nt I? asn't? asn't thee? aa'nt ee? aa'nt us? &c. (A.P.) **Cmb.** 'Av'nt *or* ain't I? ain't 'e, we? &c. (W.W.S.) **e.Nrf.** Haint I? &c. (M.C.H.B.) **Suf.** Ha'nt I? &c. (C.G.B.) **e.Suf.** Haint he? haint it? (F.H.) **w.Sus.** Aint I? &c. (E.E.S.) **Hmp.** Haint you got it? (H.C.M.B.) **n.Hmp.** 'aint 'oi? 'asnt 'a? 'aint 'e? 'asnt I ut? 'aint we? 'avn't 'e? 'aint they? (E H.R.) **n.Wil.** Han't I? hassn't thee? han't he, we, they? hav'en ee? (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** Harnt thee got nare on? *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114; Ha'n't oi? hasn't thee? ha'n't her *or* ur, we? &c. (C.V.G.) **Dor.** Ha'nt I a got? (H.J.M.) **Som.** Han't er? *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127. **w.Som.** Aa'n aay? as-n? aa'n ur? aa'n wee? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 58. **n.Dev.** Han't *or* heb'm I? hass'n? hath'n a? han't *or* heb'm us, ee' 'm, *or* nim? (R.P.C.) [**Amer.** Haint they cut a thunderin' swarth! Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 45.]

2. Indicative Mood, Past Tense. i. Simple Affirmative.

Sc. Hæd. *Contracted*: Aa'd, yee'd, &c., Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Sh.I.** I telt my midder da draem I haed, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241; Doo'd been helpin, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899); A body hed, *ib.*; Ye hed, *ib.*; William's folk 'id been, *ib.*; I wis noticed da shows, *ib.* (Dec. 16, 1899); They wis gotten a wab, *ib.* [For other uses of 'be' for 'have' see Be, VIII. 4.] **Or.I.** I mūr hed fān, Ellis *ib.* 792. **Cai.**[1] I hid, he hid *or* he'd; we, &c. hid *or* 'd. **Bnff.**[1] They hid a great aff-lat, 7. **Abd.** Ye hed me o' the steel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv; A hid (A.W.). **Frf.** I, he, we, &c. hid (J.B.). **w.Frf., e.Per.** I, 'e, we, &c. hęd (W.A.C.). **n.Ayr.** I, he, we, &c. hud (J.F.). **Rxb.** Id [you had], Ellis *ib.* 714. **Wgt.** I haed, hid, hed; thou'dst; he, we, &c. haed, hid, hed. Haen occurs (A.W.). **Nhb.** *Simple*: Ha'd, thou'dst, he'd, it id, we'd, &c. *Stressed* (rarely): Ha hed, thou hedst; he, it hed; we, &c. hed. In the stressed forms 'had,' 'hadst' are almost invariable, but 'hed' [*pron.* like head] is also heard (R.O.H.); The kinsman thit Booz hid spok' on, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 1. **Cum.** Sum thowt 'at ah'd chowkt mesel, *Joe and Landlord*, 7; **Cum.**[1] Hed; **Cum.**[3] A queer hammer he hed wid him, 3; I'd tel't them me-sel, *ib.* 8. **c.Cum.** Ah, &c. hed (J.A.). **n.Wm.** I, &c. hed. Freq. abbreviated as Ah'd, thoo'd, &c. (B.K.) **s.Wm.** I hed, thou hedst *or* hed; he, we, &c. hed. Abbreviated forms also used, as 'I'd gitten' (J.M.). **ne.Yks.**[1] Âh ed *or* ad; thoo ed, ad, edst, *or* adst; he, we, &c. ed *or* ad, 30. **e.Yks.** Ah 'ed, thoo 'edst; he, we, &c. 'ed. 'Ad is often used instead of 'ed (M.C.F.M.); I, thoo, &c. 'ad *or* 'ed. The 'a' is the usual broad Holderness 'aa' (R.S.). **m.Yks.**[1] Aa ed *or* aad·; dhoo· ed, aad· *or* edst·, adst·; ey, we, &c. ed· *or* aad·, *Introd.* 47. **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i ed *or* aid, ad, ed; ŏă, tă, tə ed *or* ŏăd, tăd, təd; ĭ, ə ed *or* ĭd, əd; wĭ, wə ed *or* wĭd, wəd, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 155; Ardly hed Ah darken'd t'doar, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 4; It ud been on t'table fer sum meyt, *Yksman.* (1888) 223; **w.Yks.**[1] Eed [I had]. **Lan.** Shou hed fill'd her brat, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; Yo hadden um, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 61; **Lan.**[1] Wi'dd'n [we had], yo'dd'n, yoad'n [you had]. **ne.Lan.**[1] Hed. **se.Lan.** Aw'd; theawdst *or* theaw'd; he, we, &c. 'd (F.E.T.). **s.Lan.** Aw'd *or* aw had, thea'd *or* thea had; we'd *or* we had, they'd *or* they had (S.W.); Hadn [we had], Bamford *Dial.* (1854); Idd'n [you had] money (J.A.P.). **I.Ma.** I, thou, &c. hed (E.G.). **w.I.Ma.** Oi, &c. 'd (G.K.). **Chs.**[1] Oi'd; **Chs.**[2,3] Aw'd. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)d ŭ bin dhée·ŭr [I had (have) been there], 79; Dhaa aad·st, *ib.* 76; Wi)d lost im, *ib.* 135. **n.Stf.** Oi ad, ðei adst; ei, we, &c. ad (T.C.W.). **s.Stf.** I'd, thee'st; he, we, &c. 'd. They say 'used to ha' a house' instead of 'had a house' (G.T.L.). **Der.** We hadden to brussen thee wee, Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 150. **nw.Der.**[1] Ĕe'd [he had], *unemph.* **s.Not.** I, he, &c. hed *or* 'd (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** I, &c. hed *or* 'd (M.P.); I, &c. ed (J.P.F.). **s.Lin.** Hed in each case, *sing.* and *pl.* (T.H.R.) **Lei.**[1] I hed; *unemph.* I'd, 30. **War.**[3] I'd, thee'dst, he'd, it 'ud; we, &c. 'd.

nw.War. I, yō', &c. 'd, 'ad (G.T.N.). m.Wor. I 'ad ; thou 'adst, 'dst ; he, we, &c. 'ad (H.K.). w.Wor.[1] I 'ad, thee 'adst ; e, us, &c. 'ad, *Introd.* 26. s.Wal. She wass not marry [had not married] him, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 147. Shr.[1] I'd ; thee had'st ; A'd, 'e'd, *or* 'er'd ; we, yo, a, *or* they hadden, *Gram. Outlines*, 58. Glo. I'd ; theeudst ; he, we, &c. 'd (H.S.H.). Oxf. I'd ; thou'dst ; he, we, &c. 'd (G.O.) ; I 'ad ; thee adst, th' adst ; ee 'ad ; we, &c. 'ad (A.P.). Brks.[1] A'd tell I wher a'd a-bin. Cmb. I'd, 'e'd, that 'ad, that 'd (W.W.S.). Ess. He h'd (H.H.M.). w.Sus. I hed, thee hedst ; he, we, &c. hed (E.E.S.). n.Hmp. Oi 'ad, thou 'adst ; we, &c. 'ad ; the man 'ad a 'ouse (E.H.R.). Wil. Hæd, Ellis *ib.* 48. n.Wil. I'd, thee had, he'd, we'd (E.H.G.). s.Wil. Oi'd, theed'st, her'd *or* ur'd ; us, &c. 'd (C.V.G.). Dor. I'd, thou'dst ; he, &c. 'd, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) 25 ; Chad [I had], Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. Som. 'Ch'ad [I had], W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som. Aay-d *or* aay ad-, dhee-ds *or* dhee ad-s, dhai-d *or* dhai ad-, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 58. n.Dev. Chad [I had] et in my meend, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 244 ; I, thee, he 'd ; t'ad [it had] ; us 'ad ; you, they 'd ; the men 'ad a-got 'ouzes (R.P.C.). Cor. I'd ben killed, Forfar *Pentowan* (1889) i ; Cor.[2] I haad, thee haad *or* theed, thay haad. w.Cor. Hīd sīd [he had seen] ; wi hæd, Ellis *ib.* 172. [Amer. All the mischief hed been done, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 29.]

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. She hadna ridden half thro' the town. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 70 ; Hædna, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. Cai.[1] I, he, &c. hidna. Bnff.[1] A' hidna hid some rumgumshion (s.v. Gulliegaw). Abd. I, &c. hadna *or* hidna (G.W.) ; She hedna a pig teem, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Frf. I, &c. hidna (J.B.). w.Frf., e.Per. I, &c. hednā (W.A.C.). n.Ayr. I, &c. hudnae (J.F.). Wgt. I, he, &c. hidna, haedna, hedna ; thou'dst not (A.W.). Ant. A, &c. hadnae (W.J.K.). Nhb. *Simple* : Thoo hadn't ; *stressed* : Aa, thoo, &c. 'd not. Ah hadna tell'd (R.O.H.). Cum.[1] Hedn't ; Cum.[3] I hedn't woak't far, 4. c.Cum. Ah, &c. heddent (J.A.). s.Cum. I, &c. hed not (J.P.). n.Wm. I, &c. heddant (B.K.). s.Wm. I, &c. hedn't (J.M.). n.Yks. Ah haddent patience wiv em, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 49 ; T'haddent been for her, *ib.* 24. e.Yks. I, &c. 'adnt *or* 'ednt (R.S.) ; Ah, &c. 'ed nut (M.C.F.M.). w.Yks. Two . . . hedn't t'chonce, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 3 ; A ednt (J.W.) ; w.Yks.[5] Hen't owt to du. se.Lan. Aw hadno', theaw hadstno' *or* hadno' ; he, &c. hadno' (F.E.T.). s.Lan. Aw hadno ; he, we, &c. hadna *or* 'd not (S.W.). I.Ma. I, &c. hed'n (E.G.). Chs.[1] Hadna. s.Chs.[1] Dhaa aad-s)nŭ [thou hadst not], 78. n.Stf. Oi adno, ðei adstnə ; ei, we, &c. adnə (T.C.W.). s.Not. I, &c. hedn't (J.P.K.). n.Lin. I, &c. hedn't (M.P.) ; I, &c. edn't (J.P.F.). s.Lin. I, &c. hedn't (T.H.R.). War.[3] I, &c. haddunt. We hadna gone more than a mile. nw.War. I, &c. 'adn't (G.T.N.). m.Wor. A adn't, thee adn'st ; He *or* us, &c. adn't (H.K.). w.Wor.[1] I 'adna, thee 'adstna, 'e 'adna ; us, &c. 'adna *or* adn't, *Introd.* 26. Shr.[1] I hadna, thee hadsna, we hadna, *Gram. Outlines*, 58. Glo. Theesun't (H.S.H.). Oxf. I, &c. 'adn't ; th' men aan't got no ouzen (A.P.). Cmb. I, &c. 'adn't (W.W.S.). Ess. I hent (H.H.M.) ; Ess.[1] Hant. n.Ken. Shi æd'nt, Ellis *ib.* 138. Sur. We hadna forgot it, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iv. w.Sus. I hed'nt, thee had'nst ; he, we, &c. hed'nt (E.E.S.). n.Hmp. Oi 'adnt, thou 'adnst ; e, we, &c. 'adnt (E.H.R.). n.Wil. I had'n (E.H.G.). s.Wil. Theeds't not (C.V.G.). Som. I hadden a-peärted vrom um long, Baynes *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4. w.Som. Aay ad-n, dhai ad-n, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 59. n.Dev. I, &c. had'n (R.P.C.).

iii. Simple Interrogative.

Cai.[1] Hid I ? &c. Frf. Hid I ? &c. (J.B.) w.Frf., e.Per. Hęd ə ? &c. (W.A.C.) n.Ayr. Hud I ? &c. (J.F.) Wgt. Haed, hid, hed I ? &c. (A.W.) Nhb. Hadsta ? (R.O.H.) c.Cum. Hed ah ? &c. (J.A.) n.Wm. Hed I ? &c. (B.K.) s.Wm. Hed I ? hedst' te *or* hed te ? hed he ? &c. (J.M.) n.Yks. Hed he been fallin' oot wi' onny-body ? Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 84, ed. 1892. e.Yks. 'Ad ah ? &c. (R.S.) ; 'Ed ah ? &c. (M.C.F.M.) w.Yks. Edi ? edwə ? Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 155. Lan. What ud becomn o' thee ? Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vi. se.Lan. Hadst *or* hadsto ? (F.E.T.) I.Ma. Hed I ? &c. (E.G.) n.Stf. Ad oi ? adst thei ? ad ei ? &c. (T.C.W.) s.Not. Hed a ? &c. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. Ed I ? &c. (J.P.F.) ; Hed I ? hed thā ? hed tă ? hed hē ? &c. (M.P.) s.Lin. Hed I ? &c. (T.H.R.) nw.War. 'Ad I ? &c. (G.T.N.) m.Wor. Ad I ? adst thee ? ad he ? &c. (H.K.) Shr.[1] Hadden we ? *Gram. Outlines*, 59. Oxf. 'Ad I ? adst ? adst thee ? 'ad ee ? &c. (A.P.) Cmb. 'Ad I ? &c. (W.W.S.) w.Sus. Hed I ? hedst thee ? had un ? &c. (E.E.S.) n.Hmp. 'ad 'oi ? 'adst' a ? 'ad 'e ? &c. (E.H.R.) I.W.[1] How many had'st got ? s.Wil. H'd oi ? h'dst thee ? h'd her *or* ur ? &c. (C.V.G.) w.Som. Ud aay ? ud-s dhee ? ud yūe ? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 59. Dev. Hadda [had he] ? White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 127.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

Sh.I. Wir ye haed na maet frae ye got your brakwist ? *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899). [For other uses of 'be' for 'have' see Be, VIII. 4.] Cai.[1] Hid'nt I ? &c. Abd. Hedna I ? &c. (G.W.) Frf. Hid I no ? &c. (J.B.) w.Frf., e.Per. Hęd ə nō ? &c. (W.A.C.) n.Ayr. Hud I not ? &c. (J.F.) Wgt. Haed I no ? haed na I ? &c. (A.W.) Nhb. Hadsta not ? (R.O.H.) Cum.[1] Hedn't ? c.Cum. Heddent ah ? &c. (J.A.) s.Cum. Hed I not ? &c. (J.P.) n.Wm. Heddant I ? &c. (B.K.) s.Wm. Hed I nut *or* hedn't I ? &c. (J.M.) e.Yks. 'Edn't ah ? &c. (M.C.F.M.) ; 'Adnt ah ? &c. (R.S.) w.Yks. Ednt i ? ednt tə ? ednt wə ? (J.W.) se.Lan. Hadno' aw ? hadstno' ? hadno' he ? &c. (F.E.T.) w.I.Ma. Hed'n oi ? &c. (G.K.) n.Stf. Adnə oi ? adstnə ðei ? adnə ei ? &c. (T.C.W.) s.Stf. Hadn't thee ? (G.T.L.) s.Not. Hedn't a ? &c. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. Hedn't I ? &c. (M.P.) ; Ed'nt I ? &c. (J.P.K.) s.Lin. Hedn't I to'd you how it 'ud be ? Hedn't they it back i' the'r oēn coin ? (T.H.R.) War.[3] Haddunt I ? &c. nw.War. 'Adn't I ? &c. (G.T.N.) m.Wor. Adn't I ? &c. (H.K.) w.Wor.[1] 'Adna I ? 'adna *or* 'adstna thee ? 'adna 'e ? 'adna *or* 'adn't us ? 'adstna yŭ ? 'adna thay ? *Introd.* 26. Shr.[1] Hadnad I ? had'sna thee ? hadna we ? hadnad-a ? *or* hadna they ? *Gram. Outlines*, 59. Glo. Hadn'tst ? (H.S.H.) Oxf. 'Adn't I ? 'adnst thee ? 'adn't ee ? &c. (A.P.) Cmb. 'Adn't I ? &c. (W.W.S.) w.Sus. Hed'nt I ? hed'nst thee ? had'nt-un ? hed we, ye not ? hed'nt they ? (E.E.S.) n.Hmp. 'Adn't oi ? 'adn'st 'a ? 'adn't 'e ? &c. (E.H.R.) n.Wil. Had'n I ? &c. (E.H.G.) s.Wil. H'dn't oi ? hadden th' man got nar a house ? (C.V.G.) Som. Had'n er ? *Monthly Mag.* (1814) 127. w.Som. Ad-n aay ? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 59. n.Dev. Had'n I ? &c. (R.P.C.)

3. Imperative Mood, Affirmative and Negative.

Sc. Hæ *or* hæv, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. Sh.I. Hae, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899). Abd. *neg.* Let na him ha'e, let's no hae, hinna ye (G.W.). Frf. Hae, *neg.* dinna hae, dinna lat 'm hae *or* lat 'm no hae (J.B.). w.Frf., e.Per. Hē, *neg.* dənä hē. The imperative 'hē' is only used in handing a thing to a person. Otherwise 'tak' would be employed. The negative (dənä hē) is used more freely, but here also 'dənä tak' would often be substituted (W.A.C.). n.Ayr. Hae *or* hiv (J.F.). Wgt. Hae, *neg.* dunna hae, hiv (A.W.). Ant. Hae you, *neg.* hae nae (W.J.K.). Nhb. He' *or* hev, *neg.* henna *or* hennot, let 'm not he' *or* hev, henna ye (R.O.H.). c.Cum. Hev, *neg.* dooant hev, dooant you hev (J.A.). s.Cum. Hev (J.P.). n.Wm. Heve, *neg. sg.* hevvant, *pl.* heve *or* hevvant (B.K.). s.Wm. Thoo hev, ye hev *or* hev ye (J.M.). ne.Yks.[1] Ev *or* a'e. e.Yks. Ev, *neg.* dawn't ev (R.S.) ; 'Ev *or* a'e, *neg.* 'ev nut *or* a'e nut (M.C.F.M.) ; e.Yks.[1] He 't [have it]. m.Yks.[1] Ev. w.Yks. Ev əm [have them], et [have it] (J.W.) ; w.Yks.[1] Hab at him, ii. 305. Lan.[1] God a mercy ! 1. se.Lan. Ha', *neg.* dunno' (*or* dunnot) ha' (F.E.T.). I.Ma. Hev, *neg.* dunt hev ; dunt lerr-us hev (E.G.). n.Stf. Av, *neg.* donə av, donə you av (T.C.W.). s.Stf. Han thee, han yo, *neg.* do have, han't yo' (G.T.L.). s.Not. Hev *or* hae, *neg.* don't hev *or* hae (J.P.K.). n.Lin. Hev *or* ha', *neg.* dôän't hev *or* ha' noä *or* hev noä (M.P.). n.Lin.[1] A', 1. s.Lin. Hev (T.H.R.). War.[3] Ha [hay], *neg.* harnt thee, harnt yu.. nw.War. 'Ave, *neg.* 'a' no. Don't yō 'ave (G.T.N.). m.Wor. A, *neg.* don't a (H.K.). w.Wor.[1] A done, 1. Glo. Ha, *neg.* don't ha (H.S.H.). Oxf. Ha' done (G.O.) ; Ast, as't thee, 'av ee, 'av you ; *neg. sg.* asn't, asn't thee, *pl.* aan't ee (A.P.). Brks.[1] Hev thee *or* do thee hev. e.Nrf. Do you have, *neg.* don't you have (M.C.M.B.). Sur. Ha'e some now, sir, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. w.Sus. Hev, *neg.* hev nout *or* none (E.E.S.). Hmp.[1] U' dun [have done], 1. n.Hmp. Hast 'a, hav 'e (E.H.R.). I.W.[1] A done [u' dun'] ! n.Wil. Ha', *neg.* dwont ee ha ! (E.H.G.) s.Wil. Hant 'e (C.V.G.). w.Som. Aa'ŭ sau'm aay tuul'ĕe [have some I tell thee], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 60. n.Dev. Ha ! *neg.* don't ee ha ! (R.P.C.) nw.Dev.[1] Hab. [The 3rd pers. *sg.* and 1st and 3rd pers. *pl.* are formed with 'Let' and the *inf.* (q. v.) as in lit. English.]

4. Infinitive Mood. i. Present.

Sc. Hæ *or* hæv, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219 ; Haif, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Sh.I. I could a haind my trouble, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898) ; May he hae, *ib.* (Dec. 7, 1899). Cai.[1] Hiv *or* hae. Bnff. Hē, Ellis *ib.* 779 ; Bnff.[1] A 'wid like t'hae an attle at it, 8. Abd. Dher wəd ə bin, Ellis *ib.* 771 ; Wha is to ha'e the lad, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 32. Frf. Hae (J.B.). w.Frf., e.Per. Tə hē (W.A.C.). Ayr. Hēv *or* hiv, he *or* hi, Ellis *ib.* 742. n.Ayr. Hae *or* hiv (J.F.). Edb. What wad a sens'd your waefu' warblin's better, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 218. Rxb. Hæv, Ellis *ib.* 316. Wgt. Hae (A.W.). N.I.[1] Ha' (s.v. Haen). Ant. Hae (W.J.K.). n.Cy. Haigh (Hall.). Nhb. Else how wad aw heh been heer, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15 ; Ye should ha' keept him here to lade, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7 ; As a verb transitive there is a carefully marked distinction between 'he' [heh] and 'hev' ; the former being used

only before a consonant or the semi-vowels *y* and *w*; the latter most commonly before a vowel. 'Ye may he this or he what ye like; but if ye hev ony gumption, or hev a care for yorsel, ye'll let them abee' (R.O.H.); He'd [have it]; he' ta [have to], sometimes hev ta *or* hefta, *ib.*; **Nhb.**[1] He, heh, hae, hev. As an auxiliary verb, 'have' is *gen.* shortened to a mere *v* sound: 'Aa've been there.' When emphasis is required the aspirated form is used. —Hev, the emphatic form of the verb 'have.' Used also when the word following begins with an open vowel or *h* mute, *ib.* **Dur.**[1] Hev. **Cum.** Tha mud ha thout reet, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312; **Cum.**[1] Ha', hay, hev; **Cum.**[3] Does té think I'd ha'e thee, than? 40. **Wm.** Ah'll hey the noo (F.P.T.); Yan mud ha thought, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 13; T'mistress . . . sed a mud hae mi poddish, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Wm.** Hev (B.K.). **s.Wm.** Hev (J.M.). **n.Yks.** What misery ya'll ha' te bahd, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 55; Will thah he' mah? *ib.* 35; Our awd man 'ell be seeaf te hea t'kettle aboil, *ib.* 39; He'l etta [have to] du 't. He'l evta [have to] gan (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Thou s' ha'e, *Pref.* 42; **n.Yks.**[2] Hev *or* hae. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ti a'e *or* ev. **e.Yks.** *Gen.* speaking 'ev is used before a vowel and a'e before a consonant. Thoo'll 'ev it. Thoo'll ae ti cum. Before *y* a'e is *gen.* used (M.C.F.M.); **e.Yks.**[1] He' is used before consonants; before vowels it becomes 'hev.' **m.Yks.**[1] Tu· ev. **w.Yks.** Ev, e, weak form əv, ə, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 154; Very com. It was one of the very best things which could of happened (M.F.); I mun he' thah, HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 116; It 'ud ha' taen a duzzen on us, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2; He'd hetta [have to] cum ageean, *ib.* 38; **w.Yks.**[1] Hab, hae, hay, hey, hev; hett *or* hay 't [have it]; witto hett? **w.Yks.**[5] Witta he't to morn? **Lan.** Oi'll hae nae moor loives to anser for, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 300; Haigh *or* hay, WILBRAHAM *Gl.* (1826); Let's hev a look, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) ii; As luck wou'd height, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 18; I'll heyt too, *ib.* 48; I wadn't hetha [have thee] to try, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 21. **n.Lan.**[1] I'd 'a geen my silver watch. **ne.Lan.**[1] Ha. **e.Lan.**[1] Ha, used before consonants. **se.Lan.** Ha. The common form before a consonant, but before a vowel, especially 'a,' the word 'have' is frequently used, as: 'Aw'll ha' mi dinner,' 'Aw'll have a pint ov ale' (F.E.T.). **I.Ma.** It'd ha' puzzled him to do that, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 206, ed. 1889. **w.I.Ma.** Hev (G.K.). **Chs.**[1] Oi'd a gen im a clout, 1; **Chs.**[3] Hay *or* haigh. **s.Chs.**[1] Yŭ)n aa góoŭ [Yŏ'n ha' gooa]. Chiefly used before consonants in preference to aav·.—Tŭ aav· dhŭr tóoth drau·n, *ib.* 67. **n.Stf.** Av (T.C.W.). **e.Stf.** Ē, ELLIS *ib.* 444. **s.Stf.** Ha [have] has a broad 'åa' sound between 'eh' and 'her,' but no distinct equivalent (G.T.L.). **Der.** Av, ELLIS *ib.* 324; **Der.**[1] Wil·t ae' ŭ dlass' ŭ jin'? [Wilt ha a glass o' gin?] **Der.**[2] I'll ha' it (s.v. Rap-ring). **nw.Der.**[1] Wil't he't *or* he' it? **Not.** Har (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** (H)ə, hev, but (h)ei when emphatic (J.P.K.); Who'd ha' thought it? PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 306. **Rut.** Ev, ELLIS *ib.* 256. **Lin.**[1] Hev. **n.Lin.** Ev (J.P.F.); **n.Lin.**[1] Hev. **s.Lin.** Id a [he would have], ELLIS *ib.* 298. **Lei.** Ē, e, ev, ELLIS *ib.* 489; **Lei.**[1] Han. **Nhp.** Ev, ELLIS *ib.* 254; **Nhp.**[1] Ha't *or* het [have it]; **Nhp.**[2] Har. **War.**[1] Ă unemphatic form; **War.**[2] Ha; **War.**[3] You shall hev it to play with. Let's ha [hay] it. **nw.War.** Ave (G.T.N.). **m.Wor.** A' *or* 'av (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] I shall a, *Gram. Outlines*, 58. **Hrf.** Tə av, ELLIS *ib.* 177. **s.Wal.** She'd a died, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Glo.** Tə ā, ELLIS *ib.* 66; Abben *or* hab, *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[2] Hae, 10. **Oxf.** It must ha' bin layin' here all the time (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] H'at [have it], *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Ha, *or* hev, *or* hey. **Bck.** Ēv, ELLIS *ib.* 192. **Bdf.** Ā, *ib.* 209. **Hrt.** Æv *or* ev, *ib.* 199. **Nrf.** Hev, *ib.* 264; He shan't het [have it] any longer (W.W.S.); He'd a jabbed my eyes out, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 205. **Suf.** The final *v* is often dropped. He mah'nt do as he hè done. You shan't het [have it] (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] Yow mought as well 'a dunt, 3. **e.Suf.** Hev (F.H.). **Ess.** He may ha, *or* hev, wished to see 't (H.H.M.); **Ess.**[1] Ha, hev, heve; Ha' at [have it], *ib.* **Sur.** I shall ha' a pain, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; A regular passon at once loike we used to 'un, *ib.* viii. **w.Sus.** Hev, *unemph.* 'a (E.E.S.). **Hmp.** Hēəv, ELLIS *ib.* 104. **n.Hmp.** Ave (E.H.R.). **I.W.** Squire Rickman 'll hae a powerful weight of hay, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 122; **I.W.**[1] I'll hey zum on't; **I.W.**[2] Let's hay't. **Wil.** Tə hē, ELLIS *ib.* 49; **Wil.**[1] Hae. **n.Wil.** Ye . . . must haä a thousan', KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 12; Ha (E.H.G.). **Dor.** Hou se [How are you] going haven [have it] cooked, John? *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. i. 111. **Som.** Ēv, ELLIS *ib.* 90. **w.Som.**[1] U; ae·u, *or* hae·u, emph.; aa *or* haa emph. before negative. The *v* is only sounded before a vowel—and not always even then. I 'ont [u] ha none o' this yer nonsense. **Dev.** Thee may 'av loved, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 63; Dawnt 'ā' nort tū zay tū thickee slammicking gert haggage! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Ae'n [ha'] (R.P.C.); Tə ē, ELLIS *ib.* 161. **w.Cor.** Hāv, *ib.* 173; I c'd hav *or* ha', done et for ee (M.A.C.).

ii. Past. See **II. 1.**

Sc. It wad a tane thee or ony body to hane them greed again, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 9. **Bch.** An' wad hae gien twice forty pennies to had the gowan ouer my feet again, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Slg.** Katie's mither should haen meal, Yet fient a bag cam' near, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 173. **Ayr.** The shop-hander wou'd ha'en her to tak' some new-fangled thing, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 152. **w.Yks.** Ai out tə ed it dun bi nā (J.W.).

5. Participles. i. Present.

Sc. Hæan', hævan', MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Sh.I.** Folk is haein', *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899). **Cai.**[1] Hivan. The *prp.* is in 'an' and the *vbl. sb.* in 'in.' This distinction is clear in Cai. but gets confused in the counties across the Moray Firth. **Abd.** Haein (G.W.). **Frf.** What's the use o' their haeing a policeman? BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iv. **w.Frf., e.Per.** Hē'ən (W.A.C.). **n.Ayr.** Haein (J.F.). **Lnk.** Ye're no worth the ha'en for't a', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 45. **Dmf.** At haeing tae haud on by the Laird as weel, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 14. **Wgt.** Hae-in (A.W.). **Ant.** Haeen (W.J.K.). **Nhb.** He'vin (R.O.H.). **Dur.** My mother hevin' gi'en to Aucklan' Flooer Show, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 3. **c.Cum.** Hevn (J.A.). **s.Cum.** Hevin (J.P.). **n.Wm.** Hevven (B.K.). **s.Wm.** Heven (J.M.). **n.Yks.**[2] Hevving. **ne.Yks.**[1] Evvin. **e.Yks.** Evvin (M.C.F.M.). **m.Yks.**[1] Ev·in. **w.Yks.** Ah intend hevvin' a reyt ride aht, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 4; Hevin (S.K.C.); Evin, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 155. **se.Lan.** Havvin (F.E.T.). **s.Lan.** Havin (S.W.). **I.Ma.** It's gud hevin' the pockat full. It's gud dhē be hevin' (E.G.). **w.I.Ma.** Hev'n (G.K.). **Chs.**[1] Hebbon; **Chs.**[3] He's not much worth hebbon. **n.Stf.** Avin (T.C.W.). **s.Not.** Hevin (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Evin (J.P.F.); Hevin (M.P.). **s.Lin.** Evin (T.H.H.). **War.**[3] Hē·in. **nw.War.** Avin, a-avin (G.T.N.). **m.Wor.** Avin (H.K.). **Brks.**[1] A-hevin'. **e.Suf.** Hevin (F.H.). **w.Sus.** Heven (E.E.S.). **n.Hmp.** 'Aven (E.H.R.). **n.Wil.** Havin (E.H.G.). **n.Dev.** Ha'-in' (R.P.C.).

ii. Past.

Sc. Hæd, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219; Haen (JAM.). **Sh.I.** A'm hed, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899); If I hed hedden da laer an' fine wirds o' some graand learned man, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 261. **Cai.**[1] Hid. **Bnff.**[1] A hidna hid (s.v. Gulliegaw). **Abd.** Hed (G.W.); I've haen to flit afore noo, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvi. **Frf.** You'd haen but sma' cause to laugh, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 87. **w.Frf., e.Per.** Hēn (W.A.C.). **Per.** Gin Satan's haen the run o' a lad, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 18. **Ayr.** That fain wad a haen him, BURNS *There's a Youth*, st. 2. **n.Ayr.** Haed (J.F.). **Lnk.** That leg or this micht ha'e ha'en the gout, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 103. **Dmf.** I might a ha'en a wife, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 62. **Wgt.** Haed and haen (A.W.). **N.I.**[1] I should ha' haen them things home in the cart. **Nhb.** Haven't Ah hed eneugh from her? CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 107; He'd hadden the same trouble. He'd a heven a litter o' six (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] Hed, *Pref.* 10. **n.Wm.** We hed hed oor tea (B.K.). **s.Wm.** Hed (J.M.). **ne.Yks.**[1] Ed *or* ad. **e.Yks.** Hed (M.C.F.M.). **m.Yks.**[1] Ed *or* aad. **w.Yks.** I wish we could 'a' hadden Mr. B.'ere to-night (F.P.T.); The barn hasn't hed a door to it for the last twelve month, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 379; Ed, əd, d, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 155. **Lan.** We'n hed a tidy time on't, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 304. **ne.Lan.**[1] Hedden. **w.I.Ma.** Hed (G.K.). **n.Stf.** Ad (T.C.W.). **s.Not.** Hed (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Ed (J.P.F.); Hed (M.P.). **s.Lin.** (T.H.H.) **War.** Hed (E.S.). **m.Wor.** 'Ad (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] Ad, *Gram. Outlines*, 58. **Brks.**[1] A-had. **w.Sus.** Hed (E.E.S.). **n.Dev.** Ad (R.P.C.).

II. Idiomatic uses. **1.** Cases in which *have* is omitted. See **I. 4.** ii.

Sh.I. Da sam' as hit been [as if it had been] gruul, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899); If I'd kent you, I'd [I should have] slippid da eggs i' da tae-kettle, *ib.* (Oct. 7, 1899); Da clock been dumb [The clock has been dumb], *ib.* **Edb.** If her ye'd gien a Hawick gill, She might been leal, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 29. **e.Yks.**[1] The auxiliary 'have' is freq. omitted, as 'Ah fun' for 'Ah've fun,' 7. **w.Yks.** A faiv on əm [I have five of them]; ðe guən uəm [they have gone home]; wi *or* wə funt [we have found it], but wi *or* wə fant [we found it], WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 154.

2. *Have* used redundantly.

e.Yks.[1] If he'd he' geean. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[2] Sometimes redundant, as 'If I'd ha' sin [seen] him, I'd ha' gin him a piece o' my mind.' **Suf.** If he hadn't ha' hit he harder than what he did (C.G.B.).

3. Followed by a direct object and *pp.*: see below.

Ir. 'I am sorry I have kept your book so long.' 'It is no matter: I had it read.' That woman has me annoyed. She has my heart broke (G.M.H.).

4. *Have* used for *be.*

Rut.[1] Has is often used where we should use 'is.' **Lei.**[1] Both as a substantive and auxiliary verb. Yo've a loyar [you are a liar]. Whoy, oi hevn't. Well, an' ou hev ye? Oi hevn't not quoite so well to-dee, 21. **Sur.** What ah'ee sent they hops over there fur, if it hanna to make good aäle wi'? Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i.

5. *Had* used instead of *would.*

I.Ma. Nelly had ha' took and went over the mountains like a shot, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 276, ed. 1889.

III. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep., adv.,* &c. (1) *to have agean,* to have objections to, be opposed to; (2) — *at* or *hab-at,* to attack, assail; *fig.* to set to, to go at anything, to undertake vigorously; (3) — *off,* to have knowledge of, be acquainted with, to learn; (4) — *on,* to make fun of, chaff, tease, to deceive in order to make fun of; (5) — *over,* (*a*) to transmit, transfer; (*b*) to discuss the character of, to talk over.

(1) **w.Yks.** What hes tu agean drinking? Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv. (2) **Edb.** As lang as I can wag my wing I will have at you wi' my sting, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 57; Wi' ramrace we'll ha'e at them, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 42. **Cum.**[1] A mower said to his grass, 'Tea and whay a feckless day! An' will n't pay I'll bet a crown; But beef and breid, hev at thy heid, An good strang yal, an' I'll swash thee down.' **w.Yks.**[1] **Brks.**[1] I me-ans to hev at killin' down thaay rabbuts avoor long, 'um be a-yettin all the young kern. **Sur.**[1] We'll have at that job next. (3) **Cum.** He hes mair off ner many an oalden, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 9; Wo' betide . . . yan 'at hedn't his tasks off, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35; He'd nobbet a single letter off, Silpheo *Billy Brannan* (1885) 4. **Wm.** Willie . . . hed a gae bit off, fer he went tel skooal tel t'maester sed he cud laarn him neea fardther, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 3. (4) **w.Yks.** Aw've known chaps 'at's tell'd ther wives things abaat thersen just to have 'em on a bit, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 25; Don't believe 'em, they're nobbut hevin' tha on (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] 'They are nobbut having him on.' Sometimes they say, 'having him on for the mug,' the meaning of the last words of which is not quite clear. **Lan.** It looks as if somebuddy wur havin me on, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 117. **ne.Lan.** I were nobbut hevin' her on a bit, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 46. **s.Not.** I took no notice; I saw he was only trying to have me on (J.P.K.). **Colloq.** (A.B.C.) (5, *a*) **Abd.** The rental was given up by virtue of ilk heritor's oath . . . and had over by Mr. Thomas Gordon . . . to the Master of Forbes' lodging, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 254 (Jam.). (*b*) **Oxf.** They've been having you over finely at the meeting to-night (G.O.).

2. Phr. (1) *have a care of us,* an exclamation of surprise; (2) — *done* or *a-done,* cease, stop, be quiet; (3) *to have a come,* to go by, pass; (4) — *as lief,* to have as soon, as willingly; (5) — *drink,* to be slightly intoxicated but not drunk; (6) — *fault to,* to find fault with; (7) — *for to,* to be obliged to, to have to; (8) — *had something to do,* to have been fated to do something; (9) — *ill doing something,* to do something with difficulty; (10) — *it,* to allow, believe anything; (11) — *it to say,* to have been known to say; (12) — *liefer,* to have rather, sooner; (13) — *mind* (*of,* to remember, call to mind; (14) — *no hands with,* to have no hand in, to have nothing to do with; (15) — *no nay,* to take no denial; (16) — *one on the stick,* to 'take in,' deceive, chaff; (17) — *one's limbs,* to have the use of one's limbs, to walk; (18) — *other oats to thresh,* to have other things to do, to have something else in hand; (19) — *ought,* in *p.t.* ought; freq. in *neg.*; (20) — *share,* to share, to partake of anything; (21) — *speech,* to talk; (22) — *the heels of,* to excel, surpass, have the best of; (23) — *the needle,* to be in a disagreeable mood; (24) *to be well had,* to be well off; (25) *one must have to do something,* one is obliged to, must do something; (26) *not to have need,* not to need to, ought not to; in *p.t.*; (27) *had I wist, addiwissen,* or *heddiwissen,* had I known; also in phr. *to be sent about addiwissen,* to be sent on a fool's errand.

(1) **Edb.** Have a care of us! all the eggs in Smeaton dairy might have found resting-places for their doups in a row, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] A' dun wi' thee, I. **w.Wor.**[1] A done, ŏŏl ee! **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**[1] (s.v. Hand). **Hmp.**[1] I. **I.W.**[1] Adone, I tell 'ee. **Dev.** Have-a-done wi' that noise there, will ee! Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 103, ed. 1871. (3) **Ess.** Here, good alive, jes let me hev a come, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 25. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Oxf.** I'd as lief be hanged (G.O.). (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Sc.** I have no fault to him, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 44. (7) **w.Som.** Aay shĕo'd-n muuch luyk vur t-ae'ŭ vur t-ae'u-r [I should not much like to be obliged to have her], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 60. (8) **Sc.** 'He had ha'en that to do,' commonly used as a kind of apology for crime (Jam.). (9) **Frf.** Mother, you are lingering so long at the end, I have ill waiting for you, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) x. (10) **Brks.**[1] I tawld 'un I zin't myzelf, but a oodn't ha't. (11) **I.W.** He've had it to say of me (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1] (12) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Oxf.** I had liever him than me (G.O.). (13) **Sh.I.** Ye shürely a' mind what a soss we wir in last year, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **N.I.**[1] I had no mind of it. Have you mind of that, Sam? (14) **Glo.** 'Ee did et yer see, and I didn't 'a no 'ands wi' ut, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. **Wil.**[1] I shan't hae no hands wi't. (15) **s.Not.** Followed by—but, but what, but why. 'They'd have no pay but why ah moot stay a day longer' (J.P.K.). (16) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I began o' thinkin' hoo're havin' me on th' stick, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 7. (17) **Nrf.** Two or t'ree had their limbs; they was getting well, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 71. (18) **w.Yks.** Thah's other oats to thresh, Preston *Poems* (1881) 9; (J.W.) (19) **w.Yks.**[5] Hen't owt to du! **Not.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He had'nt ought to ha' dun it. **War.**[13], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** You had ought to go. You hadn't ought to do that (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] He hadn't ought to go swishing along as that, no-how. (20) **I.Ma.** 'I'm going in to dinner, come and "have share."' 'Not to-day, I have promised to "have share" at home' (S.M.); Before they went in the father kindly invited me to go in with them to breakfast and 'have share,' Rydings *Tales* (1895) 12. (21) **Suf.** (C.G.B.) (22) **Sc.** The leddies had the heels of the beaux in the matter of dancing, *Sc. Haggis,* 157. **Fif.** For expressiveness I maun say I think 'dam' has the heels o't, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 151. (23) **Oxf.** He'll have the needle if he gets on that job (G.O.). (24) **Ayr.** We're weel had that's in aff the hight, At this bra' meikle ingle, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 78. (25) **Nrf.** He found the first bird's egg, so he must have to shew me that, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 4. (26) **n.Yks.**[2] 'You hadn't need try,' you certainly ought not to attempt it. **e.Yks.**[1] Used to denote the non-necessity of doing anything, esp. when attended with risk. 'He hadn't-need let him he' brass, for if he diz he'll nivver see it ni mare.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (27) **N.Cy.**[1] Nearly *obs.,* but still retained by some old persons. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** To be sent about addiwissen. Nearly *obs.,* Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Beware of 'had I wist,' *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *Comp.* **Have-been** or **Has-been,** (1) a person, animal, or thing, formerly serviceable but now past its prime, worn out, or decrepit; (2) an ancient rite or custom, an antiquity.

(1) **Ayr.** My han' afore's a gude auld has-been, Burns *Inventory* (1786) l. 8. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** An seah like all other gud oade hez-beens, it wer ram'd intav onny lumber hooal to git it oot o't rooad, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1873) *J. Bullitt.* **e.Yks.**[1] Poor awd fella! a good awd hes-been, bud he's deean for noo. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Of a cow: Ŭr)z ŭ gùd uwd aaz'bin [Her's a good owd has-bin]. **n.Lin.**[1] It stan's to reäson at yung college-gentlemen like you knaws a vast sight moore then a worn-oot hes-been like me. **War.**[2] One of the has-beens. **Shr.**[1] ''Er's a good owd 'as bin' was remarked of a sometime beauty who had lost all pretension to be considered such. (2) **Sc.** Gude auld hae-beens should aye be uphauden, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1820) 660 (Jam.). **n.Lin.**[1] 'That's a fine ohd hes-been isn't it,' said of an old carved chair.

4. *Reflex.* To have for oneself.

Wor. I must 'ave me a bit o' bacca, corn't go on else (H.K.).

5. To have enough, have sufficient.

Lnk. Our bairns cam' thick . . . And somehow or ither, we aye had to gie them, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 7, ed. 1897.

6. To understand, comprehend; to have a knowledge of.

Sc. I have no Gaelic, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **Abd.** I hae ye now (Jam.). **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

7. To take, bear, carry; to lead.

n.Sc. He had her on to gude greenwood Before that it was day, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 95, ed. 1875. **Abd.** I'm feared it's mony unco Lords Havin' my love to the clay, Maidment *n.Cy. Garl.* (1824) 4, ed. 1868; He is had to Aberdeen and warded in the tolbooth, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 126 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.). **Nhp.**[1] He had his things away. **War.**[2][3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] Have the horse to the field. **Sus.**[1] I shall have him down to his grandmother while I go haying.

8. To surpass, be superior to, to have the better of.

Nhb. Bob hez thee at lowpin and flingin, At the bool, football,

clubby, and swingin, SELKIRK *Bob Cranky* (1843). **Cum.**[1] 'He hez tha now,' he is thy master. **Yks.** (J.W.)

9. To give birth to.

Nhb. Thaw dowtor-o'-law hes had 'im, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 15. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** She's the chice un o' her as had her, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9.

10. To behave.

w.Yks. Hāve yoursen, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

11. Used in *imper.* as an exclamation when anything is held out towards another, meaning 'take this.'

Sc. Hae, wear it for my sake, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 30. **Sh.I.** 'Lat's see.' 'Hae,' *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Hae lassie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **w.Frf., e.Per.** The imper. 'hē' is only used in handing a thing to a person (W.A.C.). **w.Sc.** Hae, puir body, . . there's a neivefu' out o' my ain pock, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 35. **Dmf.** Hae! there's airle-pennies twa or three, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 80. **Ayr.** Hae, there's my haun', BURNS *To Mr. J. Kennedy*, st. 5; Hae, . . that will help a wee to put you right, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 166.

Hence (1) *Hae boy, rin boy mak's a good lad*, (2) *— lad and run lad*, (3) *— will make a deaf man hear*, or *a deaf man hears hae, prov.*, see below.

(1) **Sh.I.** Give a boy food and clothing and keep him from idleness, and he will grow up to be useful, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 215. (2) **Sc.** Give ready-money for your service and you will be sure to be ready served, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 131. (3) Hae will make a deaf man hear, *ib.* 133. **Cai.**[1] A deaf man hears hae.

12. *sb.* Property, possessions, wealth. Also in *pl.*

Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.). **Abd.** And pray the Lord may ever gie you Baith hae and heal, SKINNER *Poems* (ed. 1809) 37; (JAM.)

HAVE, HAVEER, see **Haw,** *sb.*[1], **Heave, Haver,** *sb.*[4]

HAVEING, *sb.* Chs.[13] Also written **having** Chs.[3] Cleaning corn by throwing it against the wind.

HAVEL, *sb.*[1] e.An.[1] The slough of a snake.

[The same word as **avel** (the beard of barley).]

HAVEL, *sb.*[2] e.An. [æ·vl.] In phr. *havel and slaie* or *slea*, part of the fittings of a weaver's loom. e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.W.S.)

[ON. *hafald*, the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft (VIGFUSSON).]

HAVEL, see **Avel, Haviler.**

HAVELESS, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Also written **haiveless** Abd.; **haivless** Bnff.[1] Wasteful, incompetent; slovenly, ill-mannered, unrefined.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** He's a haiveless man, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix; A vigorous fellow . . . whose habits might be not incorrectly described by the word 'haiveless,' *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 209. **n.Lin.**[1] A haveless chap that's run'd thrif three fo'tuns. She's as haaveless a bairn as lives. [Poor, having nothing (K.).]

HAVER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** An owner, a possessor.

Or.I. Patrick Earl of Orkney, and all other havers, keepers, and detainers of the castles, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *App.* 62. **Abd.** Her at all hazards we intend to claim And on the havers fix the riesing[*sic*] blame, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 132, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Trueths for the Covenant dares not be printed, except the printer, haver, and reader, ROW *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 443, ed. 1842. **Lnk.** The havers of the said book are ordained to bring in and deliver the same, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 4, ed. 1828. **Wgt.** They further ordain intimation to be made to all havers of geese in the place, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 42.

2. A person of parsimonious habits. Lakel.[2]

HAVER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **havre** Cum.; **havver** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[24] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lin.; and in forms **aver-** w.Yks.; **haber-** n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **hauber-** Sc. n.Cy.; **hauver-** Sc. [h)a·və(r.] **1.** Oats, *Avena sativa.* Also used *attrib.*

Slk. (JAM.) **Dmf.** We seldom hear o' guid Scotch kale Or Scottish haver brose, MCVITTIE *In Memoriam* (1893) 191. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.** She beggars me with haver and hey, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) *Ecky's Mare.* **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Aw their lock of havver thresh't an' deetit, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) and S. 154; If you gang to see your havver in May You'll come weepin away, But if you gang in June, You'll come back in a different tune, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] The common name. **Wm.** We'd faer crops o havver, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 3. **Yks.** RAY (1691). **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** In mowing of haver; . . . unlesse your oates be exceedinge ranke and stronge, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 48; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] *Obs., MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A pair o' gooid spurs to a borrowed horse Is better nor a peck o' haver, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); A field of havver (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**[14], **Lan.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Haver-bannock,** a thick cake or bannock made of oatmeal; (2) **-bread,** (3) **-cake,** oatcake or bread, esp. a large, round, thin cake made of oatmeal, baked on a griddle, and dried; (4) **-cake lads,** name of a regiment of soldiers; see below; (5) **-cake rack,** the rack hung from the ceiling on which oatcake is put to dry; (6) **-cracknels,** cracknels or biscuits made of oatmeal; (7) **-grust,** oats that have gone through the first stage of preparation at the mill; (8) **-jannock,** see (3); (9) **-kist,** an oatmeal chest; (10) **-malt,** malt formerly made from oats; (11) **-meal,** oatmeal; also used *attrib.*; (12) **-natel** or **-nettle,** see (3); (13) **-riddle,** an oat-sieve; (14) **-sack,** a bag hung at a horse's mouth containing his oats; a bag for carrying oatmeal; (15) **-shaff,** an oat-sheaf; (16) **-stack,** a stack of oats; (17) **-straw,** the straw of oats; (18) **-stubble,** the stubble of oats.

(1) **Slk.** (JAM.) **Cum.** Hard havver bannock so thick, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 238; Havver-bannock pleases Dick, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 94; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Havver bannock, cald dumplin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821. (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It is of various names: thick, thin, riddle, clap, girdle, squares, snaps, or treacle parkin, according to its preparation, which is various. **Cum.** A wooden trencher filled with fresh crisp 'havre bread,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. **Wm.** Her mudder used ta ga oot ta day-wark sec as weshin an bakin haver-breead, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 3; (A.T.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **Yks.** Browis is maäde o' havver-breäd an' drip (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Reykka bitta havverbread off t'fleyk wilta? *Leeds Sat. Jrn.* (1895) *Xmas No.* 3; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** Stew weel thicken't wi' crisp haver-brade, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 199; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[34], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Peggy hed hauf a stone a soft havver-cake lapt raand hur waist ta keep it moist, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1881) 42; **w.Yks.**[1] Th' girt fonlin didn't ken what havver-cake wor, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**[2345], **Lan.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** The 33rd Regiment had its establishment completed in the neighbourhood of Leeds and Halifax. . . The regiment was known in the service as 'the Aver-cake Lads.' The origin of the name was in the fact that the recruiting sergeants were wont to carry a piece of aver-cake on the point of their swords as an offer to the 'lads' of good cheer in His Majesty's service, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883); **w.Yks.**[1] Recruits from the northern counties, where oat cakes are generally used, are denominated havver-cake lads. And the serjeant of a recruiting party, in order to tempt men to enlist, hoisted an oat cake on the point of his sword, and with a stentoric voice exclaimed, 'Hey for't havver cake lads'; **w.Yks.**[3] The 33rd Reg. rejoices in the title 'Havercake Lads.' **Lan.**[1] The country people used to pride themselves on the name of the Havercake Lads. A regiment raised in Lancashire during the war bore this name, WAUGH *Sketches* (1865) 128. (5) **w.Yks.** Shoo mud as weel ha' tawked to a havercake rack, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1888) 21. (6) **w.Yks.** Putting haver cracknels in my pocket, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 193. (7) **Lakel.**[2] (8) **Sc., n.Cy.** BLOUNT (1681). **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); (P.R.) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **n.Yks.** Thou's lang a-coming, thou braids of haver-maut, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 54. **w.Yks.**[1] (11) **Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 424. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** O whar got ye that haver-meal bannock? *Sng., Bonny Dundee* (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Havermeal-pooak, a wallet that a beggar carries wi' him to put his meal in when he gits eny gien. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A dubbler of haver-meal, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 403. **n.Yks.**[1234], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** One or two meals a day . . . composed of 'Havermeil,' BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 70; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[15] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Yks.** (K.) (s.v. Riddle). **n.Yks.** Pegg, whores our haver-riddle? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 167. (14) **Fif., Rxb.** (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.** A sack for the oatmeal that is for domestic use, and is therefore kept clean (B.K.). (15) **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **n.Yks.** It's him that brack down'th railes to'th haver-stacks, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 358. (17) **Dmf.** They had to hurkle down on a heap o' haver straw, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 146 (JAM.). **Dur.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Th' stee i' our heigh laithe, cleeam'd up againt' black havver-strea moo, ii. 286. (18) **e.Yks.** If the haver stubbles be allmost done, then wee give them [the sheepe] the barley stubbles, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 27.

3. Wild, self-sown oats, *Avena fatua* and *Bromus secalinus.*

n.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Yks.** (Miss A.) **Lin.**

Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 709. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

4. *Comp.* **Haver-grass**, several kinds of oat-grass, esp. *Avena elatior* and *Bromus mollis*. Cum.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *havre*, oats (Aasen), Sw. *hafre* (Widegren); cp. EFris. *hafer* (Koolman). 3. *Aveneron*, wild oats, haver, or oat-grass, Cotgr.]

HAVER, *sb.*[3] Shr. The lower part of a barn-door; a hurdle. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[2]

HAVER, *sb.*[4] Dur. War. Wor. Som. Also in forms **haveer** War.; **havering** Dur.; **havier** Wor.; **hevior** w.Som.[1] A castrated stag.

Dur. (K.); (Hall.) War. Mr. Lucy used to feed a haveer, that is, a red deer stag, with his horns cut off, Mordaunt & Verney *Hunt* (1896) I. 253. Wor. A stag that is to be chased by the Royal Buckhounds. 'The Royal Paddocks produced two fine haviers' (H.K.). w.Som.[1] Met at Cot Bridge at ten o'clock; tried the Arlington Coverts for the hevior [aev'iur], *Rec. N. D. Staghounds*, 43. [Haviour bucks, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXIX. 553.]

[Prob. the same word as **aver**, *sb.*]

HAVER, *v.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also ? Ken. Also written **haiver** Sc. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; and in form ? **aver** Gall. [hē·vər.] 1. *v.* To talk in a foolish, incoherent manner; to talk nonsense.

Sc. He just havered on about it, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xliv; Toots, man, ye're haiverin' nonsense, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 144. Cai.[1] e.Sc. Donal' havers o' rain ower a plug o' baccy, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. Abd. Ye're aye haverin aboot something, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 155; A man 'at in ane o' his gran'est verses cud haiver aboot the birth o' a yoong airthquack! losh! Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) 4. Frf. Dinna haver, lassie, you're blethering, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 57. Per. Yammerin' and haverin' like a starling, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 176. w.Sc. Hoot, toot! gudeman, ye're haverin' noo, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 234. Ayr. He continued to haver with him, till the ale was ready, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. Lnk. They tell me he havered awfu' nonsense, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiv. Lth. Next morn I met her aunt . . . And soon we fell a-havering, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 82. Slk. When the doited auld body begins haverin about himsel, he's deaf to a' thing else, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 54. Gall. They were self-respectin' men, an' nae ranters haiverin' oot o' their heids, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 102. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. When sitting cosy wi' his dearie, To joke and haver, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 3. Cum. Fergusson *Northmen* (1856); Hiding away o' neuks an' corners, an' whispering an' havering, Linton *Silken Thread* (1880) 277; Cum.[14] [Sentimental persons have been havering this week about the execution of one of the Crewe murderers, *Sat. Review* (1890) 428, col. 1.]

Hence (1) **Havered**, *ppl. adj.* spoken at random or desultorily; (2) **Haverer**, *sb.* a foolish talker; (3) **Havering**, *ppl. adj.* chattering, nonsense-talking, nonsensical.

(1) Edb. I tak' my station An' hears ilk haver'd hale oration, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 5. (2) Arg. Go in-bye, haverer, and—oh, my heart! Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 185. (3) Sc. Gae 'wa, ye haverin cuddie, *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 37. Frf. Oh haud yer tongue, ye haiverin eediot, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 172. Ayr. Toddling home from the town-hall wi' goggling een and havering tongues, Galt *Provost* (1822) xliii. Edb. Ye're a pair of havering idiots, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. Gall. ? Averin, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 35, ed. 1876.

2. To hesitate and make much ado about doing anything; to be lazy at work.

Bnff.[1] Ye needna be haiverin' that wye aboot gain' haim [escorting home] wee the lassie. The hail height o' the day, he did naething but haiver at 's wark.

3. *sb. pl.* Foolish talk, chatter, nonsense. Rarely in *sing.*

Sc. Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your havers, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x; A long palaver Is nothing but a blether or a haver, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 5. Sh.I. Ta tak up da half o' da time wi' my ain clash an' havers, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 37. Cai.[1] Bnff. Ye're sure in jest, Gie o'er sic havers, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 64. Abd. They interrupt 'im wi' a' kin' o' haivers, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Frf. Tell us not to talk havers when we chide her, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 87. Per. Ye'll no mind the havers of an auld dominie, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 27. Fif. It's a' platform havers, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 84. Dmb. I've seen a gude deal in the 'Witness' and ither papers about Non-intrusion and sic like havers, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. Ayr. Wi' claivers an' haivers Wearing the day awa, Burns *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 1. Lnk. I haena the time for sic havers, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 65. Edb. To show his wares an' town-bred airs, An' hae a haver wi' the lasses, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 315. Slk. Hush your havers, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 47. Dmf. The turn o' nicht when havers fail, Reid *Poems* (1894) 30. Gall. The town's fouk wi' their havers About him raise sic lies and clavers, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 61, ed. 1897. Kcb. They never talked naething but haivers, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 149. Wgt. The haivers o' some Councillors dinna meet the approval o' decent fowk generally, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 186. Ant. (W.H.P.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Hoots, man; ye've come to t'wrang customer wi' havers like yon, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. vi; A rambling or wandering story (R.O.H.); An auld wives' haver, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 134; Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] ? Ken. You are talking havers, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 306.

Hence **Havers**, *int.* nonsense, rubbish.

Sc. Havers! that is what no mortal man can do, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 201. Frf. Havers! I'm no' to be catched with chaff, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 78. Per. Havers, man, ye dinna mean tae say they pack beds and tables in boxes, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 163. Gall. Hoots, haivers; I'll never believe that, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200. Cum. Havers! The lass hasn't a full thousand, Linton *Silken Thread* (1880) 290.

4. A piece of folly or nonsense; a whim, piece of foolishness.

Abd. Fat haiver's this 't ye've ta'en i' yer heid noo? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. Per. To ca' your crackit quaver Melodious noo is juist a haver, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 53. Frf. Dinna fash yoursels. It's juist a haver o' the grieve's, Barrie *Lichts* (1888) x. Fif. What kind o' haver is this noo? Robertson *Provost* (1894) 124; A' men o' sense will ca't a haver Throughout a' Fife, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 37. s.Sc. Be na angry at this haver, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 362. Rnf. Whilk at the best is but a haiver O' rhymin' ware, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 26. Lnk. To splutter some disjointed haver, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 48. Lth. Fu' lang had he hirpled aboot her, And mony a haver had said, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 85.

5. A stupid, chattering person; a lazy, idle fellow. Also in *pl.* form.

Bnff.[1] He's a mere haiver wee 's wark. Per. Puir Mr. Peattie o' Muirton is juist a holy haver—He's a puir, bletherin body, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 25. Nhb.[1] A havers is an incoherent or garrulous person.

6. Hesitation accompanied with a great fuss; a person who hesitates. Also in *pl.* form.

Bnff.[1] Nae mair o' yir haivers. Awa ye go an' deet at ance, an' hae deen wee't. He's a mere haiver o' a cheel.

HAVER, HAVERDEPAZE, see **Aver**, *sb.*, **Halver**, **Haviour**, **Avoirdupois**.

HAVERDRIL, *sb.* Chs.[1] The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.

HAVEREL, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also Nrf. Also written **haiverel** Cai.[1] N.I.[1]; **haiveril** Nhb.[1]; **haivrel** Lth.; **haveral**(l Sc.; **haveril** Sc. Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Yks. Nrf.; **haverill** n.Yks.[2]; **havrel** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **hav'ril** Cum.; and in forms ? **aivril** Bnff.[1]; **hovrel** Cum.[1] [h)ē·vəril, h)ē·v·rl.] 1. *sb.* A stupid, half-witted person; a talkative, garrulous person; a fool. See **Haver**, *v.*

Sc. It was only the New Inn, and the daft havrels, that they caa'd the Company, that she misliked, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. To screen wi' palaver some haverel's miscarriage, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 213. Per. Ilka daft-like clash at ony donnart haverel may set rinnin', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 186. w.Sc. Sit down, ye hungry haveral that ye are, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 86. Fif. It's surely no canny for an auld, doited haverel to be the first the bairn should meet, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 57. e.Fif. Spak' not only for hersel' but for anither half-score o' ordinary haverils, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Ayr. He . . . will no fail to take the law o' [him] for a haveral, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii. Lth. Gley'd Sawnie, the haivrel, he met me yestreen, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 207, ed. 1856. e.Lth. I thocht him little better nor an auld haveril, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. Dmf. A lump of an old woman, half haveral, half genius, Carlyle *Lett.* (Aug. 30, 1843). Gall. Though mony a haverall they hae bred, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876. Wgt. Whun there's nae gossipin' haverils tae hear us, Fraser

Wigtown (1877) 348. **n.Ir.** (D.A.S.), **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (W.H.P.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Loodly the haverils war tawkin, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 488; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** A wutless bit hav'ril, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 62; **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** This missis he's getten is nobbut a haveril, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) viii. **n.Yks.**[2] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

Hence (1) **Haveral-hash**, *sb.* a silly, nonsensical person; a fool; (2) **Haverelism**, *sb.* a habit of foolish, nonsensical talking.

(1) **Lnk.** A haveral-hash, wi' head as saft as a cahoutchie ba', Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 121. (2) **Ayr.** Jenny had more of a thorough-going haverelism about her, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i.

2. *adj.* Foolish, silly, nonsensical; talking foolishly.

Sh.I. Blinkin' her een wi' delicht whin some haveril chap wis makin' a fuil o' her, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 35. **Per.** You're wrang in your guessing, you haverel lout, Stewart *Character* (1857) 19. **Dmb.** It's no a right kind o' luve ye have for me ava, butt just a haveral notion, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Rnf.** Ca'd me a hav'rel tyke, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 194. **Ayr.** Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 4. **Lnk.** Gae wa, gae wa, ye hav'rel sheep! Watson *Poems* (1853) 15. **Edb.** Ye've lear'd to crack sae crouse, ye haveril Scot, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Her haveral daughter . . . Stood near, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 61, ed. 1817. **Slk.** But haverel Meg, as they called her, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 73, ed. 1866. **Gall.** I . . . cursed my life Wi' tap o' a' things maist unchancy—A haverel wife, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 155, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** A haveril tyke kept by the family . . . as a fool, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 273.

3. *v.* To talk nonsense; to make a fool of; to chaff.

Ayr. Some ne'er-do-weel clerks were seen gaffawing and haverelling with Jeanie, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii. **Nhb.** Aw yence was hav'rel'd i' my day, Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 151.

HAVEREL, see **Haiver.**

HAVEREN, *sb.* Sc. A sloven. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

HAVERING, HAVERON, see **Haver**, *sb.*[4], **Haiver.**

HAVERN, *adj.* Bdf. Same as **Avern** (q.v.).

HAVEY-CAVEY, *adv.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **eyvy-keyvy** w.Yks.; **havey-quavey** sw.Lin.[1]; **havey-scavey** Lakel.[2] Cum.; **havy-skavy** Cum.[1]; **heavely-keavely** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **heavy-ceavy** Yks.; **heevy-skeevy** Cum.; **heighvy-keighvy** Lan.; **heivy-keivy** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1]; **heyvy-keyvy** e.Lan.[1]; **hevy-skevy** Cum.[1]; **hivie-skivy** Lin.; **hivy-skivy** e.Yks.[1]; **hivy-skyvy** n.Lin.[1] [h)ē·vi-kē·vi, ei·vi-kei·vi.] **1.** *adv.* Unsteady, trembling in the balance; uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, wavering, precarious. Also used *attrib.*

Yks. It was heavy ceavy whether I came or not (M.N.). **w.Yks.** T'weddin' question remained heivy-keivy in his mind fur sum months, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 40; That miln chimli lewks rayther eyvy-keyvy (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] A young man who was very ill was said to be in a very havey-cavey state, tottering between life and death. **Lan.** Sich heighvy-keighvy pickhawms, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397. **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Grose (1790). **Nhp.**[1] Confined to the n. part of the county.

2. All in confusion, 'higgledy-piggledy'; helter-skelter.

Lakel.[2] Throw them in havey-scavey. **Cum.** All havey skavey and kelavey, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 14; Now heevy skeevy off they set to the kurk, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 7; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Mi heead's all eyvy-keyvy this mornin' (Æ.B.). **Lin.** The bull is turned out of the Alderman's house, and then hivie skivy, tag and rag, men, women, and children . . . running after him with their bull clubs, Butcher *Survey* (1717) 77, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 483. **n.Lin.**[1]

3. Phr. *to be on the havey-quavey*, to be on the inquiry, questioning and doubting. Also used as *v.*

sw.Lin.[1] I've been rather on the havey-quavey after a little place at Eagle. We've been havey-quaveying after it some time.

4. *adj.* Drunken.

w.Yks.[1] Because a person in this state is on the equipoise.

HAVIER, see **Haver**, *sb.*[4]

HAVIL, *sb.* Irel. A temporary structure made of wooden standards for a cart-shed, and covered with a stack of hay on the top. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

HAVILER, *sb.* Lon. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **havel** Sus.; **havill** Lon. A small kind of crab. Cf. **heaver**, *sb.*[1]

Lon. A small species [of crab] . . . known by the French as *l'Etrille*, and called in some parts of our country grubbin, or crabbin, . . in London havill, *Illus. Lond. News* (1857) 70. **Ken.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.** Grose (1790); The male is a 'Jack Havel' and the female a 'Jenny Havel' (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[1 2]

HAVING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. War. Also in form **hevving** n.Yks.[2] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Greedy, acquisitive; miserly, penurious.

w.Ir. A gosthering, spending, having brood they are and always have been, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** A' talked o' his back-rent; . . he's a very having man, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxi. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** Mrs. Deane . . . was proud and having enough, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 93. [An avaricious person is very 'having,' Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 188.]

2. *sb. pl.* Possessions.

Dmf. (Jam.), **Yks.** (C.C.R.) **n.Yks.**[2] I wad nowther hev him nor his hevvings.

3. *pl.* Dress, garments.

Abd. Ye'll tak this angel sweet And dress with havins for your mistress meet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 126, ed. 1812.

HAVINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **haivens, haivins, havens, havins.** Manners, behaviour. Cf. **havance.**

Sc. I think the Quaker has smitten me with his ill-bred havings, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. **Abd.** Ye've fairly tint a' sense o' shame; Ye're haivens, lad's, uncommon, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 64. **Frf.** Excuse The havins of a hamely muse, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 45, ed. 1882. **Rnf.** A rebuke from the mothers for our want of havens would calm us down, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (1873) 29. **Ayr.** To pit some havins in his breast, Burns *Death of Poor Mailie*, l. 46; (J.M.) **Lnk.** A rattle-skull, Wha's neither mense nor havens, Watt *Poems* (1827) 67. **Lth.** Wha wad gar the lasses wait, That had o' havins ony? Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 63. **Edb.** Forgie The little 'havin's that ye see i' me, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 312. **Rxb.** What! has the wretch nae havins better? A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 45.

[The merie speiche, fair hauingis, hie renoun Of thame, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, 44.]

HAVIOUR, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Also in form **haver** w.Yks.[24] Chs.[123] [h)ē·vjə(r, h)ē·və(r.] Behaviour; *pl.* manners, *gen.* used in a good sense.

Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[2] He's no havers at all; **w.Yks.**[4] **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] To be on one's haviours, is to be on one's good behaviour. **s.Chs.**[1] Naay, dhen, yi mŭn bey ŭpon· yŭr ai·vyŭr wel dhŭ mes·tŭr)z ŭbuw·t [Naĭ, then, ye mun bey upon yur haviour whel the mester's abowt].

[Her heavenly haveour, her princely grace, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) iv. 66.]

HAVLINS, see **Halflins.**

HAVOC, *sb.* Sc. Also Som. **1.** Waste.

w.Som.[1] Very common. Zee what havoc you be makin way the hay; there 'tis a-littered all the way in from the rick.

2. *Comp.* **Havoc-burds**, large flocks of small birds which fly about the fields after harvest.

Gall. They are of different sorts, though all of the linnet tribe. 'Whunlinties' form the greatest number, Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 256, ed. 1876.

HAVVER, see **Haver**, *sb.*[2], **However.**

HAW, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Ah**, (2) **Ahzy**, (3) **Airsen**, (4) **Awsen**, (5) **Haa**, (6) **Haave**, (7) **Haaze**, (8) **Haiv**, (9) **Halve**, (10) **Harsy**, (11) **Harve**, (12) **Hav**, (13) **Have**, (14) **Hawse**, (15) **Hawsen**, (16) **Hawve**, (17) **Hay**, (18) **Howe.** See **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

(1, 2) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] (3) **Glo.**[1] Fat airsens. (4) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (5) **Nhb.** Mony hips, mony haas, Mony blaas, mony snaas, *Old prov.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (6) **Dev.** Th' vish be za thick as hāāves, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 101, ed. 1871. (7) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] (8) **w.Som.**[1] We be gwain to have a hard winter, the haivs be so plenty. (9) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] **Som.** Friend *Gl.* (1882). **Dev.**[4] (10) **Ess.** (B. & H.) (11) **n.Ess.**, **Ken.**[1] (12) **Dor.**[1] (13) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. **Dev.**[4] (14) **Suf.** (15) **Glo.** (S.S.B.); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). (16) **se.Wor.**[1] (17) **s.Not.** Let's gether some hays from the hedge (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[2] (18) **Shr.**[2], **Suf.**[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Haw-berry**, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, a haw; (2) **-buss**, a hawthorn-tree; (3) **-gaw**, see (1); (4) **-stones**, the hard 'stones' or seeds contained in the haw; (5) **-tree**, see (2).

(1) **Edb.** Whar the red hips and hawberries hing In clusters, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 20. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] There is a legend that for several days before the Battle of Blore Heath, there arose each morning out of the foss, three mermaids, who announced 'Ere yet the Hawberry assumes its deep red, Embued shall this heath be with blood nobly shed.' (2) **Dmf.** We had nae sutten lang aneath the haw-buss, till we heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 298. (3) **Sur.** (4) **Gall.** Bluchtans . . . are hollowed [mugwort] tubes; boys blow haw-stones and what not out of them: hence the name, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 76, ed. 1876; Well known. When I was a boy we used to blow stones from the hawthorn berries from the hedges; the tubes or blow-pipes we used were made of bore-tree (S.R.C.). (5) **Ayr.** Busking our bonny hawtree, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 175. **Lnk.** Yon bonnie haw-tree That blossoms aye fairer, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 43. **Lth.** Sweet bloom'd the bonny spray O' the haw-tree, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 93. **Dmf.** 'Side the green haw-tree, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 51. **Nhb.**[1] **Glo.** Those are the awsen-trees then (S.S.B.).

2. Phr. *a haw year*, a year in which haws abound.

Sc. A haw year A snaw year, CHEALES *Prov. Flk-Lore*, 22. **Cum.**[4]

3. The hawthorn-tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

Slk. Sweetly blows the haw an' the rowan tree, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 412. **Dmf.** Thocht cam' thick as drift at Yule Aneth that hoary haw, REID *Poems* (1894) 59.

4. A hip, the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

Dor. *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

HAW, *sb.*[2] Shr. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Also in form **hav** Dor.[1] Dev.[4] n.Dev. (HALL.) [ɔ̄.] The ear of oats. See **Aw**, *sb.*

e.An.[1] **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.**, **Hmp.** (B. & H.) **Dor.**[1] The woats be out in hâv. **Dev.**[4], **n.Dev.** (HALL.)

Hence **Hawed**, *adj.*, see below.

Shr.[2] When oats are well headed, having shot their heads from the stem and begun to swell and ripen, they are said to be hawed. The term is not applied to any other kind of grain. **n.Dev.** Oats when planted are said to be haved (HALL.).

HAW, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Nhp. Brks. Suf. Ess. Ken. **1.** A small piece of land adjoining a house, a close; a small yard or enclosure.

Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Ken.** RAY (1691); A hemp-haw, a bean-haw (K.); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); By some the houses themselves are called haws (P.R.); **Ken.**[12]

2. A small wood or coppice; a dwelling enclosed by woods; a depression in a wood.

Nhp.[1]; **Nhp.**[2] Used in conjunction with some other word. Swine-haw, West-haw, &c. **Brks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

[**1.** Ther was a polcat in his hawe, CHAUCER *C. T.* c. 855. OE. *haga*, an enclosure (EARLE *Charters, Gl.*).]

HAW, *sb.*[4] Lan.[1] [ɔ̄.] In phr. *all of a haw*, all on one side, out of the perpendicular.

HAW, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **hawee** Sh.I. Of a bluish-grey or pale-green colour; livid, pale, wan.

Sc. Wi' haggit ee, and haw as death, The auld spae-man did stand, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 236; Like moonshine on the icy loch, Thin, cauld, and haw to see, *ib.* 242. **Sh.I.** He's wrate a sicht mair, an' apo' boonie hawee blue paper tü, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **n.Sc.** Thro' and thro' the bonny ship's side He saw the green haw sea, CHILD *Ballads* (1885) II. 28. **Abd.** Twa shepherds . . . as haw as death, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812. **Per.** His eyes turn'd as a sullid glass, And like haw clay his hands and face, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 5, ed. 1853.

[Crownit with garlandis all of haw see hewis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 122. OE. *hǣwi*, also *hāwi*, azure (SWEET *O.E.T.* 596).]

HAW, *int.*[1] Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **au** Lei.[1]; **aw** w.Yks. Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Dev.[3]; **awe** Oxf.[1]; **ha** e.Dur.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **haa** Cum.[1]; **hah** w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **haugh** s.Lan. [(h)ɔ̄, h)ā.] **1.** A call to horses or cattle to turn to the left, towards the driver.

Cum.[1] (s.v. Ho). **w.Yks.** (H.V.), **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.) **Chs.** MORTON *Cyclo.* (1863) (s.v. Horses); **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Used to all the horses in a team, except the fore-horse. **War.**[3] **w.Wor.**[1] Aw! aw! a call to cows. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] To the pin-horse and shafter, with a rise of pitch on the latter part of the vowel (s.v. Waggoners' Words); **Shr.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179. **nw.Dev.**[1] [Aw makes Dun draw, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1678) 95.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Haw-back**, a call to horses or cattle to turn back; (2) **-come 'ere**, a call to horses to turn completely round to the left; (3) **-waay**, **-wee**, or **-woy**, a call to horses to turn to the left, towards the driver; (4) **-whoop** or **-woop**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a call to horses to go on; (5) **-woe**, see (3); (6) **-wut** or **awitt**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a call made to attract the attention of cows.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] When a carter has a team and waggon in a road too narrow to turn, he shuts out all the horses but the thiller, and 'backs' him by taking hold of the 'mullin' and pushing him backwards, and says to the horse 'Awe back,' *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **e.Dur.**[1] **w.Yks.** The Wilsden form is 'Aw-wee!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891). (4, *a*) **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Glo.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** (H.V.) (6, *a*) **Oxf.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.**[3]

HAW, *int.*[2] Yks. Lin. Ken. [ɔ̄.] An exclamation of surprise or contempt.

w.Yks. Haw! t'wife says tha'rt hungry, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 2; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Can one du it?' 'Haw aye' (s.v. How). **n.Lin.**[1] Jaanie Smith hes gotten fine i' her talk; . . when ony body says oht to her she duzn't saay 'haw' as we do; she says, 'Well, you 'stonish me.' **Ken.** Look haw look (K.).

HAW, see **Hall**, *sb.*[1], **Har(r, Haugh, Ho**, *v.*, **How**, *sb.*[1], *adv.*

HAWBAW, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **hawby** Yks. [ɔ̄·bɔ̄, **-bi.**] **1.** A stupid, clumsy fellow, a lout; a coarse, vulgar lad. Cf. **hawbuck.**

w.Yks.[3] **n.Lin.** Never mind the shavings, you silly hawbaw, PEACOCK *M. Heron* (1872) II. 114; **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Impudence; pert, saucy speaking.

m.Lin. If ah've eny moore o' y'r haw baw ah s'll mek you laugh tothor side o' y'r imperdent young faäce (T.H.R.).

HAWBOY, *sb.* Yks. A wooden double-reed wind instrument of high pitch; a hautboy.

e.Yks. When they tooted the hawboy, an Billy ga mooth, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40.

[Fr. *hautbois*, 'instrument à vent, qui donne des sons clairs d'une grande douceur' (HATZFELD).]

HAWBUCK, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **aubuck** n.Yks. m.Yks.; **haa-buck** Nhb.[1]; **hobuck** Cum.[4]; **hoe-buck** w.Yks.[1] [(h)ɔ̄·-, h)ā·buk, **-bək.**] A clumsy fellow, lout; a country bumpkin, a 'chaw-bacon'; a noisy, rough, turbulent young man. Cf. **hawbaw.**

Nhb.[1] **Cum.** For fear some hawbuck tek't i' his head To brake us weel, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 146; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** En' than, a girt hawbuck, away did he sneak, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 35. **n.Yks.** Onybody ma see 'at yon's a cuntry aubuck (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** He's a great haw-buck (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.** (W.P.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lunnon fowks owt not to want tu mak country hawbucks on us, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 46; **w.Yks.**[1235], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] A young man, who in dress or manners imitated in some degree the rank above him, or who affected some foppishness. I have only heard it applied to young farmers or yeomen, or the sons of rural tradesmen. **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Sorrow is making a hawbuck of me, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 47, ed. 1889. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 418.]

HAWCH, *v.* Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hatch-** Dev.[3]; **hoach** Glo. [ɔ̄tʃ.] **1.** To eat badly; to make a loud noise with the lips or mouth in eating.

w.Som.[1] Where's thee larn thy manners? Why's-n shut thy girt trap, not bide and hauchy, like a girt fat pig. **n.Dev.** When tha com'st to good tackling, thee unt poochee and hawchee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 188; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 206.

2. Phr. *to hoach and haw*, to hawk and spit.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 206; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hawch-(a)-mouth**, (*a*) one who 'hawks' and spits, *fig.* a foul-mouthed, blustering person, one who talks indecently; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) one who makes much noise in eating; (2) **Hawch-mouthed**, coarse, vulgar, or profane in speech, blustering, bullying.

(1, *a*) **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[3] Not in present use, but in years gone by it was a word commonly used at and in the neighbourhood of Parracombe. It really meant a person who talked incessantly in a coarse, vulgar manner, using obscene and offensive language, mingled with foul epithets. **n.Dev.** A gottering hawchamouth theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 187; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 206; GROSE (1790). (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] (2)

w.Som.[1] He! you never did'n come 'cross a more rougher, hawchemoutheder, cussin, girt bully in all your born days. Dev. I 'opes our Anna Maria won't graw up sich a hatchmouthed maid as Amy Keslake is, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'E weer that hatch-mouthed that volks shivered tu 'ear 'im talk, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 196, ed. 1896.

HAWDOD, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. The blue cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus*. See **Haw**, *adj.*

Yks. 8th May, 1730. He also told me that in the fields in summer, there grows a flower call'd hawdods, which with a touch will bend down as if they had broken, HOBSON *Diary* (Surtees Soc.) 296 in (B. & H.). We know of no plant having this peculiarity (B. & H.). [Hawdod hath a blewe floure, and a fewe lytle leaves, and have fyve or syxe braunches floured on the top and groweth commonly in rye upon leane grounde, FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534).]

HAWFER, HAWFISH, see **Aver**, *sb.*, **Awvish**.

HAWFLE, HAWFLIN, see **Haffle**, *v.*, **Halflin(g.**

HAW-GAW, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **haugaw**; and in form **hauka**. [Not known to our correspondents.] A rag or refuse gatherer, a midden-raker.

HAWGH, see **Haugh, Hawk**, *v.*[1]

HAWICK GILL, *phr.* Sc. A measure of ale or spirits, containing half an English pint. See **Gill**, *sb.*[7] **2.**

Sc. And weel she loo'd a Hawick gill, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 18; A Hawick gill is a double gill, so named from the town of Hawick, *ib. Gl.* s.Sc. Bring 's a Hawick gill, An' here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses! WATSON *Bards* (1859) 121. Lth. Come hostess, bring 's a Hawick gill, An' to his health a glass I'll fill, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 133. Edb. If her ye'd gien a Hawick gill, She might been leal, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 29.

HAWING, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Resounding, guiding, directing.

When they chance to mak a brick Loud sound their hawing cheers, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 54 (JAM.).

HAWK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Or.I. Irel. Wm. Der. Lin. e.An. Also in form **halk-** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Hawk's-bill bramble**, the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (2) **-'s cud**, the cast of a hawk, a pellet of undigested food thrown up by a hawk; (3) **-hen**, a hen formerly demanded from each house for the support of the royal hawks; (4) **-spaun**, a tall, ungainly woman; (5) **-studyin**, the steady hovering of hawks over their prey before pouncing upon it.

(1) e.An. (B. & H.) (2) Der. *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 41. (3) Sh.I. To feed these birds [hawks for the use of the King], a hen was demanded from every house; or (as it is called) from every 'reek,' under the name of hawk-hens, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 134, ed. 1891; I know the meaning of scat and wattle and hawk-hen, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) ii. S. & Ork.[1] Hens falling to be contributed for support of royal hawks when falconers went to Orkney to procure hawks, payable and paid down to 1838 and 1839. Or.I. With xxiiij cunningis tantum skynnis for Sandisend, and xxiiij halk hennis, PETERKIN *Rentals* (1820) II (JAM.). (4) n.Lin.[1] (5) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) (JAM.).

2. Phr. (1) *as hungry as a hawk*, very hungry. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (2) *between buzzard and hawk*, neither good nor bad, nondescript. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

HAWK, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **haak** Nhb.[1]; **howk** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. [h]ōk, hāk.] **1.** Among animals: a disease of the eye; *gen.* in *pl.*

Nhb. Of the eye in horses. It is a film or cataract, which may be removed (R.O.H.); 'The howks,' on a pig's eye, is an inflammation of the front external covering of the eyeball, *ib.*; Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] An inflammation of the *membrana nictitans* of pigs. Wm. Affecting the eyes of store pigs in which a formation comes over the eyes. 'Can thoo tak t'howks of our pig?' (B.K.) n.Yks.[2] 'Oor pig's gitten hawks i' t'een,' a filminess on the eyes; removed with a sharp awl. [ARMITAGE *Cattle* (1882) 184.]

2. A disease of the skin, urticaria.

Lakel.[2] A disease amongst cattle and swine, followed in the former case by sudden death unless the animal is bled. Cum. A swelling of the 'chafts' of cattle (J.W.O.); Cum.[4] In cattle, more commonly known here as blains, and seen about eyes, ears, neck and vulva, and other parts of thickened skin; in the horse the attack comes on suddenly and appears as elastic patchy swellings all over the body (J.H.).

Hence **Hawk't**, *ppl. adj.* suffering from the disease 'hawks.' Cum.[4]

HAWK, *sb.*[3] Cum. Wm. Nhp. Lon. Also in form **hawky** Cum.[4] Wm. [h]ōk.] **1.** The board used by a mason or plasterer to hold mortar; a bricklayer's hod. Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.), Nhp.[1]

2. A mason's labourer, the man or boy who carries the hod. Also in *comp.* **Hawk-boy**.

Cum.[4] What was he onyway?—nobbut a hawky, settin hissel oop! Wm. He's gitten a job as hawky (B.K.). Nhp.[1] A boy engaged to furnish a hawk with mortar, and carry it to his master for use. Lon. Was a 'hawk-boy,' he said, at the plasterer's trade, MAYHEW *Prisons of Lond.* (1862) 424.

HAWK, *sb.*[4] Sus.[1] A rail at the back of a wagon. See **Hack**, *sb.*[2] **18.**

The corresponding rail [to the fore-summer or top rail in front of a wagon] at the back (s.v. Fore-summer).

HAWK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hauk** n.Lin.[1] Wil. Dor.[1]; **hawck** Elg.; and in forms **awk** s.Pem.; **haack** Cum.; **haak** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **hake** m.Yks.[1]; **hauch** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.); **haugh** Frf.; **hawgh** Sc. (JAM.); **hooak** e.Yks.[1]; **ock-** w.Yks.[3]; **howk** Nhb.; **oke** s.Pem. [h]ōk, h)āk, Sc. also hăχ.] **1.** *v.* To clear the throat from phlegm; to cough; to spit. Cf. **hawch**.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] s.Sc. The pipe it gars ye hawk and spit, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 23. Cld. (JAM.) e.Lth. Pechin an' hawkin an' hoastin like an auld wife, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.[1] Cum. Cough't an haackt an neezt a few times, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 129; He startit teh haak an cough as if he was makken ruddy fer anudder brust, *ib.* 240; Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233. ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Shr.[2] s.Pem. A's awking his throat fremendous (W.M.M.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1] Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] He was hawking and spetting for near an hour after he first got up. Sus. HOLLOWAY. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor.[1] The men did hauk an' spet, 208. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Hauchan**, *sb.* the mucus expelled in clearing the throat. Bnff.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hawk-a-mouth**, (2) **Hawk-a-mouthed**, continually 'hawking' and spitting; *fig.* foul-mouthed, scolding; cf. **hawch-(a)-mouth**, s.v. **Hawch**; (3) **Ock-slaver**, one who foams at the mouth. Cf. **hack-slaver**, *sb.* **3.**

(1) Dev. Hawk-a-mouth-trub [a scold], BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36. (2) Dev.[1] The very daps of her mother—another such a haggagen, maundering, hawk-a-mouth'd trub, 7. (3) w.Yks.[3]

3. To expel anything from the throat by force of the breath; *gen.* with *up*.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] A bit beef stack in's craig; but he seen haucht it up. Cld. (JAM.)

4. To gargle. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **5.** To hesitate, to 'hum and haw,' to make much ado before doing anything. Also with *about*. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Hence (1) *Hawking and swappin, phr.* failing in prosperity, in poor worldly circumstances. Rxb. (JAM.); (2) —*and swaupin, phr.* (*a*) in a state of hesitation or irresolution; (*b*) in an indifferent state of health or prosperity. Lth. (*ib.*)

6. To seek or wish for in vain.

s.Chs.[1] If a person asks another for something, which the latter is not disposed to give, he tells the former he 'mun hawk for it.'

7. *sb.* An effort to clear the throat, the sound made in clearing the throat.

Elg. I had not even given a hawck when I felt a little heat on my cheek, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 123. Frf. Ilk friend and crony prin their mou, Or gies a cough or sober haugh, For fear o' lattin out a laugh, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 98. m.Yks.[1]

HAWK, *v.*[2] Nhp.[1] To carry anything about unnecessarily and with labour.

She hawked her things up all the way to London, and didn't want them when she'd done. 'How you hawk that child about,' when one child is trying to carry another that is too heavy for its strength.

HAWK, see **Hack**, *sb.*[1], **Hock**, *sb.*[1]

HAWKATHRAW, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A country wright or carpenter.

HAWKERY-PAWKERY, *sb.* Yks. Deceit, unfairness, trickery, hocus-pocus.

n.Yks. They take care to see that there be no hawkerypawkery about burning the house (I.W.).

HAWKEY, *sb.* Sus. A boys' game resembling hockey; see below.

w.Sus. Played by several boys on each side with sticks. . . In a piece of ground with a fence at each end a line is drawn across the middle of the ground from one side to the other; one party stands on one side of the line, and the opposite party on the other; and neither must over-step this boundary; but they are allowed to reach over as far as their bats will permit to strike the ball. The object is to strike the ball to the further end, to touch the fence of the opposing party's side, when the party so striking the ball scores one, and supposing nine to be the game, the party obtaining that number first of course wins the game, Holloway.

Hence **Hawkey-bat**, *sb.* the stick used in the game of 'hawkey.' *ib.*

HAWKEY, HAWKIE, see **Hockey**, *sb.*[1]

HAWKIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **hauky** Rnf.; and in form **hokey** Cum. [hō·ki, hā·ki.] **1.** A white-faced cow; freq. used as a general or pet name for a cow; also used *fig.* Cf. **hawkit**.

Sc. Nae mair the hawkies thou shalt milk, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 213, ed. 1871; Pbroo, pbroo! my bonnie cow, Pbroo, hawkie! ho, hawkie! Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 515. Elg. Hawky ahint the hallan main't, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 57. Bnff. She gaed an' milkit Hawkie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 65. Abd. Ca' hawkie throw the water: Hawkie was a wyllie beast, An' hawkie wad no wade the water, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 62, ed. 1873. Frf. A scull, made up o' Hawkie's hair, Morison *Poems* (1790) 22. Per. A mighty whang aff a cream kebbuck made frae the produce of her favourite Hawky, Stewart *Character* (1857) *Introd.* 73. Fif. Hawkey now, weel sair'd wi' food, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 112. Slg. Poor Hawkie's sisterhood That on the mountains chew'd their cud, Muir *Poems* (1818) 18. Dmb. Hawkie and Brakie met a sudden death, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 56. Rnf. Hawkie no more the gate can leap, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 301. Ayr. An' dawtit, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen As yell's the Bill, Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 10. Lnk. Effie's love an' Hawkie's milk will Mak' thee soon a stout wee wean, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 29. e.Lth. As a 'cow's keep' was a portion of nearly every ploughman's wage, there was always an abundance of the 'soupe that hawkie does afford,' Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 149. Edb. Her hireling damsels bids Glour thro' the byre, and see the hawkies bound, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785. Slk. Our wee bit hawkie, twice had raised the hungry croon, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. Dmf. Hawky will starve in the cauld winter day, Shennan *Poems* (1831) 155. Gall. They... blamed her wee Hawkie wi' things she ne'er saw, Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (ed. 1891) 40. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. My hearty service to your dame, And likewise to your Hawkie; She'll grease the bread to cram our wame, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 79; Nhb.[1] A *gen.* pet-name for the cow. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305; Cum.[4] An Dick ran on before Wi' hawkie in a string, Gilpin *Sngs.* 15.

2. A bull or cow having a white face; also used *attrib.*

Cum. Saul o' t'Ho, wad talk aboot nowt bit Lampla' hokey bulls, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 8; Cum.[4] Formerly they had an inferior breed of cattle in Swindale, near Shap, and the term 'Swindale hawkie' continues to this day as applicable to a person of inferior mental capacity. The old long-horned breed had many of them white faces.

3. The bald coot, *Fulica atra.*

Per. The coot bears on his forehead a shield pure white in colour... We called it the Hawkie in my boyhood, Sword *Bird Coll.* (1894) 175.

4. *Fig.* A stupid, clumsy fellow.

Bnff. Be gane frae me, ye dozent hawkie, Gae hame an' wooe some country gawkie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 57.

5. A slang name for a whore.

Rnf. Haun for nieve the haukies staun, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 96.

6. *Comp.* **Hawkie-buis**, a place of punishment for ill-behaving people. Cum. (M.P.)

HAWKIT, *adj.* Sc. Also written **haukit, hawket**; and in forms **hackit, haiked, halkit, haulket, hawked.** **1.** Of animals: having a white face. Cf. **hawkie**.

Sc. And how runs the hackit greyhound bitch now? Scott *Abbot* (1820) xviii; I'll sell my rokely and my tow, My gude grey mare and hawket cow, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 157. Cai.[1] Bnff., Abd. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Abd. Upo' a' fours, Like ony haulket hummel doddy stirk, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. Frf. She likes him just as weel I'll swear, As I do our gray hawkit mare, Morison *Poems* (1790) 112. Fif. Forby her cow an' hawkit stirk, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 95. Rnf. Ane halkit cow, worth twentie punds Scots money, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 45. Lth. The hawkit Crummie chew'd her cude, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 187. Slk. To spare me a lamb for a hawked ewe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 404, ed. 1866.

2. *Fig.* Stupid, foolish.

Abd. We want Carnegie's councils now, that hawket, lucky chiel, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 189; Some rattle-scull, I wad, like Geordy Will, Or haukit Ned, . . twa, that I kenna whilk's the greatest fool, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 87; (Jam.)

HAWKY, *adj.* Hrt. Of the nature of a hawk, greedy, voracious.

Gravel is of a hawky voracious nature, Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (1750) 98.

HAWL, HAWLE, HAWLM, HAWLSE, see **Hall**, *sb.*[3], **Hole**, *sb.*[1], **Haulm, Halse**, *sb.*[2]

HAWLSE, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To lay a spirit. See **Halsen**.

HAWM, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **ame** Chs.[13]; **aulm** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **awm** Chs.[1]; **hame** Chs.; **haulm** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **haum** Lan.; **helm** w.Yks. Der.[2] [ōm, ǫəm.] A haft, the handle of an axe, hammer, spade, &c.; a pick-shaft.

w.Yks. Try if we cant drahve un inte t'helm, *Spec. Dial.* 24. Lan. Bat . . . shaped out of a pick-haum, Brierley *Cotters*, xxv. e.Lan.[1] Chs. Not a'that'ns—put the head of the axe hame jed down, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 82; Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Th' axe ame's broke. Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[Tirol. dial. *hàlm*, 'stiel' (Schöpf); MHG. *halme, halm*, 'handhabe, stiel' (Lexer).]

HAWM, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **haum** w.Yks.[5] nw.Der.[1] Lin.; and in forms **awm** Not.; **awm** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[13] Not.[123] Lin. sw.Lin.[1] [(h)ōm.] **1.** To waste time, to be idle; to move about aimlessly, to loiter, lounge; to stand gaping and staring; to do work in a slovenly manner.

Bnff.[1] w.Yks.[2] Look at him how he's hawming; he wants nowt to do to-day! Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] What are ye awming at? Not. (W.H.S.); Not.[1]; Not.[2] That idle chap is awmin' about doing note. He's drunk and awmin' all ower d'rooad; Not.[3] s.Not. 'What's that chap awmin about that 'ow for? Is 'e drunk?' 'What are yer doing awming about theer? Get on with yer work' (J.P.K.). Lin. He was awming about wi' the bairn, and let her fall of her elbow (R.E.C.); (J.C.W.); They hawmed and pawted just like cats, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 49; Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Dont stand awming there.

Hence **Haumgobbard**, *sb.* a silly, clownish fellow. w.Yks. Grose (1790); w.Yks.[5]

2. To set about a thing, to begin, move, attempt. w.Yks.[2], nw.Der.[1]

HAWM, *v.*[2] Lin. To shackle, clog, hamper.

Clear hawmed up wi' wattle guiders, i.e. by the collars pressing his cheeks, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 50, *footnote.*

HAWM(E, see **Hame**, *sb.*[1], **Haulm.**

HAWMEL(L, *sb. Obs.* Ken. A small close or paddock.

Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); Ken.[1]

[**Haw**, *sb.*[3] + *mel*, OE. *mǽl*, a measure, freq. in comps., e. g. *dægmǽl, fōt-mǽl.*]

HAWMER, HAWMPLE, HAWMPO, see **Hammer**, *sb.*[1], **Hamble.**

HAWMUS, *sb.* Lin.[1] In phr. *all of a hawmus*, all of a heap. 'She stood all of a hawmus.' Cf. **almous, 2.**

HAWN, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] An oven. (J.W.) [A pron. of ME. *oven*, OE. *ofen.*]

HAWN, see **Hauen, Hean**, *sb.*[1]

HAWNIE, *sb.* Sc. A milk-vessel, made of wood.

Lth. The cooper had before him milk dishes of all kinds—leglins, cogs, hawnies, &c., Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 109; The 'hawnie' had a handle, and is used largely in the feeding of calves (A.W.).

HAWPS, *sb.* Yks.[15] ne.Lan.[1] Also written **haups** ne.Lan.[1] [ǫps.] A tall, awkward person. Cf. **awp(s**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

HAWS(E, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1]

HAWSE, *v.*[1] Lan. Also written **hause**. To prepare; to attempt, try; to offer. See **Oss**.

If he hauses t'be obstropilous, he shall smell at this timber, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 216, ed. 1884; It wer th' furrest thaut e' maw yed us evvur aw shud hause fur to may onuther, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) *Pref.* 7, ed. 1864; Dun yoa think aw wur hawsin t'steight it? STATON *B. Shuttle*, 61; As Pee wur hawsin t'bid Patty good neet, *ib. Loominary* (c. 1861) 95.

HAWSE, *v.*[2] Lan. With *up*: to raise, lift or poke up.

Then come the opportunity—to give her kitchen fire one of her favorite 'hawsins up,' DONALDSON *Tooth Drawin'*, 7.

[Bomilcar . . . having sea-roume, halsed up sailes, HOLLAND *Livy* (1600) 568. Fr. *hausser*, to raise (COTGR.); OFr. *haucier, halcier* (HATZFELD).]

HAWSE, *v.*[3] Pem. To gossip. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

HAWSE, see **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HAWSEMAN, *sb.* Nrf. One of the crew of a fishing-boat.

Used by wherry-men on the broads (E.G.P.); The master, mate, hawseman, wheelman, net-roper, and me, lived aft in the cabin (of the herring-fishing-boat), EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 58; One of the crew of a fishing boat, i.e. a boat engaged in catching herrings by drifting with nets. He is a superior member of the crew and stands forward when shooting the nets. When the nets are hauled the hawseman again goes forward and casts off the rope and lets go the 'tizzard' (a rope from the ship to the warp). When 'the nets are pulled alongside he unbends the seizings and passes them to the net-roper. After that the hawseman helps to salt the herrings in the wings (P.H.E.).

HAWSEN, *sb.* Sh.I. The curved board near the bow or stern of a fishing-boat.

'Ye see,' William answer'd, pointin' ta da hawsen, 'whaur yon rive is,' *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898); Second or third from the keel (J.I.).

HAWSEN, HAWST, see **Halsen, Haw**, *sb.*[1], **Hazen, Hoast**, *sb.*[1]

HAWTANE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Haughty. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Swa hawtane and dispitous, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) I. 196. Fr. *hautain*, haughty (COTGR.).]

HAWTH, *sb.* Sus. Also in form **hoth** Sus.[1] [ɔ̄þ.]

1. Gorse or furze, *Ulex europaeus*. Also in *comp.* **Hawth-bush**.

(S.P.H.); LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 152; He would throw himself backwards into a hawth-bush, *ib. Stray Leaves* (1862) 92; **Sus.**[1] 'Tis very poor ground, it wont grow naun but heath and hoth.

2. A heath.

Old people still call Hayward's Heath 'Heward's Hawth' (W.D.P.).

HAWTHERY, *adj.* N.I.[1] Untidy, tossed. Cf. **huthery**.

HAWTHORN, *sb. Obs.* Dev. Also written **hawthern** n.Dev. A kind of hook or pin cut out of an erect board and used to hang a coat, &c., upon. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 206. n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

HAWTHORN-DEAN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **Hawthorn Dene** w.Yks.[2] A species of apple.

Edb. The Hawthorndean, or White Apple of Hawthorndean, derives its name from the romantic seat in Midlothian of the poet and historian Drummond, NEILL *Hortic. Encycl.* (1817) 109 (JAM.). w.Yks.[2]

HAWVE, see **Half, Hauve**, *v.*[12], **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HAWVISH, *adj.* Lan. [ɔ̄·viʃ.] Undecided, indefinite. See **Awvish**, *adv.* **2**.

Let's ha' no moore o' thi hawvish tawk, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 26.

HAWY, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) Heavily.

HAWZE, HAWZEN, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1], **Hoze(e, Hazen**.

HAY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ha** Som.; **hey** Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hay-band**, (*a*) a rope of twisted hay used to bind a truss, or to fasten thatch on a stack; (*b*) a rope of hay twisted round the leg to keep it dry; (2) **-bauk**, a loose piece of wood placed above the stalls in a cow-house to hold hay; (3) **-bay**, a place on the ground-floor for keeping hay; (4) **-bird**, a name given to var. birds which build their nests of hay: (*a*) the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (*b*) the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (*c*) the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*; (5) **-bog**, a damp hay-meadow; (6) **-bote**, the right of cutting a specified quantity of hay from the property of another; (7) **-box**, a hayloft; (8) **-brew**, a decoction of hay; (9) **-builder**, the chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; also the willow-wren, *P. trochilus*; (10) **-carrying**, the hay-harvest; (11) **-chamber**, a hayloft; a room over a stable; (12) **-chat**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; cf. **hay**, *sb.*[2] **5** (2); (13) **-cock**, a much larger heap of hay than a 'foot-cock'; (14) **-crome**, a hay-rake, *obs.*; *fig.* 'pot-hooks'; (15) **-crook**, a long rod with a barbed head used to draw samples of hay out of a stack; *fig.* a long, lank, hungry-looking man; also 'pot-hooks'; (16) **-fog**, aftermath; (17) **-folk**, haymakers; (18) **-fow**, a hay-fork; (19) **-gang**, the gangway leading from the barn or hayloft to the cow-stalls; (20) **-goaf** or **-goffe**, a haystack; (21) **-goak**, the haystack as it stands pared round in use; (22) **-grass**, (*a*) see (16); (*b*) the grass of tilled land; (23) **-green**, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (24) **-heck**, a rack for holding hay; (25) **-home**, the last day of the hay-harvest; (26) **-jack**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) the reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (27) **-knife**, a knife used for cutting hay in the stack; (28) **-makers**, the name given to a particular country dance; (29) **-mow**, (*a*) a haystack; hay stored up under cover; (*b*) the barn or loft in which hay is stored; (30) **-net**, a net hung on to the collar of a horse, in which hay is placed; (31) **-neuk**, the stall or crib where the hay for immediate consumption is put when brought in from the outside stack; (32) **-pike**, a circular pile of hay pointed at the top; (33) **-pines**, hay-seeds; (34) **-plant**, the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata*; (35) **-pook**, (36) **-quile**, a hay-cock; (37) **-riff**, a pernicious weed with very small seeds; (38) **-scent**, the scented fern, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*; (39) **-seed**, the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; also in phr. *not to have the hay-seed out of one's hair*, not to have outgrown one's youthful 'greenness'; (40) **-sel(e** or **Hasle**, the season of making hay; the hay-harvest; (41) **-shakers**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (42) **-silver**, a tithe-charge of one shilling an acre upon mown land; (43) **-sow**, a large, oblong stack of hay; (44) **-spade**, a sharp heart-shaped spade for cutting hay; (45) **-stang**, a hay-pole; (46) **-sweep**, a large sled used to carry the hay; (47) **-tallat**, see (7); (48) **-tea**, a decoction made by pouring boiling water on hay, sometimes used for rearing calves; (49) **-tedder**, a haymaking machine; (50) **-tenter**, a haymaker as distinguished from a mower; (51) **-tenting**, haymaking; (52) **-tick**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; cf. **hay**, *sb.*[2] **5** (6); (53) **-tier**, one who cuts hay out of a rick and makes it up into trusses; (54) **-tit**, (*a*) see (52); (*b*) see (4, *b*); (*c*) the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmites*; (55) **-trusser**, see (53); (56) **-worker**, a haymaker.

(1, *a*) **Lan.**[1] Here, lass, tee this on for mo. It looks like a haybant, when aw tee it for mysel, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) i. **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Sixty years ago it was almost universal, now it is rarely seen. (*b*) They became, however, to be considered as a mark of extreme poverty and consequently dropped out of use, *ib.* **Som.** Worn by shepherds in snowy weather. Still used (F.W.W.). **Cor.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Iz een streek foyar loïk o wild cat's on o hey-bawk, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) vii. (3) **w.Wor.**[1] (4, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 26. **N.I.**[1] (*c*) **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 27. (5) **Dmf.** She left the hay-bog in a fit of despair, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 155. (6) **Cum.**[1] (7) **Lan.** Ther's a hay-boax theere ut I've bin in afore, BRIERLEY *Out of Work* (1885) iii. (8) **Ayr.** That lassock has biled the tea till it's like hay-broo, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 228. (9) **Sur.** 'That's where we see them 'ere little hay-builders'.. Chiff-chaffs and willow wrens the boy meant, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 5. (10) **Som.** Thic night at Squire Reeves's when we made an end o' Hâ-corrin, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 127. (11) **n.Yks.** Wīd [we had] better ev ə bit ə hē it [in the] hēchēmər rədi fərt [for the] hossiz [horses] wen thə kum in fra wāk [work] (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (12, *a*) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 24; **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Wil.**[1] (14) **e.An.**[1] The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to 'hay-cromes and pitchforks'; as they more *gen.* are to 'pot-hooks.' **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (15) **Cum.** Like a laal scholar larnen teh mak strokes, an heucks an hay-creucks, SARGISSON *Joe*

Scoap (1881) 102; We'd hay-cruiks and hen-tails and hanniels, And nattlers that fuddle for nought, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 170; **Cum.**[4] That's a cruikt un! I think it is leyke a hay-cruik, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan*, 5. **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.) (16) **Sth.** The paleys (young weak and stunted lambs) are ... sent directly to the hay-fog, *Farm Reports* (1832) 80. (17) **Kcb.** The laverock that rises ... Frae the mead an' the feet o' the hay-folk, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 177. (18) **Gall.** I'll learn ye to stick hay-fows into decent folk, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 298. (19) **Cum.**[1] (20) **e.An.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (21) **n.Yks.**[2] 'T'wind's whemml'd t'hay-gooak ower,' overturned it. (22, *a*) **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (*b*) *ib.* (23) **Cum.**[4] (24) **Yks.** An put hur intul a hay-heck it far corner at laith, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 8. (25) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Wil.**[1] It was the last day of the hay-harvest—it was 'hay-home' that night, JEFFERIES *Wil. Labourer.* (26, *a*) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 24. **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**[1] (27) **Per.** When a' thing gaed dune, Willie seized the hay-knife, FORD *Harp* (1893) 189. **Wgt.** *Gen.* part of the blade of an old scythe (A.W.). **w.Yks.** (W.H.) (28) **Sc.** Neither the haymakers nor the soldier's joy formed part of the entertainment, *Sc. Haggis*, 158. **Edb.** Nae stupid waltz or gallopad Frae Italy or France, But to the merry hay-makers, The roof an' rafters ring, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1830) 217. (29, *a*) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** He'd set th' haymoo o' fire, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 233. **Lan.** I'll goo into quarantine upon some hay-moof, BRIERLEY *Out of Work* (1885) i; They climbed through the round hole on to the top of the hay-mough, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 167; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Or frighten Giles from kissing Gillian behind the hay-mow, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 8. **War.**[3] A distinction is drawn nowadays by speaking of any crop stacked in barns or under cover as a mow, while any stacked out of doors is a rick. **Som.** AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 21. (*b*) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** If you would see the midday siesta of these birds, climb up into some hay-mow. There, in an angle of the beam, you will see their owlships, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) i. **Yks.** At six to the hay-mow hie ye all, HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 73. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He's sprain't his anclif a bit, wi' jumpin' off th' hay-moo yesterday, WAUGH *Ben an' th' Bantam* (1866) ii; **Lan.**[1] (30) **War.**[3] (31) **Gall.** I ... spoke to her as I used to do in the hay-neuk at Parton, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxiii; It is *gen.* the only clean place in the byre, and is often patronized by tramps, who enter without leave, as well as by lovers among the farm servants (S.R.C.). (32) **n.Yks.**[2] (33) **Glo.** Hay dust, such as the ails and beards of corn, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 206. (34) **Ldd.** (B. & H.) (35) **w.Som.**[1] The usual word—hay-cock is seldom heard. **Dev.** Now tha rain's awver yü'd better draw they hay-pooks abroad, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Why dedst thee, than, tell me o' the Zess, or it of the Hay-pook? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 88. **nw.Dev.**[1] (36) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (37) **Shr.**[2] (38) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (39) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 104. **I.Ma.** Ould? He hasn't the hayseed out of his hair, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 6, ed. 1889. (40) **Cum.**[4] Yan o' t'measte important seasons o' t'year wid t'farmer was haysel or haytime, *C. Pacq.* (Aug. 17, 1893) 6, col. 1. **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 174; **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Wanted, a good thatcher for haysel and harvest, *Norwich Merc.* (July 6, 1889) 1, col. 2. **Suf.** I always fare so busy in haysel (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** An' 'twas the time ov haysel, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 43; (H.H.M.); When it is too dry for swedes or mangolds it is delightful weather for the haysel, HURNARD *Setting Sun*; (W.W.S.); **Ess.**[1] **Dev.** There had been dry weather for the haysel, BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1887) xxxv. **Cor.** A day of days for the haysel ... The air was fragrant with hay, *ib. Gaverocks* (1887) xxxvii. (41) **Chs.**[13] (42) **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1891). (43) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Sow); Tak' a ride on your hay-soo! HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 106. **Frf.** A thecker fell aff a hay-soo he was workin' at, an' crackit his pow, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 67, ed. 1889. (44) **Edb.** Alexander Bailie of Culens ... had borrowed a shearing hay spade from the Author, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 361, ed. 1815. **n.Yks.** A'l tel yə wat, this hēspiad izn't [is not] vara shāp [sharp] (W.H.). **e.Yks.** A common hay-spade turned up at both sides, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 513. **n.Lin.**[1] (45) **Lan.** Armed with hay-forks and hay-stangs, *Neddy's Courtship* (1888) 8. (46) **n.Yks.** In several parts of the N. Riding a hay-sweep is used for readily collecting the hay together, when intended to be stacked in the field, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 88. (47) **Dev.** Forced to dress in the hay-tallat, BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xix. (48) **Ken.**[1] (49) **w.Mid.**, **Sur.** Lot 70. A Howard's Hay-tedder (W.P.M.). (50) **Chs.**[13] (51) **Lan.** (S.W.) (52) **Shr.** They stopped and found a whitethroat's nest—what the country lads call a 'hay-tick's,' DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) iv; **Shr.**[1] This bird, when alarmed, flies about the tall grass uttering a 'tick-ing' sound, from which it gets its name. (53) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (54, *a*) **Shr.**, **Oxf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 23. (*b*) **Lin.** (HALL.), **Lin.**[1] (*c*) **Oxf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 23. (55) **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.) **Dor.** The hay trusser, which he obviously was, nodded with some superciliousness, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 4. (56) **Slk.** Country maidens such as ewe-milkers, hay-workers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 359, ed. 1866.

2. Phr. (1) *hay abouts*, an order given in drill; see below; (2) *to make sweet hay*, see below.

(1) **Hrt.** The *gen.* acknowledged tradition respecting raw recruits training for the Hrt. Militia is that they were generally found to be ignorant concerning which was the right and left when marching, so that a hay-band was fastened to the right leg and a straw band to the left, that they should be able to distinguish the difference, and instead of the words, 'right,' 'left' being used during drilling the sergeant called out, 'Hay-band,' 'Straw-band.' Hence the term Hay-abouts, *Hrt. Merc.* (June 23, 1888). (2) **Dev.** The field rang with laughter, and occasional screams, as a man twisted a cord of hay, cast the loop round a girl's neck, drew her head towards him and kissed her face. That is called 'the making of sweet hay,' BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1887) xxii.

3. The hay-harvest.

Ayr. Some to fee for hay and hairst, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 95; Thro' hay, an' thro' hairst, sair we toil it, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 246. **Edb.** It's wearin' on now to the tail o' May, An' just between the beer-seed and the hay, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785.

4. *v.* Of newly-cut grass: to become hay, to dry.

s.Not. It don't hay a deal to-day. Them first swaths has hayed a deal sin mornin (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] In the process of hay-making, when the weather is dull and heavy, 'the grass hays badly'; if fine and drying, 'it hays well.' Not applied to corn. According to Holloway *Provinc.* the term is current in Hmp. for both corn and grass. **n.Lin.**[1] Its haying nistly, if it nobbut hohds fine we can leäd o' Tuesda'. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Haying**, *sb.* the hay-harvest.

s.Oxf. Through the haying she stayed at home, for her mother was in the hay-field working all day, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 53. **Ken.** They're going to begin haying soon (D.W.L.).

HAY, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **hey** Wxf.[1] w.Yks.[3] Lan. e.An.[1] n.Dev.; and in form **hye** Wxf.[1]; *pl.* **haies** n.Yks.[2]; **hayes** Wil.[1]; **haze** Dor. **1.** A hedge, fence; a boundary.

n.Yks.[1] Enclosure fences, often doing duty as boundaries, in which sense the word exists in several local names; **n.Yks.**[2] Ridges of land as district boundaries. 'Scalby hajes,' the limits of Whitby Strand in that direction. **w.Yks.**[3] **e.An.**[1] More particularly a clipped quickset hedge. Commonly pron. as if it were in the *pl.* **Nrf.** A clipt hedge, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. A place fenced round, an enclosure; freq. in *pl.*

Wxf.[1] A garden, field, enclosure, e.g. 'Church hey,' a churchyard. 'Barach-hye,' a barley-field. **Nhb.**[1] Hays or inclosures, HODGSON *Nhb.* II. iii. 89. **Lan.** Cut the last of my wheat and the beans that grew in my little hey, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 40. **Gmg.** A small plot of ground attached to a dwelling, COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Wil.**[1] Used as a termination, as Calf-Hayes. **Dor.** Ewe haze, cow haze, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Som.** HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 385. **Cor.** The churchyard was called the church-hay, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319.

3. A small wood, coppice, or plantation.

Chs.[1] Freq. in place-names—as Hall o' th' Hay, a farm at Kingsley. **Nhp.**[1] A small wood near the village of Sywell is called 'Sywell Hay.' **Shr.**[1] We'n seventeen 'ays about 'ere, an' we cut'n [thin] one every 'ear.

Hence **Haystall**, *sb.* a small portion of wood on the outskirts of a large wood. Hrf. (HALL.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 207.

4. *pl.* Flat plains, esp. those covered with ling. Stf. (K.), Stf.[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Hay-boot** or **-bote**, *obs.*, the right of cutting as much wood within an enclosure as is necessary to repair the surrounding hedge; (2) **-chat**, (3) **-chick**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (4) **-gob**, climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum convolvulus*; (5) **-hoa**, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (6) **-jack**, see (3); (7) **-maiden**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a wild flower of the mint-tribe.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (2) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1],

Nhp.[1] Oxf. Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214. (3) ne.Lan.[1] (4) War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1] A name given . . . because it mats other herbs together by twisting round them; War.[23] (5) Hmp.[1] (6) e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45; The Greater Whitethroat, or 'Hay-jack,' as he is locally called, is by no means uncommon, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 27. Nrf., Suf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23. Suf. (G.E.D.) e.Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (7, *a*) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. Glo.[1] Grass ivy. Dor. (C.W.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Us foun', In a heymaiden bush, These corniwillins, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (*b*) Dor. Used for making a medicinal liquor, 'hay-maiden tea,' Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1]

[1. Ther is neither busk nor hay In May, that it nil . . . been . . . with new leves wreen, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 54; Þou fordide his haies mare and lesse (=destruxisti omnes sepes ejus), *Ps.* (c. 1290) lxxxviii. 41, ed. Surtees Soc. OE. *hege*, 'sepes' (Ælfric); cp. OFr. *haie*, hedge (*R. Rose*, 50).]

HAY, *int.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Glo. Hmp. Also in form **he** Glo. Hmp. [(h)ē.] An exclamation, *gen.* interrogative.

Cum. Will ta ivver dee it aggan? hay? Christian *Sailor Lad* (1880) 3; Cum.[1], Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Hay! dew have him dew, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 271. Der.[2] Hay! it wor grand, lads, that ale wor (s.v. Grand). Glo., Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

HAY, see **Haigh**, *v.*, **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

HAY-BAY, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **hey-bey** Wm. & Cum.[1] w.Yks.; and in form **heyba** w.Yks.[1] [(h)ē-bē.] A hubbub, uproar; a commotion, disturbance.

Lakel.[1] At times used to signify a 'discussion with sticks'; Lakel.[2] He kickt up a gurt hay-bay aboot his money. Cum. Fadder's been kickan up sec hay-bays, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7; Aa! what a hay-bay! 'twas just like the battle of Watterlew, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 124, ed. 1881; Cum.[4] Wm. & Cum.[1] Tom hed sec a bruoly An' hey-bey wi' his weyfe, 179. n.Yks. He was in sike a haybay. They come [to the tailor] wiv a greeat haybay (I.W.); n.Yks.[34] w.Yks. They set up sich hey-beys as war nivver heerd afore ner sin, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 178; w.Yks.[1] Mackin a feaful heyba, ii. 288.

HAY-BRĘDE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The ledge on the fore-front of a wagon upon which the driver sits.

HAYDIGEES, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **high-degrees**, **highdigees** w.Som.[1] High spirits; merriment, roystering.

Som. From that they 'fell a-rompsing, and to pretty highdigees,' Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] When I come on by the house, there was pretty highdigees [aa·ydijee·z, aa·ydigree·z] gwain on, sure 'nough. Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. n.Dev. Tho' thee'rt in desperd haydigees, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 62.

[The same word as older E. *hay-de-guy* or *hay-de-guise*, the name of a particular kind of 'hay' or dance. By wells and rills, in meadowes greene, We nightly dance our hey-day-guise, *Robin Good-fellow* (c. 1580) 102, in Percy's *Reliques* (ed. 1887) III. 204.]

HAYEL, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The windpipe. (Miss D.)

HAYEL, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[1]

HAYLUNSH, *sb.* Bdf. A headlong fall.

(Hall.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135.

HAYMENT, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Shr. Also written **hey-ment** Shr.[1] A fence or boundary.

Chs.[1] Shr.[1] The parishioners of Myddle answeared that the brooke was whoaly in the parish of Baschurch, and was the hay-ment or fence of the men of Baschurch parish, betweene their lands, and the lands in Myddle parish, Gough *Hist. Myddle* (1770) 10, 11; Agreed at a vestry meeting held for the parish of Clun, the 24th day of May 1755, for the repairs of the church and the churchyard wall or hayments.

HAYN(E, see **Hain**, *v.*[15]

HAYNESS, *adj.* Cum. Horrible, dreadful, terrible; also used *advb.* Cf. **hainish**, *adj.*[1] 1.

Cum.[4] 'Hayness fine'; 'hayness dirty.' Ah was wokent up be a hayness ruck-shin gaan forret ower me heid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 200.

[The same word as lit. E. *heinous*.]

HAY-NET, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. Ken. [ē·net.] A net for catching animals, esp. rabbits.

Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] A long low net . . . placed upward by stakes along hedges . . . to prevent the transit of rabbits from side to side, when hunted by dogs. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken.[1] A long net, often an old fish net, used in cover shooting to keep the birds and flick from running out of the beat.

[Haye a net for connes, *bourcettes a chasser*, Palsgr. (1530); Haye, net to catche conys wythe, *Prompt.*]

HAYNISH, see **Hainish**, *adj.*[2]

HAY-REE, *int.* nw.Der.[1] Go on! a carter's address to his horses.

[Cp. Fr. (Béarnais) *harri!* interjection pour exciter les bêtes, en avant! (Catalan. *Arri! arri!*) (Lespy). OFr. *harry!* Rabelais *Garg.* I. 12.]

HAYRIFF, **HAYRISH**, see **Hairif**, **Arrish**.

HAYS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also Cor. Also written **hayes** Kcb. Cor.; **heys** Sc. The steps of a round country dance.

Sc. The beautiful time-piece . . . which . . . turns out, when it strikes the hour, a whole band of morrice-dancers to trip the hays to the measure, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xix; I have some part of the silver candlesticks still dancing the heys in my purse, *ib. Leg. Montrose* (1818) viii. Kcb. Dance round the hayes like pipers at a wake, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 11. Cor. Mr. Noall's and other houses dancing hayes £1 15*s.* 6*d.*, *St. Ives Borough Accts.* (1714).

[He taught them rounds and winding heys to tread, Davies *Orchestra* (1596) (Nares). Fr. *haye d'allemaigne*, the name of a dance in Marot; see La Curne.]

HAY-SCALED, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hare-lipped. (Hall.) Cf. **hare**, *sb.*[1] 1 (12).

HAYSING, *vbl. sb.* Cor. Also in form **haizing**. [ē·zin.] Following hares by night.

In many instances it would mean the same as poaching, if the latter word is divested of the idea of crime, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 318; Cor.[12]

HAYSTERS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Haymakers.

HAYSUCK, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms **aizac** se.Wor.[1]; **hay-sucker** Som. Dev.; **hayzick** Glo.[1]; **hazeck**, **hazock**, **Isaac** Wor. [ē·-, əə·-sək.] 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Cf. **aichee**.

Wor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29. se.Wor.[1] A small bird which builds its nest in the grass on the banks of hedges. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 207; Glo.[12]

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

Wor. Swainson *ib.* 23. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Swainson *ib.* 23.

[1. Thou mordrer of the heysugge (*v. r.* heysoke) on the braunche, Chaucer *Parl. Foules*, 612. OE. *hegesugge* (Ælfric).]

HAYTY, *v.* War. Som. Cor. To move up and down; to flicker about. Som. (W.F.R.) Cf. **height**, 8. Hence **Hayty-tayty**, *sb.* a see-saw. War. (J.R.W.) Som. (M.A.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor.[1]

HAYVE, **HAYVER**, **HAYVOR**, see **Heave**, **Eaver**, *sb.*[1]

HAYWARD, *sb.* Chs. Lin. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Amer. Also in forms **hayud** se.Wor.[1]; **howard** Bdf. Hmp.[1] [ē·wəd.] A manorial officer whose duty it is to see that fences are kept in repair, to look after the stock, and to impound stray cattle.

Chs.[1] The election of hayward takes place annually at the Court Leet of the township of Shocklach, *Chs. Courant* (June 27, 1883). Lin. At Wintringham, Lord Carrington has a man employed whose only business is to be constantly walking over every part of the estate in succession in order to see if the fences are in order; if a post or rail is wanted and the quick exposed, he gives notice to the farmer, and attends again to see if the neglect is remedied, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 119. n.Lin.[1] Wor. So well had the stock been looked after by the hayward that not a single case of pounding had occurred. . . That [repairs of fencing] being work which the hayward could do when there was no stock on the hills to look after, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 17, 1896). s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[12] Oxf. From 1810 to 1852, the time of the Cowley Inclosure, he had frequently tended the cattle as hayward in these grazings, *Oxf. Chron.* (Apr. 8, 1892) 23; *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 74. Bdf. *ib.* 29. Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] Dor. He sometimes 'drives the common'; i. e. drives all the stock in it into a corner, and

pounds such as is not owned by those who have a right of common, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] When the hâyward come wi' all his men To dreve the common, 258. **Som.** So long as I be the hayward, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 109. **w.Som.**[1] [Amer. A township officer, whose duty it is to impound stray cattle (Farmer).]

[Canstow . . . haue an horne and be haywarde, and liggen oute a nyghtes, And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and theeves? *P. Plowman* (C.) VI. 16. **Hay**, *sb.*[2] + *ward.*]

HAYZE, HAYZICK, see **Haze**, *v.*[3], **Heaze, Haysuck.**

HAZARD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form **haizart** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A cab-stand.

Dub. Used occas. on Police Regulations (A.L.M.); Well in use in Dublin: 'Where is Jack?' 'He is in the hazard' (P.W.J.); What about providing a hazard at each arrival platform? . . . the public would then know it was beyond the power of a . . . cabman to refuse the first call, *Freeman's Jrn.* (Dec. 5, 1884).

2. *pl.* In phr. (1) *to gan upon the hazards on a thing*, (2) *to run hazards*, to run the risk.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] I shall hae te gan upon t'hazards on't. (2) **n.Yks.** Ah'll run hazzuts (I.W.).

3. *v. Obs.* To venture to do something; to venture a conjecture.

Sc. There is not a Scot's-man, but he'll haizart For to defend his countreyes right, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 137; Give him a cuff, I'll hazard he'll be as ill as I am called, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 117.

HAZARDABLE, *adj.* Yks. Suf. Also in form **huzzudable** Suf. Hazardous, risky, uncertain.

e.Yks. (J.H.) **Suf.** Clover, for instance, is said to be 'a wonderful huzzudable crop,' (C.T.). **e.Suf.** Very common (F.H.).

[(It) were an hazardable peece of art, T. Browne *Hydriot* (1658), in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkin, III. 27.]

HAZARDOUS, *adj.* Rut. Sur. [æ·zədəs.] Dependent on chance, risky, uncertain.

Rut.[1] Pears is a hazardous thing, unless you gets 'em joost at the time. **Sur.**[1] A very hazardous crop.

HAZE, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Suf. Also written **hase** w.Yks. [h)ēz.] **1.** To drizzle; to be foggy.

N.Cy.[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] It hazes, it misles or rains small rain. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*, ed. 1874; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 236. **n.Lin.**[1] It haazed aboot five o'clock, bud noä watter cum'd to meän noht. A man e' his she't sleeves wo'd n't hev gotten weet.

Hence **Hazy,** *adj.* drizzling. ne.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.)

2. To cover with hoar-frost.

e.Suf. The windows are all hazed up (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Hazer,** (2) **Haze-frost,** *sb.* hoar-frost. *ib.*

HAZE, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **hase** n.Cy. (Hall.) [h)ēz.] **1.** To beat, thrash.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 236. **n.Lin.** He's been hazing my lad shameful, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 256; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Haze him well; gie him a reiet good hiding.

Hence **Hazing,** *sb.* a thrashing.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 236. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. To scold. m.Yks.[1] Cf. **hazen.**

Hence **Hazy,** *sb.* a scolding; a quarrel; abusive language. n.Yks.[12]

[**2.** To haze one, *perterrefacio*, Coles (1679). OFr. *haser*, 'irriter, piquer, fâcher, insulter' (Godefroi).]

HAZE, *v.*[3] Lin. Also written **hayze** Lin.[1] [ēz.] To bail water; also used *fig.*

Hazing the food into the mouth, i.e. eating greedily and ravenously, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 236; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

HAZE, *v.*[4] Sc. Lin. e.An. Hmp. [h)ēz.] To dry by exposure to the air, to half-dry, to dry on the surface.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); To half-dry clothes in the open air (Jam.). **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **e.An.**[1] Anything is said to be hazed, as rows of corn or hay, when a brisk breeze follows a shower. **Nrf.** Used of corn, when, under the influence of sunshine or a breeze, it is drying after a shower of rain, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); 'Ar the linen dry?' 'No, but they are good tid'ly hazed' (W.W.S.). **Suf.** Land after ploughing is left to haze before being harrowed, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] Till 'tave hazed a little. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hmp.**[1] The corn be'ant hazed enough.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *hesja*, frames on which hay or corn is put for drying (Aasen); Icel. dial. *hisjungr*, a soft air good for drying hay spread out on hesjar (Vigfusson).]

HAZE, HAZECK, see **Hay**, *sb.*[1], **Heaze, Haysuck.**

HAZE-BAZE, *sb.* Dur. A fool, 'ninny,' a stupid person.

Hoo he mi'ad a haze-baze o' ma. I, thoo may ca' ma green en silly; b'd . . . Ah wez miad a bigger haze-baze on when thoo wedded ma, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 8.

HAZE-GAZE, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. A show in the sense of an exhibition of oneself; a wonder.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** [I] thought at their shippin aw'd myek a haze-gaze, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 68; **Nhb.**[1] A country cousin makes a 'haze-gaze' by staring about in the street. **Yks.** (Hall.)

HAZEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Bck. Ess. Also written **hazle** n.Cy. n.Yks.[4] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **hasle** w.Yks.[1]; **hazzel** nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **heusel** Ess.; **hezal** n.Lan.[1]; **hezel** w.Yks.[5]; **hezzel** Cum.[1] n.Lan. sw.Lin.[1]; **hezzle** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan.[1]; **hizzel** Cum.[4]; **hizzle** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [h)ē·zl, h)a·zl, h)e·zl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hazel-broth,** a flogging with a hazel stick; (2) **-crottles,** the lungwort, *Sticta pulmonaria*; (3) **-oil,** see (1); (4) **-rag,** (5) **-raw,** see (2); (6) **-rise,** a small hazel stick; (7) **-scowb,** a hazel wand used in making traps for crabs; (8) **-shaw,** an abrupt, flat piece of ground at the bottom of a hill, covered with hazels; (9) **-twizzle,** a cluster of nuts grown together; (10) **-wan,** a shoot of hazel.

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **n.Ir.** (B. & H.) (3) **Sc.** (Jam.); I'll present ye with a bottle o' hazel oil, if ye ken what that is, Black *Daughter of Heth* (1871) xvi. **Nhb.** Aa think some hezzle-oil 'll de ye good, me young man (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] One of the common jokes, formerly prevailing on the first of April, was sending an inexperienced lad to a chymist for 'a penn'orth of hazel-oil.' (4) **n.Ir.** (B. & H.) (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **n.Cy.** (K.) (7) **Nhb.**[1] A strong hazel wand of some three or four years' growth for the purpose of making 'crab-creeves' (traps for crabs). A 'creeve' has a lattice woodwork bottom, and into holes burnt along the sides the scowbs are inserted, and bent over, arch-fashion, and then covered with a net. (8) **Tev.** (Jam.) (9) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (10) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *oil of hazel*, a thrashing; (2) *to give some hazel*, to give a beating.

(1) **n.Lan.** Oil o' hezzel's stuff to cure that complent, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 33. (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

3. *v.* To beat as with a hazel stick.

Nhb. Aa'll hezzle ye (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[14] I'll hezzel thee. **n.Yks.** Off Ah went, te hezzle 'em all out, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48; **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll hezzle thi hide fo' tha. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **nw.Lin.** (B. & H.) **Ess.** I'll heusel your oad hide for you (W.W.S.).

Hence **Hazeling,** *sb.* a beating, flogging.

n.Yks.[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 226; **w.Yks.**[5] To beat with a stick, not necessarily a 'hazel' one. 'Tha'd du wi' a good hezeling, ah see thah wod; thah's bin hinging on for't awalt' mornin'!' **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

HAZEL, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Ess. Also written **hazle** Nhb.[1] Dur. Ess.[1]; and in forms **hezel** w.Yks.[2]; **hezle** Wm.; **hezzel** Cum.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [h)ē·zl, h)a·zl, h)e·zl.] **1.** *sb.* A hard sort of sandstone.

Nhb.[1] *Gen.* of a kind too hard to work freely under the chisel, or a tough mixture of sandstone and shale in a pit. 'The sandstones denominated hazles have a high crystalline and metamorphic appearance,' Howse *Nat. Hist. Trans.* (1890) X. 275. **Nhb., Dur.** Underneath the hazle we find another slate bed, Forster *Strata* (1821) 97; Alternating beds of hazle and whetstone, *Borings* (1881) II. 12. **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 48.

2. *adj.* Of soil: stiff, clayey, loamy; *gen.* in *comp.* **Hazel-earth** or **-mould.**

Dur. The soil is generally loamy, or what is called hazel mould, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 361. **Nhp.**[1] Hazel-earth, or hazel-mould, a loamy soil, which has a large portion of a rosin-like sand in it. In some places it is pretty full of small stones of the gravel kind. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Hazely,** *adj.* loamy.

Ess.[1] Hazely brick earth, a kind of loam.

3. Of soil: light, friable, easily worked. Also in *comp.* **Hazel-mould.**

Cum.[1] Hezzel mowd, the fine powdery soil found about the roots of the hazel. Sick cattle are fond of this soil when recovering. **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.**[2] People speak of 'nice hazel land.' **sw.Lin.**[1] 'It's sort of hezzel land,' applied to land neither stiff nor light, from its usual colour.

Hence **Hazelly**, *adj.* of soil: poor, light, loose.

Bnff. Hazely ground being naturally loose and light will not admit of clear ploughing twice for one crop. . . Our own soil is . . . most part hazely and made up of sand and light earth, *Agric. Surv.* App. 37, 38 (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] Light hazelly land.

HAZEL, *sb.*[3] Dev. Also written **hazle** Dev.[4] A haw, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* (B. & H.), Dev.[4]

HAZEL, see **Hessle.**

HAZEN, *v.* Glo. Wil. Also written **hazon** Wil.; and in form **hawzen** Glo.[1] [ē·zən.] To scold, to speak sharply; with *at*: to speak impudently to. Cf. **haze**, *v.*[2] **2.**

Glo.[1] Doant thee 'awzen at I, or else I'll gi' thee the strap; **Glo.**[2] To check a dog by the voice. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Now dwoan't 'ee hazon the child for't. **n.Wil.** What d'ye kip hazoning I far? (E.H.G.)

[In older E. *hazen* meant to scare, terrify. Night . . . sent . . . fantasie for to hazan idle heads, *Hist. Evordanus* (1605) (N.E.D.).]

HAZEN, see **Halsen.**

HAZLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Also written **haisle** Ayr. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **hazel** Hrt. Ess.; and in forms **aisle** Abd. Ayr. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **asol, assol** Ayr. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **azle** War.[3]; **azzle** Lei.[1]; **hazzle** w.Yks.[2] s.Der. Lin. Lei.[1] Nhp.[12]; **hezzle** Not.[3] [h)ē·zl, h)a·zl.] To dry, mellow, season in the sun; to dry on the surface. Cf. **haiser, haze**, *v.*[4]

Abd. (G.W.), **Ayr.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **w.Yks.**[2] After the first harrowing of a field of newly-sown corn it is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun hazzle the surface of the land before the second harrowing. **Lei.**[1] If the clothes don't dry much, they'll hazzle. **Oxf., Bck., Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** The surface of the earth is said to hazle, when it gets dry soon after being dug (T.P.F.). **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** I shall let this pitle hazle before I plant it (F.H.). **Ess.** Thou, who by that happy wind of Thine didst hazle and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge, ROGERS *Naaman* (1642) 886; I hung the linen out, and it nicely hazelled (S.P.H.).

Hence (1) **Hazel**, *adj.* half-dry; (2) **Hazle**, *sb.* (*a*) drying by the sun; the first process of drying linen; (*b*) the dried appearance presented by the skin before it chaps; (3) **Hazled**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) half-dried; (*b*) rough, chapped like the skin in frosty weather; also *fig.* crabbed, sour, churlish; (4) **Hazling**, *ppl. adj.* drying.

(1) **Hrt.** Hazel hay (H.G.). (2, *a*) **Ayr.** The claes 'll be getting a fine aisle the day. Run noo, an' set the claes to the asol (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (*b*) **Nhp.**[2] (3, *a*) **s.Der.** (Miss P.) **Not.**[3] 'Are the clothes (before the fire) dry now?' 'No, but they are nicely "hezzled."' **Lin.** (M.D.H.) **Hrt.** That land is just nice hazelled for sowing (H.G.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** 'Have you all your linen dry?' 'No, but it is hazelled' (M.I.J.C.). (*b*) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Now your hands are hazled. The child's skin is quite hazled. (4) **Ayr.** It's a gran' aislin day: see an put out a' the asolin' things first (JAM. *Suppl.*).

HAZLEY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **haslie**; and in form **hazelly** Ayr. Clothed or covered with hazels.

Sc. Frae out the haslie holt the deer Sprang glancing thro' the schaw, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197. **Ayr.** Thy burnie . . . trots by hazelly shaws and braes, BURNS *On Pastoral Poetry*, st. 8. **Gall.** Awa on the hazley brae, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 257, ed. 1876.

HAZOCK, see **Haysuck.**

HAZY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **haizie**; **hazzie** Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** Dim, not seeing distinctly.

Gall. Whan I grow auld wi' blinkers hazy, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876.

2. Muddled; crazy, weak in understanding.

Lth. (JAM.) **Peb.** Ye're doitit, dais'd, an' haizie: Oh how drink degrades the man! AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

Hence **Hazie**, *sb.* a stupid, thick-headed person. Rxb. (JAM.)

HAZY-GAZY, *sb.* Lin. Also in form **asey-casey.** A window.

Es aw sat . . . lukking oot i' mi hazy-gazy, Aw sah a rueri run away. Es aw looked out i' my asey-casey, *Lin. N. & Q.* XI. 22.

HAZZICK, see **Hassock.**

HAZZLED, *adj.* Yks. Also written **hazled** n.Yks.[14] [a·zld.] Speckled red and white.

n.Yks. Hazzled coo, a roan-coloured cow (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] Speckled red and white, or rather with the hairs of these colours intermixed, so that it is hard to say in some cases which predominates. According to the preponderance of red or white the beast is 'dark-hazled' or 'light-hazled'; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1]

HAZZY-TREE, *sb.* Bck. Also written **azzy-tree** s.Bck. The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* (B. & H.)

HE, *pers. pron.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [Emph. h)ī; unemph. h)i, ə. In the midl. and s. counties the unemph. form is *gen.* ə for all positions in the sentence; but in the n. counties ə is *gen.* only used in interrogative and subordinate sentences, and i in affirmative sentences. See WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116–21.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **A**, (2) **Ai**, (3) **Aw**, (4) **E**, (5) **Ee**, (6) **Ei**, (7) **Ey**, (8) **Ǝ**, (9) **Ha**, (10) **Hë**, (11) **Hea**, (12) **Hee**, (13) **Hei**, (14) **Hey**, (15) **Hī**, (16) **Hi**, (17) **Ī**, (18) **I**, (19) **Hu**, (20) **U.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** 'A said, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 7. **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] A sez to me, sez a. **m.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Wor.**[1] W'ahr bin a? **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.** A dunna not lose not no toime, a don't, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 197. **Brks.**[1] 6. **Suf.**[1], **I.W.**[12] **Wil.**[1] How a hackers an bivers, 124. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** A wudn't a gived in ef a 'adn't lost a lemb, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 388. [For further instances see **A, V. 1.**] (2) **w.Som.** Full ai', unemph. ai, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 33. (3) **Cor.** 'Allow me,' says maestur, an' aw fooched out hes arm, FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) xx; Aw fetched that boy a clout, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 4. (4) **Frf.** In interrogatives the 'h' practically disappears (J.B.). **w.Frf., e.Per.** Unemph. ë kent fein, bət ë widnä tel. This ë is the short form of a close ē (W.A.C.). **e.Yks.** Unemph. (R.S.) **m.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Wor.**[1] 'E 'anna, *Pref.* 26. **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 47. (5) **e.Yks.** Emph. (R.S.) **s.Chs.**[1] 66. **Shr.**[1] Emph., *Gram. Outlines*, 47. **Sur.** What ah 'ee sent they hops ovēr there fur? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Suf.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.** Full ee· [=ī]; unemph. ee [=i]; unconnected ee', ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 33. **e.Dev.** Th' day ee was morried, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 11. (6) **m.Yks.** Emph., ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 524. **s.Chs.**[1] *ib.* 423. **n.Stf.** *ib.* 422. **s.Stf.** Emph. *ib.* 468. **Der.** *ib.* 433. **Lei.** *ib.* 490. **Nhp.** *ib.* 214. **Suf.** *ib.* 284. [A diphthong the first element of which is like the *e* in bet.] (7) **s.Chs.**[1] 64. (8) **Dur.** Unemph., ELLIS *ib.* 685. **Cum.** *ib.* 592. **e.Yks.** Unemph., *ib.* 534. **m.Yks.** Unemph., *ib.* 512. **w.Yks.** Unemph., WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. **Lei.** ELLIS *ib.* 470. **Hrf.** *ib.* 72. **Glo.** Ǝ teld, *ib.* 65. **Brks.** Unemph., *ib.* 98. **e.An.**[1] 138. **n.Ken.** Unemph., ELLIS *ib.* 138. **Wil.** *ib.* 490. **s.Dev.** *ib.* 163. **w.Cor.** *ib.* 173. (9) **w.Som.**[1] Thy missus is bad again idn ha? **Dev.** Ha brort ma ta tha bankitten houze, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 4; Then ha took up es pipe, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 49, ed. 1865. **nw.Dev.**[1] (10) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Unemph.; rarely (W.A.C.). (11) **Wxf.**[1] (12) **Lin.** MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 185. **w.Wor.** He bin a rum un, tho' heem [he is] not a bad un, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 67. **s.Wil.** A zed heem dang if he Ood'un larn un ow ta zing, CALLOW *Joe's Blackbird*; Heem dang if he did know, *ib. Courtship of Mister Clay.* (13) **s.Sc.** ELLIS *ib.* 717. **Cum.** Hēi, *ib.* 670. (14) **Sc.** Accented, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 187, 189. **Wxf.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] 64. (15) **Sc.** ELLIS *ib.* 689. **w.Frf., e.Per.** Hī diznä ken (W.A.C.). **Nhb.** Emph., ELLIS *ib.* 648. **Dur.** *ib.* 635. **Cum., Wm.** Emph., *ib.* 584. **s.Lin.** Emph., *ib.* 298. **Oxf.** *ib.* 117. **Brks.** *ib.* 97. **Nrf.** Emph., *ib.* 265. **e.Suf.** *ib.* 280. **w.Suf.** *ib.* 287. **e.Dor.** *ib.* 79. **sw.Dev.** *ib.* 164. **w.Cor.** *ib.* 172. [Almost *gen.* (J.W.)] (16) **Sc.** *ib.* 689. **Nhb.** Unemph., *ib.* 648. **Wm.** Emph., *ib.* 584. **s.Nrf.** *ib.* 273. (17) **e.Yks.** Emph., *ib.* 534. **m.Yks.** *ib.* 524. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. **Lan.** ELLIS *ib.* 335. **w. & s.Chs.** *ib.* 421. **Lei.** *ib.* 468. **e.War.** *ib.* 487. **Hrf.** *ib.* 73. **Glo.** *ib.* 63. **Bdf.** *ib.* 207. **Hrt.** *ib.* 198. **Hnt.** *ib.* 212. **n.Ken.** *ib.* 138. **Wil.** *ib.* 490. (18) **Dur.** Unemph., *ib.* 635. **Cum.** *ib.* 592. **Wm.** *ib.* 470. **e.Yks.** *ib.* 534. **m.Yks.** ?Emph., *ib.* 512. **w.Yks.** Unemph., WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. **Lan.** ELLIS *ib.* 335. **Stf.** Unemph., *ib.* 470. **s.Lin.** *ib.* 300. **Nhp.** *ib.* 254. **e.War.** *ib.* 470. **Shr.**[1] Unemph., *Gram. Outlines*, 47. **Oxf.** ELLIS *ib.* 117. **Bdf.** *ib.* 207. **Hrt.** *ib.* 198. **Hnt.** *ib.* 212. **e.Suf.** *ib.* 280. **w.Suf.** *ib.* 288. **n.Dev.** *ib.* 158. (19) **Glo.** (S.L.) **Dev.** A cliver man tole mer hu vurily thort Thay sqweez'd up tha hawls uv thare stummiks ta nort, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 12, ed. 1865. (20) **Shr.**[1] Unemph., *Gram.*

Outlines, 47. **w.Som.** Unemph. and interrog. encl., ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 33.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *pers. pron.* in *comb.* **He-said** or **-say**, a rumour, hearsay; *gen.* in phr. *to be neither he-said nor she-said.*

Wm. It's nowder he-said ner she-said, it's here i' print (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Used to affirm that a statement is not made from hearsay but from actual experience or observation. 'Ah saw it mysen, so it's nawther he say nor she say' (S.K.C.).

2. Used redundantly, esp. after proper names.

Bnff. If ye burn Auchindoun, Huntly he will head ye, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 303. **s.Wm.** Josee he's a yow dead, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 99. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **nw.Der.**[1] Ned Wilson he said, &c. **n.Lin.**[1] Dr. P. he says to me, 'Mrs. D.,' he says, 'it's ovverharassment o' th' liver 'at yer sufferin' from.' **Wor.** (H.K.) **Nrf.** The king he ha' browt me into his charmbers, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **Suf.**[1] Jack he go to skule. Mr. Johnson he have two sons (s.v. Have). **s.Cy.** (J.W.) **Sus.**[1] Master Tumptops, he's a man as you'll notice mostly happens along about anyone's dinner-time.

3. Used of fem. or inanimate objects: *she, it.* Also used *impers.*

Sh.I. He wis a bonny morning, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; Dere hit bides till he lichtens in da moarnin, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 41. **s.Chs.**[1] Wot)n yŭ thingk· ŭbŭw't dhis gy'aa·rdin-aach· ?—Ahy thingk ey(d dóo wi ŭ fresh kóout u pee·nt [What'n yŏ think abowt this garden-hatch?—I think hey'd do wi' a fresh cooat o' peent], 67. **Stf.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] 'A' is used for 'he,' 'she,' and sometimes 'it,' 1. **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] 'She broke the winder.' 'Did ä?' 'The cat's stole yŏ'r mate.' ''As ä?' **w.Wor.**[1] Thar a [she, it] comes. **s.Wor.**[1] Most inanimate objects are spoken of as 'he,' the chief exceptions being a boat, a church-bell, a cricket-ball, a fire-engine, and a railway-train, which are always 'her.' 'He's a good lock,' 9. **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.** (R.M.E.) **Glo.** 'Ow does the twoad of a wife do?' 'He lees a-bed loik a leddy,' LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46; There is a prov. that everything in Glo. is 'he' except a tom-cat, and that is always 'she' (S.L.); **Glo.**[1]; **Glo.**[2] 11. **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. **Sus.** (R.B.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **n.Hmp.** (E.H.R.) **s.Hmp.** That there moon... he's hurrying away, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xx. **Wil.**[1] Marlborough folk are traditionally reputed to call everything 'he' but a bull, and that they always call 'she' (s.v. Comical). **Dor.** 'He' is used without much apparent distinction in Purbeck. I have heard it said of a gun-boat, 'He's just left Worbarrow.' Of a hen, 'He's now laying.' A cow also is 'he.' Of a picture, 'He did use to hang over yonder' (C.W.); Things are taken as of two classes: (1) the personal class of formed individual things, as a man, a tree, a tool; and (2) the impersonal class, of unformed quantities of things, as a quantity of hair, or wood, or water. 'He' is the personal pronoun for the personal class, and 'it' for the impersonal. A tree is 'he,' and some water is 'it,' BARNES *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes*, iii; They looked at the dairyman's cart, and he's got none neither! HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 186-7. **Som.** Eze, he be their mother, WILSON *Dial.* (1855) 10; He idden in the drawer to-day, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 38. **w.Som.**[1] The universal nom. pronoun to represent all things living or dead, to which the indefinite article can be prefixed. 'He' is used in speaking of a cow or a woman, but not of corn, water, wool, salt, coal, or such things as are not individual, but in the mass. **Dev.** He's a nice motherly shawl, LAWSON *Upton Gl.* (1884) 9. **n.Dev.** Ha [she] bed tha zet down, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 167. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** He's a whole team and the dog under the wagon, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 199.]

4. Emphatic form of the acc. or dat.: *him, her, it.* Cf. **en**, *pron.*

Nhp. When him's busy us goes and does a day's work for he (F.P.T.). **War.** Us are going with he (N.R.). **Wor.** He said he'd bring he a canary and he was to get he a goldfinch (H.K.). **Hrf.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 73. **Oxf.** 'Wurs my showel?' 'I aa got ee' (A.P.). **w.Oxf.** ELLIS *ib.* 93. **Brks.** *ib.* 97. **Sur.** But 'un proved 'ee frum Scripter, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v; He axes if we's nuthing hot to keep 'ee from starving, *ib.* i. **Suf.** If he hadn't ha' hit he harder than what he hit he, he'd ha' killed he instead of he killin' o' he (C.G.B.). **w.Suf.** ELLIS *ib.* 287. **Ess.** I had a long talk with he (W.W.S.). **Wil.** Yow can see he, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 2; **Wil.**[1] 124. **n.Wil.** Have ye zeed he as my zowl do love? KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 3. **Dor.** They tried Samuel Shane's waggon and found that the screws were gone from he, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 186. **Som.** I don't think much o' he, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 44; They wull always leave he [the poker] sticking in the vire, WILSON *Dial.* (1855) 9. **w.Som.**[1] T'id'n no good to tris' to he. **Dev.** Ha anser'd an zed ontu hee thit told'n, BAIRD *S. Matt.* (1863) xii. 48. **n.Dev.** The better for he, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 3. **Cor.** Have 'ee seed he what my sawl do love? *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 3; There's nothin' the matter weth he at all, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 11.

5. Used instead of the *pron.* of the first person.

Suf. Used when the speaker wishes to be particularly polite and recognizes your superior position. Thus, instead of 'I will do it for yow with pleasure, I'm sure,' we have 'He will do it for him with pleasure, he's sure' (C.G.B.).

6. Used for *you.*

n.Cy. (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] Freq. addressed to children. 'John, will he foch't kye.' **Lan.** Yo mey grope eh meh breeches in he win, TIM BOBBIN *View. Dial.* (ed. 1806) 40. **ne.Lan.**[1] 'Will he come an see us?' [will you come]. Used to adults as well as to children. **Suf.** Used when the speaker wishes to be particularly polite and recognizes your superior position (C.G.B.).

7. Unemphatic form: *they.* See **A, V.** 4.

Lin. They knaws nowt, fur a says what's nawways true, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 2. **War.**[2] They broke the winder. Did ä? **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 47; **Shr.**[2]

8. Used by a woman to denote her husband; also used to denote an important person whose name is supposed to be familiar to the person addressed.

ne.Yks.[1] The husband or wife would say, in speaking of the other, 'He (or sha) 's nut i' t'hoos,' neither the name nor the relationship having been previously mentioned, 24. **w.Yks.** Wenz ə bān tə kum?—Il bi iər inā (J.W.). **Sus.**[1] The devil is always spoken of as 'he,' with a special emphasis. 'In the Downs there's a golden calf buried.' 'Then why dòánt they dig it up?' 'Oh, it is not allowed; he would not let them.'

9. *sb.* A male, man; one, anybody.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** I b'lieve she thinks Bess match for ony he, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 118; She well meith be, Gentle or simple, a maik to any he, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 15, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** There wasna a he within the bounds of Scotland more willing to watch the fold, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) i; I am as free as any he, BURNS *Here's to thy Health*, st. 3.

10. *Comp.* (1) **He-ane**, the male of any animal, a cock; (2) **-barfoot**, the bear-foot, *Helleborus foetidus*; (3) **-body**, a woman of masculine appearance; (4) **-brimmle**, the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (5) **-broom**, the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (6) **-der, Hedah**, or **Heeder**, the male of any animal, but *gen.* applied to sheep; occas. to plants; also used *attrib.*; [lit. 'he-deer,' cf. **Sheder**]; (7) **-holly** or **-hollin**, the prickly-leaved holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; (8) **-wean**, (9) **-wife**, see (3); (10) **-witch**, a wizard; (11) **-woman**, see (3).

(1) **Edb.** [Of a bantam] The bit he-ane was... a perfect wee deevil incarnate, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. (2) **War.**[3] (3) **Wil.**[1] (4) **Som.** Applied to a bramble of more than one year's growth (B. & H.). (5) **Fif.** (JAM.) (6) **w.Yks.**[2] A male yearling sheep. **s.Not.** All animals have both he-ders and she-ders. That marrer flower's a he-der; it waint bear noat (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The great mass of breeders in Lin. sell their heeder-lambs about old Michaelmas time, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 185. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] Most commonly used of sheep. **s.Lin.** For sale, a flock of hedahs and shedahs (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Half on 'em were heders, and half sheders. He shewed a nice pen of heder hogs. (7) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.); HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) iii; *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 254. (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **Cld.** She's an unco he wife (JAM.). (10) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**[1] (11) **Wil.**[1]

HE, HEABLE, see **Hay**, *int.*, **Evil**, *sb.*[2]

HEAD, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [h)ēd, h)īd, iəd, ed, jed.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Ad**, (2) **Ead**, (3) **Eead**, (4) **Haade**, (5) **Haid**, (6) **Heäd**, (7) **Heade**, (8) **Hed**, (9) **Hede**, (10) **Heead**, (11) **Heeade**, (12) **Heed**, (13) **Hehd**, (14) **Heid**, (15) **Heoad**, (16) **Heyde**, (17) **Hid**, (18) **Hidd**, (19) **Hud**, (20) **Hyed**, (21) **Yead**, (22) **Yed**, (23) **Yedd**, (24) **Yeead**, (25) **Yod**, (26) **Yud.**

(1) **Lan.** LAHEE *N. Fitton*, 17. **Chs.**[13] (2) **Lin.** Breäk me a bit o' the esh for 'is 'eäd, lad, out o' the fence, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 11. (3) **w.Yks.**[2] **Glo.** Her only had her petticoats over her 'eead, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 118. (4) **Wxf.**[1] (5) **Dev.** Es lift han es under ma haid, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 6. (6) **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **Wxf.**[1] (8) **s.Hmp.** VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **I.W.**[1] (9) **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A

wes wet throo an throo frae heead ta fooat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.**[123], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **n.Lan.**[1] (11) **w.Yks.** He threw it . . . an just miss'd pooer oade Dick heeade, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 257. (12) **Cai.**[1] **nw.Abd.** Set the bossy back again upon the bowie heed, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 37. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Thee heed atoppa the's leyke Carmel, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 5. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **Nrf.** A sheep's heed, DARWOOD *Gl.* (1890) 13. **Ken.**[1] (13) **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 40. **Bnff.**[1] (14) **Abd.** Three hunner heids o' faimilies, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Cum.** I'll batter their heids soft as poddish, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 534. (15) **Lan.** Ey'd dee rayther than harm a hure o' her heoad, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. ix. (16) **e.Dev.** My heyde ez a brim well o' deue, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2. (17) **Nrf.** She tossed up her hid, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 17; (W.W.S.) (18) **Suf.**[1] (19) **Nhb.**[1] (20) **Lan.** WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 30. (21) **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** If yo' wantn to kep the yeads on yo'r shoulders, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xx. **Chs.** I'll knock thy yead off (E.F.); **Chs.**[28], **Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] My yead's too big an' my wit's too small, 184. **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** His yead it grow'd above his yare, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 201, ed. 1857. **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Hiz lef han' be oonder moi yeäd, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 6. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). (22) **Wm.** Frae yed to fooat, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 42. **w.Yks.**[3], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2], **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (23) **Lei.** I'd rayther wed a feller wi' a wooden leg, than one wi' a wooden yedd (F.P.T.). (24) **n.Yks.**[1] (25) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (26) **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Head-back,** the rope which runs along the side of a herring-net, to which the cork buoys are attached; (2) **-band,** (*a*) the band or rope fastening a cow to the stall; (*b*) a band at the top of a pair of trousers; (*c*) see (1); (3) **-bolt,** a road over a bog or morass, stopped at one end; (4) **-but(t (adbut, hadbut, hadebutt),** the strip of land left at the sides of a ploughed field on which the plough turns, a 'headland'; (5) **-cadab,** a clever, sharp person, one quick of understanding; (6) **-clathing,** head-dress, a covering for the head, a cap or bonnet; (7) **-collar,** a halter or bridle worn by horses in the stable to fasten them to the manger, &c.; (8) **-corn,** mixed corn; (9) **-cut,** that cut of a fish which includes the head; (10) **-dyke,** a wall dividing the green pasture from a farm; (11) **-end,** (*a*) the beginning of a piece of cloth or silk; (*b*) the mouth of a decoy pipe; (12) **-fall,** a disease of children, see below; (13) **-fillin',** brains, mental power; (14) **-free,** of a horse: unbridled; (15) **-gear,** (*a*) see (6); (*b*) of harness: the blinders and bit; (*c*) mental equipment, brains, good sense, ability; (*d*) in phr. *to get one's head-gear,* to have an illness, to get one's death-blow, to be mortally injured; (16) **-grew, -grow,** or **-growth,** (17) **-grove,** the aftermath; (18) **-hing,** a droop of the head; (19) **-hurry,** in phr. *to be in the head-hurry of,* to be in the thick of, in the midst of; (20) **-ice,** a curling term: the ice at the heads or ends of a rink; (21) **-ill,** jaundice in sheep; (22) **-lace,** a narrow ribbon for binding the head; (23) **-ladder,** a movable addition fixed to the front of a cart to increase its carrying capacities; (24) **-languager,** a clever fellow, a prodigy; (25) **-lapped,** dead and laid out for burial; (26) **-light,** giddy, dizzy, light-headed; also as *sb.* in form **Head-lightness**; (27) **-line,** to attach a rope to the head of a bullock; (28) **-s-man** or **-man,** (*a*) the head or chief of a clan; a master, chief; (*b*) the chief labourer on a farm; (*c*) in mining: the elder of two boys who are employed together in 'putting'; (*d*) a stalk of rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*; (29) **-mark,** the natural characteristics of a person or animal, the countenance; observation of the features of a person or animal; esp. in phr. *to ken* or *know by head-mark,* to know by sight; (30) **-maud,** a plaid covering the head and shoulders; (31) **-pence,** a sum formerly paid to the sheriff of Northumberland, see below; (32) **-piece,** the head; *gen.* used *fig.* the brains, intellect, understanding; (33) **-ridge,** the charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*; (34) **-rig,** see (4); (35) **-room,** of ceilings, staircases, &c.: sufficient height overhead; also used *fig.*; (36) **-salts,** smelling-salts; (37) **-sheaf,** the sheaf last placed on the top of a stack; *fig.* the crowning point, finishing touch; (38) **-sheets,** the sloping platform towards the stem of the keel of a boat; (39) **-stall,** (*a*) see (7); (*b*) the head of a house, a father, husband, &c.; (40) **-stock,** (*a*) the principal part of a self-acting mule; a lintel; (*b*) see below; (41) **-stone,** (*a*) a gravestone, tombstone; (*b*) a stone shaped like a head, see below; (42) **-stoop,** headlong, in haste; (43) **-Sunday,** the Sunday after old Midsummer day, see below; (44) **-swell,** see (21); (45) **-theeak,** thick hair which hangs like thatch on the head; a head-covering of any kind; (46) **-theekit,** having the head covered; (47) **-tie,** a collar used to tie horses' heads to the manger, &c.; (48) **-tire,** (*a*) see (6); (*b*) see (15, *c*); (49) **-tow,** in a plough or other implement: the loop to which the 'short-chain,' or draft-chain, is attached; (50) **-tree,** a lintel, a piece of wood set across the head of an upright prop to support the roof in a pit; (51) **-wark, -warch, -wartch, -yak,** or **-yik,** (*a*) headache; (*b*) the scarlet poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; occas. the long smooth-headed poppy, *P. dubium*; cf. **headache, 1**; (*c*) the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis,* cf. **headache, 3**; (*d*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*e*) mental labour, thought, consideration; studiousness; (52) **-washing,** (*a*) a feast given to celebrate the birth of a child; (*b*) an entertainment given to his comrades by one who has newly entered upon a profession or appointment, or who has made an expedition for the first time; (53) **-ways** or **-wis,** (*a*) in a forward direction, onward; (*b*) main arteries in a mine branching off on each side, passages leading to the crane or shaft; also used *attrib.*; (*c*) the direction of the cleat in a seam of coal; (54) **-ways course,** a line of walls or holing extending from side to side of a panel of boards; (55) **-weir,** a weir-head, the point where the water is diverted from the main channel; (56) **-y-peer** or **-a-peer, Heady-peer,** equal in height; equals, compeers.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2, *a*) **Sh.I.** Kye's head-bands, tethers, simmonds, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). (*b*) His breeks were filled wi' Lilly's plash, Frae th' head-band to the knee, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 78, ed. 1817. (*c*) **Bnff.**[1] (3) **Lan.**[1] (4) **Lan.** My hat lay i' th' adbut, LAHEE *N. Fitton,* 17; The same two acres are the hadebutts of the said acre, *Warrington in 1465,* in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1872) 81. **Chs.**[13] (5) **Ayr.** That wily headcadab Geordie, GALT *Entail* (1823) lvi. (6) **n.Dev.** Thy gore coat oll a girred, thy head-clathing oll a foust, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 155. (7) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] An arrangement of leather straps, passing over the nose, under the throat, and round the neck of the animal. A rope—which is sometimes called the shank—is attached to the head-collar, and by it the horse is fied up in his stall. **nw.Dev.**[1] The ordinary bridle belonging to cart harness. (8) **Yks.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** I am under the impression that this is used for a margin of barley sown around other kinds of grain to protect them (B.K.). (9) **Sh.I.** Twa hard sade, an' we hed da head cut o' da hidmist ane ta wir denner yisterday, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). (10) **Inv.** The head dyke was drawn along the head of a farm, where nature had marked the boundary between the green pasture and that portion of hill which was covered totally or partially with heath, *Agric. Surv.* 180 (JAM.). (11, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); (S.A.B.) (*b*) **Lin.** Near the head-end . . . or mouth of the pipes, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. (12) **Don.** An infant at its birth is generally forced by the midwife to swallow spirits, and is immediately afterwards suspended by the upper jaw with her fore-finger; this last operation is performed for the purpose of preventing a disease called head-fall. Many children die when one or two days old of the *trismus nascentium,* or 'jaw-fall,' a spasmodic disease peculiar to tropical climates, MASON *Par. Surv.* (1816) in PATTERSON *Gl.* (1880). (13) **Lan.** An' danged if he has na more head-fillin' than yo'd think fur, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) iii; I dunnot know wheer she getten her head-fillin' fro' unless she robbed th' owd parson, *ib. Lowrie's* (1877) xx. (14) **Som.** He . . . slipped of the bridle lest she should catch herself up, and let her go headfree, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) iii. (15, *a*) **Sc.** Miss Jennet's skill in the matter of head gear was ever a thing for a wifeless man to wonder at, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 36. **Ayr.** She was taking a glint at the head-gear ae Sabbath morning in the glass, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 38. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Did ti notish her head-gear? It wur grand. **w.Yks.**[5] A cap and bonnet together are often so styled (s.v. Gear). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[4] He's putten t'heead-gear on afoor t'barfan. (*c*) **n.Yks.**[1] He's a knowfu' chap, yon. Ah wad lahk weel t' ha' 's stock o' headgear; **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ez far ez a bit o' heead-gear gans, he's ez sharp ez onny

on 'em. (*d*) **Cum.**[1] 'He's gitten his heedgeer,' he is so injured that he cannot survive. **Wm.** Mostly used in reference to those ailments that follow indiscretion (B K.). (16) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Shr.**[2] (17) **Shr.**[2] (18) **Dmf.** Dowie and dazed wi' a sair heid-hing, REID *Poems* (1894) 77. (19) **Abd.** Saunders Malcolmson in the 'heid-hurry' of oat-sowing, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 35. (20) **Lnk.** Soopers [sweepers] are ready To keep baith the howe an' the head-ice in trim, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 72. (21) **s.Sc.** *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 439 (JAM.). (22) **Ags.** (JAM.) (23) **Mid.** These carts, with the addition of movable head, tail, and side ladders or copps, carry hay, corn, and straw; and, when thus enlarged, are much more convenient than waggons, MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 87. (24) **Yks.** Any Flamburian boy was considered a brain-scholar and a head-languager when he could write down the parson's text, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xi. (25) **w.Yks.** He's heead-lapped, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 25, 1893). (26) **Sh.I.** Doo'll hae ta lift da kettle, dan, fir A'm faerd, A'm dat headlight, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); Man, da tought o' you maks me headlight, *ib.* (May 20, 1899); Whin da headlightness wöre aff o' me, I kent he widna wraet ony dis night, *ib.* (Jan. 6, 1900). (27) **Som.** (HALL.) (28, *a*) **Lth.** He ne'er parts wi' master, nor master wi' him, Gin sulky the headsman, the herdsman looks grim, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 99. **Nhb.** A great number of gentlemen and headsmen of the neighbourhood appears to have come on the occasion to hear Bernard Gilpin, *N. Tribune* (1854) I. 198; **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (*c*) **N.Cy.**[1] The next stage above a 'half-marrow' amongst putters, needing a foal with him to put a corf of coals. **Nhb.** The heedsman little Dicky damns and blasts, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**[1] The heedsman was a lad of 16 or 17, the elder of two engaged to put a tram where a single hand was not strong enough to put it without assistance. This arrangement was called a 'tram of lads,' and the younger lad was called a 'foal'—or familiarly a 'foally.' One of these was yoked in front to the tram by short ropes, or 'soams.' Sometimes the heedsman was thus yoked whilst the 'foally' put behind; and in other cases the positions were reversed. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (*d*) **Per.** (JAM.) (29) **Sc.** I ken ye by heid-mark, but I canna be fash'd wi' frem'd names, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 274. **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** Never having seen him or his daughter before and not kenning them by headmark, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii; An intelligent shepherd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark. Artificial marks he considers as very equivocal, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **Peb.** That characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny, *Agric. Surv.* 191 (JAM.). **Gall.** This name of mine is no great head-mark, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 13. **n.Yks.**[2] 'He carries t'aud heeadmark about him,' he bears the family likeness. (30) **Slk.** (JAM.) (31) **Nhb.** The sum of £51 which the Sheriff of Nhb. antiently exacted of the inhabitants of that county, every third and fourth years, without any account to be made to the King, BAILEY (1721); **Nhb.**[1] (32) **ne.Sc.** A chiel wi' a rael lang tongue, an' nae an ill head-piece, GRANT *Keckleton*, 75. **Ayr.** His wig pu'd out hair by hair, Until they made his headpiece bare, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 55. **Edb.** Your head-piece is a mint Whare wit's nae rare, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 222, ed. 1785. **Nhb.** Noo, he hes a heed-piece, ma faith, thor is nowt But he kens a' aboot—he kin tawk aboot owt, ELLIOTT *Pitman gan to Parliament*; (R.O.H.) **e.Yks.**[1] What a heead-piece skeeal maysther must hev. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** My yeadpiece's noane what it were bi a long way, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xvi. **Mid.** Ye're middlin' well read for a yokel, an' ye seeam to ha' a good head-piece, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 77. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] You've gotten as poor a head-peäce for larnin' oht 'at 'll do you ony good as iver I seed. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] 'E a got a good 'ead piece, an's upright and downstraight, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**[1] **Dor.** Her've 'a got a headpiece, her have! HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 153. **Som.** Joseph Piarce is a man wi' more headpiece an' heart, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) iii. **w.Som.**[1] He id'n no ways short, there's plenty o' headpiece 'bout he. (33) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (34) **Sc.** It's gude when a man can turn his ain head-rig (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Per.** Bide ahint the fence, an' glow'r—The headrig's no fer bairns ava, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 102. **Gall.** A ploughman starts from one landen or headrig, plows to the other, and returns to where he broke off, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 87, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] At right angles to the ridges of the field, and ploughed last of all. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** (J.Ar.); Hod up till t'heedrig, Dick, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 131. **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (35) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Tak' ye gweed care yersel' . . . that ye gi'ena 'er owre muckle heid room aboot the place, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 139. (36) **n.Ir.** Peggy had put a wee bottle o' heidsalts in my pokit whun a wuz comin' awa frae hame, an' a wuz mony a time thankfu' for it, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 32. (37) **Ayr.** I fear my business wi' Curwhang was the headsheaf o' her yirdly dool, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 148. **N.I.**[1] (38) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The fore deck of a keel on which the keelmen worked their long oar. (39, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] That part of a halter that goes over the crown of the head. **Ags.** The band that forms the upper part of a horse's collar, bridle or branks (JAM.). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**[1] The head-gear of a horse, by which it is secured in its stall, or led out to water, &c.; made of hemp; **n.Yks.**[4] Usually made of hemp. **ne.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 379.] (*b*) **Cai.**[1] (40, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.), **w.Yks.**[2] **n.Stf.** The framework supporting the pulley or drum over which the rope works at the mouth of a pit (J.T.). (*b*) **Sc.** The schoolmaster would call on the boys to divide and choose for themselves. 'Head-stocks,' i. e. leaders for the yearly cock-fight, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (1834) 420, ed. 1858; I contributed in no degree to the success of the head-stock or leader, *ib. Schools and Schoolmasters* (1854) 50, ed. 1857. (41, *a*) **Sh.I.** The very few headstones rose sadly up as if to show how very few of those that pass away are kept in memory, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 76. **Abd.** A 'headstone' to mark the far-off grave of his deceased daughter and her husband, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 79. **Ayr.** They were sitting under the lea of a headstone, near their mother's grave, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxiv. **Lnk.** She often gaed to see her man's grave. She got a heidstane putten up, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 166. **Lth.** A ghaist sat jabberin' on an auld heid-stane, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 52. **Dmf.** I've boo't my heid on the cauld heid-stane, REID *Poems* (1894) 243. **Gall.** The moss was trailing over the 'headstanes,' *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 113. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** He cud see Mally's heedsteäne nut far off, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 140; A heed-sten they'll hev set up, min, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 110; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Stf.** They'll get as much as t'others when there's a yed-stone o'er em! *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 39. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (*b*) **ne.Sc.** Round [certain wells endowed with healing virtues] lay stones resembling . . . different members of the human body, and these were called by the names of the members they represented, as the . . . hehd-stehn. The patient took a draught of the water of the well, washed the affected part of the body, and rubbed it well with the stone corresponding to it, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 40. (42) **Sh.I.** Send him no head-stoop ta da deil, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 93. (43) **Nhb.** Within my own recollection the yearly pilgrimage to Gilsland wells, on this Sunday and the Sunday after it, was a very remarkable survival of the ancient *cultus* of primitive times. Hundreds, if not thousands, used to assemble there from all directions. They were wont to walk or drive annually at the summer solstice . . . that they might take, unconsciously it may be hoped, their part in a heathen solemnity, HALL *Ancient Well Worship* in *Arch. Aeliana*, VIII. 72; **Nhb.**[1] (44) **s.Sc.** There is a great swelling and falling down of the ears, and that when too long neglected, the head swells and the sheep dies, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 439, 441 (JAM.). (45) **n.Yks.**[2] (46) **Lnk.** He was heid-theekit with a Kilmarnock bonnet, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 20. (47) **w.Yks.**[3] (48, *a*) **n.Yks.**[124] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (49) **nw.Dev.**[1] (50) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A piece of crown-tree, a foot long, placed upon a prop to support the roof; the head-tree being used to extend the bearance of the prop and prevent it cutting into the crown-tree. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] (51, *a*) **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Now full to the thropple, wi' headwarks and heartaches, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 65; **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** I'd the yed wark bad enuf, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 125. **n.Yks.**[234], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** When I gate up with a heead-wark shoo stopped at home, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 9; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** He's got a bad yed-warch, ASHTON *Basin o' Broth*, 123; He'd a bad yeadwartch, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 196; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** (K., s.v. Coprose); **N.Cy.**[2] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 124; **e.Yks.**[1] **Der.** *Papaver Rhoeas* [and] *Papaver dubium* (B. & H.). (*c*) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (*d*) **Lakel.**[2] (*e*) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Heead-waak's as laboursome as back-waak. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's been a deäl o' heäd-wark putten into that carvin' sum time or anuther. (52, *a*) **w.Yks.** At the birth of a child, a party was usually given, and the 'heead-weshin' was the term given to the free-drinking which was carried on on such occasions (E.G.). **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Ther'll be sum heäd-weshin' to do this time, I reckon, noo that they've gotten a son at last. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (53, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Thor's ne getten heedwis wid at awl. (*b*) **n.Cy.** In coal-mines the headways run in the same direction as the cleat (J.J.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] Excavations in a coal pit at right angles to the boards for ventilating and exploring

the mine. **Nhb.** Ax'd Deddy to lay doun his pick, And help him to the heedwis end, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**[1] They are driven with the 'cleat' of the coal. Winning Heedwis are exploratory headways; and when two such are driven together they are called fore and back headways. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Driven parallel to the line of cleavage of the coal. 'A yard and quarter broad or wide for a Headways is full sufficient,' *Compleat Collier* (1708) 16, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (*c*) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (54) **Nhb.** GRERLEY *Coal Mining* (1883). **Nhb.**, **Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (55) **Dev.**[1] (56) **Abd.** Oor Liza an' you ees't to be heid-y-peers, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii; To think ane's friends, and heady-peers, Scarce ken you in their ways, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 290. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) *Head and a-bed*, a stone-digger's term, see below; (2) — *and crop*, neck and crop, completely; (3) — *and hange, henge*, or *hinges*, the pluck of an animal, the head, lungs, liver, and heart; see **Hange**; (4) — *and heels*, (5) — *and hide*, (6) — *and tail*, completely, altogether, without reserve; with great earnestness; (7) — *or harp*, heads or tails, the game of 'heads or tails'; (8) — *over tip*, head over heels; (9) — *ower-hap*, headstrong, reckless; (10) *heads and holls*, (11) — *and horns*, in confusion, pell-mell, topsy-turvy; (12) — *and plucks*, the refuse of timber, the boughs, roots, &c.; (13) — *and thrawarts*, see (11); (14) — *and thraws*, (*a*) lying alternately with the head of each article or person on a level with the feet of the other; in disorder, in a confused heap; unshapely; (*b*) a game played with pins; (15) — *and tails*, see (14, *b*); (16) *at the head on it*, to finish off with, at the end; (17) *in head*, in view, purposed; (18) *on the head(s of*, at the conclusion of, in confirmation of; on account of, over; (19) *over the head(s of*, on account of; (20) *upon the heads of*, on the point of, purposing; (21) *the head bigger*, or *less*, taller or shorter by a head; (22) *to be in head and neck* (*hehdinex*) *with*, to be wholly engaged on, taken up with; (23) — *in head of*, to fall foul of, to attack; (24) — *out at head*, to be out of one's senses, half-crazed; (25) — *taken by the head*, to be the worse for liquor; (26) *to carry one's head along with one*, to have all one's wits about one, to be intelligent, quick; (27) — *eat the head off some one*, to be very angry with some one; (28) — *get a drop in one's head*, see (25); (29) — *go at head*, of bullocks: to have the 'first bite' in contradistinction to the 'followers' or those which are not for fattening; (30) — *out of head*, to be forgotten; (31) *to have a deal on one's head*, to have a great deal of responsibility; (32) — *one's head on*, see (26); (33) *to ken by head*, to know by sight but to have no speaking acquaintance with; (34) — *make neither head nor side of*, to make nothing of, not to be able to understand; (35) — *no more head*, not to prosper or thrive; (36) *to milk from the head*, of a cow: to give milk as she is fed; (37) — *put one in the head of*, to remind one, cause one to recollect; (38) — *run one in the head*, to occur to one; (39) — *set one's heads together*, to consult or conspire; (40) — *stand over the head of*, to warrant the quality or quantity of; (41) — *take up*, or *learn, a thing of one's own head*, to teach oneself; (42) *to take by the head*, of a horse: to lead by the bridle; (43) — *one's head*, (*a*) to take one's fancy, captivate; (*b*) of wine or spirits: to get into one's head; (44) *to take*, or *ask, for a farm, &c. over a man's head*, to take or ask for a farm, &c. when the present tenant has not received notice to quit, to secretly offer a higher price and so dispossess the tenant; (45) *to take the door over one's head*, to shut the door and depart; (46) — *tell to one's head*, to tell to one's face; (47) — *wash* or *wet the baby's head*, to drink the baby's health, treat one's friends with ale or spirits at the birth of a child; cf. **head-washing** (*a*); (48) *weak in the head*, weak of intellect; (49) *without a head*, of a woman: single and unprotected.

(1) **Nhp.**[2] A stone is said to rise with a head-and-abed, i.e. with an even side and surface, MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 108. (2) **Lan.** Thrusting out a person, 'head and crop,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 30. (3) **Cor.**[12] (4) **Lan.**[1] His foot slipped, an' in he went, head-an-heels. He's th' reet sort of a chap; when he starts he gwos in for it, head-an-heels. (5) **Dmb.** You wrought, baith head and hide, for the reward, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 103. (6) **Abd.** I'll tell the story head and tail, And how it did befa', CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 245. (7) **Ir.** You had better toss up, head or harp, for that, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. xxxvii; A quarrel happened between two shoeblacks, who were playing at what in England is called pitch farthing, or heads and tails, and in Ir. head or harp, EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (1802) 128, ed. 1803. (8) **I.Ma.** Don't be tossing head over tip at the tail of the tourist, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. xxiii. (9) **Sh.I.** I wis young dan, .. bit a rackliss, head-ower-hap deevil, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 88. (10) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (11) **Suf.** All heads and horns (C.L.F.). (12) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (13) **Sc.** Yarn is said to be so when ravelled. Also corn cut down when disordered in the sheaf (JAM.). (14, *a*) **Sc.** Two persons are said to be lying heads and thraws in a bed, when the one lies with his head at the head of the bed . . . while the other lies with his head at the bottom and his feet towards the head of the bed. Pins are said to lie heads and thraws when they are placed parallel to each other with the point of one directed towards the head of another (JAM.); I'll no ly wi' that unco woman indeed, if it binna heeds and thraws, the way that I lay wi' my mither, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 15. **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** He took the liberty of changing his position to that which in Scotland is termed 'heads and thraws,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 188. **Ayr.** There they lay, heads and thraws, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 1. **Lnk.** He was, as he afterwards expressed it, pitched heids and thraws, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 40. **Edb.** Unshapely, uncouth in person, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Slk.** Ten hunder thousan' million thochts and feelins a' lie thegither, heads and thraws, in the great, wide . . . bed o' the Imagination, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 267. **Dmf.** Happy weens Tumblin an' rowin heads an' thraws, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 37. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.**[4] Lie heeds an' thraws like Jock an' his mither, *Saying*. Some heeds an' thraws war stretch't i' th' nuik, STAGG *Bridewain*, st. 48. (*b*) **Sc.** To play at heads and thraws (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (15) **Cai.**[1] (16) **w.Yks.** Expectin' 'at Kana wad ax 'em to have summat to sup at th' heead on it, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 52. (17) **Bnff.** Sae we did gree, an' hame we gaed To tell auld Tam what was in head, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62. (18) **Abd.** We concluded the bargain, an' shook han's, on the heads of it, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 173. **Gall.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** Mony an argyment we hae had on the heid o' it, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 18. (19) **Sh.I.** He felt 'at he wid laek ta see if shü wis muckle upset ower da heids o't, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 59. **Ayr.** I am sae pleas'd that friendship is made up that I'll tak' a glass o'er the head o't, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 39. **N.I.**[1] I got dismissed over the head of a letter the master got. (20) **Sh.I.** An' dey apo' da heads o' marriage in winter? *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899). (21) **n.Cy.** (B.K.) (22) **Bnff.**[1] *Gen.* used in disapprobation. 'He's niver at paice; he's eye in hehdinex wee something.' (23) **Abd.** (JAM.) (24) **Yks.** Ah's yamost oot 'at yed at t'news ah's getten, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xv. (25) **w.Som.**[1] To be a'took 't by the head. (26) **Nhp.**[1] She can't get on in service, unless she carries her head along with her. (27) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] He was like to ate the head off me. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (28) **Sc.** Jock was a gae throughither chiel when he got a drap in his head, *Scotch Haggis*, 49. (29) **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (30) **Rnf.** This gentleman . . . Has been a feck o' twalmonths deid: And sin' he's maist gane oot o' heed, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 33. (31) **Glo.**[1] (32) **Nhp.**[1] She can't get on in service, unless she has her head on. (33) **Lakel.**[2] Ah've kent ye bi heed this many a year. (34) **Nhp.**[1] He could make neither head nor side of it. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (35) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (36) **Sh.I.** The coo milks frae the head, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 209. **Gall.** (A.W.) (37) **Dor.** He put me in the head on't (W.C.) (*c.* 1750); (A.C.) (38) **s.Chs.**[1] (39) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (40) **N.I.**[1] (41) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (42) **w.Som.**[1] (43, *a*) **Ayr.** The wye that lassie toasted them . . . fairly took my head, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 35. (*b*) **Gall.** Also used of drink taking effect on the brain (A.W.). (44) **Wgt.** Having fallen under scandal by taking his neighbour's ground over his head, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 120. **w.Som.**[1] To ask for a farm over a man's heäd is to ask for another man's holding when he has not had notice to quit. (45) **Sh.I.** He wis blyde ta tak da door ower his head as fast as he cud, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 70. (46) **Brks.** I told him to his head, GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Tellin' me to my hid t'was a story, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; She'd toad him to his head,—By none but one well tighted up To Tiptree she'd be led, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 60. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[1] I told him to his head that I wouldn't have such goings-on in my house any more.

(47) **n.Yks.** Wetting t'barn's heäd, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 37. **e.Yks.** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 86. **Lan.** Very common in Liverpool and the neighbourhood, *ib.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 37. [Farmer A. was on his way from the house of Farmer B. where, said he, 'we have been washing the baby's head.' Farmer B. had just had a son born to him . . . and the 'washing' referred to consisted in the two farmers drinking the baby's health, *ib.* (1888) 7th S. viii. 86. (48) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] Strong i' th' back and weak i' th' yead. **nw.Der.**[1] Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred, Strong i' th' arm, but weak i' th' yed. (49) **Sc.** It's no an easy thing, Mem, for a woman to go through the world without a head, MILLER *Schools and Schoolmasters* (ed. 1879) v.

3. The hair of the head.

Sh.I. Takkin' da redder shü güde furt apo' da brig-stanes ta redd her head, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). **Abd.** 'To cut one's head,' to cut one's hair (A.W.). **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Combin my yead, LAYCOCK *Billy Armatage*, 6. **w.Cy.** It is usual to speak of combing the head instead of the hair. It is commonly said of a virago 'Her'll comb out his head vor'n.' . . Of a woman who is supposed to be capable of beating her husband, the usual saying is 'Her'd comb out 's head wi a dree-legged stool,' ELWORTHY *Wd-Bk.* (1888). **Dev.** Her'd comb out his head wi' a dree-legged stool, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 15.

4. The mouth; the stomach.

N.I.[1] Not a word out of your head. The doctor said he was never to have the milk away from his head. **Nhb.** He niver hes the pipe oot o' ees heed (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** I can't ate nothing. I hain't had nothing 'in my head' all day (W.P.E.).

5. A bud; the ears of grain upon a single stem of corn.

Fif. Pick ay, up quick ay, The heads the shearers leave, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 124. **Nhb.** I wad like to . . . pick up heeds o' corn eftor him, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 2. **n.Wm.** Oor rosy tree's o' full o' heeds. Can yan beg a heed er tweea? (B.K.) **Nhp.**[2] If their seed be all of one head, as they call it, that is, of one particular sort, it sells the better, by sixpence or a shilling a bushel, for seed, MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 477.

Hence **Headlet**, *sb.* a bud. [Not known to our Wm. correspondents.] Wm. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2]

6. Of grass: the growth at any given time.

n.Lin.[1] They have a tolerable head of grass in the spring, YOUNG *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 194.

7. The froth or foam of ale, porter, &c.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Lan.** Margaret . . . slowly filled the beaker, a beautiful creamy 'head' bubbling over the brim, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1897) 547; Let's have it fresh drawn an' wi' a yead o' th' top on't, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, i. **Colloq.** Some love to draw the ocean with a head Like troubled table-beer—and make it bounce, And froth, HOOD *Poems* (ed. 1862-3) *Storm at Hastings*.

8. Cream upon the surface of milk.

w.Som.[1] In reply to an application for milk in the forenoon, a farmer's wife's usual reply is—'I ont break my head vor nobody,' meaning that now the head or cream has begun to rise I will not disturb it. **nw.Dev.**[1]

9. The upright post of a gate furthest from the hinges.

w.Yks. (J.J.B.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

10. The doors of a clough or sluice, with the masonry belonging thereto. n.Lin.[1]

11. Of a flail: the hood of raw hide; see below.

Cai.[1] The hood of raw hide on the upper end of the soople by which it is attached to the Han'-staff by a thong called the Point.

12. A measure of wool or twine.

Rnf. This birkie bodie can . . . Temper yer ilka thrum and thread, Yea, whither they wimple thro' a head Or thro' a mail, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 152. **Cum.**[4] Consists of 840 yards of twine when the material is fine, but in fine stuff it often contains from 10 up to 20 hanks; it is used as often as hank by those who buy yarn by the bundle, but not when they buy a single hank; a bundle of twine according to fineness, contains so many heads to the 28 lbs. 'No man can imagine, that twine, spun to sixty heads . . . in the dozen pound weight of hemp, should be as effectual in killing salmon, as the same hemp when spun only to twenty-six heads,' *Fisherman*, 10.

Hence **Yeddin**, *sb.* the first beginning of a warp, the portion woven at the beginning and end of a piece of cloth, which is cut off when the piece is taken out of the loom. w.Yks.[3], Chs.[1]

13. The higher end of a place, the upper part of a street; the upper part of a dale; a hill or eminence.

Edb. Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as . . . Hope, Head, Cleugh-head, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Nhb.** In Newcastle used to describe the higher part of a street, as 'Heed o' the Side.' Also applied to a commanding eminence (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Greenhead, at the watershade between the Irthing and the Tippalt. **Cum.** Ae neet we met, at our croft head, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 85; **Cum.**[4] Stair-heed, toon-heed, dale-heed. **n.Yks.**[1] The higher portion of the reclaimed part of a projecting spur of the moorland heights where it begins to verge on the unreclaimed part, or moor; **n.Yks.**[4]

14. The source or spring of a stream or river; also used *fig.* in phr. *a shower i' the heads.*

Slk. 'A shower i' the heads,' a flood of tears. Used . . . in a pastoral district and borrowed from the proof that rain is falling in the high grounds or at the heads of rivulets by their swelling below (JAM.); There's a shower i' the heads wi' Barny—his heart can stand naething—it is as soft as a snaw-ba', HOGG *Tales* (1818) II. 155 (*ib.*). **n.Wil.** Just at the edge there is water, the 'heads' of the innumerable streams that make the Vale so verdant, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 23.

15. The volume of water contained in a mill-pond or stream.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lin.** The one mill, by first raising the water from the mill drain, . . . lessens what is called the head of water, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi. **w.Som.**[1] Applied to a mill-pond. If full, it is said 'There's a good head of water.' The pond or reservoir from which the water-wheel is driven is called the mill-head.

16. The surface of coal or perpendicular face of marl at the bottom of a pit.

Nhb. Sunk to the coal-head, *Borings* (1881) II. 57. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Head o' pit, the deepest part of the marl pit, the furthest from the space end; also called 'Marl head.'

Hence (1) **Heading**, *sb.* the passage or drift driven into a mine in order to obtain coal; (2) *to drive a head, phr.* to excavate a passage, or gallery in a mine, in the body of the work.

(1) **n.Stf.** The further end is 'blind,' i. e. does not lead forward into another gallery or roadway as does a 'thirling' (J.T.). (2) **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Drive); **Shr.**[2]

17. In curling; a division of the game in which both parties play all their stones; see below.

Sc. A bonspiel is played according to time—2½ or 3 hours—or so many heads—usually 21 heads or '21 ends' (G.W.). **Ayr.** You can . . . hear the roar of the channel-stane as it speeds on its mission of making or unmaking a decisive 'head,' BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) *Mem.* 29, ed. 1871; The bonspiel fared on for four hours, by which time three of the rinks had finished their twenty-one heads, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 112. **Gall.** A 'head' in curling is one single contest between a rink of players against their opponents on the rink-space. Twenty-one heads is the greatest number usually played in a match; and the set which has most of the 21 is the victor in the match (A.W.).

18. *adj.* Chief, principal; best, most excelling, superior to others; freq. in *superl.*

Abd. He's been ane o' the heid deesters, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Gall.** The holy day o' the Sabbath was their head time for the evil wark, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119. **Nhb.** Aa's heed man at the bellows (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** He wor t'head customer at heed ever come across, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 38. **Rut.**[1] 'The head way,' the best method. **Nrf.** The first match was for cutter boats: £3 head prize, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 297; When they made up we was head boat that year, *ib.* 73. **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.E.) **s.Hmp.** And the eldest—that's Jesse, and he's the heddest on us too—he got the best lot, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **w,Som.**[1] Aay vrak·nz dhúsh yuur dh-ai·d roa·ud au·l ubaew·t [I consider this the best road in this neighbourhood]. Aew·t-n aew·t dh-ai·d au·s aew·t [Out and out the best horse out]. Head carpenter, head mason, head rat-catcher, i. e. best, not the foreman. **Cant.** Dy'e gin, Riley, the headest cuvva for creminor [best thing for worms] in horses? CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) x. [**Amer.** That's the head trick I ever see, *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 372.]

19. *Comp.* (1) **Head-beetler**, the foreman beetler in a beetling-mill; any foreman or man in charge of workmen; (2) **-billie-dawkus**, one who has the chief charge, the presiding genius; (3) **-bit**, a masterpiece, something surprising or astonishing; (4) **-buil**, a manor-house, the best family residence on an estate; the chief estate; (5) **-bummer**, the head of a house, the chief representative of a family, the principal person; (6) **-court**, a chief court of justice; see below; (7) **-doffer**, the principal or responsible 'doffer' (q.v.); (8) **-go** or **-goo**, (*a*) the best of anything; (*b*) the highest score in a game of skittles;

(9) **-keep**, the first bite; the best keep a farm will afford; (10) **-muck**, one who takes the chief part in anything, a leader, person of consequence, master; (11) **-piece**, see (3); (12) **-sir-rag, -serag, -sha-rag**, or **-sirag**, see (10); (13) **-town**, a county town.

(1) **N.I.**[1] **Lan.**[1] He wur a mak of a yed-beetler amung th' porters, up at th' railway-station, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 146, ed. 1879. (2) **Per.** At coming hame o' bairns, an' at marriages an' kirns, She is head-billie-dawkus to be sure, FORD *Harp* (1893) 318. (3) **Ess.** (C.D.) (4) **Sh.I.** The principal mansion and estate that formed the share of the oldest son, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 125, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Alledgit that 6 mark land of Gruting was the heid-buil, and could not be giftit nor disponit fra the principal air [heir], PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 40. (5) **Sc.** (G.W.) **e.Fif.** An' honourable family . . . whaurof I . . . am at the present day head-bummer, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. (6) **Sc.** A head court of citizens is a special meeting called by the magistrates of a burgh or city for advice in unusual circumstances affecting the interests of the community (A.W.). **Or.I.** This meeting, being so thinly attended, adjourned to the Michaelmas head-court, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 175. **Abd.** The friends o' the slaughtered youth thought it best to have Forbes first condemned at a head court to be holden at the Foot o' Gairn, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 133. **Rnf.** In the olden time, before Heritable Jurisdictions were abolished in Sc., three several Head-courts were held in the County of Rnf.—the Head-court of the County, the Head-court of the Sheriffdom, and the Head-court of the Regality of Paisley, HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 274. (7) **w.Yks.** Usually a lad about 13 to 15 years of age, employed to wind up the lifter of a spinning frame, and rap up or muster the doffers when a frame is stopped for doffing (F.R.). (8, *a*) **I.W.**[1] That's the head-goo on't aal. (*b*) **Brks.**[1] (9) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (10) **Ken.** He is head-muck up there (D.W.L.). (11) **Ess.** (C.D.) (12) **s.Chs.**[1] Ée wŭz góo·in au·rdürin ŭn mes·türin ŭbaay·t, jùs fŭr au· dhŭ wuurld ŭz iv ée)d bin top·-sau·yŭr ŭn yed·-sürаag· ŭ dhŭ lot [He was gooin' orderin' an' mesterin' abaĭt, just for aw the world as if he'd bin top-sawyer an' yed-sirag o' the lot]. **s.Not.** Yer mun goo to Mester Wright about gettin on the bede-housen; he's 'ead Sir Rag o' that (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Bob Walker's taken up wi' th' ranters, an' 'e's 'ead-sir-rag, I can tell yer; **War.**[3] He likes to be head-serag. **Oxf.** Jack's sure to be head-sha-rag and bottle-washer wherever he goes (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Nrf.** Hid·se-rag, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. (13) **Frf.** The Provost of the heid toon o' the Coonty, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 101.

20. *v.* To behead, execute; freq. in phr. *to head and hang*, to punish severely.

Sc. But the better the family the mair men hanged or heided, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) vii. **Bnff.** If ye burn Auchindoun, Huntly he will head ye, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 303. **n.Sc.** O head me soon and head me clean, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 21, ed. 1875. **Abd.** He was taken and headed, and his right hand set upon a stob, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 53. **Per.** Here are guards, Who will us either head or hang, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 3, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** When Cromwell took his prisoners, he neither headed them or hanged them as ye do, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 57, ed. 1828. **Edb.** I'm sure the king wad gar hang him, or 'head him, PENNECUIK *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 9. **N.Cy.**[1] **Lan.** Ween hyeddet three queens, an won king, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 30.

Hence (1) **Heading**, *sb.* an execution, beheading; (2) **-hill**, *sb., obs.*, the hill of execution, the spot where criminals were beheaded; (3) **-man**, *sb.* an executioner, headsman.

(1) **Sc.** Has not heading and publickly affixing the head been thought sufficient for the most atrocious state crimes? MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 146. **Gall.** At an ordinary heading, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 338. (2) **Sc.** They hae ta'en to the heiding hill His lady fair to see, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 94. **Or.I.** To be tane to the Heiding-hill of Scalloway-Bankis and thair his heid to be tane and struken fra his bodie, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 39. **Peb.** Stirling's heading-hill Adjoining to its castle, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 17, ed. 1817. **s.Sc.** The king who had covered with blood the 'heading hill' of Stirling, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 120. (3) **Sc.** Gar bid the heiding-man mak' haste! AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 54.

21. To have as a head, or on the top.

Ayr. It was of the Indian cane, virled with silver, and headed with ivory, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii.

Hence **Heading-sheaf**, *sb.* the sheaf placed on the top of a stack; *fig.* the crowning act. See **Head-sheaf.**

Bnff.[1] The twa wives didna gree afore; an' noo thir twa bairns hae lickit ane anither. . . That'll pit on the hehdin'-sheaf.

22. To put in the head of a cask.

Cor. The cask is 'headed,' marked, and is ready for exportation, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 369.

23. Of plants: to bud; of corn: to form a head, produce ears.

n.Wm. T'floor trees heeden up nicely (B.K.). **Ess.** Commonly used in these parts. 'The wheat is heading well, there will be a good crop' (H.H.M.); If the [wheat] crop is thin, it possesses the benefit of heading the better, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 174.

24. With *up*: to froth, foam; *fig.* to excite, elevate; of a wound: to suppurate, come to a head.

n.Yks.[2] It's heeaded him up. It heeaded up nicely. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

25. With *in*: to cut a first swathe round a field with the scythe in order to prepare the way for the mowing or reaping machine.

s.Not. We was 'eadin' in yisterday for the mower (J.P.K.).

Hence **Heading**, *sb.* a first swathe thus cut. *ib.*

26. With *out*: to excavate a level or gallery in a mine in advance of the general workings; to come to the head or surface. Shr.[1 2]

27. Phr. (1) *head him and cross him, headim and corsim, headum and corsum*, or *heedam a crossam*, (*a*) a game played with pins; see below; (*b*) in confusion and disorder, lying transversely, some with heads one way, others the other; (2) *headamaneckum* (*head 'em and neck 'em*), with great force; recklessly, without consideration.

(1, *a*) **s.Sc.** Nanny and I have set us down on the greensward—played at chuck, 'head him and cross him,' or some such amusement, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 327. **Gall.** Pins are hid with fingers in the palms of the hands; the same number is laid alongside them, and either headim or corsim called out by those who do so: when the fingers are lifted, if the heads of the pins hid, and those beside them be lying one way, when the crier cried headim, then that player wins; but if corsim, the one who hid the pins wins, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) **Dmf.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[1] (2) **Lakel.**[2] Ower he went, heed ower heels, an' landed i' t'gutter, heedamaneckum. **n.Wm.** Prob. a corruption of 'head 'em, or neck 'em,' as horses in a race endeavour to win by a 'head' or a 'neck.' 'T'gurt feeal went heedamaneckum intult an' gat chiselled' (B.K.).

HEADACHE, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **head-acher** Nhp.[1]; **yed-ache** s.Chs.[1]; **yeddock** Not. **1.** The common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; occas. applied to other species of poppy, esp. *P. Argemone* and *P. dubium*; freq. in *pl.*

Wkl., Crl., Wxf., Wtf. The red poppies that grow in cornfields . . . are called Headaches, and are particularly obnoxious to females, the more so to unmarried young women, who have a horror of touching or of being touched by them, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 319. **w.Yks.** (W.F.) **Chs.**[1] It is a popular idea in Chs. that to smell the flowers of the poppy will cause headache; **Chs.**[3], **Der.** (B. & H.) **Not.** We calls 'em yeddocks 'cause they make your yeddock [head ache], WORDSWORTH *Rutl. Wds.* (1891) (s.v. Headaches). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Wi' th' little red cap he hes on shakin' like a headaache o' a windy daay, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 61; *Prov.* 'When headaches rattle Pigs will sattle,' i. e. fall in price, pigs being usually cheap in July (B. & H.); **n.Lin.**[1] 'More heäd-aaches then arnin's,' said of bad sand land whereon these plants grow in such profusion as to eat away the corn. **s.Lin.** The wheät closs 's chock full o' headaäches (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] 'Can that patch of red in yonder field be poppies?' 'No, sir, they are head-aches.' **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Corn-poppies, that in crimson dwell, Call'd head-aches from their sickly smell, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 47; **Nhp.**[2] **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 274; **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** What a lot of headaches there are in the wheat this year, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 78. **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 214. **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**

2. *Comp.* **Headache-wine**, a drink made of the petals of the poppy. n.Lin.[1]

3. The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* Cum.

4. The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* Cum.

5. The condition of a knife, corkscrew, &c., when the blade or screw is loose in the haft.

s.Chs.[1] Dhis uwd nahyf ŭ dhahyn)z nóo gùd: it)s got·n dhŭ yed·aik; yú,kn éeŭr it raat·l wen ahy shee·k it [This owd knife

o' thine's noo good : it's gotten the yedache ; yŏ can hear it rattle when I sheek it].

HEADD, HEADEN, see **Hide,** *v.*[2], **Haden.**

HEADER, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Also in form **yedder** Chs.[1] A stone or brick in a wall having the head or end outwards. Clc. (G.W.), Chs.[1]

HEADISH, *adj.* Bdf. Intelligent, clever, sharp. (J.W.B.)

HEADLAND, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **addle** Nhp.[2]; **addlun** Glo.[1]; **adlan** s.Not. War.[2]; **adland** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[3] Stf.[2] Der.[2] s.Not. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[23] w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[12] Hrf.[2] n.Bck.; **adlant** Lan. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1]; **haddlin** Glo.[1]; **hadlan** Oxf.[1]; **hadland** Nhp.[1] Shr.[2]; **hadloont** n.Cy. Lan.[1]; **hedlen** Dor.[1]; **hedlun** I.W.[1]; **heeadland** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **heeadlin** Cum.[1]; **heedland** Nhb.[1]; **heedlin** Cum.[1]; **hidland, hid-lond** Suf.; **hodland** s.Wor.; **yeadlan** Brks.[1] [h)iə·dlənd, a·dlənd, a·dlənt, e·dlən(d.]

1. The strip of land left unploughed at the ends of a field on which the plough turns, and which is afterwards ploughed at right angles to the rest of the field; the grassy or waste borders of a field close to the hedge; *gen.* in *pl.* Also used *fig.*

Nhb.[1] Sometimes across the middle of a field in like fashion, when the field is divided into two sheths, or divisions. **Cum.** A heedlin o' hemp or line, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 243; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I prisently spies him i' ouer hay claas, ont' heeadland, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Th' singers set at a lung teble doin th' reawhm and Lord Derby was on a adlant at th' end, *Manch. City News* (Feb. 26, 1881) in HOLLAND *Gl.* (1884); **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'He's turned a narrow adland' means that he's had a narrow escape from death. **s.Chs.**[1] To 'run a close adlant' is to have a narrow escape. **Stf.**[2] When art gooin plough th' adland? **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Thaa mŭn plóo' th)aad·lŭnts dhiz aaf·tŭrnóo'·n [Tha mun plow th)adlants this afternoon]. **Not.** I wish they'd keep to the headland, instead of gallivanting all over the wheat (L.C.M.); **Not.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] In the open fields these headlands are often the boundaries of property, and therefore headland is sometimes, though rarely, used as an equivalent for boundary. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The driving boy, glad when his steps can trace The swelling headland as a resting place, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 29; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] To 'turn on a mighty narrow adlant' is a proverbial saying expressive of a very narrow escape. 'To plough the adlants afore the buts' is to begin a matter at the wrong end; **Shr.**[2] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.** (C.T.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** They cut round the headlands for the reaper to come (D.W.L.). **Sur.**[1], **Sus.** (F.E.S.), **Sus.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 187.

2. *Comp.* **Had-loont-rean** or **-ryen,** the gutter or division between the 'headlands.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lan.** He fund an' urchon ith' hadloont-ryen, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 6; **Lan.**[1]

3. *Obs.* The fee given to an apparitor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lin. *Gent. Mag.* LXIII. 843.

HEADLAND, *adj.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Also in form **hedlin** Dor. [e·dlən(d.] Headlong, precipitate, giddy; also used *advb.*

Glo.[1] **Wil.**[1] To 'fall headland' or 'neck-headland.' **Dor.** There's a hedlin chile, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

HEADLANDS, *adv.* Suf. Headlong, precipitately.

I fare so dizzy, I nearly fell over headlands, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

HEADLE, see **Heald,** *sb.*[1]

HEADLESS, *adj.* Sc. 1. Thoughtless, heedless.

Sc. Some lassie young and headless Might to your vows say aye, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 19. **Gall.** (A.W.)

2. Fatherless, orphaned.

Sh.I. Releeve da straets o' mony a needfil headless family, *Sh. News* (Nov. 18, 1899).

HEADLET, *sb.* Wm. Lan. The top of anything.

Wm., n.Lan. As we peep't ower t'headlet we cud see t'hoose war t'owd chap leeved (W.H.H.).

HEADLIN(G)S, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Suf. Headlong, precipitately.

Fif. Headlins hurryin' frae their doors [They] Out-ran in thousands to the Scores, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 135. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

HEADLONG, *sb.* Wil.[1] A 'headland,' the strip of land at the ends of a field on which the plough turns.

HEADLONGS, *adv.* Stf. Lei. Headlong, precipitately.

n.Stf. That's the road you'd all like to go, headlongs to ruin, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) vi. **Lei.**[1]

HEADMOST, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Glo. 1. *adj.* Topmost. **Sc.** (G.W.); (A.W.)

2. *adv.* Head-foremost, headlong.

Glo. And above that's a wite figur pitchin eadmost down a red devul's back, *Fairford Ch. Windows.*

HEADY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **heddi-** Sh.I.; **heedie** Cai.[1]; **heedy** Cum.[1] Dev.; **heeody** w.Yks.[1]; **heidie, heidy** Sc.; **yeddy** e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] 1. Headstrong, impetuous, violent, self-willed, persistent.

Abd. They war baith owre heidie ye see, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's such a heady chap you can't talk wi' him for five minnits wi' oot his fallin' oot wi' you. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 389.]

Hence **Headily,** *adv.* rashly, in a headstrong manner.

Lnk. The present government of the Church by presbytery was not . . . headily obtruded on this kirk, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 124, ed. 1828.

2. Clever, having or giving proof of brains.

Lnk. The inside works were as fu' o' brains and mechanical understannin' as John's gifted heid could pang them; and this was the programme o' heidy contrivances an' sleep-breakin' noises expected to be set agoing at half-past five o'clock, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 64. **s.Chs.**[1] Oa·, ée)z ŭ yed·i yuwth; yoa·léeŭv im ŭloo·ŭn; ée dù)nŭ waan·t nee·dhŭr yoa·r elp nuur mahyn [Oh, he's a yeddy yowth; yo leeave him alooan; he dunna want neither yo'r help nur mine].

3. *Comp.* (1) **Heady-craw,** (*a*) the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; cf. **hoodie**; (*b*) a somersault; also used *advb.* head-foremost; (2) **-maud,** a plaid covering both head and shoulders; see **Head-maud,** s.v. **Head, II.** 1 (30); (3) **-peep,** the game of hide-and-seek; to play hide-and-seek; (4) **-whap,** a person with a preternaturally large head.

(1, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Sh.I.** Wisna doo sayin', Sibbie, 'at doo nearly guid headie craw coming frae da laamb-hoos? *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); I güde fleein' heddicra' i' da burn, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898). **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Slk.** (JAM.) (3) **Dev.** Takin vokes hoff tu Gull Rock . . . and other plases ware thay wanted tu git away tu heedy-peep, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 23, 1885) 6, col. 1. (4) **War.**[2]

HEAF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **heeaf** Wm. n.Yks.[12]; and in forms **haaf** n.Yks.[2]; **heave** n.Cy. w.Yks. [h)īf, h)iaf.] 1. *sb.* Accustomed pasture-ground of sheep; also used *fig.* Cf. **heft,** *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[1] The place where a mountain or fell sheep is born, and where it continues to live and pasture, is called its Heaf. **Cum.** All Helvellyn is divided into pastures which are stinted in the number of sheep allowed to graze on them. . . These separate pastures, though they have no walls to divide them, are very clearly marked out by usage and tradition in our minds, and are called 'heafs'; we all know our separate 'heafs,' and we train our flocks to know them too, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn,* 381; Each flock has its separate heaf, or distinct walk, several miles perhaps in circuit, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 201; He had right of heaf for four or five hundred sheep upon the Common, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) v; It is often said the heaf is outstocked when too many of a family are kept at home, or an establishment is unwisely enlarged—'mair ner t'heaf'ill carry,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 58. **Wm.** Turns em oot ontet heeaf, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 7; Some of the largest farms have most extensive 'heafs,' *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 528. **n.Yks.**[2] A scant heeaf. **ne.Yks.** Common throughout the north-eastern moors, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 423. **e.Yks.** The haunt or habitual pasture of sheep, on a common, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** (J.W.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Heaf-ganging** or **-going,** (1) *vbl. sb.* of sheep: the act of returning to their native pasture when they have been taken away; (2) *ppl. adj.* accustomed to keep to the particular 'heaf' which has been assigned to them; belonging to one flock on a certain portion of the fell.

(1) **Cum.** This love of home-going or heaf-ganging among the mountain sheep is as remarkable as is wonderful their knowledge of the just boundaries of their heafs or pasture-homes, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn,* 382. (2) **Lakel.**[1] Heaf-going sheep

remain as one flock upon a certain portion of the fell, and are usually sold with the farm to which that portion of the fell is apportioned. **Cum.** Oor sheep are aw 'heaf-gaen' sheep, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn*, 380; Two or three thoosan heaf-gangen sheep, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 189; **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** It is now some years since the fell-flocks which in rustic speech were termed 'heaf-gangin sheep' began to be styled in advertisements 'heath-going sheep.'..Their instinct is well known,—to preserve their place on the fell, the spot which by prescriptive right has been accorded to the farm they belong to, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 201.

2. Of persons: an abode, residence; an habitual haunt.

n.Yks.[1] Nat at yamm? then mebbe he'll be at Willy N.'s. That's a noted heeaf o' hisn (s.v. Hofe); **n.Yks.**[2] A man's awn heeaf. **ne.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 423.

Hence (1) **Heeaf-hod**, *sb.* the home or homestead; the source of a spring, the fountain from which the stream runs; (2) **-hooal**, *sb.* a place of shelter.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Hoore's his heeaf-hod? [where does he live?] (2) *ib.*

3. *v.* To settle a new flock of sheep on its own pasture, to accustom a flock to a certain pasture; of sheep: to cling to the same spot; also used *fig.*

Lakel.[1] **Cum.** A lamb that probably had not been more than six weeks upon the pasture where it was heafed or homed, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn*, 382; If some one else who was a commoner chose to settle or heaf his sheep on my heaf I could not prevent him, but custom and good-fellowship prevent him, *ib.* 384. **Cum., Wm.** When a new flock is sent to find its own subsistence [in the fells] some person usually goes and stays for a time to see the sheep heafed; for if disturbed by neighbouring sheep . . . or assailed by dogs at first 'the silly sheep' might never afterwards be able to maintain their right, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 58. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Guinea-fowls is desper't' bad to heeaf.' In reference to their unwillingness to forsake the old home and adopt a new one. **ne.Lan.**[1] Tending sheep or cattle on a mountain.

4. Of persons: to accustom or reconcile oneself to a place; to settle down, make oneself at home.

Lakel.[1] People who cling to their home or birthplace, are said to heaf themselves to it; **Lakel.**[2] They'll like when they get heafed. **Cum.** So, Miss, you have come to see your sister heafed in Westmoreland, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 58. **Wm.** Amakly ta heeaf mesell, a sang naarly ot' wae, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 9; Nivver heed ye'll heaf tul't when ye gitten a barn or twea (J.M.). **n.Yks.**[2] Hae ye gitten heeaf'd to t'spot?

5. To lodge, reside, live.

n.Yks.[1] Deeavid ha' left t'au'd spot, an' hes heeaf'd wiv yoong John Garbutt at t'Grains sen Marti'mas (s.v. Hofe); **n.Yks.**[2] Where do you heeaf?

Hence **Heeafing**, *sb.* a lodging, abode.

n.Yks.[2] Hoor wilt thou be for heeafing?

HEAF, *sb.*[2] **Ken.**[1] The gaff-hook used by fishermen at Folkestone.

HEAGHMOST, see **Highmost.**

HEAGUE, *v.* Sc. Of cattle: to push with the head, to try their strength by the pressure of their heads against each other. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.)

HEAH BACK, *phr.* **Oxf.**[1] An exclamation used to call sheep from trespassing on the corn.

HEAKEN, HEAL, see **Hearken, Hale,** *adj.*

HEAL, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Also written **heel** Lnk.; **hele** Wxf.[1] Health, welfare.

Sc. I loe Mess John, Lord len' him heal, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 13. **Bnff.** Gude heal' unto his Majesty, An' mony Fourths o' June, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 85. **Abd.** Was she scrimped of content or heal? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 53, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** My heal and weal I'll take a care o't A tentier way, BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* (1795) st. 5. **Lnk.** I'll . . . aft in sparkling claret drink your heel, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 183. **Wxf.**[1] 'Yer hele,' a toast.

[OE. *hælo, hæl*, health, prosperity.]

HEAL, *v.*[1] Oxf. e.An. 1. In *comp.* **Heal-all**, (1) the wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.* Oxf. (B. & H.); (2) the rosewood, *Rhodiola rosea.* e.An. (*ib.*)

2. With *up*: to leave off raining.

Oxf.[1] Uuy thingks tuol ee·l uup prens·li [I thinks 'tull 'eal up prensly].

HEAL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **heeal** I.W.[1]; **heel** N.I.[1] Chs.[23] Shr.[2] Hmp.[1] Ken. Som. Dev. Cor.; **hele** w.Yks.[3] Der. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Glo.[12] Ken.[12] Sur.[1] Hmp. Wil.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; and in forms **ail-** w.Som.[1] Cor.[12]; **eel** Chs.[13] s.Stf.; **hael** Cai.[1]; **hail** Dev.[2] Cor.[12]; **hale** Hrt. Nrf. Hmp. w.Som.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.[3]; **heald** w.Yks.[2]; **heill** w.Cy.; **hel(-** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Wxf.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf.; **hell-** Stf. Hrf. Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.[12] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[123]; ? **helon** Sus.[2]; **hield** Wil.; **yeal** Chs.[1]; **yeeld** Wil. [(h)īl, w.Cy. ēl, eəl.]

1. *v.* To hide, conceal; to keep secret.

Sc. Wel helit in ane hude, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 345. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Dinna tell her, she canna heal a thing. **Abd.** Stoupfulls of crouds and ream she aft would steal, And could her souple tricks frae minny heal, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52, ed. 1812. **w.Yks.**[3], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[2] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Healer**, *sb.* one who hides or conceals anything; a receiver of stolen goods, a thief's confederate; esp. in prov. *the healer's as bad as the stealer*; (2) **Heling**, *sb.* a hiding-place, cover, a sheltered spot; (3) *to heal on a person, phr.* to keep any one's secrets, not to betray or reveal them.

(1) **Shr.**[1] The heler's as bad as the heaver. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 209. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 8. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[12] (2) **Dev.** Even the wild deer came bounding from unsheltered places into any offering of branches, or of other heling from the turbulence of men, BLACKMORE *Slain* in *S. Low's Ann.* (1896); I ran up this very lane, over the plank-bridge, and up to this heling, *ib. Perlycross* (1894) vii. (3) **Sc.** O I hae heal'd on my mistress A twalmonth and a day, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 5; O heal this deed on rue, *ib.* **n.Sc.** Altho' ye tauld upo' yourself Ye might hae heal'd on me, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 74, ed. 1875.

2. To cover; to wrap up, to tuck up the bed-clothes; freq. with *in* or *up*. Cf. **hill**, *v.*[2]

Wxf.[1], **N.Cy.**[2], **w.Yks.**[3], **Stf.** (F.R.C.) **Der.** PEGGE *Gl.* (1736). **Nhp.** Used of covering a horse with a rug (H.K.). **s.Wor.** Sometimes to heal horses means to put their cloths on (H.K.). **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[2], **Brks.** (W.W.S.), **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** 'To heel in the bed-clothes,' to tuck up the bed at the feet, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Hmp.**[1] **Ken.** To heel one over with a rug (H.G.); To heal up a child in a cradle, or any other person in a bed, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** To heal a person in bed, RAY (1691); **Sus.**[2] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Oh, 'tis nort but a thing I brought 'long to hale the 'osses way. **Dev.** The sheep was haled over, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 20; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 209; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** We've hailed tha neck, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 3. **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Healer**, *sb.* a cover; a horse-cloth, a coverlet; (2) **Healing**, *sb.* a coverlet, bed-clothes.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Better nit put the haler 'pon th' 'oss gin he've a-colded a bit. **Dev.** Have you got the hailer, sir? *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 20. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[23] **Oxf.** So called by our Oxford bed-makers, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.) **Ken.** I want more heleing (W.F.S.). **e.Ken.** It is very cold, will you have some more healing put on your bed? (G.G.) **Sus.** I'm terrible bäd off for healin', sure-ly (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] In the will of Rev. H. Marshall, he leaves '2 pillowberes and a healing.' **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. To bind a book. War. (H.K.)

Hence **Healing**, *sb.* the cover or binding of a book.

w.Yks. (J.T.), **Chs.**[23] **s.Stf.** They brought 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' back wi' booth the eelins off, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** (H.K.), **War.**[2] **Shr.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 9; **Shr.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 44; *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 9.

4. To cover over; to cover with a slight layer of earth; to harrow in seed; also with *in, over*, or *up*. Cf. **hill**, *v.*[2]

N.I.[1] To plant young trees in a temporary way, to keep them safe till it is convenient to plant them permanently. **Wxf.**[1] Heal the beäns. **w.Yks.**[2] To heald up potatoes. **Wor.** We was wheat-planting yesterday till the snow came, and we 'ain't healed it yet (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Hrt.** The barley will come in rows and be the better haled or covered from vermin, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. **Nrf.** Esp. of covering newly-made bricks with straw to protect them from the weather before they are burned, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 393. **Ken.** To put a plant hastily in the soil when not convenient to plant it, so as to cover up the roots, is to hele it in (J.A.B.); **Ken.**[1] All right! I'll work 'im; I've only just got this 'ere row o' taturs to heal. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**[1] I healed up the roots with some straw. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] That wheeat's well heeal'd in; **I.W.**[2] To 'heal in' corn or potatoes. **Wil.** Used of covering or earthing up potatoes, &c., *Wil. Arch.*

Mag. XIV. 259; Wheat is said to be not well healed when not well covered with earth when sown, Davis *Agric.* (1813). **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) (c. 1750); **Dor.**[1] To hēal beāns. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Be sure 'n hale up the mangle way the greens, arter 'ee've a pulled 'em, fear o' the vrost. **Dev.** (E.D.); There'll be a purty 'ard vrast tū-night, Bill; thee'st best ways hale up tha tatties, or they'll be spowled, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] An old sexton said that his son dug the graves but he always haled them in himself.

Hence (1) **Heler,** *sb.* anything which is laid over as a cover, the cover of a wooden drain; (2) **Healing,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the process of covering potatoes, &c., with a layer of earth; (*b*) *sb.* a covering of earth laid over potatoes, &c.

(1) **Ken.**[1] (2, *a*) **w.Cy.** Every farmer or labourer . . . will tell you that the second helling of potatoes is the covering them with earth a second time, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 162. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Take off the helin off o' the tatee-cave, eens they mid airy a bit.

5. Of seed: to sink into the earth, to become covered over.

Wil. When the newly sown corn does not 'heeld' or 'yeeld' it requires the harrow, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii; **Wil.**[1]

6. To besmear or daub with dirt.

Dev.[1] My coats was a dugg'd up and my shoes heal'd in mux, 19.

7. To roof in a building or rick; to cover with slates or tiles; occas. to thatch; also with *in*.

Hrf. The building was helled in (W.W.S.). **Sur.**[1] **Ken.** A woman, wishing to say she worked under cover, not in the open air, said the place where she worked was heled in (J.A.B.); **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** When the roofing of a house is completed it is said to be healed in. Horsham stone is much used (F.E.S.); They have nearly finished healing the church (S.P.H.); Ray (1691). **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 393; **Dev.**[2] Routley hath'n' hailed his mews eet. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 434; **Cor.**[1] **w.Cor.** This expression . . . is being gradually restricted to such buildings as are covered with slate, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 468.

Hence (1) **Healed,** *ppl. adj.* covered over with slate, having a slate roof; (2) **Healer, Hellier,** or **Helyer,** *sb.* a slater, tiler, one who lays on the slates or tiles of a roof; occas. a thatcher; (3) **Healing,** *sb.* (*a*) a slate used for roofing; a slate roof; (*b*) a garret under a sloping roof; (4) **Healing-stone,** *sb.* a flat slate used for roofing; occas. used as a tombstone.

(1) **Sus.** There is a 'Stone-healed House Farm' in Wivelsfield parish (F.E.S.). **Cor.**[3] (2) **Wxf.**[1] **Wm.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 209; **Glo.**[12] **w.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) (c. 1750). **Som.** (F.R.C.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] A thatcher is never called a hellier. **Dev.** Slaters with us still retain that antique name . . . for here they are called helliers, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. lett. xvii. 306; **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**[123] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 468. (3, *a*) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Dev.** He don't keep the haling on the roof as he should do, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 22; 1721-2. P[d] Charles Cary for one yeare repaireing the Church Helling £4 os. od., Worth *Tavistock Rec.* (1887) 50; **Dev.**[2] Be you gwain ta ha' your new houze datched or hellen hailed? **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** The houses . . . that were roofed with slates, had the hellins . . . stripped off the roof by dozens at a time, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. iii; **Cor.**[123] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[3] (4) **Dev.** At one part, known locally as the 'Chapel Green,' were a lot of 'Hellan' stones, . . this spot being pointed out as the old churchyard or burial ground, *n.Dev. Herald* (Apr. 4, 1895) 8, col. 3; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**[1] To 250 Helling Stones 3*s.* 9*d.* **s.Dev.** 1690. For 200 and halfe of healing stones . . . and y[e] carriage 04. 08, *E. Budleigh Chwarden's Acc.* **Cor.** For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate which from that use take the name of heeling-stones, Carew *Surv. Cor.* vi, in Leveson-Gower *Gl.* (1876); **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 468.

8. To season an oven when first made. **Chs.**[18]

Hence **Eeling,** *vbl. sb.* the seasoning of an oven with fire when first made. **Chs.** (K.)

9. To rake up a fire, to cover a fire. **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Sus.** Ray (1691); (K.) **10.** *sb.* A hidden spot, an unseen place; shelter.

n.Wil. (G.E.D.) **e.Dev.** Keeping under hele with his oil-skins on, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvi. [Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 36.]

[OE. *helian, wv., helan, sv.*, to cover, hide, conceal.]

HEALD, *sb.*[1] **Sc.** Irel. **n.Cy.** Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Som. Also in forms **evel w.Som.**[1]; **headle** Dwn. **w.Yks.**; **heddle** Sc. N.I.[1] **n.Cy.** (Hall.) Lan.; **held** Yks.; **hevel w.Som.**[1]; **hiddle** Sc. (Jam.) Fif.; **yeald w.Yks.** Lan.; **yeld w.Yks.**[3] Lan.; **yell** Lan.[1] **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] **1.** A series of loops knitted of twine upon two laths. In plain weaving a pair of these series is used, each series containing loops to half the number of threads in the warp. Through one series is threaded every other warp thread; through the other the alternate threads; *gen.* in *pl.*; see below.

Sc. The bed, loom, heddles, treadles, thrums, reeds, and pirn-wheel was a' brought and set up, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 211. **Sh.I.** A'm no tinkin' 'at Sandy Williamson 'ill set him apon a lūm, or grip a heddle, bi da time 'at we get waaft an' yarn reddy, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). **w.Sc.** Duncan after having dressed his web, went out. . . The goat made his way into the shop, . . scrambled up into the empty seat, and began to lick off the fresh dressing; in this act, his horns got entangled amongst the heedles, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 157. **Fif.** Da [papa] is fairly oot o' hiddles, An' mither has nae mair to spin, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 161. **Ayr.** The brethren o' the heddles, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 46; A puir blanket-weaver, wi' nothing but a set o' heddles between you and eternity, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 77. **Lnk.** The reek o' the heddles an' treddles Might rise to the moon in a cloud, Watson *Poems* (1853) 82. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 259, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** I went to my loom, to see she was in tune, But from her full soon I was obleeged to go, Neither headles, nor jacks, nor slays were correct, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 99. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Yks.** Thoo's tript me helds and meead me stop, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 30. **w.Yks.** A series of fine cords, looped at each end to pass over a wooden shaft, and each bearing in its middle a metal eyelet [the 'mail'] through which an end of the warp is to pass. The shafts are raised or lowered in the motion of the loom, and thus the ends of the warp are lifted above, or depressed below, the level at which the shuttle passes (F.J.N.); Suspended from the top of the loom are two frames, or headles, Cudworth *Worstedopolis* (1888) 52; **w.Yks.**[3] If it [the thread] breaks in front of the yeld it only wants once tying, otherwise twice, 10; At each end of the jack is a string; the one connects it with the lam below, the other with the yeld, *ib.* 70. **Lan.** He lets no lumpy yorn crash through his yells, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 232; Davies *Races* (1856) 268; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] In this district the word is applied by weavers, only to the actual eye, if of steel, or loop, if of twine, through which the thread of warp is passed, and not to the whole heddle.—Each thread must have its own separate hevel. Hevel also means the string, or entire guide for each separate thread of warp, *ib.*

2. *Comb.* (1) **Heald-hook,** a hook used by weavers when drawing in their warps; (2) **-knitting machine,** a machine used for knitting the 'healds'; (3) **-rug,** a rug made from the 'healds'; (4) **-twine,** the thread of which the 'healds' are made; a fine sort of twine; (5) **-yarn,** yarn made from the 'healds.'

(1) **w.Yks.** (D.L.) **Lan.** Mi linderins, shuttle, and yeald hook, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 239; Aw've no moor use for a penknife nor Queen Victorey has for a yeld-hook, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 190. **Chs.**[1] A hook for putting yarn through yells and reed. (2) **Lan.** Thir wur a heald-knittin misheen, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) vi. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** That mess on th' new yeld rug, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 133. (4) **Rnf.** *Agric. Surv.* 257 (Jam.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Yks.** It may be stated that they were the first makers of worsted heald yarns in the Bradford district, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 250.

[1. An helde, *trama, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *hefeld*, 'licium' (Ælfric).]

HEALD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] **Sh.I.** n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. Glo. e.An. Also in forms **heeald** w.Yks.[1]; **heeld** Sh.I.; **heild** w.Yks.[1]; **held** n.Yks.[1]; **hild** Pem. Glo. e.An.[12]; **yeld** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [h]īld, iəld, jeld.] **1.** *v.* To bend downwards or to one side; to lean, incline, slope; also used *fig.* Cf. **heel,** *v.*[2]

Sh.I. Shū heeldid ower da kettle wi' his mooth ta da door ta kūle, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); He hed his shair heeldit back ower, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77. **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14]

Hence **Healding** or **Hilding,** *ppl. adj.* sloping, leaning, tilting.

w.Yks.[1] Gangin ower some heealdin grund, they welted t'cart ower yusterday, ii. 286. **e.An.**[12]

2. With *to*: to incline to, be favourable to.
w.Yks.[1] He heealds au to yan side.

3. To rely on.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

4. *Obs.* To incline or tilt a vessel in order to pour out; to pour out; also with *out*.
n.Cy. To heald the pot, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] Glo. To hild out, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213.

5. Of rain: to pour, to come down in torrents.
Pem. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. Is it raining now?—Oh, 'tis hildin (W.M.M.).

6. *sb.* A slope, incline, declivity; a hill.
w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] It's a foine bad place for wayter, is yonder yeld. s.Chs.[1] Used in more northern parts. Only appears in s.Chs. as a place-name; e. g. the Yeld (sometimes spelt Heald) is the name of a farm at Wrenbury.

7. Inclination, proclivity. n.Yks.[1] **8.** The act of pouring out. w.Yks.[1]

[1. I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp, *Je encline de couste*, Palsgr. (1530). OE. *hieldan*, to bend, incline. **2.** If þou thyn herte will to me helde, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 182. **4.** [He] heeldide out as fyr his indignacioun, Wyclif (1382) *Lam.* ii. 4. **6.** *Cliuium, i. discensum*, helde, burhsteal, *MS. Harl.* (c. 950), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 205.]

HEALD, *v.*[2] Yks. Wil. To heal.
w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Wil. 'Tis a healdin' up now nicely (E.H.G.).

HEALD, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Wm. A shelter for cattle on the moors; a fence of earth or stones, 'a bield.' (J.H.)

[Cogn. w. ON. *hæli*, a shelter, refuge (Vigfusson).]

HEALD, HEALE, HEALEY, see **Heal**, *v.*[2], **Hale**, *adj.*, **Heely**, *adj.*

HEALING-LEAF, *sb.* Sc. The leaf of the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*.
Sc. Mr. James Hogg . . . mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling Ill]—by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing-leaf boiled in butter-milk, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.). Slg. Not known as a salve (G.W.).

HEALL, HEALLY, HEALO, see **Hale**, *adj.*, **Heely**, *adj.*, **Heloe**.

HEALTHSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Healthy; wholesome, conducive to health.
Slg. Your meat and drink is made healthsome to your nurture by thanks to God, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) xii, ed. 1843. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; e.Yks.[1] It's a fahn healthsome bayne. A fahn healthsome spot, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1]

HEALTHY, *adj.* n.Cy. Nrf. **1.** Of food: wholesome, conducive to health. n.Cy. (J.W.)

2. Phr. *healthy as trout*, perfectly healthy, in complete health.
Nrf. Now look at 'em with their red skins and dewy noses, healthy as trout, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 43.

HEALY, see **Heely**, *adv.*

HEAM, *v.* Dev. [ēm.] Also written **aim** nw.Dev.[1] With *up*: to save, lay by.
Dev. I've had five years of wool heamed up, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) II. xxviii. nw.Dev.[1] 'I've 'aim'd up thucker viel' vor 'ay.' 'They zay he 'th a-got dree or vower years' shear o' wool 'aim'd up in shippen tallat.'

[Prob. repr. an OE. **hāman*, to lay up at home, der. of *hām*, home. Cf. **hame**, *v.*[2]]

HEAM, HEAMSIES, see **Hame**, *sb.*[1]

HEAN, *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] Also written **heen**. [hīn.] The part of a plough which grips the land, also called the 'little heel.'

HEAN, *sb.*[2] Dor. The handle of a knife.
The knife's a-broke off up to the heän, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1] [Hean, the hilt of any weapon, Howell (Hall.).]

HEANLO, see **Heloe**.

HEAP, *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **aäpe** w.Yks.; **hape** N.I.[1] Suf.; **heeap** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **heep** w.Sc. Nhb.; **hep** Nhp.[2] Sur.[1]; **heup** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Lin.; **yeap** Som.; **yep** Lan. [(h)īp, h)iəp.] **1.** *sb.* The accumulation of excavated material at the top of a pit.
Nhb. I'm wae for thy lads:—on the heap Nan, there's nane half as raggie as thine, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 274; (W.G.); Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Heap-keeper**, *sb.* the man who overlooks the cleaning of coals on the surface; (2) **-stead** or **-steed**, *sb.* the platform at a pit's mouth elevated above the surface level to allow the coals to be tipped over screens into wagons.
(1) Nhb.[1] *Mining Gl.* (1852). (2) Nhb. The back-shift men sprang frae their beds An' to the heapstead aff did rin—A heapstead noo rent into shreds, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 95; Nhb.[1] The tubs are landed on the heap-steed and run to the screens. [*Reports Mines.*]

2. *Comp.* **Heap-house**, a rubbish-house attached to a farm.
Dor. A rubbish or dirt house where things of no value or use are thrown—not manure, but simply rubbish (A.R.W.).

3. A small hillock or tump of earth.
nw.Dev.[1] Used in the words dung-heap, emmet-heap, wänt-heap, &c.

4. Of corn: the corn laid up by the thresher in a barn before it is cleaned. Sur.[1]

5. A heaped measure, *gen.* a quarter of a peck; measure, the quantity measured.
Bwk. Six fills of the corn firlot, up to the edge of the wood or a little higher, called sleaks or streaks, or four fills, heaped by hand as high as they can go, called heaps, are counted as one boll, *Agric. Surv.* 448 (Jam.). Wgt. They sell their beir, malt, and oates by heap, and the vessel is so broad that the heap will be more than one third of the whole, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 90. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Street vendors in Newcastle formerly pushed their sales of fruit, &c. by the cry 'Here's a heap an' lie on'—here's full measure and more laid on. This is now *obs.* (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They give shoort heaps,' an expression for bad measure of all sorts; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] Often half-peck or peck, also; not so much according to quantity, as appearance, as not being considered liberal, unless heaped to a point. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Heap-mete**, *sb.*, (2) *heap and thrutch*, *phr.* liberal measure, filled to overflowing; *fig.* excess.
(1) Kcb. The covenant seeketh not heap-mete, nor stented obedience as the condition of it. Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 249. (2) Chs. It were Maxfield measure—heap and thrutch, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 7.

6. *Obs.* A wicker basket. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

7. A large number or quantity, a great deal, a great many; freq. in *pl.*
Cai.[1] A heap o' lees. Abd. There's a heap o' killin' i' a caird, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 112. Frf. A heap o' the congregation couldna keep their seats, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. w.Sc. A heep o' letters has been passing between Mr. Ochtertyre an' a Mr. Gibby Garrempy, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 62, ed. 1877. Fif. A fearfu' heap o' lies, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 125. Dmb. I . . . need a heap o' clippin' an' kaimin' before I can gang decently in the traces, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. Ayr. It took a heap o' delvin' and shoolin before the stane was cleared, Service *Notandums* (1890) 65. Lnk. I hae a heap o' drugget coats, Nae twa o' them's alike, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 46. e.Lth. We thocht an awfu' heap o' him than, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 107. Edb. What heaps o' friends I hae got now, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 229. Ir. I git hapes to ate and a sup to dhrink, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 101; Not even for little Maggie that he always thought a hape of, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 211. N.I.[1] Boys, A had a hape o' dacency, When A first come among ye. N.Cy.[1] A heap of folks. Nhb. Aw dinnit leyke te gang amang a heep oh weyves o dressĕt up, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12; Thor wis heaps o' folks stannin aboot (R.O.H.). Dur.[1] Cum. He's git heaps o' money, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 73; Cum.[1] n.Yks. Ther was heeaps o' fooaks on t'rooad, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 59; n.Yks.[2] I've walked it heeaps o' times. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 66; e.Yks.[1] Ah've been ti' Hull heeaps o' tahms, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. They said ther was aäpes on 'em about, six or seven stoän (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1] There wor, for seur, a heap o' folk; w.Yks.[5] Lan. Thir wur sich o yep o numbers, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 41. I.Ma. A heap of sin, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 19. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] There was heäps o' raain on Tho'sda'. s.Lin. Ah've heäps on 'em (T.H.R.). Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] What a heap of apples there were on the tree! Nhp.[2], War.[3] s.Oxf. Your poor ma, she thought a heap o' you both, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 125. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[12] Suf. A 'hape' of muck, of nonsense, Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 265. Cmb.[1] And there's such a heap of baa-lambs

a-coming down the road. **Hmp.**, **Sus.** Holloway. **Som.** Yo got of fruit a yeap, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 55. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.]

Hence *a heap o' nought, phr.* anything that is worthless, rubbish, nonsense.

n.Lin. It's all a heap o' nowt, not worth talkin' on, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 122.

8. With *adj.* or *adv.*: much, a great deal, very many; also in *pl.*

Cai.[1] A heap better. **Bnff.**[1] The doctor's a heap better the day. **Frf.** The airm-chair was a heap shinnier than the rest, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. **Per.** Gin they're no killed they're a heap waur than had they no striven, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 15. **Ayr.** I micht get waur than you—a guid heap waur, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 35. **Lth.** Ye've been a gude wife to me . . . better, a heap, than I've been a husband to you, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 235. **n.Lin.**[1] Kelton's heaps farther fra Gaainsb'r then Notherup is.

9. Phr. (1) *driven in heaps*, perplexed with a multiplicity of work or engagements; (2) *to knock all of a heap*, to frighten, astonish; (3) *to live at full heap*, of horses or cattle: to live in abundant food.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Cor.**[1] When I heard it I was knocked all of a heap. (3) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

10. Four cherry-stones.

Nhb. In com. use. Boys in reckoning cherry-stones in their play with them always count by so many heaps (R.O.H.); (W.G.)

11. A term of reproach applied to a slovenly woman.

Sc. Usually conjoined with some epithet—'A nasty heap' (Jam.). **Abd.** Foul fa' the sly bewitchin' heap Cou'd turn hersel' in ony shape, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 91. **Nhb.** She's just a movin' heap o' muck, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**[1] Usually in comb. with some other descriptive word.

12. *pl.* Turnips. **Cum.**[1]

13. *adv.* In a confused state, higgledy-piggledy. **Sc.** (Jam.)

HEAP, *sb.*[2] **Cor.**[1] The thigh.

HEAP, see **Hap**, *v.*[2], **Hoop**, *sb.*[1]

HEAPED, *ppl. adj.* **Shr.** **Som.** Also in form **yepped** **Shr.**[1] 1. Having the contents piled above the brim, not levelled.

Shr. In other markets it means 2½ bushels, sometimes heaped, sometimes stricken, and sometimes a medium between both, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 225; **Shr.**[1] I pŭt a yepped box o' coal o' the fire now jest.

2. With *up*: a term in building applied to a roof, 'hipped.'

w.Som.[1] I don't like they there heaped up ruvs, I zim th' old farshin gable's better by half.

HEAPING-STOCK, *sb.* **Dev.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A stepping-stone. (Hall.) See **Hip**, *v.*

HEAPLET, *sb.* **n.Yks.**[2] Written **heeaplet**. A small heap of hay, remaining to dry before being cocked. (s. v. Hipples.)

HEAR, *v.* and *int.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **[h]iə(r, iə(r), jə(r)**, w.Cy. also **ai·ə(r).**] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Hare**, (2) **Heear**, (3) **Heer**, (4) **Heern**, (5) **Heir**, (6) **Hire**, (7) **Iə(r**, (8) **Year**, (9) **Yer**, (10) **Yerr**, (11) **Yi'h'r**, (12) **Yur.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) (2) **w.Yks.** Ah hed t'plessur o' heearin' a hextra crack, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 3. (3) **Wxf.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1] Aw heern folks say. (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Glo.** Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 83; **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Let m' zee yer veace, let m' hire yer voice, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14; **Wil.**[1] (s.v. E). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Uy·ur. Not much used except by old people. The com. form is [yuur]. **Dev.** Dost hire Tom? White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 127. **n.Dev.** Dist hire ma? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 31. (7) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (8) **Lan.** An' dost year oi drop it deaun i' th' drawer, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 284. **Glo.** Thee know'st as thee wer maïn ager to year arl about et, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **Som.** Let me yeär thoi voice, Baynes *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14. **e.Dev.** Deue let ai year'n teue! Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 13. (9) **Lan.** Aw like to yer at th' cookoo sing, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 88. **s.Lan.** Yo'n then yer a roor o' weatur, Bamford *Traveller* (1844) 52. **Chs.** It's worth a' the brass to yer that, Banks *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xiv. **Brks.**[1] **n.Dev.** I yer a dap ta door, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 76. (10) **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (11) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (12) **w.Som.** Yuur, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 44. **Dev.** Ha thit ith yurs ta yur, let min yur, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) xi. 15.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Haerd**, (2) **Haird**, (3) **Hard**, (4) **Heärd**, (5) **Heeard**, (6) **Heerd**, (7) **Heered**, (8) **Hird**, (9) **Iəd**, (10) **Yar**, (11) **Yarn**, (12) **Yeard**, (13) **Yerd**, (14) **Yi'h'd**, (15) **Yuurd.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (2) **Ken.** (G.B.) (3) **Sc.** Murray *ib.* **Cai.**[1] **Ir.** I hard thim—Molly Magee wid her batchelor, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). **Nhb.**[1] Aa hard ye wor comin. **Cum.**[3] It's varra weel we härd 'im though, 67. **Wm.** Lib hard t'auld chap clinkan throot faald, Robison *Auld Taales* (1882) 5. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** I hard that fawse felly Dick o Yems o owd Harry's sey, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 57. **Ess.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.** I heärd Margery speakin', Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) lvii. **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** We hardly ivver heeard them, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 6. **Lan.** Madam Clough sent the tay an' sugar . . . when hoo heeard as feyther had axed for a holiday, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) iii. **Sur.** And hee-ard 'em a yelping and howling, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 44, ed. 1857. (6) **Cum.** Ah heerd t'cwoach wurl away, *Joe and Landlord*, 6. **Yks.** Well, I declare I never heerd t'like on't! Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) i. **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **Lan.** I heerd my gronny say, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 144. **Chs.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2], **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sur.** I heerd some'ut o' the kind, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. (7) **Lan.** I never heered nobry knock, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 389. (8) **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (9) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (10) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[2] (11) **Nhp.**[2] I yarn as how you left bwuth them plazen. (12) **Lan.** An yeard so mich o what they'd bin saying, Laycock *Billy Armatage*, 3. **I.W.** I never yeard o' nobody returning thanks vur the buryen', Gray *Reproach Annesley* (1889) I. 109. **Dev.**[1] (13) **Lan.** I never yerd on't afore, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 22, ed. 1879. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Dev.**[3] (14) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (15) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 44.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Haad**, (2) **Haard**, (3) **Haerd**, (4) **Hard**, (5) **Heärd**, (6) **Hearn**, (7) **Heead**, (8) **Heeard**, (9) **Heeart**, (10) **Heerd**, (11) **Heern**, (12) **Hord**, (13) **Iəd**, (14) **Yeard**, (15) **Yerd**, (16) **Yherd**, (17) **Yi'h'd**, (18) **Yi'h'n**, (19) **Yird**, (20) **Yuurd.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Wm.** Peggy hed haard o aboot t'cheeses, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (4) **Sc.** Murray *ib.* **Cai.**[1] **Cum.** Sum mair pleaaces ah'd hard t'neaam on afooar, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14. **Wm.** Bet yu mun ev hard tell on't, Wilson *Lile Bit ev a Sng.* 98. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Lon.** If Tommy only heard what Shooel had hearn, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 14. (7) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A vast ah hev beeath heead and seen, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 44. (8) **n.Yks.** Ah've heeard it, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 11. **w.Yks.** A toathree moor cases wor heeard, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 31, col. 2; **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **Lan.** Ther worn't a saand to be heeart, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 50. (10) **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **Lan.** Hast heerd news, Myles? Fothergill *Probation* (1879) i. **Der.** I've a heerd that Bessie Broom have a been very badly, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **Chs.** Ye an heerd it mony a time, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 7. **Stf., War., Wor.** He an't heered from 'er since last summer (H.K.). **Wil.** Th' naise o' th' turtle uz heer'd in owr lond, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 12. (11) **Sur.** I have heern say, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 3. (12) **Nhb.** When Rawfy Dagg . . . wis hord to growl and grane, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 320. (13) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (14) **Lan.** Yo' mowt a yeard hoo down to the town-hall, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) xv. **w.Som.**[1] (15) **Lan.** He were never yerd to grumble, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 6. (16) **Lan.** Aw've yherd 'em rawt eawt, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 13. (17, 18) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (19) **e.Dev.** Th' craw o' th' culver's a-yird vur an' naigh, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 12. (20) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 44.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *hearest thou but* (*eastabud, hearstobud*), (2) *hears to me*, (3) *hear ye but*, (4) *hear you* or *thee*, exclamations expressive of surprise or emphasis; (5) *to be heard for*, to be heard of, on account of, to be known for; (6) *to hear a law-court*, to go to law; (7) *— say*, (8) *— talk*, (9) *— tell*, to hear, to learn by report, be informed; (10) *we'll be hearan*, we shall hear the result or issue by and by.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Well George, what is the best news?' 'Eastabud, the best news I hear is—"This man receiveth sinners,"' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884) 8; **w.Yks.**[1] Oh, hearsto bud, barn, how thou talks? ii. 301. (2) **Lan.** So heors to meh yung mon, I mun quit thee as to this job, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 56; Scutcht with' seme rod wi' ther Clarks, hears to me? *ib.* (3) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Lan.** 'Yer thee!' David whispered, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v; Yer yo! He's gettin up, *ib. Sketches* (1895) 184.

(5) **Abd.** Just in all his bargains, and never heard for his true debt, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 52. (6) **Gall.** Nor wad he step aside for mailin's: Ne'er preed anither but his wife,—Ne'er heard a law court in his life, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 39, ed. 1897. (7) **w.Yks.**[1] **Sur.** I have heard say that when anybody is going to die, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 86. (8) **Sur.** I've heerd talk of it so long, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 183, ed. 1857. **w.Mid.** No, I never 'eer'd talk on it afore (W.P.M.). (9) **Sc.** Let me hear tell of her no more, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxiii. **Sh.I.** He begood ta faer 'at his nicht's wark wid be heard tell o', CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 58. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The deil a shot I e'er heard tell o' Cam' near't but ane, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 84. **Per.** Sin she gaed awa, naebody kenned whaur, I hae na heard tell o' her ava, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** It would vex me sair . . . to hear tell o' ye gettin ony fright about the glen, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 52. **Rnf.** Did ye ever hear tell o' the like o't? BARR *Poems* (1861) 106. **Ayr.** It maybe grieves him to see and hear tell of so mony guid law pleas gaun bye his door to Dalry, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 186. **Edb.** I've gien you the story leal, As I've heard tell, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 196. **Dmf.** Did ye ever hear tell o' a lanely wee toon? REID *Poems* (1894) 46. **Gall.** Some gang daft when they hear tell, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 56, ed. 1897. **Don.** If I ever . . . hear tell of the lakes of such happenin', *Century Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 45. **N.I.**[1] Did ever ye hear tell o' the like? **Nhb.** I heerd tell there was yan o' Fenwick's lads coom, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 26. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** A' hear tell 'at thou's gannen te git wed (J.E.D.). **Cum.** He wad see a fella at hed beaath hard tell on't an seen't, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 62; **Cum.**[1] I nivver hard tell o' sec a thing. **Wm.** Hev yah nivver hard tell on't? *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 28. **n.Yks.** I heer'd tell on't (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Ah say, Jim! hez tha heea'd tell what a dooment Navvy Bob had wi' that deead chap? NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah've heeard tell of a chap, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 4. **Chs.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I doän't think as I've heärd tell o' ony body o' that naame e' this part. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2] **Lei.**[1] Nivver 'eerd tell o' noo sooch a thing. **War.** We heard tell as he'd sold his own land, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) vi; **War.**[3 4], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** It makes a body's heart quop to hear tell of such a history, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 103. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Some were to be found who had 'heard tell as how' there was 'summat' to be seen, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 310. **Sur.** Tennyson? I never heered tell of that name, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 107; **Sur.**[1] **n.Wil.** I never heerd tell on't (E.H.G.). **Dor.** I heard tell as you mid be lef here all alone, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 108. **Som.** So your mind's a-made up, Sophia, as I've a-heard tell, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 168. **w.Som.**[1] Well, I've a-yeard tell o' jis thing, but I never didn zee nother one avore. **Dev.** I dü yer tell that tha squire shüte a white colly yisterday, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 64; **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] I nivver yerd-tele ov ort likee tü't. **Cor.**[3] I've heard tell as how old Tresawna is dead. **w.Cor.** I never heard tell of 'im before (M.A.C.). (10) **Cai.**[1]

2. With *till* or *to*: to listen to, hearken, to give heed to.

Sc. Hear to that, ye sumph! the vera chairs seem as if they . . . hae taken to knockin ilkither, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 134, ed. 1894. **Per.** It diz a body gude to hear til ye whiles, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 73, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Hear to me, Rabby, Gie me bonny Babby, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 325. **Dev.** I'd as lieve hear to her reading out a chapter as the passon himself, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 75. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 389.]

Hence *hear till him, phr.* an exclamation implying disbelief or ridicule.

S. & Ork.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** 'Hear til him,' says he, 'he downa be spoken to, he's that big,' HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 66. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1]

3. To sound.

Yks. It hears nicely (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.** 'It heard well'; of a flute, played together with several violins.

4. *Fig.* To understand. Nrf. (W.R.E.)

5. To treat.

Sc. When conjoined with 'weel' or 'best,' expressive of favourable treatment (JAM.); 'Last in bed best heard,' spoken when they who lie longest are first serv'd, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 238.

6. *int.* A sign of assent: yes. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

7. Phr. *hear, hear!* an exclamation used by boatmen.

Nrf. Used by the Lowestoft boatmen (A.S.-P.).

HEARDEN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Bdf. A 'headland.' (HALL.)

HEARING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in form **yerring** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] **1.** Information, news; a report, piece of news; something to talk about.

Sc. That's fine hearing for me, and it ill sets your tongue, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. **Sh.I.** He [it] wid be a job an' a hearing, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). **Yks.** I got a hearing on it through him. A hearing went about that he was dead (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**[2] We've had a good hearing. **Glo.**[1] That's not a good hearing.

2. A scolding, reproof.

Sc. She aye ordered a dram or sowp kale, or something to us, after she had gien us a hearing on our duties, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv; The aunt . . . had doubtless given him a hearing he would remember, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 71. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Mary had got a brisk hearin' on the occasion, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 54, ed. 1889.

3. A church service; an opportunity of preaching to a congregation as a candidate for the pastorate. Cai.[1]

4. A trial, a charge in a court of justice.

Ken.(G.B.) **w.Som.**[1] The yerrin idn avore next Monday. **nw.Dev.**[1]

HEARINGSEW, see **Heronsew.**

HEARKEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Nrf. Wil. Also written **harken** Sc. Cai. Chs.; and in forms **heaken** Yks.; **herken** Lan. [h)a·rkən, ā·kən.] **1.** To listen, esp. to listen by stealth.

Abd. Johnny harkenin' 's gin he uner'steed it, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Ayr.** Do you think I'm to lie here on the braid o' my back . . . and hearken to thae cutty queans? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Yks.** Heaken till her, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 50, ed. 1874. **w.Yks.** He'd been hearkenin' to all they sed (J.T.). **Lan.** I'm tired o' hearkenin' to thee, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) viii; It's a good job we herkent a bit, PARR *Minding the Baby*, 11.

Hence **Hearkener**, *sb.* a listener.

Ayr. The tidings and bickerings to which he was a hearkener in the smiddy, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

2. Phr. (1) *hearken to the hinder end*, hear the end of the story, wait and see what the end will be; (2) — *turn up, obsol.* an exclamation used to attract attention.

(1) **s.Dur., n.Yks.** Often used in expressions of doubt as to the final success of an undertaking (J.E.D.). **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (2) **s.Dur., n.Yks.** (J.E.D.)

3. To be on the watch, to look out, listen for; *gen.* with *out.*

Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; **Chs.**[1] Miss, oi wanted to ax yo if yo'd hearken aht for summat for ahr Polly. **Der.** Ye mun hearken for a cottage, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxi. **War.**[2] I expect the carrier's cart'll call; you hearken out. **Shr.**[1] We'n 'eark'n-out, an' mebbe we shan 'ear o' summat.

Hence **Hearken-out**, *sb.* a listening; a watch, look-out.

s.Chs.[1] Ky'ee·p ü aa·rkn aayt for·)it [Keep a hearken-aït for it].

4. With *back*: to recall. Wil.[1]

5. With *down, in*, or *up*: to call in, pay a visit.

Sc. For as Willie Gair harkened in to Sandy Corve, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 34. **Chs.**[1] If you canna give me a answer to neet, I'll hearken up i' th' morning. **s.Chs.**[1]

6. *Trans.* To listen to, hear.

Abd. At kirk on Sunday we maun hearken sleepy stuff, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 87. **Edb.** Harken my sang, an' eke believe it, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 149. **w.Yks.** 'Is ta baan to t'chappil?' 'Nay, A'm baan to hearken Pi Gow' [Pigou]. 'What do you come to church for?' 'To hearken yo' (S.K.C.). **s.Chs.**[1] Ah went aa·rkn)th Saalvee·shün Aa·rmi [Ah went hearken th' Salveetion Army]. **Wor.** When us said to 'im, 'What be ye arter thur?' a said, 'A 'earkenin th' ornts' (H.K.).

7. To hear a lesson, &c., repeated.

Ayr. The mistress . . . ordered Nanny to hearken him the two double verses of the Psalm she had told him to learn, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 246; After dinner at four he was 'harkened' as to his general knowledge of Scripture, *ib. Kilmallie* (1891) I. 5; 'Will ye hearken me?' said Andrew. And she took the book, and bad him begin, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iii.

8. With *on*: to encourage, urge on, incite.

Nrf. (W.W.S.); I have gone on for thirteen years, . . with Winifred by my side hearkening me on, BORROW *Lavengro* (1851) III. 140.

Hence **Hearkenin'**, *sb.* encouragement.

Abd. His father well can draw . . . six score o' lambs this year; That's harkening [heartning, ed. 1812] gueed, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21 (JAM.). **Nhb.** He gat little hearkenin (R.O.H.).

9. To whisper; with *in*: to prompt secretly.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** He hearken't it intae ma lug (W.M.).

HEARN, see **Harden**, *sb.*, **Hear.**

HEARNSHAW, HEARNSHROW, see **Heronsew.**

HEARSE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Hrf. Som. Dev.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Hairse**, (2) **Herst**, (3) **Hesk**, (4) **Hess**, (5) **Iest**, (6) **Yerst.**

(1) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1] Coming down Porlock Hill the drug-chain brokt, and over went the hesk, coffin and all, rattle to rip! **n.Dev.** Tha hesk es mostly vull, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108. (4) **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Lan.** 'But it's a berrin-coach.' 'A what?' 'A yerst. .. One o' thoose coaches 'at they carry'n coffins in at funerals,' WAUGH *Ben an' th' Bantam* (1866) 226; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *Obs.* A lustre, a sconce with lights; a triangular frame for holding candles in a church. n.Sc. (JAM.), n.Lin.[1] **2.** *Obs.* A frame of wickerwork, timber, or metal, placed over the body of a dead person for the purpose of supporting the pall, while the funeral service is being read. n.Lin.[1] **3.** *Obs.* A frame attached to a tomb for the purpose of supporting hangings and light. *ib.*

HEARST, *sb.* Som. Dev. [hāst.] A female deer, between one and three years of age.

w.Som.[1] **n.Dev.** A hind and a hearst went down to Pixey Coppice, and Tout with six couple followed them, *Rec. n.Dev. Staghounds*, 79, in ELWORTHY *Gl.* (1888). [Hearse (among Hunters) is a hind in the 2d year of his age, BAILEY (1721).]

[MHG. *hirs, hirsz*, 'hirsch' (LEXER).]

HEART, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **art** w.Yks.[1] War.; **har-** Or.I.; **hart** n.Yks. I.W.[1]; **hehrt** Bnff.[1]; **her-** S. & Ork.[1]; **hert** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Heart abeunn** or **abiun**, continuing to hope, never despairing; overjoyed; (2) **-anguished**, heart-sore; (3) **-axes**, the heartburn; (4) **-break**, (*a*) a great grief or disappointment; (*b*) to break the heart of, cause sorrow to; (5) **-brossen**, **-brussen**, or **-brusten**, (*a*) heartbroken, overwhelmed with grief; (*b*) exhausted, spent with running, &c.; (6) **-bun**, strongly attached to a place; having a great desire to accomplish something, 'set' on doing something; (7) **-cruke**, an internal spasm often fatal to sheep; a cross in the affections; (8) **-'s disease**, heart-disease; (9) **-ease**, (*a*) ease of the mind; (*b*) to ease the mind; (10) **-'s-ease**, the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; (11) **-eased**, eased in mind, mentally relieved; (12) **-eident**, with a firm or fixed heart; (13) **-eyt**, to envy; (14) **-feared**, afraid at heart; (15) **-fever**, an illness or disease; (16) **-fever grass**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (17) **-gone**, (*a*) gone or diseased at the heart or core; (*b*) fallen in love; (18) **-grace**, goodness of disposition; (19) **-'s gree**, delight; (20) **-grief**, severe grief; (21) **-groan**, a groan from the heart, a groan of deep sympathy; (22) **-groaner**, a repiner; (23) **-grown**, (*a*) strongly attached to a person or thing; set upon anything; elated, sanguine; (*b*) sickly, puny, having spinal curvature from a supposed bewitchment; (24) **-guize**, dissimulation; (25) **-gun**, a severe internal pain, colic; (26) **-heezer**, a comfort, that which cheers the heart; (27) **-heezing**, heart-cheering, encouraging; (28) **-hod**, affection, hold upon the feelings; (29) **-hove**, of a sigh: heaved from the heart, deep; (30) **-hunger**, a ravenous desire for food; (31) **-hungered**, starved, hungry; also used *fig.*; (32) **-kittlin'**, affecting; (33) **-lazy**, very lazy; (34) **-loup**, a beat or palpitation of the heart; (35) **-noten**, envious; (36) — **o' grace**, courage, strength; (37) **-o'-the-hearth** or **-earth**, the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; (38) **-pansy**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (39) **-rooted**, of a tree: self-sown; (40) **-rovven**, having the feelings lacerated; (41) **-sair** or **-sehr**, (*a*) great vexation; (*b*) sorrowful at heart, pitiful, distressing; annoyed; (42) **-scald**, **-scad**, **-scaud**, **-scud**, the heartburn; *fig.* a great grief, disappointment, trouble; (43) **-scalded**, troubled, tormented, afflicted; (44) **-scalding**, see (42); (45) **-seed**, see (38); (46) **-seeds**, see (10); (47) **-shot**, (*a*) a burst of laughter, a hearty fit; (*b*) an exclamation used after sneezing; (48) **-sick**, (*a*) sad at heart, despondent, out of spirits, wearied, disgusted; (*b*) mortally ill, sick unto death; (49) **-skirt(s, -sket(s**, the pericardium or heart-bag, the diaphragm, the fleshy appendages of the heart; (50) **-skit**, see (3); (51) **-slain**, exhausted by over-exertion; heart-broken; (52) **-slay**, to kill with over-exertion; (53) **-sluffed**, **-slufted**, or **-sloughed**, see (48, *a*); (54) **-sluftin**, heart-breaking; (55) **-snares**, captivations; (56) **-sound**, having a good constitution; (57) **-spoon**, the pit of the stomach; (58) **-spurn**, a tap-root; (59) **-stangs**, mental excruciations; (60) **-stobb'd**, pierced to the heart; (61) **-sunk**, desponding, depressed; (62) **-tree**, the upright post of a gate to which the hinges are fixed; (63) **-warm**, of a kindly disposition; feeling and showing kindness; affectionate; (64) **-wear**, an illness of the heart; see below; (65) **-well**, in good general health and spirits; (66) **-whole** or **-hale**, (*a*) in good health and spirits; sound-hearted, honest, true; (*b*) not in love, 'fancy-free'; (67) **-'s wind**, with the utmost speed; (68) **-work**, (*a*) sincerity, the work of the heart morally; (*b*) the heart-ache; (69) **-worm**, see (3).

(1) **Cum.**[1] He hez a sair tue on't, bit he's heart abeunn still. **Wm.** He was heart abiun when he gat hired (B.K.). (2) **Fif.** Heart-anguish'd by vexation's sharpest stings, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 111, ed. 1871. (3) **Lth.** The common cure for it in the country is to swallow sclaters or woodlice (JAM.). (4, *a*) **Sh.I.** Dat wis my first hert-brak, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898). **e.Sc.** What a heart-break to them! SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) vii. **Ayr.** Leezock kent brawlies she was nae great heart-break hersel', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1807) 222. **Gall.** This is a sair heart-break. But I ken I hae mysel' to thank for it, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 326. (*b*) **Ayr.** I'll cross him and rack him Until I heart-break him, BURNS *What can a Young Lassie do*, st. 4. (5, *a*) **Wm.** T'waves blasht sea dowly that we warr fairly heart-brossen, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 561. **n.Yks.**[124], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[4] (7) **n.Yks.**[2] [Strikes them in the inner parts, which is vulgarly called the heart-crook, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doct.* (1834) 25.] (8) **N.I.**[1] (9, *a*) **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) Go and tell him, now; it'll maybe heart-ease him a bit, *ib.* (10) **Cor.** (B. & H.) (11) **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] (12) **Dmb.** With hands, heart-eident, labourin' late and air, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 31. (13) **e.Lan.**[1] (14) **n.Ir.** I wuz heart-feared o' my ma, fur she haes a terble bad tongue, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 41. (15) **N.I.**[1] 'Measuring for the heart fever,' a country charm. A tape is passed round the chest. **Don.** In Don. women have what they call 'heart-fever,' or a sort of 'all over-ness,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 256. (16) **Don.** She next hands the patient nine leaves of 'heart fever grass,' or dandelion, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) vii. (17, 18) **n.Yks.**[2] (19) **Sc.** The law o' the Lord is his hail heart's-gree, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) i. 2. (20) **Ken.**[1] (21, 22) **n.Yks.**[2] (23, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They were neea ways heartgrown about it; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] They were despertly heart-grown on it. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.** At Stamfordham a sickly puny child is set down as 'heart-grown' or bewitched, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi; Applied to a sickly, puny child, which does not grow. Such a child must be brought to a blacksmith of the seventh generation; this must be done before sunrise. The child is laid naked on the anvil; the smith raises the sledge-hammer as if he were going to strike hot iron, but lets it come gently on the child's body. This is done three times, and the child always thrives after this," *Trans. Tyneside Natur. Club* (1860-62) V. 90; High-shouldered, short-necked people, with a broad chest and slightly round-shouldered—whilst the other parts of the body are not in due proportion—are said to be 'heartgrowen.' (24) **n.Yks.**[2] (25) **w.Som.**[1] *Obsol.* **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 207; Is dedn't me-an the bone-shave, ner the heartgun, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 23. (26) **Ayr.** There were three brief 'heart-heezers' that always recurred to me in moments of desperation, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) *Pref.* 32. (27) **Per.** Whiles a bicker o' swats—whiles a heart-heezing gill, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 131. **Lnk.** We cast aff in fine style amid a lot of heart-heezin' hurrahs, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 83. (28) **n.Yks.**[2] Full o' heart-hod. (29) **Per.** The feckfu' grip, an' the heart-hove sigh Gae token o' sanction enou', FORD *Harp* (1893) 319. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.) (31) **Sc.** He never lets us go heart-hunger'd for a meal of love, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 154. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (32) **Ayr.** This memorable an' heart-kittlin' occasion, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 76. (33) **N.I.**[1] (34) **Gall.** Lag stood maybes three heart-loups in a swither, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. (35) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (36) **Sur.** I was afeard to touch it at first, but at last I took heart o' grace and did it, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. (37) **Rxb.** Because it chiefly occurs on thin poor soils, where the farmers give it the credit of eating away all the substance of the soil. **Nhb.**[1], **e.An.** (38) **Dev.**[4] (39) **Chs.**[13] (40) **n.Yks.**[2] (41, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] It's a hehrt-sehr he winna seen cour it's sin's gain' the black gett. (*b*) *ib.* It wiz hehrt-sair to see the tinkler wife wee nae a rag on, bit ae bit aul', torn quyttie. A wiz jist hehrt-sair fin a got the news o' sic ill-deean. **n.Yks.**[2] Heartsair wi' gripe and

greed. (42) **Sc.** The first glisk that I got o' this slubberdegullion o' a maister gied me the heartscad at him, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** 'Twere just as weel, And wad a heap o' heart-scads heal, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 171. **Rnf.** Grief such as only young mothers can feel at their first heart-scud, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 93. **Ayr.** It has aye been a great heartscadd to me that I never forgathered with Robin, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 149. **Edb.** Tho' cholic or the heart-scad teaze us, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 145, ed. 1785. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** A drunken husband is a great heart-scald (A.S.-P.); She thought what a heart scald it would be when the little boy . . . would be fitting a vessel . . . and that stone tumble down and kill him dead, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 10. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'It gae me a heartscawd.' 'There'll be a bonny heart-scawd about it.' **Nhp.**[1] (43) **Ir.** A person is said to be 'heart-scalded' with a drunken husband (A.S.-P.); Wurrah! wurrah! but it's me that's the heart-scalded crathur with that man's four quarters, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 7. (44) **Ir.** The heart-scaldin' you're givin' both your mother and me! CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 351. (45) **s.Bcks., Dev.**[4] (46) **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (47, *a*) **Sh.I.** Sizzie got inta a hertshot o' lauchin' at me, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 244. **S. & Ork.**[1] (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (48, *a*) **N.I.**[1] I'm heart sick of your goin's on. **n.Yks.**[14] **m.Yks.**[1] He nagged at me till I was fair heartsick. **w.Yks.** Aw went an' left him lonely, and heartsick to travel, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 71; **w.Yks.**[5] **Shr.**[2] (s.v. Heartwell). **Hrf.**[2], **Brks.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (*b*) **sw.Lin.**[1] She were real heartsick, the bairn was, sick for life and death. (49) **n.Yks.**[2] 'To tear one's heartskirt,' is to rend oneself with grief or vexation. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] My bairns ewsed to pull at my goon-ske'ts once, bud thaay pull at my heart-sket's noo. (50) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) (51) **Lin.** Of a horse that dies under too much work, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 232. **n.Lin.**[1] He druv th' poor herse 'till it was clear heart-slaain. It was n't no illness that kill'd her, poor thing; she was heart-slaain. **sw.Lin.**[1] They got there, quite heartslain, on to midnight. (52) **Lin.** It's fit to heart-slay me a'most (R.E.C.). (53) **Wm.** Si' thi, Ah was heart-sluft when he telt mi (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Sho looked fair heart-sluffed, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 30, 1889); An ther are times when a chap gets heartslufted, and feels like givin up life's struggle, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 60. **w.Yks.**[2] Of horses, &c. only. (54) **w.Yks.** Ther isn't a moor heart-sluftin an depressin seet to be met wi, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1895) 50; If ther is owt at's heart-sluftin', *Yksman.* (1876) 22, col. 2. (55) **n.Yks.**[2] (56) **Chs.**[1] Heart sound as a cabbage. (57) **n.Yks.** It warks at his heart-speaun, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 568. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (58) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (59, 60, 61) **n.Yks.**[2] (62) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] (63) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (64) **Sh.I.** If the sufferer further complained of having 'lost dir stamack' they were supposed to be afflicted with the heart-wear. This disease assumed two forms, viz. the aaber and the feckless. In the former the heart was understood to be too big, and there was a voracious appetite without doing the body any good. In the latter—or feckless form—the heart was supposed to be wasting away under some trowie influence, and there was no desire for food, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 156. (65) **War.**[23] **w.Wor.** [He] was still heart-well, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 44; **w.Wor.**[1] Well, I be 'eart-well, thank yŭ, but I've got the rheumatics in my showlder mortial bad. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I'm pretty 'eart-well, God be thankit, on'y infirm'd; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[12] (66, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] 'An' hoo are ye?' 'Oh, grand—just heart whole.' **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Tak him all ends up he's a heart-w'oll, canny chap. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Things turned up so well that he was heart-whole. **n.Lin.**[1] I thoht to hev fun' him doon-cast, but he's clear heart-whoäle. **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13. **se.Wor.**[1] **Lei.**[1] She's quite well in health, she's heart-whole, but then she's stone-deaf. **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Ayr.** Sound, heart-hale, an' free—Never thought o' marriage, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 326. **Cum.**[3] I'll ho'd mysel' heart-heäl an' free, 182. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's heart-w'oll yet; ther's nowt aboot here 'at's ta'en mah fancy. **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Well! I niver didn look to zee him come home therevrom heart-wole; but there, p'raps he idn, arter all. (67) **Cum.**[1] They wrought at heart's wind o' t'day. (68, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] Yan's heead-wark, an' t'others heart-wark. (*b*) *ib.* (69) **Rnf.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) *Casting the heart* or *hearts*, a superstitious ceremony, see below; (2) *for the heart of*, 'for the life of,' for any consideration; (3) *soft at heart*, easily appeased, kindly disposed; (4) *to be heart and hand for a thing*, to be eagerly bent on accomplishing or obtaining a thing; (5) *to break the heart of a business*, to do the greater part of, to nearly finish a business; (6) *to have one's heart in a nut-shell*, to act like a coward; (7) *to put one's heart away*, to cause one to faint; (8) *to tire one's heart out*, to be very troublesome and importunate; (9) *warm at heart*, see (3).

(1) **Sh.I.** It has long been a popular belief that when any person is emaciated with sickness, his heart is worn away... The patient seeks out a cunning woman, who . . . melts some lead, and allows it to drop through an open sieve into cold water. If an image, bearing some faint resemblance to the heart, is after a certain number of trials, produced, it is an indication that the charm has been successful; but if no such figure appears, it is a sign that the decay of this organ is irremediable, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 274, ed. 1891; A small quantity of lead was melted in a kollie, and the patient was set in the meat kettle before the fire. On the head was placed a blind sieve, in the centre of which a bowl of water was set. A pair of steel scissors or two keys were held in the hand of the operator in the form of a cross, and through the bool of the scissors or key the molten lead was poured into the water. The numerous shapes assumed by the lead were carefully examined, and the operation was repeated until a piece was found in form like the human heart. This was sewn in the left breast of some article of underclothing and worn by the patient for three moons. Further, the water used in this ceremony was made into porridge, of which the patient partook seated in the guit o' da door at the hour of sunset. In casting the heart attention was paid to the moon: for the aaber heart-wear the time chosen was the waning moon and the ebbing-tide, and for the feckless form the opposite was deemed the most fitting time, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 156. (2) **Cum.** Ah couldn't git t'teaah leg by t'tudder for t'heart om meh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 22. (3) **n.Yks.**[4] (4) **w.Yks.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[1] We've brokken t'heart of our hay-time. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Sur.**[1] (6) **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **Abd.** That stouns amo' my taes Will pit my heart awa! BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 27, ed. 1873. (8) **w.Yks.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). (9) **n.Yks.**[4]

3. *Comb.* in exclamations of surprise and expletives: (1) **By the heart,** (2) **Dear heart,** (3) **Dear heart alive,** (4) **Heart(s alive,** (5) **My heart.**

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[3] 'By t'heart it's true.' On seeing a boat appear to founder one exclaimed, 'By t'heart they're gone.' (2) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dear heart! whatever shall I do. (3) **Der.** Eh, dear heart alive, and here comes the rain, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **n.Lin.**[1] Commonly of pain or sorrow. (4) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Hearts alive! what ever upon ĕarth be ye got at? **Som.** Heart alive! There was to be company to-night, then, sure enough, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **w.Som.**[1] Heart alive, soce! whatever b'ee about. (5) **Nrf.** My heart the sails do lash the air! EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 357.

4. The stomach.

Sc. (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] Hid widna lie on his hert, it made him vomit. **w.Yks.**[1] I've a fearful pain at my heart. **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.An.**[1] 'A pain at the heart,' the stomach ache. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence *phr.* (1) *the heart gaes*, or *gangs, with a thing*, a thing suits the taste or liking, it is agreeable; (2) *to gae* or *gang against one's heart*, to dislike; (3) *to gae* or *gang with one's heart*, to be grateful to one's stomach, to be agreeable to one in any respect; (4) *to turn one's heart over*, to make one sick.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) *ib.*, **Cai.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **s.Not.** The smell an' the sight was enough to turn their hearts ower (J.P.K.).

5. Strength, 'go'; spirits, cheer, courage.

Sc. (A.W.) **Uls.** The prince sailed away, in great heart, westward once more, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1860) VII. 143. **w.Yks.** He is a poor creature, no heart in him (W.B.T.). **n.Yks.** He's in good heart (I.W.). **Dor.** Out o' heart, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) *to have a bad heart, phr.* to be easily cast down; (2) *to have bad heart of, phr.* to be doubtful of, have little hopes of.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) *ib.* Well, it maay live, but I've a bad heart on it (s.v. Bad).

6. The inside, middle of anything; esp. in phr. *in the heart of*, in the midst of.

Sh.I. What wis I tinkin' aboot bŭits i' da hert o' paet-castin'? *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). **Abd.** Mak' the cakes weet i' the hert, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. [That those in the heart, and near the bottom of the heap fermented, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 631.]

Hence **Heart-hole**, *sb.* the space in the middle of a fire, the centre of a fire.

Sh.I. Pit da kirnin stane i' da hert hole o' da fire, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); Sibbie spat i' da hert hole o' da fire, *ib.* (May 15, 1897); Ivery ee wis laek a hairst mün as bright as da hert hole o' da lowin' fire, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 252.

7. The matured wood of a tree as distinct from the sap. Also in *comp.* **Heart-wood.**

Lin. The trees will be chilled to the heart-wood, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xv. **Sur.**[1] The heart of the beech is... the principal part of the beech. **w.Som.**[1] Thick there piece 'ont do; he's most all zape, id'n hardly a bit o' heart in un.

8. Of land: condition of soil, state of fertility, richness, strength; also used of hay or of cattle.

Sc. That bittie o' grun's in fine he'rt (G.W.). **Per.** My farm was in great heart, the other in miserable order, RAMSAY *Scotl.* (1888) II. 377. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 91. **w.Yks.** It is not uncommon to hear a farmer or dealer say of poor coarse hay, 'There's no heart in it' (W.B.T.). **Chs.**[1] Poor land is said to be 'in bad heart'; rich land 'in good heart.' **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Used of land or cattle in a thriving state; land in good condition is said to 'plough up in good heart.' 'Out of heart' is the reverse, implying land impoverished and exhausted by over-cropping. **War.** That field is in good 'art, it had a rare mucking last year, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); **War.**[2 3 4] **s.War.**[1] There ain't no heart in this land. **Shr.**[1] It'll do mighty well this time athout muck, the groun' 's in good 'eart. **Oxf.** This land wants plenty of manure to keep it in good heart (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] Dhis gruuwndz in sich bad aa·rt, chent noa ɛus tŭ soa wait nuur wuts [This ground's in sich bad 'eart, chent no use to sow whate ner wuts]. **Hrt.** For want of the grounds being in heart, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Mid.** The farm has been done so bad o' late years, there's no heart in the land (W.P.M.). **Ken.**[1] My garden's in better heart than common this year. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I've got my garden into pretty good heart at last; **Sus.**[2] A common covenant is to leave the land 'in good heart and condition.' **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Always qualified by 'good,' or an adj. implying 'good.' 'Thick there field's in good heart now.' The word is not used to express the opposite condition. **Dev.**[3] They'm jist in güde heart vur work now.

Hence *to gather heart, phr.* of land: gradually to acquire fertility by being allowed to lie uncropped. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

9. The bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* Hmp.[1]

10. *pl.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

Nhb.[1] [So called] from the shape of the leaf.

11. *pl.* The fossil-shells, *Pholadomyae.* Nhp.[1] **12.** *v.* To encourage, 'hearten'; also with *up.* Sc. (JAM.), n.Lin.[1]

13. To stun, to deprive of the power of breathing or of sensation by a blow near the region of the heart. Sc. (JAM.)

14. To sicken, nauseate, to make one sick.

Lth. Did ye really pit a thing like yon intil yer mooth? The sicht o't, na, the very thocht o't, fair hearts me yet, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 93.

HEARTEN, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **harten** w.Yks.[1] **1.** To cheer, comfort; to encourage, put heart into; to strengthen, invigorate; also with *on, up.*

Sc. It's a meeracle hoo a cup o' tea heartens a body, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 169. **Sh.I.** Gie Willie a corne oot o' da bottle afore he begins, hit'll heart'n him, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). **Per.** This, ye'll find, Has heartened not a few, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 44. **Ayr.** My father was joyfully heartened by what he heard, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **Lth.** Heart'ning thou com'st wi' modest grace, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 231, ed. 1856. **Gall.** He came over to hearten you in the day of your adversity, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 234. **Nhb.** Reach doon ma fiddle and gie's a bit tien to hearten us up, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 31. **Dur.** I heartened her up till she agreed to go, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 253. **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** It's hearten'd me up a bit (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1 4] **m.Yks.**[1] Tea is heartened with something stronger. The farmer heartens his land, or renders it more fertile, by various means. **w.Yks.** I found somewhat to say to hearten him, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 79; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Well, I'm heart'n'd a good deäl by th' wäay theäse here elections is gooin'. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Come in an' 'äve a dish o' tay—it'll 'earten yo' on; **Shr.**[2] Hearten him on his journey. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **I.W.** They thinks if only they lies hard enough, 'twill hearten up t'others to vote on the winning side, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) III. 19. **n.Wil.** Wants summut to hearten em on a bit (E.H.G.).

Hence **Heartening**, (1) *sb.* (*a*) encouragement, comfort, hope; (*b*) sustenance, food; (2) *ppl. adj.*, (*a*) lively, cheerful; (*b*) strengthening, sustaining.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Nanny Meikle hung over him with fleeching and heartening, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 38. **Abd.** Nae gryte heartnin till 'im, peer man, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Ayr.** There was something i' the fa'in' of the effigy o' King William, to gie us heartenin', JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 275. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'The doctor gave them good heartening.' 'Bad heartening,' discouragement. **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) **Cum.**[3] An' few cud whyet hod the'r feet When Ben strack up his heartenin' reels, 58. (*b*) **Ken.**[1] Home-made bread is more heartening than baker's bread.

2. To incite; also with *on.* n.Yks.[2]

HEARTFUL, *adj.* Sc. Shr. Hrf. **1.** In high spirits, cheery. **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1]

2. Sorrowful, sad-hearted.

Rnf. Dinna look sae sour an' heart-fu', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 29.

HEARTH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Eng. [h]arþ, āþ, eþ, jeþ.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Arth**, (2) **Eth**, (3) **Harth**, (4) **Heath**, (5) **Heth**, (6) **Heyath**, (7) **Yeath**, (8) **Yeth.**

(1) **Shr.**[2] (2) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (5) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.**[1] An' crickets roun' the bricken he'th did zing, 74. (6) **I.W.**[1] (7) **n.Dev.** Wan flinket cast a top tha yeath, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 130. (8) **e.Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hearth-cake**, a cake or loaf baked on the hearth; (2) **-ends**, particles of lead ore expelled by the blast in a lead-ore hearth; (3) **-muster**, the family circle at the fireside; (4) **-plate**, a blacksmith's tool used in connexion with the forge; (5) **-shovel**, a blacksmith's shovel; (6) **-staff**, a blacksmith's poker.

(1) **Cum.**[1] **Lei.** A loaf baked without a tin mould. Such cakes used to be baked on the hot hearth (M.E.). (2) **Nhb., Dur., Cum.** PATTINSON *Trans. Nat. Hist.* (1851) II. 157. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4, 5) **Shr.**[1] (6) **Nhb.**[1] For drawing scar from the fire. **Chs.**[1] The Hearth Staff, to stir up the fire, and throw cinders out of it, *Academy of Armory*, bk. III. vii. **Shr.**[2]

2. The floor or pile of sticks on which wood is charred by charcoal-burners; the space on which a wood-fire is burnt.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nhp.**[2] MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712). **w.Som.**[1] The hearth does not include the space in front of a grate.

3. A file-maker's forge. w.Yks.[2]

4. Of reeds: a plantation or bed. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Nrf. Reed hearth, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

5. *v.* To bake, to set on the bottom of an oven.

Nhp.[1] If tarts are not sufficiently soaked or browned, a servant would say, 'They had better be hearthed a little more.' Used only on the eastern side of the county.

HEARTH, *sb.*[2] Ken. Hearing, hearing distance.

Ken.[1] I called out as loud's ever I could, but he warn't no wheres widin hearth; **Ken.**[2]

[Þe vif wyttes of þe bodye be zyȝþe, be hyerþe, be smellinge, be zuelȝynge, and be takynge, *Ayenbite* (1340) 91.]

HEARTHSTONE, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Som. [h]a·rstən, ā·stən.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Aaston**, (2) **Arson**, (3) **Arstan**, (4) **Arston**, (5) **Arstun**, (6) **Haasten**, (7) **Hahst'n**, (8) **Harstan**, (9) **Harston**, (10) **Harstone**, (11) **Harstun**, (12) **Harstyen**, (13) **Harthstun**, (14) **Ha'stone**, (15) **Yethstone.**

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** (W.C.S.) (3) **w.Yks.** Thay sit up at arstan throo morn to neet, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 11. (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Dahn went broth uppat arston, BYWATER *Shef. Dial.* (1839) 8; **w.Yks.**[2 5], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** As ah went i' t'hahse Jim wor set o' t'arstun (Æ.B.). (6) **w.Yks.** Tlois to t'haasten, cheek to jawm, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 18. (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **Wm.** Sally's meead up a girt lowan fire et harstan, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 2. **w.Yks.** Ye cud see hoot o' t'top ont fra onny part o' t'harstan, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 217. (9) **Wm.** Yer welcome tot harston again, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 181. **w.Yks.** Ther's th' harston to scaar, HARTLEY *Grimes' Visit* (1892) 15. **nw.Der.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.**[1] I will be maister o' my awn harstone. **Lan.** Happen ne'er to set foot on this harstone again, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) v. **e.Lan.**[1] (11)

Yks. My beginning to pray on my ain harstun, *Philip Neville*, i. w.Yks. Aw can't have thee sitting o' th' harstun, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1877). (12) Nhb.[1] (13) w.Yks. I sal hev done summat t'ards makkin' monny a breet harthstun, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5. (14) Lan. A wot ha'stone, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (15) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

II. Dial. uses. In *comb.* (1) **Harstone-rug**, a hearth-rug, a rug placed before the fireplace; (2) **-talk**, boastful talk, promises made at night and not intended to be kept in the morning.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Comin in at th' finish to make harstone rugs, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 59. (2) Lan.[1] Dunnot moind 'em, mon. It's o' harstone-talk. They'll do nowt i' th' morn.

HEARTLESS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. War. Wor. Gmg. Glo. Wil. Dev. [ā·tləs, Sc. he·rtləs.] **1.** Disheartened, downhearted, hopeless; without spirit.

Abd. Heartless ower thy fate I'll croon, An' sever'd ties, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 85. s.Sc. Thrice owr Annie's name did blatter, Syne sank heartless on the yerd, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 359. Yks. Don't make the lad heartless by giving him work he can't pass to (C.C.R.). n.Yks.[2]

2. Disheartening, discouraging.

n.Yks.[1] It's heartless wark, farming where ther's sikan a vast o' rabbits astor. War.[2] It's heartless work, trying to get this ground clear o' stones. w.Wor.[1] 'Tis 'artless to try an' kip yer 'ouse tidy w'en tharhr's such a lot uv mullock out in the yard. Gmg. It is very heartless that I can't wash a bit to-day (E.D.). Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Dev.[3] I shant dü no moär tü this work, 'tez a most heartless job.

3. Forlorn, cheerless; of the weather: wet, without hope of clearing.

Elg. The stibble field, Seems unco heartless round, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 183. Ayr. And bird and beast in covert rest, And pass the heartless day, BURNS *Winter*, st. 1. Wil.[1] 'A heartless day' is a wet day with a strong south-west wind.

HEARTSOME, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. I.W. Also written **hartsome** Gall.; and in form **hertsome** Per. Lnk. [he·rt-, ha·rt-, ā·tsəm.] **1.** Merry, cheerful, lively; pleasant, genial, attractive; also used *advb.*

Sc. The honest auld town of St. Ronan's, where blithe decent folk had been heartsome eneugh for mony a day, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Frf. The heartsome lad that on me doats, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15. Per. He was a heartsome merry chiel', FORD *Harp* (1893) 410. Fif. They took a horn wi' heartsome glee, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 142. s.Sc. The heartsome smile that arrayed her still lovely features, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 114. Dmb. It's in a heartsome place on the ootside o' the town, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. Rnf. 'Tis such a healthy heartsome place, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 174. Ayr. It's the heartsomest grave in the kirkyaird, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 50. Lnk. Hoo gleesum an' he'rtsum the time slippet on! HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 294. Lth. Heartsome and healthfu' flew the hours, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 242, ed. 1856. Edb. The Muse scuds ear' an' heartsome owr the dews, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 137, ed. 1785. Slk. Laugh'd a heartsome laugh, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 311. Dmf. By my ain heartsome ingle, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 53. Gall. A' nature's in a hartsome mood, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 52. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Let's creep ower the heartsome turf ingle, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1820) 163; It's heartsome in t'summer sheen To lig, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 7; An' the pint smiles wi' heartsome ale, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 208, ed. 1842. n.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1], War.[3] I.W. 'Tis pleasant and heartsome up under tree where the primroses blows, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 110.

Hence (1) **Heartsomely**, *adv.* cheerfully, merrily, heartily; (2) **Heartsomeness**, *sb.* cheerfulness.

(1) Per. I might . . . heartsomely my penny free Spend frankly with good company, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 38; To my frank neighbours heartsomelie I'll drink wi' hail good will, *ib.* 52. Gall. I am as heartsomely glad to see ye eat it as of a sunny morn in haytime, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 106. Kcb. Take kindly and heartsomely with His cross who never yet slew a child with the cross, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 299. (2) N.I.[1]

2. Encouraging, inspiring, cheering the heart.

Per. It's hertsome when they're wullin' tae wrestle aboot the Evangel, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 116. Ayr. It's heartsome to look owre The days sae firmly fixt In memory's map, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 212. Lnk. It's heartsome aye tae see the bairns A' playin' roond sae fine, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 128. Gall. It was a heartsome sight to see the encampment of Silver Sand by the little burnside, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vi.

HEARTY, *adj.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **herty** Cai.[1] [he·rti, h)a·rti, ā·ti.] **1.** *adj.* In good health or spirits, in good circumstances; lively, cheerful, high-spirited; exhilarating; also used *advb.*

Sc. Hale and hearty, ay, hale an' hearty eneuch, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 105. Sh.I. Lat da boy be. If he's no ta be hearty apo' a night laek dis whan wid ye hae him ta be? *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). Per. Me sae hale an' hearty lookin' on, Pooerless to help, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 67. Rnf. I always wish to see a hearty fire, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 120. Ayr. Faithfu' servants ken the gate To mak sleek skin'd and hearty nags, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 38. Lnk. Blessings on the hearty maut, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 30. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. 'Ha' gets ta on?' 'O hearty, lass,' LISTER *Rust. Wreath* (1834) 30. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Sur.[1] Dor. Ye give me eight shillin' a week an' my keep, . . I was hearty enough then, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 47. w.Som.[1] 'Well, maister, how be you?' 'Hearty, thank ee, how's all home to your house?'

2. Merry, jovial from having taken too much of intoxicants, exhilarated by drink, the worse for liquor.

Sc. The pannel was hearty but knew what he was about and could walk very well, *Edb. Even. Cour.* (Oct. 8, 1818) (JAM.). Lnk. That nicht ye'd been uncommon heartie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 13. Cai.[1] Ir. It'll make me hearty if I drink so much, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 21. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Don. The two gintlemen would get hearty at the potteen, *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 510.

3. Having a good appetite, eager for food, hungry; eating freely.

Sc. She's never hearty at her meat, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xii. w.Yks.[1] Shoe's feaful hearty to her meat. Chs.[1] He's very hearty for an owd mon. nw.Der.[1] War. 'You don't want cake again... He's wonderful hearty,' she went on, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 73; War.[3]; War.[4] You be allus hearty at your meals.

Hence **Hearty-etten**, *adj.* having a good appetite.

Lan.[1] The poor woman said that her children were all 'hearty-etten,' especially the lads, WAUGH *Home Life* (1867) xix. e.Lan.[1]

4. Liberal, not parsimonious.

Sc. But as the truth is, I'm hearty, I hate to be scrimpit or scant, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 137 (JAM.).

5. Of food: nourishing.

Bdf. Home-made bread is a deal heartier over baker's bread. Beans are the heartiest food you can give cattle (J.W.B.).

6. Plump, inclining to corpulence. n.Sc. (JAM.)

7. Of meal: swelling much when saturated with water. Nhb.[1]

8. Of land: fertile, in good condition. See **Heart, 8.**

Ayr. A mailin cheap o' hearty lan', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 120.

9. Of wood: full of 'heart,' having very little sap. n.Yks. (I.W.), Hmp.[1], w.Som.[1]

10. *sb.* A good fellow, *gen.* in phr. *my hearty*, a familiar form of address.

Abd. Reel, reel, my hearties, keep your partners wheelin', OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 29. Rnf. Gin my auld hearty ye're ane o' the party, Ye'll baith see an' hear Rhymin' Rab, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 4. Lnk. My certie! auld heartie, But ye're a raucle dame, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 74. Nhb. Sae, say nought against it, Will Shuttle, my hearty! CRISPIN *Advice* (1803). e.Yks.[1] Hoo is thä, my hearty? Nrf. Stand by the winch, Jem. Now lower, my hearty, and let her go, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 67. w.Som.[1] Come on, my hearty, we'll show 'em the way. Colloq. And one of the party said 'Go it my hearty,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 64.

11. *adv.* Very.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Oo's hearty fow [She is very ugly].

HEAS, *v.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] To chill.

HEASE, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs.[1] In phr. *I'll do it at all hease*, I'll do it at all risks.

[The same word as ME. *hæse*, command (*Ormulum*); OE. *hæs.* So the phr. means lit. 'I'll do it in spite of every command.']

HEAT, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **het** Hmp. Wil.[1]; **yeat** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **yet** s.Chs.[1] [(h)īt, iət, et.] **1.** In phr. (1) *to be more het than wet*, of the

weather: to be hot and cloudy; (2) *to catch heat*, to get warm, become hot; *fig.* to warm to a thing; (3) *to come a heat*, see (2); (4) *to run o' the heat*, of cattle: to run about in hot weather when tormented with flies; (5) *to take heat*, see (2).

(1) **Hmp.** In summer when the weather is hot and cloudy, and what moisture falls partakes more of heat than cold, indicating warm weather, it is a common expression [to say] 'There is more Het than Wet,' HOLLOWAY. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Wuul, Júmz! kún-ee kaech yút· s-mau·rneen—shaa·rp, úd·-n ut? [Well, James, can you catch heat this morning, sharp, is it not?] 'Spare work, could'n catch yit to it, *ib.* **Dev.** When ice glazed thee o'er [I] ev kitched yeat 'pon thy zlides, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 56, ed. 1853. **e.Dev.** 'Can ee catch yeat ta day?' is a common mode of salutation, *ib.* 78. (3) **Lth.** Soop weel when I tell ye, an' ye'll soon come a-heat, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 270. (4) **Cai.**[1] (5) **Dor., Som.** I took he-at comin' up th' hill (C.V.G.).

2. A warming; *fig.* a thrashing.

Sc. (JAM.) **e.Fif.** Twa puir fizzenless han'less leukin' craiters . . . but she wad gie them a heat afore the end o' the day, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Edb.** His shop was in a bleeze. Your arses then wad get a heat, Had ye not fled out to the street, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 13.

3. An iron, in phr. *to have too many heats in the fire*, to have too many irons in the fire.

Sur.[1] I was proposing to my farm-man to work the steam-plough, and the thrashing-machine on the same day, and his answer was—'We shall get too many heats in the fire I doubt.'

4. A charge in a 'puddling' or a ball furnace; a pile in a furnace ready for the forgeman or a bar in a blacksmith's fire ready to weld.

Nhb. We just had a heat oot when the buzzer went; an' the shabby beggar clashed it doon wivoot strikin' a bat (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] 'Sittin' doon atween heats,' that is, in the interval between the completion of one heat and the preparation of another.

5. A spell of time; a round, bout; a fit.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He was deäd bet th' fo'st heät. **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa)n aad· ŭ prit·i lùngg· yet on it dhis· tuurn [Yo'n had a pretty long yet on it this turn]. **Wil.**[1] A main het o' coughing.

Hence *at a heat, phr.* at one time, 'at a go,' in a lump.

s.Not. She's gen me fower shillings at a heat (J.P.K.).

HEAT, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [h)īt, iət, et, hēt, jet.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Hate**, (2) **Heit**, (3) **Het**, (4) **Yeat**, (5) **Yet**, (6) **Yett**. [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Ir.** There was Kit Flynn hating water, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 58. (2) **Cai.**[1] Hĕit. (3) **Bnff.**[1] **w.Yks.** I'll het the tea oop for yer (F.P.T.). **Nhp.**[1] Het me some broth. **Dor.** You ought to het a quart o' drink into 'ee, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 424, ed. 1895. (4) **Yks.** I is to gie notidge, that Joanie Pickersgill, yeats yewn to neit, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 14. **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **Dev.**[2] (6) **n.Dev.** Yett theesel, Bob—Yen thick auther thicket, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 9.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Hat**, (2) **Heited**, (3) **Het**, (4) **Hette**.

(1) **Shr.**[1] I 'at the oven an' knad the bread. (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **Sc.** I het it in the pan (JAM.). **Lnk.** Oor fires were o' peats or o' faggots, And het the hoose better than coals, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddy* (1895) 158. **N.I.**[1] He over het himsel'. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He het it up till he set the place afire. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** I het the water for brewing, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 178. **Cor.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (4) **w.Yks.**[1]

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Hat**, (2) **Heited**, (3) **Het**, (4) **Hetted**, (5) **Hetten**.

(1) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** The house should be weel het, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 20. **w.Yks.** T'iron were het, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **e.An.**[1] I ha het the kittle. **Nrf.** Ha' yow het that there water yit? (W.R.E.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** We must ollers blow the bellers Wen they want their irons het, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 45; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 71, 216.] (4) **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (5) **Nhb.**[1] He'd just hetten the taings ready to start. **w.Yks.** To tell thee hah many times t'earth's hetten till it's brust itsen, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 6, ed. 1881; **w.Yks.**[2] I only know the word in the compound 'mow-hetten.'

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to be heated up in the bowels*, to be costive; (2) *to heat the cheeks*, to cause to blush; (3) *— the house*, to warm the house, to give an entertainment on entering a new house; (4) *— the old broth*, to renew an old courtship.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's been het-up in his bowels (S.K.C.). (2) **Lnk.** Nor heat my cheeks wi' your mad freaks, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 4, ed. 1897. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** I proposed to John that we should hae a kind o' haunlin' by way o' heatin' the house, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 6. (4) **Nhp.**[1]

2. To become hot.

s.Hmp. I hets and burns and smerts all night, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) ii. **Cor.** I beginned to het and burn all ovver, TREGELLAS *Tales, 'Lizberth Jane's Courtship*, 4.

3. Of hay or corn: to become hot in the stack through being carried when damp.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** That haystack heated an' teeak fire (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Squire Heäla's stacks got a fire thrif a fother stack 'at heäted.

4. With *on* or *upon*: to fly into a passion.

Bnff.[1] He het o' wir han', an' widna wirk at a'.

HEAT, see **Hot**.

HEATER, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hetter** Wil. Som.; **heytter** Dev.; **yetter** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. [h)ī·tər, iə·tə(r, e·tə(r), je·tə(r).]

1. A piece of iron made red-hot and used for heating a box- or tally-iron, or a tea-urn.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.**[2] An iron ta heat t'iron, ta iron wi'. **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Lan.** Her face wur as red as a yetter, WAUGH *Tatlin' Matty*, 25; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Yút·ur, an iron to be made red-hot and then inserted into ironing box, tea-urn, or other article.

2. *Fig.* A triangular piece of land or of a wood; the fork of a road.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Keep straight on till you come to the heater, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88; Any triangle, or triangular 'piece' of land, or wood, is called a 'heater'; from shape of heating iron, used for ironing linen (M.C.H.B.).

Hence (1) **Heater-bit**, *sb.* a small triangular field; (2) **-shaped**, *adj.* of fields or pieces of land: shaped like the 'heater' of a box-iron.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) The roads run heater-shaped [i. e. into one], *ib.*

3. A flat iron.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Us shan't a finished i-oring tū-day. Thews blessed yetters won't yette! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. A damper in an oven-flue. Lakel. (B.K.)

HEATFUL, *adj.* Lei.[1] Hot, scorching.

How heatful the fire is!

HEATH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Nhp. Brks. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **heth** Hmp.[1] Dor.[1]; **yeth** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **yirth** Lan.[1] [h)īþ, eþ, jeþ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Heath-bell**, the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (2) **-cropper**, (*a*) an inferior kind of horse; (*b*) an inferior breed of sheep; (3) **-hounds**, a ghostly pack of hounds; see below; (4) **-poult**, **-polt**, or **-powt**, the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*; (5) **-shield fern**, the shield-fern, *Aspidium Oreopteris*; (6) **-stones**, gneiss; see **Heathens**; (7) **-throstle**, the ring-throstle, *Turdus torquatus*.

(1) **Nhp.** Blue heathbells tremble 'neath the sheltering furze, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 135. (2, *a*) **Hmp.**[1] The small horses bred in Hmp., 'having scarcely anything to feed on but heath, have hence derived the appellation of heath-croppers,' DRIVER *View Agric.* (1794) 27. **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Yaeth·-kraap·ur, a rough pony or horse turned out upon a common, and half starved. (*b*) **Brks.** A small breed, ill-shaped and of little value, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 95. (3) **Dev.** They were heard in the parish of St. Mary Tavy several years ago by an old man. . . He was working in the fields when he suddenly heard the baying of the hounds, the shouts and horn of the huntsman, and the smacking of the whip, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 404. **Dev., Cor.** The fairies pack of hounds, which the country people belive [*sic*] they sometimes hear in the night, pursuing their game over heaths and mores, with tongues hanging out of their mouths, as if all on fire, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 207. (4) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **m.Yks.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] WISE *New Forest* (1883) 309. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** (W.L.-P.); BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. iv. **n.Dev.** (E.H.G.) **Cor.** Heathpoult, nor partridge, nay, nor pheasant, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xlix. (5) **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 132, ed. 1815. (6) **Kcd.** *Agric. Surv.* 3 (JAM.). (7) **w.Yks.** I find that the ring ouzel is so called with us in Craven, RAY *Corres.* (1676) 125.

2. Various species of ling or heather, esp. *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica cinerea*, and *E. tetralix*.

e.Lan.[1], Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] In this district heather is unknown. 'The yeth's all ablow up t'hill,' *ib.* Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Heathy**, *adj.* abounding in heath.

Per. I long to see Thy heathy height and broomy lea, Spence *Poems* (1898) 1. Ayr. Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales, Her heathy moors, Burns *Author's Farewell*, st. 4.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Heath-bob**, a tuft of heather; (2) **-broom**, a broom made of heather; (3) **-curtained**, curtained with heather.

(1) Lan. Heaw arto gettin' on amung yon Yirth-bobs upo' Lobden Moor? Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1867) 16; Mr. Penrose, dun yo' think there'll be yethbobs i' heaven? Mather *Idylls* (1895) 30; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (2) w.Som.[1] In distinction from a birch-broom. (3) Lan. As sweet and fresh as when it levs it yeth-curtained bed, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 47.

4. The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum.* Der. (B. & H.)

5. A tough kind of coal; also in *comp.* **Heath-coal.**

Stf. The second measure of coal is called heath or tough coal (K.); Stf.[1]

6. *v.* To make into ridges. Som. *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

HEATH, see **Hearth.**

HEATHEN-COAL, *sb. Obs.* Stf. A variety of coal. Cf. **heath**, 5.

The 12th [measure of coal] or lowest of all (K.) (s.v. Heath).

HEATHENS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **haethens** Abd. Gneiss.

Abd. It may be my luck to big wi' rock haethens in place o' dress't san'stane or polish't marble, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 167. Kcd. *Agric. Surv.* 3 (Jam.).

HEATHER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also Hmp. Also written **hether** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2]; and in forms **eather** Per. (Jam.); **hather** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Lin. [h]ɛ·ðə(r.] 1. Various species of heath or ling, esp. *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica cinerea*, and *E. tetralix.* Cf. **hadder**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 40; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ayr. Yon auld gray stane amang the heather, Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* (1787) st. 12. n.Ir. (B. & H.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] In Coquetdale, and var. other parts of Nhb., it is applied to the common heath (*Calluna vulgaris*) only. *Erica tetralix* and *E. cinerea* are also known as heather, but when spoken of distinctively are invariably designated 'ling.' Cum., Yks., Chs.[1] n.Lin. The hather is in bloom at Twigmore (M.P.).

Hence (1) **Heathery**, *adj.* (*a*) abounding in heather, living amongst heather; (*b*) *fig.* rough, dishevelled, hairy; (2) **-headit**, *adj.* covered with heather; *fig.* having a rough, dishevelled head.

(1, *a*) Elg. Your heath'ry sons ha'e bluid aneugh To gild an honest crown, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 158. Peb. The bard lone-danderin gaes Thro' cowslip banks and heatherie braes, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 98 (Jam.). (*b*) Sc. *Gen.* used as to the hair. In this sense 'heatherie head' is applied to one whose face being coarse, uncombed, or bristly, resembles a bunch of heath (Jam.). (2) Sc. *ib.* Lnk. Frae black heath'ry headed mountains sing, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 369.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Heather-and-dub**, rough, poor, tawdry; (2) **-bell**, the flower of the heath; (3) **-bill**, the dragon-fly; cf. **ather-bill**, s.v. **Adder**; (4) **-birn**, the stalks and roots of burnt heather; (5) **-bred**, reared on the Fells, virile, vigorous; (6) **-buzzom**, a broom made of heather; (7) **-cat**, a cat become wild and roaming among the heather; *fig.* a wild, roaming person; (8) **-clu**, an ankle; (9) **-cow(e**, a tuft or twig of heather; a broom made of heather; (10) **-faced**, rough-faced, stubbly; (11) **-hook**, a hook used in cutting heather; (12) **-pillar**, the caterpillar of the emperor moth; (13) **-reenge**, the hydrangea, *Hydrangea hortensis*; (14) **-tap**, see (9); (15) **-theekit**, thatched with heather; (16) **-whin**, the moor-whin, *Genista angelica.*

(1) Abd. (Jam.); His want of voice, which was of a heather-and-dub order, was more than made up, Jolly *Life of J. Duncan* (1883) 487; (G.W.) (2) Sc. Gin heather-bells were corn and bere, They wad get grist eneugh, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 223. Ayr. Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 10. Lnk. Blew hether-bells Bloom'd bonny on moorland and sweet rising fells, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. iv, ed. 1733. Bwk. On yonder hills the heather-bell Has lost its bonnie purple hue, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 35. N.Cy.[1] (3) Bnff.[1], Cai.[1] (4) Sc. (Jam.) Wgt. We'll be baith o' us starved, an' wi may gang an' eat heather-birns if we lake, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 377. (5) Nhb. Not used disparagingly, as in the slughorn 'Tarset and Tarret burn hard lads and heather-bred, Yet, Yet, Yet!' (R.O.H.) (6) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (7) Sc. He's . . . here to-day and gone to-morrow; a fair heather-cat, Stevenson *Kidnapped* (1886) xvi. Gall. Hog turned like a heathercat, snarling with a flashing of white teeth, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. (8) Ags. (Jam.) (9) Sc. Ralph Ronaldson that . . . disna ken the colour of a heather-cowe, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. Sh.I. Ill news is like a fitless heathercow, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 220. Cai.[1] A twig of heather from which the leaves have been stripped. Slk. Wi her heather-cowe clean wiping, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 91. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (10) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] (11) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (12) Cum.[4] (13) Frf., e.Per. (W.A.C.) Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 9. (14) Sc. Wi' e'en like diamonds, cheeks like roses, a head like a heather tap, Scott *St. Ronan* (1817) ii. (15) Frf. The little heather-theekit building, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 34. (16) Nhb.[1]

3. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Heather-bleat** or **-bleet**, (2) **-bleater**, **-bluiter**, or **-blutter**, the common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (3) **-cock**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (4) **-grey**, the mountain linnet or twite, *Linota flavirostris*; (5) **-lintie**, (*a*) the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (*b*) see (4); (*c*) the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (6) **-peep**, (7) **-peeper**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

(1) Sc. The heather bleet and corn-craik Sleep a' in a little holie, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 194. Rnf. The heather-bleat hath cour'd its wing, Allan *Poems* (1836) 58. Dmf. Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. Gall. 'The laverock and the lark, The bawkie and the bat, The heather-bleet, the mire-snipe, How many birds be that?' The snipe is called the heather-bleet, from her loving wild heathery marshes, and when soaring aloft, 'bleating' with her wings, in the spring time, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1], Cum.[1] (2) Sc. Forby moor-cocks, an heather-blutters, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iv. Per. (Jam.) Ayr. A bird which the people here call a hether blutter (it makes a loud roaring noise), built its nest on the island, . . but as some superstitious people suggested that its loud and uncommon cries forboded no good, [it was] soon either destroyed or banished, *Statist. Acc.* II. 72 (Jam., s.v. Hedder-blutter). Slk. Hogg *Tales* (1838) 177, ed. 1866. Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 192. Ldd. (J.S.) Nhb. Or hear the heather bleater hie Around my mountain hame, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 12; Nhb.[1] (3) Lnk. 'Mang the bent the heathercock Cries tae his hen, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 93. Nhb.[1] (4) n.Ir. (J.S.), N.I.[1] (5, *a*) Sc. Swainson *ib.* 65. (*b*) Sh. & Or.I. *ib.* 66; Dunn *Ornith. Guide* in Yarrell *Birds* (ed. 1845) I. 571; S. & Ork.[1] s.Sc. Swainson *ib.* 66. Nhb.[1] (*c*) Cum., Wm. Swainson *ib.* 45. (6) Ayr. A bird, said to be peculiar to the mountains of Ayrshire, which continually emits a plaintive sound (Jam.). (7) Abd. Swainson *ib.* 196.

4. Phr. *to set the heather on fire*, to raise a disturbance, excite a tumult.

Sc. It's partly that whilk has set the heather on fire e'en now, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxv.

HEATHER, see **Edder**, *sb.*[1], **Hadder**, *sb.*[2]

HEATHERLING, *sb.* N.I.[1] The twite or mountain linnet, *Linota flavirostris.* Cf. **heather-grey**, s. v. **Heather.**

HEATSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Written **heeatsome.** Hot-tempered.

HEAUGH, see **Heugh.**

HEAVE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [h]īv, eiv.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Ee·v**, (2) **Have**, (3) **Hayve**, (4) **Heeve**, (5) **Heighve**, (6) **Heive**, (7) **Heve**, (8) **Heyve**, (9) **Hive**, (10) **Hov**, (11) **Hove**, (12) **Hüve**, (13) **Yi·h'v.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) s.Chs.[1] 81. (2) Glo.[1] (3) Chs.[1], Dev.[3] (4) Cum.[1] (5) w.Yks. Common, just heighvea peawnd wilta (D.L.). (6) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (7) Wxf.[1] (8) e.Lan.[1] (9) Sc. (Jam.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (10) Cor.[2] (11) Cai.[1] Per. To think on't, man, My bosom hoves, Ford *Harp* (1893) 346. I.Ma. (S.M.), Hrf.[2] (12) Sh.I. Yon ane is a midder. Hüve him by, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898); S. & Ork.[1] (13) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Ee·vd**, (2) **Haived**, (3) **Heeve**, (4) **Heft**, (5) **Heiv't**, (6) **Hove**, (7) **Huive**, (8) **Hüv'd**, (9) **Ov**, (10) **Üv**, (11) **Yi·h'vd.**

(1) s.Chs.[1] 81. (2) Cor. *T. Towser* (1873) 63. (3) Lan. Tim Bobbin

View Dial. (ed. 1740) 47. (4) **Hrf.**[1] He heft it. **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Cor.**[1] Heft it upon the ground. (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (6) **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (D.L.) **Lan.** He hove'th' mug up to her, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 21. **I.Ma.** A handful of gravel I hove in the window, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 34. **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Pem.** (E.D.), **Cor.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (7) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (8) **Sh.I.** He dan hüv'd da rig ta Berry, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). (9, 10) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (11) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Ee'vd**, (2) **Heiv'd**, (3) **Hoaved**, (4) **Hove**, (5) **Hoved**, (6) **Hoven**, (7) **Hovven**, (8) **Huoven**, (9) **Huven**, (10) **Ov'n**, (11) **Uv'n**, (12) **Yi'h'vd**, (13) **Yi'hvu'n.**

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (3) **e.Fif.** A little fat podsy body wi' . . . a paunch hoaved oot wi' roast beef an' maut liquor, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. (4) **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Glo.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (5) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.I.**[1] (6) **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 53. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (7) **Lan.** I feld th' poke hovven off th' yurth, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 11. **e.Lan.**[1] (8) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (9) **w.Yks.** Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 7. (10, 11) **s.Chs.**[1] 81. (12, 13) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* To lift, raise; not confined to lifting a heavy weight; freq. with *up*.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Heave the crab.—A call from the shaft meaning that the weight attached to the crab is to be raised, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** Aw seed he wur deawn, soa aw went an' hove him up (D.L.); (J.T.) **Lan.** But for me heighvin' her to th' bedside, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii; He heeve op his honds, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 47. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] I seed him heave the gun up. **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Aive that pot off the fire, them tatoes bin done. **Pem.** Pony hove up a's leg for to kick me (E.D.). **Glo.**[1] One day I was a havin up the lid of the paper box. **I.W.** He heft me up in bed and put some pillows round me, Gray *Annesley* (1889) II. 136. **Som.** 'Fit to be heaved,' of a hive of bees (C.W.D.); I'm so weak, sir, I can't scarce heave my hand to my head (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Thick's t'eavy to car to anybody's back, can't heave'm, much more car'n. **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** She haived up the cover of un, T. Towser *Tales* (1873) 63; Heave-off the kittle there, Hannah, the water es all boilen' away, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i.

Hence (1) **Heaver** or **Ever**, *sb.* (*a*) a collier who superintends the coal-pit, a banksman; (*b*) a gate or stile made to open by lifting the gate or top rail from its sockets; (*c*) a movable shutter across the doorway of a barn; (2) **Heaving**, *vbl. sb.* a method of lifting a sack of corn or coal.

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (*b*) **Wor.** He was y-lay just anent they heuvers (H.K.). **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** The top-rail having an iron bolt driven through it, at one end, the other end falling into a notch in the opposite post, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] A drop stile, the bar of which has to be lifted to make a passage. (*c*) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A kind of vertical, sliding shutter across the doorway of a barn, made to fit into grooves in such a way that it can be lifted, or 'aived, out at pleasure. When grain was thrashed on the barn-floor with a 'thrashal' [flail], the heaver was employed to close up the lower part of the barn door-way, and so prevent the grain escaping by the—otherwise—open door of the barn. **Glo.**[1] A low board fitted into slots in the barn door to keep out poultry, &c. (2) **Nrf.** A term with corn- and coal-porters, for lifting a sack either by two men upon the shoulders of a third, or by means of a frame on which the sack is placed (W.W.S.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Heave-gate**, a gate which has to be lifted out of the sockets or mortises, in order to open it; (2) **-up**, a disturbance, fuss.

(1) **Ken.**[1] The sockets or mortises otherwise keep it in place, and make it look like a part of the fence; **Ken.**[2] **Sur.**[1] A gate made entirely of wood without any iron about it, and so contrived that one end lifts off the post. These gates are fast disappearing, and are only met with in the Weald. **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**[1] (2) **Dev.**[1] A huges heave-up truly if her had'n had a farding to marry such a stingy hunks, 6.

3. Phr. (1) *heave an' down thump*, bluntly, with emphatic directness; (2) *to heave the hand*, to give alms, bestow charity; *gen.* used *iron.* of one who gives in very small quantities.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] He came out with it, hêave-an'-down-thump. Aye, it's all hêave-an'-down-thump with him. (2) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Ay, ay, he has heaved his hand, he's a generous John. **m.Yks.**[1]

4. To lift a person from the ground in accordance with an old custom; see below.

Lan. It is customary for the lasses on Easter Monday ti 'heave' the lads, i.e. ti lift them up from the ground in their arms. On Tuesday the lads heave the lasses, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **War.**[3] Formerly a custom in Birmingham. 'A young man whom she was heaving fell.' **Shr.** On Monday the men 'heaved' the women and on Tuesday the women the men. . . Parties of young men went from house to house carrying a chair decorated with evergreens, flowers, ribbons, a basin of water, and a posy. . . The posy was dipped in water, and the young woman's feet sprinkled with it 'by way of a blessing,' while she was held aloft in the gaily-adorned chair. . . The chair must be lifted from the ground three times and turned round in the air, and the feet then sprinkled. . . . The heaving party were rewarded by a kiss, and generally, when men were heaved, by a gift of money. Those who refused to be heaved had to pay forfeit, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 336, 337; Last week [Easter week, 1876] they'd holiday, it was wet, else i was to go out and see the wenches heaving the men o' the Tuesday—it seems they carry that on about here as much as ever, but they expect the men to give 'em money after and that looks bad, I doubt, *Lett.* in *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 453. **Hrf.**[2] On Monday they hove the women, on Tuesday the men. A party would go round to the farmhouses and cottages, the youngest wench carrying a bunch of flowers. Entering the house the party would sing 'Jesus Christ is risen again.' Then seize the women one by one and putting them in a chair turn them round, while the girl with the flowers would dip them in a basin of water and sprinkle with them the women's feet.

Hence (1) **Heaving**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the custom of lifting or raising from the ground; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* employed or engaged in 'heaving'; (2) **-day**, *sb.* a day on which the custom of 'heaving' was carried out, e. g. Easter Monday or Tuesday; (3) **-Monday**, *sb.* Easter Monday; (4) **-Tuesday**, *sb.* Easter Tuesday.

(1, *a*) **Lan.** This singular custom formerly prevailed in Manchester, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 233. **Lan., Chs.** On the first day a party of men go with a chair into every house to which they can get admission, force every female to be seated in their vehicle, and lift them up three times with loud huzzas. For this they claim the reward of a chaste salute, which those who are too coy to submit to may get exempted from by a fine of one shilling, and receive a written testimony, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1873) 155. **n.Wal.** The custom of heaving upon Monday and Tuesday in Easter week is preserved, *ib.* 156. **Shr.** Even in the collieries, where it has lingered longest, heaving is said to be very much on the decline, and elsewhere in the county it is, as a general public custom, dead, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 340. **Hrf.**[2] (*b*) **Shr.** The heaving party, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 337. (2) **s.Stf.** We did ha' some fun last hayvin-day, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] The idea of 'lifting' seems to have been designed to represent our Saviour's Resurrection; **War.**[3] Complainant pleaded that it was heaving day. **Shr.**[1] (3, 4) **Hrf.**[2]

5. To make an effort to raise or lift oneself; to struggle, lift with difficulty.

Lan. So they hove, an' poo'd, an' grunted, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 162; For when we'd'n mede shift to heyve an creep fro underth' hey, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 61.

6. Of a coal-mine: to 'creep,' rise up owing to the insufficiency of coal left to support the roof. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) Nhb., Dur. *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

7. To rise up, to come into view.

Sc. His sins hove up before him, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Lnk.** A bricht star o' guid luck ower yonner doth hove, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 25. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

8. To throw; with *away*: to throw away, waste, to sell too cheaply.

Sh.I. Hüvin' a lok o' banes an' truss ta Berry, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). **e.Sc.** The tune's hoven awa', Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 335. **Gall.** I saw him heave up his hand, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 61. **Nhb.** He hove the ballas ower board. It's oney heavin money away to buy that (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Becose it had hovven him o'er its yed, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 100. **I.Ma.** I hove a stone at him, and he hoves one back to me (S.M.). **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] O'il heave this stone at yer head, if yo dunna shut up. **n.Lin.**[1] She was that mad wi' me, she heäv'd th' bread and butter up o' th' fire back. **Ken.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Quiet! heavin stones, you boys! Confined to the fisher and seaside folk. **Dev.** Why ded'n 'e 'eave thickee theer stone arder? Phillpotts

Dartmoor (1896) 156. **n.Dev.** Until I'd killed it dead and heaved it out on the dunghill, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 42. **Cor.**[1] 'I hove my ball over the wall.' 'Why did you heave it so high?' [Amer. I finally give in An' heft my arms away to git my leg safe back agin, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 146.]

9. In cards: to play a card. Ken.[1 2]

10. To winnow corn, to pour corn from the 'scuttle' so as to expose it to a current of wind; to riddle, sift.

n.Yks.[14] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 363; **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Heaver).

Hence **Heaver**, *sb.* a kind of 'blower' or winnowing-machine used in threshing.

Shr.[1] A handle is turned that works a fan—from a box at the top of the machine the grain falls over the thin edge of a board, and being met by a blast of wind from the fan, the light grain and dust are 'aived' out. **Wil.**[1] Van, heavier, caffin or caving rudder, the winnowing fan and tackle; DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). **Som.** Amesbury heaver, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

11. To swell, become swollen, distend; to puff up, cause to swell; of cattle: to become distended with eating too much fresh clover or succulent fodder.

Sc. Mr. J. Hog says that the whole body is hoved and swelled like a loaf, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 368 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Esp. used of a distension of the stomach in cattle, after certain kinds of fodder. **Abd.** The patient got hoven with the liberal libations, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) V. 30. **Per.** Drink and tobacco heaves him up with fat, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 77. **Ayr.** Some ill-brewn drink had hov'd her wame, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 28. **Edb.** The gleg host . . . That travellers' kytes with haggise heaves, *Carlop Green* (1793) 175, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Some [bees] crawl'd up and hov'd her doup, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 96, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Christ hiveth me a measured heap up, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) xxi. **N.I.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] When cattle are turned into a fresh clover fog, especially in wet weather, they are sometimes hove, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 89. **Nhb.** Me hand's aal hove up. His fyes wis aal hove wi' tyuth wark (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] When the bowels of cattle or sheep are distended the animals are said to be hoven. **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. **Wm.** GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93. **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1879); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** Lambs are found not to be so liable to be hoven by clover as sheep are, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 643. **Suf.** Turnips are hoven by rank and rapid growth in a strong wet soil, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hoven**, *ppl. adj.* swollen; (2) **Hoving** or **Hoven**, *sb.* of cattle: flatulence, distension from over-eating.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] Hoven cattle. (2) **Fif.** The terror of bringing her home heftet or seized with hovin, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Chs.**[3], **Hrf.**[2] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1750) *Gl.* **Nrf.** Blowing or 'hoven' . . . results from the gluttony of cattle, who sometimes fill themselves so full with food that in the fermentation which ensues, there is no room for the gases to escape, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898). [ARMITAGE *Cattle* (1882) 163.]

12. *Fig.* To exalt, puff up with conceit; *gen.* in *pass.* with *up*.

Sc. He hoves wi' nocht, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) vii. 14. **Ayr.** A wee deighle o' a puddock hoved up wi' its ain concate, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 26. **n.Dev.** Ay, ay, Kester Moreman wou'd ha be hove up, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 52.

13. Of bread, cheese, &c.: to rise unduly, to puff up, become swollen from fermentation; of milk: to curdle, ferment.

Nhb.[1] Bread that is unduly 'raised' by fermentation and so swelled up is hoven. **Chs.** If the milk has been set too near the fire, it curdles the whole mass, making it 'go all to whig and whey,' and afterwards heave in the mug, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVIII. 13; **Chs.**[1] The pent up gases often lift the surface until the cheese becomes almost spherical and bursts, unless the gas is liberated by pricking the cheese. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Badly made cheese, that rises in the middle, is said to be hove or heaved. **Shr.**[1] Of bread when 'laid in sponge'; or of cheeses that rise up in the middle in consequence of the whey not having been thoroughly pressed out. 'I doubt this bread'll be sad, it dunna 'aive well—the barm's bin fros'-ketcht, I spect.' 'Theer's won o' them cheese 'aivin' I see—we maun keep that fur ourselves.' **Glo.** If . . . the milk is too warm, it will cause the cheese to 'heave' or ferment, MORTON *Glo. Farm* (1832) 31; GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hove**, *sb.* in cheese: hollowness; (2) **Hoven-bread**, *sb., obs.*, leavened or fermented bread; (3) **-cheese, Heven-**, or **Hove-**, *sb.* cheese affected with 'hove,' cheese that is unduly puffed up; (4) **Hoving**, *vbl. sb.* the swelling or undue rising of cheese.

(1) **Hrt.** Hove in cheese is a hollowness with eyes [i. e. holes] caused by being made from clover, ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1750) *Gl.* (2) **N.Cy.**[2] **Cum.**, **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. [(K.)] (3) **N.Cy.**[2] **Chs.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 61. (4) **Ayr.** Hoving . . . is seldom met with in the sweet cheese of that county, *Agric. Surv.* 456 (JAM.).

14. To vomit, retch; also with *up*.

Peb. Bean, wi' her scout-mouth, gi'es gaffaws, As Ned heaves, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **Chs.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] To urge but not actually to vomit. 'The breath was that bad, nif did'n make me heavy to it.' **Dev.** A sick child 'hove up his little stomach,' *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 16.

Hence (1) **Heaving**, *ppl. adj.* causing to vomit, sickening; (2) *to heave and throw*, *phr.* to vomit, retch.

(1) **n.Lin.** Biting them pups taals off was a heävein' job (E.P.). (2) **n.Yks.**[14]

15. Of walls, stones, &c.: to give out moisture. Cf. **eve**, *v.*

Som. This sort of stone heaves in a thaw (F.A.A.).

Hence **Heaving**, *ppl. adj.* damp, muggy.

Som. The kind of time when stones give out moisture (W.F.R.).

16. To supplant. Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

17. *sb.* A push, 'shove'; a heaving movement, throb.

Fif. Giein' Baudrons a no canny heeve aff the chair, MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 40. **Dmf.** Far frae yer love na callan thrives Ere faun' the slightest heave o't, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 227. **Gall.** Bumbees . . . May well lament for thee I ween, Wi' bibbling heaves, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 501, ed. 1876.

18. A heap; a hillock, a mound of earth, a worm-cast.

s.Chs.[1] Pùt dhŭ tai·tŭz i ee·vz [Put the tatoes i' heaves]. **Wor.** (H.K.) **Hmp.** Mole-heaves, wont-heaves (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

19. In a coal-mine: a 'creep,' the rising up of the 'thill' of a seam of coal; the 'thill' of the seam raised up by the pressure of the adjoining pillars. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

20. The displacement of a lode or vein of metal from its line of direction when coming in contact with a 'cross-course' or 'slide.'

Cor. The difficulties of mining are, in some Cornish districts, increased by faults or heaves, BURROW *'Mongst Mines*, 29; Could talk of slides, heaves, flookans, without end, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 155.

HEAVE, see **Eve**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Heaf**, *sb.*[1]

HEAVELS, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] Plain work in weaving.

HEAVELY-KEAVELY, see **Havey-cavey**.

HEAVEN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. War. Oxf. Suf. Ken. Also written **heeaven** n.Yks.[2] In *comb.* (1) **Heaven-blest**, happy, fortunate; (2) **-born**, of a good or amiable disposition; (3) **-'s hen**, the lark, *Alauda arvensis*; (4) **-rife**, ready for heaven; (5) **-water boundary**, (6) **-'s water provider**, a watershed; (7) **Heavens-hard**, (8) **-high**, of falling rain: heavily, very hard.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] It's a heeavenblest bairn that dees iv its bairnheead. (2) *ib.* (3) **Rnf.** (JAM.) (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **n.Cy.** It is often the limit of extensive property, PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1871) 42. (6) **Nhb.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 342. (7) **War.**[2] It's raining heavens-hard. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.** It rains heavens-high, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889).

HEAVENTHERS, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *by heaventhers*, an oath, exclamation.

'Be heaventhers,' thought Duffy, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xvii.

HEAVER, *sb.*[1] Ken. Sus. Also written **hever** Ken.[2] A crab. Cf. **haviler**.

Ken. GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[1] Folkstone. 'I've not catched a pung or a heaver in my stalkers this week'; **Ken.**[2] So called at Dover. **Sus.**[1]

HEAVER, *sb.*[2] Sus. Also in forms **aver**, **ēver**. [ī·və(r).] A boar-pig. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 38; (G.A.W.)

[OE. *eofor*, a boar; cp. G. *Eber*.]

HEAVGAR, *comp. adj.* Gmg. Heavier.

COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222.

HEAVING-TIME, *sb.* Cor. The time of giving birth, the season of dropping calves, &c.

Cor.[3] Of infrequent use. w.Cor. Their rearing cattle, and working beasts as well, were so badly fed in winter that they came to heaving time, if not before, in the spring, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 159.

HEAVY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [h)e·vi.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Heavy-arse** or **-ass**, a hulking, lazy fellow, a sluggard; (2) **-arsed** or **-assed**, heavy, dull, lazy; (3) **-cake**, a rich cake made with cream and eaten hot; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-cart**, a strong two-wheeled cart used for carrying earth, bricks, &c.; (5) — **charge**, a heavy burden or trial, the maintenance of a number of young children; (6) **-cream cake**, see (3); (7) — **end**, the worst part; (8) — **handful**, see (5); (9) **-headed**, dull, slow of comprehension; (10) **-hearted**, of the weather: lowering, threatening rain; (11) **-hunded**, see (2); (12) — **needs**, straitened circumstances; pressure of business necessitating assistance; (13) **-starned**, see (2); (14) **-tailed**, having much wealth.

(1) w.Som.[1] Slang. FARMER. (2) Wm. (B.K.), w.Som.[1] Slang. FARMER. (3) Cor. It is a rich currant paste, about an inch thick, made with clotted cream, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 110; The two daughters . . . had coaxed their mother into 'a tea and heavy cake' party, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 375; Cor.[1] A flat cake about an inch thick, made of flour, cream, currants, &c.; Cor.[3] Flavoured with lemon peel, and unleavened. (4) Ken. (D.W.L.) (5) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (6) Cor. A tea of Cornish 'heavy-cream cake,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 234. (7) Sc. Is that the heavy en' o' your grief? *Sc. Haggis*, 39. (8) Fif. Worst trial of all was that heavy handfu', the helpless naitrel or harmless loonie, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 19. N.I.[1] 'She has a heavy handful': said of a widow who is left with a large family. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (9) Cai.[1] (10) Fif. (JAM.) (11) w.Yks. (B.K.) (12) e.Yks.[1] (13) w.Yks. Hull wor then a cleean, contrify'd, stupify'd, fortify'd, well-fed, heavy-starned, soart o' place, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 77, ed. 1881. (14) Lakel.[2] This refers to the magnitude of wealth a prospective bride may possess.

2. Phr. (1) *heavy aback*, of a cart: laden too heavily on the front part, so as to cause the weight to press upon the horse; (2) *heavy on*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to bear; (3) *to be heavy on*, to eat a great deal of; (4) *to fall heavy*, to die rich.

(1) N.I.[1] (s.v. Aback). (2, *a*) n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1] (s.v. Cart). (*b*) War. (J.R.W.) (3) N.I.[1] He's very heavy on the strawberries. (4) w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210.

3. Advanced in pregnancy; also in phr. *heavy of foot.*

Sh.I. Wir coo is heavy an' his ane is ield, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). Ayr. James cam to me ae morning when she was heavy o' fit, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 146.

Hence **Heavy-footed** or **-fitted**, *adj.* pregnant. Gall. (A.W.), N.I.[1]

4. Large, copious.

Ayr. Sandy sometimes took a gey heavy dram, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 177.

5. Close-grained. Cor.[2]

6. Stern; also used *advb.* Shr.[1] Yo' look'n very 'eavy at me.

7. Hard to bear.

Abd. This captain Adam thought heavy, to be banished his own country, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 47.

HEAVYISH, *adj.* Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1] Also in form **hivveyish** Nhb.[1] Somewhat heavy.

HEAVYSOME, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in form **hivveysome** Nhb.[1] Heavy, weighty; *fig.* low-spirited, dull, drowsy; of the weather: dark, lowering.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Feaful heavisome it looked, ii. 285. ne.Lan.[1]

HEAWE-EEL, *sb.* Sc. The conger, *Conger vulgaris.*

Fif. Our fishers call it the Heawe eel, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 121 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

HEAWNGE, see **Hunch**, *sb.*[1]

HEAZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also written **heaz** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **heeaze** n.Yks.[2]; **heeze** Sc. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1]; and in forms **haze** Cum.[4]; **hayze** Lin.[1]; **hease** N.Cy.[2] [h)īz.] **1.** *v.* To breathe thickly and with difficulty, to wheeze; to cough or 'hawk.' Cf. **hooze.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. As cattle when they clear the windpipe, or force up phlegm, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Chs.[123] [Hase (K.).]

Hence (1) **Hazed**, *ppl. adj.* hoarse; (2) **Heazy**, *adj.* hoarse, breathing with difficulty, wheezing; *fig.* creaking.

(1) Cum.[4] (2) Lth. And some gat heezy chairs, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 12. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Aa's as heazy as an aad coo thi day (R.O.H.). n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] He were that heazy, he could na spake a word, and you could hear him blowin like a pair o' bellus; Chs.[23]

2. *sb.* Asthmatic breathing, wheeziness. n.Yks.[2], Lin.[1]

3. A catarrhal disease, incident to cattle or pigs, causing difficulty in breathing.

n.Yks. That cow hez t'heeaze (I.W.); n.Yks.[14]

[1. Norw. dial. *hæsa*, to pant (AASEN). 2. ON. *hæsi*, hoarseness (VIGFUSSON).]

HEBBLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **heble** w.Yks. [e·bl.] **1.** The wooden hand-rail of a plank-bridge; also in *comp.* **Hebble-tree.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

2. A narrow, short plank-bridge.

Yks. *Macmillan's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 475. w.Yks. (S.J.C.), w.Yks.[4], n.Lin.[1]

HEBBLE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] To build up hastily; to cobble; *gen.* used with *up.*

HEBEN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Ebony; *gen.* in *comp.* **Heben-wood.**

But there is the coffin. . . It is made of heben-wood, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) vii; (JAM.)

[A curious coffer made of heben wood, SPENSER *Ruines of Time* (1599) 139. Lat. *hebenus*, ebony.]

HEBRUN, *sb.* Lnk. Lth. (JAM.) Also in form **heburn.** A goat of three years old that has been castrated.

HECCAT, see **Hacket**, *v.*[1]

HECH, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **heech** Sh.I.; **hegh** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **heich** Lnk.; and in forms **heh** Edb.; **hich** ne.Sc. [heχ.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation, *gen.* indicating surprise, contempt, sorrow, fatigue, or pain, freq. in phr. *hech, sirs*; also used *subst.* Cf. **heigh.**

Sc. Hegh, sirs! sae young and weel-favoured, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xvi. Sh.I. Noo an' dan a wild 'heech' frae some o' da young chaps, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 114. Cai.[1] Elg. Hech! how they drive! COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 77. Abd. Hech! but it'll come sune eneuch, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) iii. Frf. Hech, sirs, but they would need a gey rubbing to get the rust aff them, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxv. Per. Hech sirse! but my hirdies are sair forfuchan, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 13, ed. 1887. Fif. Hech! Surse, I've haen mony guid . . . offers in my time, but this dings them a', MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 10. Slg. At second pinch he graned, 'Hech, sirs!' TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 65. Rnf. But mony a hech! and howe! it cost, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 161. Ayr. 'Hech! man, Willie,' qu' I, 'is that possible?' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 76. Lnk. Heich! sit ye down, sirs, till ye cuil, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 28. Lth. The auld cripple beggar cam jumpin', jumpin', Hech how the bodie was stumpin', stumpin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 54. Edb. Heh! Sandie, lad, what dool's come owr ye now, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) II. 106, ed. 1785. Peb. Wild echo answered frae her cave, 'Hech! Satan's truly clever!' AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 36. Slk. Hech! are free men to be guidit this gait? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 20, ed. 1866. Rxb. Hech, but the thought o't is a horrid thing, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 160. Gall. Hech, sirs! this war Will ruin us a', IRVING *Lays* (1872) 214. Wgt. Hech! sirs, . . A'm sorry A hae forgot tae bring the knife, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 380. N.I.[1] 'Hech man, but ye're dreigh o' drawin',' i. e. faith man, but you have been slow in coming to call. Nhb.[1] The stroke groan uttered by a blacksmith or the expiration which emphasizes the delivery of a blow.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hech-hey**, heigho! (2) **-how**, heigho! also used *attrib.* wearisome, causing one to cry 'hech-how'; in phr. *in the old hech-how*, in the same bad circumstances or state of health; (3) **-how-aye**, heigho! aye! (4) **-how-hum**, (5) **-wow**, an exclamation of despondency or regret.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) n.Ir. When his buttons came off he'd say 'Hech, hey!' *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 34. (2) Sc. I thocht he was in the auld hech-how aye pechin through Chronicles, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 125. Dmb. For the time to come he maun preach his dry,

fushionless, hech-how sermons, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxix. **Ayr.** Hech-how, for sixty year . . . I have hung up my hat on that 'dividual same pin, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Hech how, here I am, . . wi' no a leevin' soul tae speak a kindly word tae, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) i. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Hech-how, my day has long since passed, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Gall.** Another [man] stretched himself . . . and said, 'Hech how!' as though he were sleepy, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) i. (3) **Gall.** Hech-how-aye! auld Drumglass has seen that, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 189. (4) **Per.** Fool that I was to refuse Auld Gagram . . . Hech-how-hum, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 72, ed. 1887. **Gall.** Hechhowhum, granes auld Milha by the cheek o' the caumer-door, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Elder *Borgue* (1897) 28. (5) **Sc.** 'Hech wow!' he would say, when told of the death of any person, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 96. **Slk.** Hech-wow! but that is awesome, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 333, ed. 1866.

3. *v.* To cry 'hech'; to make a sound resembling 'hech'; to pant, breathe hard.

ne.Sc. There was . . . little art in their dances, but a tremendous deal of 'hooching' and 'hiching,' *Gordonhaven* (1887) 71. **Bnff.** To cawm them a' John Ploughman heght, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 25. **Per.** Heching and peching, Because I hae nae pith, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 124. **Ayr.** Yet aye she hechs and howes! and says, she's never heard complainin', Aitken *Lays* (1883) 138. **Lnk.** Sir John sae pleas'd, he hech'd an' leugh, Watt *Poems* (1827) 44. **Dmf.** Hech-kechan, making much ado about little, Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Gall.** I laid on, and sae did he, till some o' us a' heched again, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876.

HECH-HOW, *sb.* Sc. The hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 259, ed. 1876.

HECHLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **heghle** (Jam.). [he·χl.] **1.** To breathe short and quick, as the effect of considerable exertion.

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Fif.** I hechle and clocher an' toyt, but an' ben, Like a puir feckless gran'sire o' three score an' ten, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi.

2. To exert oneself in climbing a steep incline, or in getting over any impediment; *gen.* used with *up.* Rxb. (Jam.)

3. With *on*: to advance with difficulty; applied either to the state of one's health, or to one's temporal circumstances. s.Sc. (*ib.*)

HECHT, see **Height**, **Hight**, *v.*[1]

HECK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sh.I. [hek.] **1.** *sb.* A crutch.

Encumbered with a withered leg . . . our notable friend substituted for his recalcitrant, good-for-nothing crural appendage, a wooden 'heck,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence (1) **Heckie**, (2) **Heckster**, *sb.* a cripple, one who uses a crutch in walking. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *v.* To limp, halt. *ib.* Cf. **heckle**, *v.*[2]

HECK, *sb.*[2] Lan. Chs. [ek.] **1.** A euphemism for 'hell,' in phr. *what the heck?* Cf. **eck.**

s.Chs.[1] Wot dhŭ ek ŭ yŭ ùp tóo? [What the heck are yŏ up to?]

2. Phr. *is it (will it) heck as like?* equivalent to saying that a thing is quite incredible.

Lan. *Manchester City News* (Oct. 28, 1899); Will it heck as loike? he sez, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw's Visit*, 9.

HECK, *sb.*[3] Cai.[1] [hek.] A whore.

HECK, *v.*[2] Pem. Som. Also in form **hack.** [ek, æk.] To hop on one leg; to play 'hackety oyster,' or 'hop-scotch.'

Pem. (W.H.Y.); (W.M.M.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Heck-shell**, *sb.* the game *gen.* known as 'hop-scotch' or 'pottle.'

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HECK, *v.*[3] Nrf. [ek.] To make a noise with one's throat. Cf. **hack**, *v.*[1] **30.**

They had seen me, and they hecked when they come in, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) iv.

HECK, *int.* and *v.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **heik** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **hick** Rxb. Dmf. (Jam.); **hike** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] [h)ek.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation used to order horses to come to the left or near side.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Rxb., Dmf.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** The well-known 'heck' and 'gee,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 71; **Nhb.**[1] Heck, or Heck-wo-heck. **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

2. Phr. *neither heck nor ree*, (in carters' language) neither left nor right; so *fig., he'll neither heck nor ree*, he'll not obey the word of command, he'll not hear reason, he's unmanageable. Cf. **ge(e**, *int.*

N.Cy.[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Cum.**[14]

3. *v.* To turn a horse to the left.

Nhb.[1] Heck in husbandry, is to proceed in forming a rig by turning the horses to the left hand, after it has been half-finished by turning to the right. The first operation to the right is called 'to gether'; the second operation by turning to the left is called to heck or 'felly oot' the rig.

HECK, *v.*[5] Or.I. To lay hold of hurriedly, to grab.

Hence **Heckan**, *adj.* nervous, fussy, apt to seize prematurely. (J.G.)

HECK, see **Eck**, **Hack**, *sb.*[12]

HECKABIRNIE, *sb.* Or.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Any lean, feeble creature. S. & Ork.[1]

HECKAM-PECKAM, *sb.* Sc. The name of an angler's fly; also in *comb.* **Heckam-peckam-lass.**

Lnk. Yon braw hare's lug I tied yestreen Should kill a trout or twa; And here's a heckam-peckam lass, The best flee o' them a', Penman *Echoes* (1878) 53.

HECKANODDY, *sb.* Dev. [e·kənodi.] The blue tom-tit, *Parus caeruleus.*

Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 23; 'What is the name of that bird?' 'Folks du ca'n a heckanoddy,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

HECKAPURDES, *sb.* Or.I. The state of a person when alarmed by any sudden danger or calamity; a quandary. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

HECKBERRY, **HECKEMAL**, see **Hagberry**, **Hackmal.**

HECKERY-PECKERY, *sb.* Sc. A boys' game. Lnk. *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1899).

HECKET, *sb.* Sc. [he·kit.] A hay-rack in a stable. Gall. (A.W.)

HECKET-, see **Hacket**, *v.*[2]

HECKETT, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fuss. n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

HECKFOR, see **Heifer.**

HECK-HENS, *sb. Obs.* Cai.[1] An additional rent-charge paid in fowls and eggs.

This fell into disuse early in the 19th century. It was revived by the Earl of Caithness about 1850, but was dropped in a year or two.

HECKIEBIRNIE, see **Hecklebirnie.**

HECKLA, *sb.* Sh.I. The dog-fish, *Squalus archiarius.* S. & Ork.[1]

HECKLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Lon. e.An. Som. Also written **hekel** Shr.[2]; and in forms **hackle** Nhb.[1] w.Som.[1]; **hickle** e.An.[1] [h)e·kl.] **1.** *sb.* A kind of comb with steel teeth used for dressing flax and hemp; freq. in *pl.*

Sc. Lassie, lend me your braw hemp heckle, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 35, ed. 1871. **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 68. **w.Sc.** He found [him] in a fearful state of trepidation, his hair like a heckle, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 226. **Dmb.** A lang-teethed heckle, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** I wish a heckle Were in their doup, Burns *Address to Toothache.* **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**[1], **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); A rough coarse woman is said to be 'as rough as heckles' (S.O.A.); **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[12], **w.Som.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Heckle-pins**, the teeth of a 'heckle,' in phr. *to come over the heckle-pins*, to undergo a strict examination; to be severely handled during a course of probation; (2) **-shop**, a shop or factory where flax or hemp is dressed; (3) **-teeth**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** Hiz hair stud on an end like heckle pins, *Leeds Comic Olm.* 15. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sc.** I hae gotten a hunder holes dung in my arse wi' the heckle teeth, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 17. **w.Sc.** My hair stood up like heckle-teeth, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **Dmf.** A hill o' heckle teeth for to climb owre an' a', Cromek *Remains* (1810) 117. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Phr. *to be a heckle to any one*, to be a thorn in his side.

Sc. He was a hedge about his friends, A heckle to his foes, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 382. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.)

4. *Fig.* Busy interference; intrusive meddling; impertinence. Yks. (Hall.)

5. *v.* To dress flax or hemp by separating it into its finest fibres. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'The hemp's not sown that shall hang me.' 'It's sown, and it's grown, and it's heckled, and it's twisted,' Scott *Guy M.* (1815) liv. Cai.[1] Abd. He was half-witted, but was able to heckle hemp, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 203. Ayr. There be those of a coarse worldly grain and substance, coarse to heckle and ill to card, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337. n.Lin.[1], Shr.[2], e.An.[1], w.Som.[1]

Hence (1) **Heckled**, *ppl. adj.* of flax: dressed; (2) **Heckler**, *sb.* (*a*) a dresser of flax or hemp; (*b*) a claw; (3) **Heckling**, *vbl. sb.* the process of dressing flax or hemp; also used *attrib.*

(1) Edb. Her hair is like the heckl'd Lint, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 160. (2, *a*) Sc. The weavers an' hecklers, they scamper'd like deer, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 112. Abd. The shoemaker, the heckler, and weaver, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 194. Frf. Swipes farewell, and welcome rum, Hecklers an' the cash come, Sands *Poems* (1833) 19. Ayr. Six and a half miles from Irvine, where he was a heckler, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 17. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 124, ed. 1876. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337. n.Lin.[1] Lon. The hecklers or flax-dressers, can unfold 'a tale of woe' on this subject, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 306, ed. 1861. e.An.[12] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (3) Bnff. Heckling was the chief business about 1770, when the neighbouring lanes . . . had abundance of heckling-shops, with small boles in the walls for the heckles, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 67. s.Sc. Wha was only making six shillings a week at the hecklin, Wilson *Tales* (1839) 412. Lth. Last o' a', a hecklin-kame, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 114. n.Yks.[2], w.Som.[1]

6. *Fig.* To examine searchingly; to pester with questions a candidate for Parliament, or for any municipal office.

Cai.[1] Abd. Sing baul'—nor dread the heckle, The Critic Lown will be a traicle, Wha seeks your native plumes to speckle, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 19. Frf. He went on to the platform, at the time of the election, to heckle the Colonel, Barrie *Thrums* (1895) v. Ayr. We'll heckle weel, and a' that, Baith Tories, Whigs, and a' that, White *Jottings* (1879) 179. Lnk. They were heckled by the maister about their knowledge, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iii. Lth. Now shall each daurin' candidate Be heckled weel on Kirk an' State, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 88. n.Yks.[4]

7. To scold severely; to henpeck.

Bnff.[1] Abd. A couthie wife an' canty she has been. . . She never heckles me but for my guid, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 33. Cld. (Jam.) w.Yks. Tha'll happen get one at tha connot heckle at as tha does me, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 54.

Hence (1) **Heckler**, *sb.* a female brawler or scold; a hard master; (2) **Heckling**, (*a*) *sb.* a severe scolding; a dispute; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* teasing, provoking to anger.

(1) Nhb.[1], Cum., Wm. (M.P.), n.Yks.[2] (2, *a*) Sc. Bargaining and heckling is a mean and damnable business, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) v. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. My word, ye'll get a heckling this time, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 118. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] He gav him a good heckling. m.Yks.[1] Lan. The heckling they received at the hands of the clogger, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 197. (*b*) Sc. He answered with a heckling laugh, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) viii.

8. To fight; to flog, chastise.

n.Yks.[2] Oxf. I never did heckle such a wiry chap, Blackmore *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xlix; What, all on you afeard to heckle him? *ib.* lv.

Hence **Heckler**, *sb.* a good fighter; one who chastises.

Gall. If a melancholy mirky wight, Grim Heckler o' the feeling soul, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 124, ed. 1876. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

HECKLE, *sb.*[2] S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* [Not known to our correspondents.] That part of a knife to which the handle is attached.

HECKLE, *sb.*[3] N.Cy.[1] Complexion. Hence **Heckled**, *ppl. adj.* complexioned, coloured.

'She's light heckl'd'—of a person of light hair.

HECKLE, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [he·kl.] To hobble. See **Heck**, *v.*[1]

Heckle noo! Flitt! Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 14.

HECKLE, see **Hackle**, *sb.*[12], **Hickwall**, **Ickle**, *sb.*

HECKLEBACK, *sb.* Sc. The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris.*

Frf. Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 128 (Jam.).

HECKLEBIRNIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **heckle-burnie** Nhb.; and in forms **heckiebirnie** Sc. (Jam.); **hecklebarney** Nhb. 1. A substitute for the word 'hell' or the infernal regions. See **Halifax**, **Hull.**

Sc. The only account given of this place is that it is three miles beyond Hell (Jam.). Abd. If one says 'Go to the D—l,' the other often replies 'Go you to Hecklebirnie' (*ib.*). Lth. I dinna care though ye were at Heckiebirnie. As far as Heckiebirnie (*ib.*). Nhb. A' wish they'd been at Heckleburnie That ever mentioned Calleyforney, Emery *Pitman's Return from California*; (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Gan to Hecklebarney wi ye.

2. A children's game; see below.

Abd. A play among children, in which thirty or forty, in two rows, joining opposite hands, strike smartly, with their hands thus joined, on the head or shoulders of their companion as he runs the gauntlet through them. This is called 'passing through the mires of Hecklebirnie' (Jam.).

[1. This word is prob. conn. w. the names of the mythical Wild Hunter known to Westphalian traditions. He is called *Hackelbärend* or *Hackelbernd*, also *Hackelberg* and *Hackelblock*. For details of these traditions, and discussion on the etym. of *Hackelbärend*, see Grimm *Teut. Myth.* (tr. Stallybrass) III. 920–4. We may also compare the Danish saying: *gaa du dig til Häkkenfeldt*, *ib.* 1001, and Dan. dial. *Hakkelmand*, a name of the devil (Feilberg).]

HECKLE-BISCUIT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **heckled-**. A kind of biscuit.

Frf. So called because in process of manufacture they are punctured or perforated with a wooden disc full of spikes or heckles (J.B.); They have tried many ways of drawing Grizel, from heckle biscuits and parlies, to a slap in the face, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 318; No tea-pairty was considered complete without 'heckled biscuits' and 'shortie,' Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) x.

HECKLER, *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] [he·klər.] A good eater; one with a good appetite.

HECKLER, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [he·klər.] A boy's top when it spins unsteadily.

HECKS, *sb.* Not. Pain suffered through fear or passion. (J.H.B.)

HECKSLAVER, **HECKT**, **HECKTH**, see **Hack-slaver**, **Hight**, *v.*[1], **Height.**

HECKY, **HECKWALL**, **HECLE**, see **Ecky**, **Hickwall.**

HECTOR, *sb.* Lakel. Suf. 1. In *comp.* **Hector Hell-bones**, an unruly boy. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Phr. *as sour as Hector*, a common saying. Lakel.[2]

HECTUM, *sb.* Lan. [e·ktəm.] An oath; *gen.* in phr. *by the hectum*, or *what the hectum?* See **Heck**, *sb.*[2]

It's hectum as like, Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) I. 208; What th' hectum are yo doin' up at this time? *ib.* II. 35; By the hectum, that wor a tide, *ib. Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) ii; He'd bother no moore wi' it, would he hectum as like, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 31.

HED, **HEDDER**, see **Heed**, **Hide**, *v.*[2], **Hadder**, *sb.*[1]

HEDDERKIN-DUNK, *sb.* Sh.I. A see-saw; the game of see-saw. Also used *advb.*

Rig a hedderkin-dunk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 104; Twa lairge planks ridin' hedder-kindunk i' da shoor mil, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899); The game of see-saw, *ib.* (Apr. 15, 1899).

HEDDIWISSEN, **HEDDLE**, **HEDER**, see **Have**, **Heald**, *sb.*[1], **He.**

HEDGE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **hadge** Dev.; **hadgy** Cor.[2]; **hedgy** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[18]; **hydgy** Dev. Cor. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hedge-accentor**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (2) **-and-bind**, in and out; (3) **-back** or **-backing**, the bank behind a hedge, or on which it grows; (4) **-Betty**, see (1); (5) **-bill**, a long-handled, hooked blade for cutting hedges; (6) **-boar** or **-aboar**, a hedgehog; also a rough workman, a lout; (7) **-Bob**, see (1); (8) **-bote**, the right of cutting hedge-wood from the property of another; (9) **-brow**, see below; (10) **-brushings**, the clippings of hedges; (11) **-carpenter** or **-caffender**, a maker and repairer of hedges and rail-fences, &c.; a rough carpenter; (12) **-chat**, see (1); (13) **-chicker**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (14) **-creep**, see below;

(15) **-creeper**, see (1); (16) **-cuckoo**, see below; (17) **-dike**, a bank with a hedge on it; (18) **-dike-side**, the part of the hedge-bank on the water-channel side; (19) **-fathered**, (20) **-got**, of low birth, as if born in a hedge; (21) **-gripe**, a ditch at the foot of a hedge; (22) **-grubber**, see (1); (23) **-hulling**, a hollow ditch for the defence of the hedge; (24) **-jug**, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; (25) **-knife**, a long shafted implement with a slightly curved blade, used in trimming hedges; (26) **-lawyer**, see below; (27) **-learned**, uneducated; (28) **-looker**, an official whose duty it is to see that the hedges on the boundary of the common are kept in repair; (29) **-man**, one who trims hedges; (30) **-marriage**, a clandestine marriage; (31) **-mike**, see (1); (32) **-parson**, an uneducated clergyman; (33) **-pick**, see (1); (34) **-pig**, see (6); (35) **-plasher**, see below; (36) **-poker**, see (1); (37) **-popping**, shooting birds as they fly out of a hedge; (38) **-rise**, underwood for making hedges; (39) **-row**, see (21); (40) **-row-timber**, light varieties of wood that grow in hedges; (41) **-root** or **-rut**, a hedge; (42) **-school**, see below; (43) **-spick** or **-spike**, see (1); (44) **-splasher**, see (5); (45) **-spurgie**, see (1); (46) **-tacker**, see (29); (47) **-tear**, an angular rent; (48) **-trough**, see (21); (49) **-ward**, see (28).

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[2] Others ran hedge and bind to and fro. (3) **Lan.** He dropp'd deawn into th' hedge backin' to see what 'ud happen next, Axon *Sketches* (1867) 25; **Lan.**[1] We'st ha' nowt to do then i'th' summer, nobbut lie in hedge-backins, hearkenin' brids sing, Brierley *Ab-o'-th'-Yate* (1870) 94. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (4) **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **Ess.** (H.H.M.) (5) **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Scythes and sneads, hedge-bills, and broad hooks, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (1870). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] A long two-handed tool used for stopping gaps in hedges. At the end of the pole is a straight knife with a slightly returned end, and with a hook projecting from the back of the blade, and pointing towards its point, for pushing the cut-off bunch of thorns into the gap. It is also used for driving in the 'stakers' on the level side of the hedge, to keep the stop gap in. (6) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Purty hedgeboar fuller, he, for to set up for a doctor, better fit he'd take to farrin. **Dev.** Making one's hair stand up leek queels Upon a hadgy-bore, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 196. **n.Dev.** A dinderhead hadge-boar, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** The gipsies what do live pon hedgy boors, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 67; **Cor.**[12] (7) **Cor.**[3] (8) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Sufficient hedge-boote to be allowed to repaire and mainteyne all the hedges and fences, &c., *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 157; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* To have . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot . . . and stake-boot yearly, *Lease of Lands in Brumby* (1716). **Wil.** And that it shall be lawful for the s[d]. J. M. to cut lop and take . . . the underwood of hedgerows for and towards necessary hedgebote and haybote for the use of the premises, *Lease of property Cherhill* (1783). (9) **Hrt.** Where bushes or other trumpery . . . which we call hedge-brows, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 37. (10) **Chs.**[1] (11) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** 'You may generally tell what a man is by his claws,' observed the hedge-carpenter, looking at his own hands, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 29. **w.Som.**[1] (12) **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29; No music's heard the fields among, Save when the hedge-chats twittering play, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 91; **Nhp.**[12] (13) **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314. (14) **w.Yks.**[5] A party of youths will make it up amongst themselves to 'hedge-creep' a certain couple, i.e. follow two lovers along the walks which they frequent, but on the other side of the hedge, or wall, for the purpose of listening to their conversation. (15) **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10. (16) **Wil.** We sometimes speak of our Western neighbours as Somerset hedge-cuckoos, in taunting allusion to their making a hedge round the cuckoo, to keep him from flying away (G.E.D.). (17) **n.Yks.**[14] (18) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] When the birth-place of a person is doubtful, it is jokingly said, 'he was born on a hedge-dike side'; **n.Yks.**[4] (19) **Nrf.** I'll go up to the workhouse and see what I can do. So I goes and I sees a strapping young mawther with two bairns hedge-fathered, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 47. (20) They're allust the best them hedge-got children, *ib.* (21) **Cor.**[1] (22) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (23) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 209. (24) **Lei.**[1] (25) **Nhb.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (26) **Lan.** Jack was one of that unfortunate class of practitioners disparagingly denominated 'hedge lawyers,' who are supposed to take up cases in a seemingly surreptitious manner, and lay them down when they are only fit to be decided by a jury of pick-pockets, Brierley *Red. Wind.* (1868) vii. (27) **Midl.** Ye poor hedge-larned critter, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 43. (28) **Cum.**[4] Hedge lookers and peat moss lookers. (29) **Elg.** Th' eternal hedgeman, balanc'd weel, Supports the balanc'd bill, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 62. (30) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (31) **Sus.** Swainson *ib.* 29; **Sus.**[1] (32) **Sc.** Then it fell under the dominion of a reformado captain, who . . . was deposed by a hedge parson, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xviii. (33) **Sus.**[1] I throwed a stone at a liddle hedge-pick a settin' on the heave-geat (s.v. Heen). (34) **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **w.Nrf.** He fed on nothin' 'cept hedge pigs, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 9. **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Sur.** A gipsy, who has a taste for baked hedge-pig, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 23. **Wil.** (G.E.D.), **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Her coat stares like a hedge-pig's, Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 39, ed. 1889. (35) **Lin.** One who 'plashes' or 'lays' a hedge, by cutting the stronger stems of the 'quick' half way through and forcing them into a horizontal position (M.P.); The run fox was headed back by a hedge-plasher, *Field* (Dec. 5, 1896) 915. (36) **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; (G.E.D.) (37) **Shr.** Of course the first stage in their progress was 'hedge-popping' at blackbirds, thrushes, and fieldfares, Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* (1881) xxvii. **Oxf.** A favourite amusement with youths, armed with catapults, or with stones carefully selected and carried in the pocket. They first frighten birds out of the hedges, then 'pop' at them with the stones. Hedge-popping is generally carried on by small gangs of boys, some of whom act as 'drivers' (G.O.). (38) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] It [a cart] wor crazy an wankle enif . . . wi' leadin' hedge-rise last spring, ii. 286. (39) **Cor.** Us druv' slap bang over 'eap o' stoanes, upsot the geg an' sent us sprawlin' in tha edge-raw, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 4. (40) **Chs.** Hedge row timber is a prevailing product of the lower lands of Chs., Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 7. (41) **Gall.** My great sheep-skin coat . . . keeps me warm on the cauldest nicht in a hedge-root, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **Nhb.**[1] To 'sit in the hedge-rut,' is to sit under the shelter of a hedge. (42) **Ir.** When not even a shed could be obtained in which to assemble the children of an Irish village, the worthy pedagogue selected the first green spot on the sunny side of a quickset-thorn hedge. From this circumstance the name of Hedge School originated, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 271; They arrived at the hedge school-house, *ib. Fardorougha* (1836) 223. (43) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **Sus.** Swainson *ib.* 29. (44) **War.**[3], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (45) **Abd.** Swainson *ib.* 28. (46) **Dev.** Varmer Bulley's acomed tü zomtheng; they say 'e's nort but a hädge-tacker now, an' work'th vur his dairyman that wuz, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); They wants a hadge-tacker tu a farm nigh by Crediton, I 'ear tell, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 129, ed. 1896. **n.Dev.** Auld, northering, gurbed, hadge-tacker, Dick, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75. (47) **War.**[3] Hedge-tear darning is taught in sewing classes. (48) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Thay vownd ded in the hedgestraw, The best hoss in ther posseshun, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 17, 1885) 2. **nw.Dev.**[1] (49) **Lin.** Marshall *Review* (1811).

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Hedge-bells**, (*a*) the wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (*b*) the great bindweed, *C. sepium*; (2) **—dead-nettle**, the hedge woundwort, *Stachys sylvatica*; (3) **-feathers**, the Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (4) **-garlick**, the garlick mustard, *Alliaria officinalis*; (5) **-grape**, the fruit of the white bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; (6) **-horn**, the stink-horn, *Phallus impudicus*; (7) **-lily**, see (1, *b*); (8) **-mushroom**, the horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*; (9) **-nettle**, see (2); (10) **-nuts**, the fruit of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; (11) **-peg**, the fruit of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*; (12) **-peeks** or **-picks**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) the fruit of the bullace, *Prunus insititia*; (13) **-pigs**, see (11); (14) **-pink**, the soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; (15) **-speaks**, **-specks**, or **-spikes**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) the fruit of the wild rose, *Rosa canina*; (16) **-strawberry**, the wood strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*; (17) **-violet**, the dog-violet, *Viola sylvatica.*

(1, *a*) **I.W.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.**, **Stf.**, **s.Eng.** **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (2) **Shr.** (3) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 111. (4) **Cum.** (5) **Wor.** (6) **I.W.**[1] (7) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (8) **Chs.**[1] (9) **Shr.**[1] (10) **Dev.** (W.L.-P.) (11) **Brks.**, **Hmp.**, **Wil.** (W.H.E.), **Wil.**[1] (12, *a*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.), **Cor.** (M.A.C.) (*b*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) (13) **Glo.**[1] (14) **Hmp.** (15, *a*) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 209. **Wil.**[1] At Huish, Slŏns are large and Hedge-speäks small. (*b*) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). (16) **s.Dev.** (17) **Dev.**[4]

3. Phr. *to be on the wrong side of the hedge*, to be mistaken, to err. **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. A wall, *gen.* of granite, occas. of earth or turf.

I.Ma. One . . . had jumped to the top of the broad turf hedge, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) xvi. **Dev.** A group of little fellows amuse themselves with piling up loose stones, and making baby walls in imitation of those of granite, called hedges, on the borders of Dartmoor, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 385. **Cor.** Why do the giants show such a preference for granite? At Looe, indeed, the Giant's Hedge is a vast earthwork; but this is an exception, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 43, ed. 1896; This place was hedged in with great rocks, which no ten men of these times could move. They call them the Giant's Hedges to the present day, *ib.* 56; **Cor.**[3]

5. *v.* To repair hedges; to build a stone fence.

nw.Der.[1] **Cor.**[3] I'm fit to hedgy against any one.

Hence (1) **Hedger,** *sb.* a man who trims and mends hedges; (2) **Hedging,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the process of trimming and repairing hedges; (*b*) beating a hedge in order to confuse and subsequently kill the birds in it; (3) **Hedging-bill,** *sb.* a bill with a long handle for brushing or cutting down hedges; (4) **Hedging-cuffs,** (5) **Hedging-mittens,** *sb. pl.* gloves with a division for the thumb only, used by the 'hedger' to protect his hands.

(1) **Frf.** His faither was a hedger roond aboot, an' made no that ill pay, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 103, ed. 1889. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **se.Wor.**[1] (2, *a*) **Ayr.** And sometimes a hedging and ditching I go, BURNS *Poor Thresher.* **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) (*b*) **Brks.**[1] A common sport, where boys go on either side of a hedge when the leaves have fallen, with long light poles. On seeing any bird fly into the hedge a-head, one gives the word, and both beat the hedge from opposite sides; the bird gets too confused to fly out and is generally killed by branches knocked against it; ten or twelve birds are often killed in an afternoon's 'hedgin'.' (3) **Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (4) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

6. *Obs.* To protect.

Edb. To hedge us frae that black banditti, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 118, ed. 1785.

7. To shuffle in narration; to equivocate. Lth. (JAM.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

HEDGEHOG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Chs. Nhp. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Hedgehog-holly,** the holly, *Ilex aquifolium.* Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 62, ed. 1815.

2. The prickly seed-vessel of the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis,* applied also to the whole plant. Ken., Sur., Sus., Wil.[1] **3.** The shepherd's needle, *Scandix pecten.* Sur.[1], Sus.[1]

4. *pl.* Small stunted trees in hedgerows. Chs.(K.), Chs.[13]

5. *v.* To open, divulge, or disclose anything.

Nhp.[1] A witness giving evidence in Assize Court, said, 'the prisoner hedge-hogged.' On being asked what he meant, he said that 'a hedge-hog when in water opened; and the man, when they gave him plenty of beer, opened, and told all he knowed.'

6. To break and turn up the ends of wire.

Nhb.[1], **Nhb., Dur.** The strand of a wire rope having broken is carried along the rope by coming in contact with the sheaves or rollers and forms a ravelled mass or ruffle on the rope which is then said to be hedgehogged, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

HEDGY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

HEDLEY, *sb.* Nhb. In phr. *the Hedley Kow,* the name of a 'bogle.'

RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 60; The Hedley Kow, a Nhb. ghost story, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78; Well known to me from traditional sources. The local name for a sprite or 'boggle' possessing attributes common to such things. Hedley is a village in Nhb. The 'kow' is a myth (R.O.H.).

HEDLOCK, see **Hidlock.**

HEE, *int.* Cum.[14] A call-note to a cur dog.

HEE, HEEA, HEEAD, see **High, How,** *adv.,* **Hide,** *v.*[2]

HEEAH, *int.* Yks. An exclamation of interrogation: 'what did you say?' e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

HEEAK, HEEAL(L, HEEAM, see **Hake,** *v.,* **Hale,** *adj.,* **Hame.**

HEEAMS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] [iəmz.] See below.

'She flings out her heeams,' said of a cow that protrudes the posterior parts, as showing signs for calving.

HEEAMSTER, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **yamster.** A household provider; one of domestic habits.

HEED, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Rdn. Also in form **hade** w.Yks.; *preterite* **hed** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] [(h)īd.] **1.** *v.* To mind, attend, care for; to take notice, pay attention to. *Gen.* used with *neg.*

Frf. Never heed him, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 129. **Ayr.** I think I'm no muckle heeded in this hoose, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 148. **Lnk.** The Police chaps are nae that heedin' Or 'gainst sic tricks they'd been proceeding, WATT *Poems* (1827) 11. **e.Lth.** I'm no heedin muckle aboot growin figs, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 12. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah deean't heed mich ov owt 'at he sez. **w.Yks.** I'll nivver heed till dinner time, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 112; Never hade your feet, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** I ne'er hed thee all the while, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 120, ed. 1814. **ne.Lan.** Ne'er heed me, doctor, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 219. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). **Chs.**[1] Dunna heed him. **Der.** He hears better than he heeds, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[1]; **Der.**[2] Ne'er heed him, lad. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *sb.* Notice; attention, care.

Ayr. He drew the mortal trigger Wi' weel-aim'd heed, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 11. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Tak no heed o' what he sez. Tak heed. **Rdn.**[1]

Hence **Heedful,** *adj.* regardful. n.Yks.[2]

HEED, HEEDER, see **Head, Hide,** *v.*[2], **He.**

HEEDLIN, HEEDLY, see **Headland,** *sb.*, **Eardly.**

HEEGARY, *sb.* Lakel.Cum. [hīgē·ri.] A rage, passion, high temper; a disturbance; a whimsically dressed female. Cf. **fleegarie, fligary.**

Lakel.[2] A chap when he's hed a bit ov a tiff wi' his best lass, an' sets off an' 'lists, does it in a heegary. Many a yan leeves ta be sooary fer deein' things in a heegary. **Cum.**[4]

HEE-GRASS, see **Ee-grass.**

HEEL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [(h)īl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Heel-calkers,** heel-plates or irons to go round the heels of a boot; see **Calker,** *sb.*[2]; (2) **-cap,** to patch the heels of stockings with cloth; (3) **-cutter,** a shoemaker; (4) **-hole,** the hole in the handle of a spade; (5) **-leathers,** leathers formerly worn over stockings to prevent too rapid wear by the clog; (6) **-shaking,** dancing; (7) **-shod,** having iron guards on the heels of shoes, &c.; (8) **-speck,** the shoe-heel piece; (9) **-strop,** *obs.,* the finishing touch, parting kick; (10) **-tap,** (*a*) see (8); (*b*) to repair the heel of a boot or shoe; (*c*) the remains of liquor left in a glass after drinking; *gen.* in *pl.*; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*d*) the last or end of anything; (*e*) *fig., pl.* a term of contempt used when speaking of a scandal; (*f*) *pl.* fried slices of potatoes; (11) **-tree,** (*a*) the cross-bar to which the traces are fastened, a 'swingle-tree'; (*b*) a raised piece of wood or stone forming a kerb or edge of the 'groop' behind the cows in a cow-house.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ā think yū'd betər put biath hīlkākərs ən tiakākərs əmai biuts (W.H.). (2) **Abd.** The Gaudman sits and toasts his nose, Or awkwardly heel-caps his hose, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873. (3) **Sc.** A slang name; the shaping-knife is the symbol of the craft (G.W.). **Edb.** Duncan Imrie, the heel-cutter in the Flesh-market, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (4) **Sh.I.** I pair'd oot o' da heel-hole o' da spaed heft wi' me knife, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899). (5) **Cum.**[4] Thin leather shaped like the posterior half of a boot or clog (without the sole) only not quite so high; these were worn, fastened in front, over the stocking so as to preserve it from the heavy wear of the clog. 'Hankutchers, and heel-ledders,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 11. **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (6) **Frf.** Oor ain humble heel-shakin's in some empty barn, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 64, ed. 1889. (7) **Ayr.** Heelshod or taeshod and tacket and pin, Shaemaker, shaemaker shoo ma shoon, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 118. (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **Sc.** I've been letting you see this year and a half the ill of that idolatrous worship of the Church of England, and now I shall give it the heel-strop, and show plainly that all that are of that communion are damned, unless they repent, CALDER *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 157, ed. 1847. (10, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **w.Yks.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Cor.**[2] (*c*) **Ayr.** Seize the bottle and push it about; Don't fill on a heel-tap, it is not decorous, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 26, ed. 1871. **Ir.** A stray invalid or two completing his course of the waters . . . he dare not budge till he has finished his 'heel tap' of abomination, LEVER *A. O'Leary* (1844) xvi.

Nhb. There is a stupid custom which prescribes that each man should 'drink fair,' and hence the expression 'Nee heel taps, noo,' when one has been shirking his quantity by leaving a little in the bottom of his glass (R.O.H.). **s.Lan.** (T.R.C.), **Der.²**, **nw.Der.¹**, **Lei.³**, **War.³** **Shr.¹** Now, drink up yore 'eel-taps, an' åve another jug. **Hnt.** Clear off your heel-taps (T.P.F.). **I.W.¹** Take off your heeltaps. **w.Som.¹** Come, drink fair—no heel-taps! **Dev.** You shall dine on the leavings and drink the heel-taps for your trouble, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) vii. **Cor.¹²** **Slang.** Nick took off his heel taps, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of S. Cuthbert.* (*d*) **Mid.** I have got a little nest-egg of your mother's money for you, and a heel-tap of your father's, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. xix. (*e*) **s.Lan.** (T.R.C.) (*f*) **s.Pem.** We'll'ave soom heel-taps for dinner to-dây (W.M.M.). (11, *a*) **n.Lin.¹** **sw.Lin.¹** Defendant was charged with stealing two heel-trees. (*b*) **Chs.¹**, **s.Chs.¹**

2. Phr. (1) *heel and fling board*, a spring-board; used *fig.*; (2) *to get by the heel*, to overreach; (3) *heels over body*, (4) *— over craig*, (5) *— over gowdie* or *gourie*, head over heels, topsy-turvy; in a state of confusion or disorder; (6) *— over head*, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) without distinction or particular enumeration; (7) *to get the heels of*, to trip up; (8) *to give heels to*, curling term: to accelerate the progress of a stone by sweeping the ice in front of its path; (9) *to have the heels of*, to have the best of, take the first place; (10) *to make the heels crack*, to make haste; (11) *to put in by the heels*, see below; (12) *to take heels away*, (13) *to take one's heels*, to run away, take to one's heels; (14) *to turn a commodity heels over head*, to double the purchase price in re-selling; (15) *to turn up the heels*, to die; (16) *to give the wind of one's heels*, to take a hasty or speedy departure; (17) *shaking of one's heels*, dancing vigorously; (18) *heels foremost*, dead; (19) *heels upwards*, contrary, the wrong way, out of temper.

(1) **Ayr.** He's a back like a spring board—a rale heel-and-fling board, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 137. (2) **e.An.¹** You have got me by the heel. (3) **Gall.** The cow, that was a noted kicker, spilled me and the milking-pail heels-over-body, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii. (4) **Sc.** Twa or three hours spinnin' aboot a wheen meeserable lang-nebbed bottles, is eneuch to cowp them heels ower craig, *Sc. Haggis*, 122. (5) **Sc.** Heels-ower-gowdie Tumbled the dowdy, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 42. **Abd.** I wadna think it manly work To turn ye heels-oer-gowdy, Just here, the night, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 131. **Frf.** My mind sae wanders at whate'er I be, Gaes heels o'er gowdie, when the cause I see, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 121. **Slg.** Gude help us a'! she turn'd up heels o'er gourie, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 57. **Ayr.** Soon heels-o'er-gowdie! in he gangs, BURNS *Poem on Life* (1796) st. 7. **Gall.** He gaed heels owre gowdy without a bough [bark], MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. (6, *a*) **Cai.¹** **Abd.** I coupet Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 69, ed. 1812; The house is heels o'er head, *ib.* 94. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (7) **Sc.** I'm thinking human learning is likely to get the heels of his grace, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 92. (8) **Ayr.** The second and third players were sooping up, or giving heels to laggard stones, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 110. (9) **Fif.** For expressiveness I maun say I think 'dam' has the heels o't, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 151. **Lth.** Your mem'ry's fine, An' has the heels by far o' mine, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 181. (10) **Not.²** (11) **Ken.** To put a plant hastily in the soil when not convenient to plant it, so as to cover up the roots, is to put it in by the heels (J.A.B.). (12) **Rnf.** A' the hens Wi' fricht took soople heels awa Tae their hen-pens, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 32. (13) **Bch.** I . . . gart the lymmers tak their heels, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 19; This made my lad at length to loup, And take his heels, *ib. Dominie* (1785) 27. **Edb.** They took their heels and left the field, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 238. (14) **Abd.** 'They tell me 't he turn't a stirkie 't he bocht a fyou ouks syne heels-o'er-heid i' the last market.' But turning animals heels-o'er-head, technically, by doubling the purchase price, was not always easy, however sincere a man's intentions in that direction might be, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 100. (15) **w.Yks.¹** (16) **Dmb.** Forbye ither reasons for being in a hurry, we thocht it as weel for me to gi'e Whinnyside the wind o' my heels without loss o' time, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. (17) **Per.** Gaily linkin' through the reels, an' shakin' o' her heels, FORD *Harp* (1893) 317. (18) **N.I.¹** Never! till A'm taken heels foremost. (19) **e.Suf.** He got up heels upwards this morning. Everything goes heels upwards with me now-a-days (F.H.).

3. The ball of the thumb or the back part of the inside of the hand; *gen.* in phr. *the heel of the hand.*

Ir. Laying the heel of his hand upon her shoulther, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 60. **N.I.¹** **Glo.¹** The part of the hand above the wrist, opposite the thumb; **Glo.²** **Dor.** Common (C.K.P.). **Som.** Wi' a gurt nugget o' bread in the heel of his hand (W.F.R.). **w.Som.¹** The part of the hand on which it rests in the act of writing. 'Bad an', zir, urnd a gurt thurn into the heel o' un, and now he do mattery.' **Cor.¹**

4. The bottom end of anything erect or capable of being set up on end.

w.Som.¹ The heel of a post. 'There must be a new hanch to the gate, the heel o' un's a-ratted.'

5. The vertical timber of a gate, which bears the hinges. n.Yks. (I.W.)

6. The thickest end of the scissors-blade. w.Yks. (C.V.C.)

7. That part of a scythe-blade which is furthest from the point.

w.Yks.², **Glo.¹** **Nrf.** Do you try my scythe, and let me try your'n. . . We'll go and take her in a peg. Drop the heel down, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 172.

Hence (1) **Heel-ring**, *sb.* the ring by means of which the blade of a scythe is fastened to the pole. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Dev.³; (2) **-wedge**, *sb.* the wedge driven between the 'heel-ring' and the pole of a scythe, whereby the blade is held firmly in its place. w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

8. That part of an adze into which the handle is fitted; that part of the head of a golf-club which is nearest to the shaft. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Lnk. (JAM., s. v. Hoozle).

Hence **Heel**, *v.* to strike or hit with the 'heel' of a golf-club. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

9. The rear point of a plough-sock.

Nhb.¹ In a plough, the little-heel, sometimes called the hean, is the part gripping the sheth. [Heel of the plough, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 150.]

10. The stern of a boat.

Sh.I. Set ye my waands i' da heel o' da boat, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898).

11. The fulcrum for a lever. Nhb.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

12. The bottom remaining crust of a loaf; the top crust of a loaf cut off.

Sc. The heel o' the white loaf that cam frae the Bailie's, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **Edb.** (A.B.C.) **Gall.** Used commonly for the bottom slice of a loaf of bread (A.W.). **Ir.** She took out of her pocket a battered-looking heel of a loaf, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 56. **N.I.¹**, **Nhb.¹**, **w.Yks.¹**, **Lan.** (T.R.C.), **ne.Lan.¹** **s.Wor.¹** Uncommon. **Shr.¹** 'Cut a loaf through to sen' to the leasow, that 'eel ŏónna be enough.' A remaining corner is called the heel of the loaf at Clun; **Shr.²**, **Glo.¹**, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

13. The rind of cheese; last part of a cheese.

Dmb. I wouldna like to lay the kebbuc-heel upon the board tha day, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 108. **Ayr.** Dinna, for a kebbuck-heel Let lasses be affronted, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 25. **Gall.** The last portion of a vanishing cheese (A.W.). **w.Yks.¹**, **ne.Lan.¹**, **Glo.¹** **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

14. The remains of tobacco left in a pipe after smoking.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

15. *Obs.* The grounds or dregs of a barrel of beer. Nhp. RAY (1691).

16. *Fig.* The end, finish, last part, esp. in phr. *the heel of the evening*, &c.

Per. Wha kens but what we've seen the heel O' Simmer in a last farewell, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 64. **Ayr.** Towards the heel of the evening, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ii. **Gall.** He had the whole cogfull lapped into his kyte; when they came up, he was just at the heels o't, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 409, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** At the heel of the evening they often diverge into matter as miscellaneous as the contents of a newspaper, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1826) *Introd.*; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.¹** **Lan.** For I'd good luck ot heel of aw, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 57.

17. *v.* To run off, take to one's heels. *Preterite*: **held.**

Bch. She didna bide to mend it But heel't that night, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 68 (JAM.). **Gall.** This broke the charm—than Sawners held it, Down the moor wi' speed he flew, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876.

18. To pull or haul forth by the heels.

Fif. Heel him forth reluctant to the day, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 144, ed. 1871.

HEEL, *v.*[2] Irel. Lin. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **hele** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; **hyle** Wxf.[1] 1. To slope or lean over on one side. Cf. **heald**, *v.*[1]

sw.Lin.[1] The ground heels down to the dyke. He felt the wagon heel over.

2. To upset or overturn a bucket.

Glo. Don't heel the bucket (H.T.E.); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

3. To pour out; to pour out of one vessel into another. Cf. **hale**, *v.*[1], **hell**, *v.*

Hmp.[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Hele the beer out o' thuc bottle into t'other (E.H.G.). **Dor.** Shall I hele ye out another cup? Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] While John did hele out each his drap O' eäle or cider, 131. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. Of liquor or rain: to pour. Wxf.[1] Cf. **heald**, *v.*[1] 5, **hell**, *v.*

HEEL, *v.*[3] Glo.[1] Of crops: to yield.

How does your wheat heel?

HEEL, HEELD, see **Heal**, *v.*[2], **Heald**, *v.*[1]

HEELER, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Suf. 1. A quick, active runner; one who keeps close behind in a foot-race.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1] **e.Suf.** He is the closest heeler I ever had (F.H.).

2. A sharp, prying, managing woman. N.I.[1] 3. A poser, a silencer. ne.Lan.[1]

HEELIEGOLEERIE, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **heldigoleery, hildegaleerie; hildegulair, hiliegulier** Per. (Jam.); **hilliegileerie.** 1. *adv.* Topsy-turvy, in a state of confusion.

Ags., Per. (Jam.) **Fif.** Barley-pickles flee round and round Hilliegileerie 'mang the bree, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 39. **e.Fif.** Doon gaed the riders heeligoleerie abune a', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Lnk.** Love is a gey queer sensation. . . It puts ane a' hildegaleerie, When ance it breaks oot in a lowe, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 232. **Lth.** A' wad gang heeliegoleery, Gin ye wanted wee Tam an' his drum, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 135. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Peb.** Langsyne, what a heldigoleery, Ilk priest was the fae o' a bail; But now their [they're] grown learned and cheery, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 51.

2. *sb. pl.* Frolicsome tricks.

Sc. She's ony thing but glaikit wi' a' her hilliegeleeries, *Saint Patrick* (1819) I. 97 (Jam.).

[1. Ir. *uile-go-leir*, altogether (O'Reilly).]

HEELING, *sb.* Dev. The allowance made in handicapping children for racing; the distance from the heel of a runner to him who follows. *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

HEEL-RAKE, *sb.* Chs. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. I.W. Also in forms **eldrake** Shr.[1]; **eller-rake** Chs.[1]; **ell-** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] War.[4] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf. Brks.[1] Mid.; **haul-** Glo.[1]; **hel-** War.[2 4] s.War.[1] Oxf.[1]; **hell-** Chs.[1] Lei.[1] War.[4] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] I.W.[1]; **hull-** Glo.[1] [ī·l-, e·lrēk.] A large rake, with curved iron teeth, used to clear the field in harvest after the greater part of the crop has been gathered.

Chs.[1] Usually drawn by two men. **s.Chs.**[1] Strong market-shandry with calf-cratches, set of thrill-gears, odd gears, shoval and yelve, heelrake, *Auctioneer's Cat.* (Apr. 9, 1887). **Lei.** Spring-teeth rakes 'by the lower class of people are called hell-rakes, on account of the great quantity of work they dispatch in a short time, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 21; **Lei.**[1] **War.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **War.**[2 3]; **War.**[4] Bring the ell-rake, Walt; us must carry the nine acre afore night. **s.War.**[1] **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13; (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** He used the 'ellrake in that field (K.P.); **Shr.**[1] Theer'll be mighty little lef' fur the laisers; they'n bin draggin' that ell-rake ever sence daylight. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** In this district (the Cotswolds) we *gen.* suppose the derivation to be from the rake being an ell in width. In the vale however (about Tewkesbury) they are called heel-rakes, from their being drawn at the heel of the person using them, instead of being used in front, as rakes ordinarily are, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 260; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** We call them ell-rakes, but their proper name is heel-rake, most likely because they are drawn at one's heels (W.P.M.). **I.W.**[1]

HEELSTER-GOWDIE, *adv.* Bnff.[1] Head over heels. Cf. *heels over gowdie*, s. v. **Heel**, *sb.* 2 (5).

The loon fell an' geed heelster-gowdie doon the brae.

HEELY, *adj.*, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also written **healey** n.Sc.; **heally** Mry. (Jam.); **hehllie** Bnff.[1]; **heilie** Inv. Bnff. Fif. [hī·li.] 1. *adj.* Haughty, proud, full of disdain; crabbed, ill-tempered. Cf. **heloe.**

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 195. **Fif.** (Jam.)

2. *v.* To look upon with disdain, to hold in slight esteem.

Bnff.[1] Ye needna cast yir hehd that wye, an' hehllie the dress. It's our gueede for ye.

3. To take an affront in silence. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

4. To abandon, forsake with disdain.

A bird forsaking her nest and eggs heallies it, *ib.*

5. *sb.* Consciousness of insult, dudgeon.

n.Sc. But he had a high spirit, an' just out o' the healey awa' he went, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (1853) xviii. **Bnff.**[1]

Hence **Heiliefow**, *adj.* full of disdain.

Bnff. She's a heiliefow limmer, Gregor (*l.c.*); **Bnff.**[1]

[1. Hely (*v.r.* heilie) harlottis on hawtane wyiss, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 118; Roboam quhilk throw his helie pride Tint all his leigis hartis, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, 59.]

HEELY, *adv.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Also written **healy** n.Sc. 1. *adv.* Slowly, softly; also used as *adj.* Cf. **hooly.**

Sc. 'Healy, healy,' John cried, addressing one of the nuts, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **n.Sc.** O healy, healy take me up, And healy set me down, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 99, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Common in exclamatory use (H.E.F.).

2. *v.* To wait; *gen.* in *imper.*

Abd. Ye ees't to be gey gweed at garrin' the ba' row 's yer nain fit ca'd it; but heely till we see ye conter Maggie! Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 75; Heely, heely, Tam, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) i.

HEEM. The same as **Aim**, *adj.* (q.v.)

HEEMER, *comp. adj.* Lakel. Also written **heemur** Wm. Higher.

Lakel.[2] A bit heemer up ner that. **Wm.** Ah'll tak t'heemur o' them tweea (B.K.).

HEEMEST, HEEN, see **Highmost, Eye**, *sb.*[1], **Hean**, *sb.*[1]

HEEMLIN, *adj.* Sc. Humiliating, 'humbling.'

Abd. A' this heemlin creengin to the Coort o' Session, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii.

HEEMLIN', *ppl. adj.* Bnff.[1] Applied to a continual, rumbling sound.

HEENESS, *sb.* Nhb. Height. 'It's nee heeness' (R.O.H.).

HEEP, see **Heap**, *sb.*[1]

HEEPIE-CREEP, *adv.* Sc. In a creeping, sneaking manner.

Lnk. No for that gang heepie-creep, But still wi' manly front, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 47.

HEEPY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A fool; a stupid person. Also used *attrib.*

Lnk. Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd, Cau'd her a poor daft heepy, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 273 (Jam.).

2. A melancholy person.

Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.)

HEER, see **Hair, Hier.**

HEERBREEADS, *sb. pl.* Yks. The back and front cross-bars in the frame of the bottom of a cart. w.Yks. (J.J.B.) See **Ear**, *sb.*[1] 2 (4).

HEERINSEUGH, HEERINSEW, see **Heronsew.**

HEERYESTREEN. The same as *ere yestreen*, s. v. **Ere**, *prep.* 2 (3).

HEESE, HEESEL, HEEST, see **Heeze, Hisself, Haste**, *v.*

HEESTERIN, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. A handle for hoisting or lifting up.

They've putten a new heesterin on the pant (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

HEET, see **Hait.**

HEETHENBERRY, *sb.* Chs.[1] The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

HEEVAL, HEEVE, see **Evil**, *sb.*[2], **Eve**, *v.*

HEEVIL, *sb.* Sc. The conger-eel, *Conger vulgaris.* Lth. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 2 (Jam.).

HEEVY-SKEEVY, see **Havey-cavey.**

HEEZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Also written **hease** Kcd.; **heese** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.[1 4]; and in forms **heis** Sc. (Jam.); **heise** Abd. I.Ma.; **heize** Fif.; **hese** Dmf.; **heyce** e.Yks.[1]; **hiese** Rxb.; **hise** Sh.I. Lnk.; **hize** N.I.[1]; **hyze** Bnff. [h)īz.] 1. *v.* To hoist, heave, raise, lift; also *fig.* to elevate, exalt. Cf. **hoise.**

Sc. The sailor wha's been lang at sea, On waves like mountains

heezed, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 20. **Sh.I.** I wid staand an' luik ta da boats hisin' der sails, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). **Elg.** Bunyan's louping-on-stane too, Whilk dreich-a—s'd Christians heez'd, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 70. **Bnff.** How shall a Norlan' Bard, o' speech unkempt, To hyze remembrance to the bin attempt, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 136. **Abd.** Bind a laurel roun' her brow, An' heeze her to the sky, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 152. **Frf.** High heez'd by fame, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 99. **Per.** The friendly Bard Wha first should heese me up to fame, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 146. **Fif.** Now, had the Sun's meridian chair Been heiz'd up heicher i' the air, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 8. **Slg.** Gude folk I like to heeze them, But rogues I ay will satirize them, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 42. **Rnf.** When she saw our Johnnie's face, She set hersel' to please, And heezed him up wi' buttered scones, BARR *Poems* (1861) 162. **Ayr.** Still higher may they heeze Ye in bliss, BURNS *Dream*, st. 9. **Lnk.** Up to the starns I'm heezed, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 182. **e.Lth.** Heezin' hissel frae the tae leg on to the tither, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. **Edb.** Seyin' what he can To heeze up . . . A thocht o' ither days, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1830) 221. **Slk.** It was heezing upon the tae side and myntyng to whommil me, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** The haly page abread he hiest, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 130. **Dmf.** His comrades . . . Heeze up his carcase on a chair, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 70. **Kcb.** John heez'd his cap An' gied the claith the ither chap, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 65. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] Roger lend us a hand te heyce this seck o' floor intï caat. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **I.Ma.** I heis'ed a lil to one side to make room, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 38.

Hence **Heissing**, *sb.* a hoisting, lifting, shrugging.

I.Ma. Givin' a lil heissin' wis his shouldars, lik he did in the pulfit, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 39.

2. To rock with a swinging motion; to toss, dandle a child; to dance.

Slg. Nane can heeze the highland fling Like merry light Miss Drummond, GALLOWAY *Nelson* (1806) 16. **Nhb.**[1] Heeze a ba babby on the tree top. **Cum.** (M.P.)

Hence **Heezing**, *sb.* a rocking, tossing.

Nhb.[1] Aa gat sic a heezin on the shuggy-shoe.

3. To carry, hurry; to travel fast, push on.

Sc. Aff they heezed her awa' to Glasgow, *Scotch Haggis*, 78. **Lnk.** How grim loom the mountains as onwards we heeze, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 20.

4. *sb.* A hoist, heave, lift up; *fig.* aid, help, furtherance.

Bnff. Robie after her did run To gie 'r a hyze, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 92. **Abd.** Gi'en an auld wife a heise afore she wear awa, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 186. **Kcd.** He quickly gied the bags a hease, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 102. **Ags.** (JAM.) **Frf.** Should plenty gie thy kyte a heeze, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 95. **Rnf.** It needs nae ither heeze To gar its fluid [flood] rin faster, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 97. **Lnk.** It might rise, An' after by them get a hise, WATT *Poems* (1887) 8. **Edb.** Braid Claith lends fock an unco heese, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 127, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** Business gets a noble heeze, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 83. **Dmf.** Frae the Laird's han' gat mony a lad . . . A quiet hese up Fortune's brae, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 56. **I.Ma.** Give me a heise with this, on to me back (S.M.).

5. A toss, twist, lift of the head, &c.

Wgt. Cock yer lugs, if you please, Gie yer head a bit heeze, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 47. **I.Ma.** He gave me a Hm! and a heise of his neck, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. v. iii.

6. A swing; the act or instrument of swinging.

Lth. We're just takin' a heeze on the yett, *Marriage* (1818) II. 392 (JAM.).

[1. Than all sammyn, with handis, feit, and kneis, Did heis thar saill, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 274. Dan. *heise*, to hoist; cogn. w.LG. *hisen* (BERGHAUS), Bremen dial. (*Wtb.*); EFris. *hîsen* (*hîsen*), 'hissen' (KOOLMAN).]

HEEZY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **heasie** Gall.; **heisie** Sc. (JAM.) [hī·zi.] **1.** A hoist, heave; a lift or help upwards. See **Heeze**, *sb.* **4.**

Sc. If he had stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heezie, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xiii. **Rnf.** It yet will get its heezy, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 148. **Lnk.** Hamilton the bauld and gay Lends me a heezy, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 189. **Lth.** My heart it gat a heezie Wi' joy, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 70. **Gall.** His memory shall not perish; it has got a famous heazie already, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 33, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Get a heezy o'er the sleugh o' want, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 9. **Ant.** 'Send him a heezie,' send him a lift; used contemptuously, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence **Blanket-heezie**, *sb.* one who tosses another in a blanket.

This wark O' blanket-heezies stout and stark, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 130.

2. A tossing, anything that discomposes one.

Sc. One is said to get a heisie in a rough sea (JAM.); They wad hae gotten an unco heezy, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Slk.** She's gi'en my heart an unco heezy, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 272. **Kcb.** To see ilk flegging witless coof Get o'er his thum' a heezy, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 16.

HEF, HEFFALD, HEFFUL, see **Half, Hickwall.**

HEFFER, *v.* Nhb. [he·fər.] To laugh vulgarly. **Nhb.**[1] Hence **Hefferin'**, *ppl. adj.* laughing in an imbecile fashion. He's a greet hefferin feul (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

HEFFLE, HEFFUT, see **Haffle**, *v.*, **Evet.**

HEFT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. and midl. and s. counties of Eng. Also Amer. Also in forms **heifteen, heiftem** Wxf.[1]; **hift** e.An.[1] Dor. [h)eft.] **1.** *sb.* Weight, esp. the weight of a thing as ascertained by weighing it in the hand. Also used *fig.*

Wxf.[1] Th' heiftem o' pley vell all ing to lug [The weight of the play fell into the hollow], 86. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 709; **Lin.**[1] The garthmen guessed it at ten stun heft. **Nhp.**[2] What's th' heft on't? **War.**[3] **w.Wor.**[1] That pan is real good iron, 'tis sold by heft. **s.Wor.** Feel th' 'eft on it, a's desput 'eavy' (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A dead heft is a weight that cannot be moved; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[12] **Pem.** There's a heft with'n (E.D.). **s.Pem.** There's a good heft in this 'ere block (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Glo.** I think the heft may be 4 lb. (A.B.); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 66; **Glo.**[12] **Brks.** That be a good heft (M.J.B.). **Ken.**[1] This here heeve 'll stand very well for the winter, just feel the heft of it. **Hmp.** The heft of the branches, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 188; I zee the gurt bell, too, and I was told the heft on 'un, *Forester's Miscell.* (1846) 166; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** 'Look at the heft of 'n,' said the proud father, 'entirely drags ye down, Miss Sibyl, 'e do,' GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 260; (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1] 'Tes the deuce o' one heft;' it's a great weight. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] What heft is that parcel? i. e. what weight is it? **Dor.** A body plump's a goodish lump, Where reämes ha' such a heft, BARNES *Gl.* (1869–70) 3rd S. 22; I cant maike it out How he can bear up sich a hift, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1864) 4. **Som.** Whatever tes, the heft es jest the zame, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 9; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] The only word used to express ponderance. 'Weight' (q.v.) in the dialect means something quite different. 'You'll sure to catch a cold! your things be so light's vanity, there id'n no heft in em.' **Dev.** Dawntee vind thickee maid a purty güde heft tü cär var? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Nell isn't a gurt fustilugs O' cart-hoss heft, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 62. [**Amer.** Constitoounts air hendy to help a man in, But arterwards don't weigh the heft of a pin, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) I. iv. 135; *Dial. Notes* (1896) 379.]

Hence **Hefty**, *adj.* heavy, weighty, ponderous; also used *fig.*

Per. She bein' a muckle denty wife, an' rael hefty, he coupet in himsel' an' got sair drookit, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 147, ed. 1887. **Brks.** (M.J.B.), **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** A hefty-lookin pictur—need hev a strongish naail, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 59. [**Amer.** It was not a very hefty speech, *Dial. Notes* (1896) 379.]

2. The act of heaving; an effort, heave, lift; strength, heaving.

s.Chs.[1] **Der.** Giving a sudden mighty heft that was intended to do the work, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. i; It was a tremendous heft to raise the boat on to the wall, *ib.* II. x. **e.An.**[1] **Dev.** The sturdy parson . . . gave the stuck wheel such a powerful heft that the old cart rattled, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) iii.

3. Phr. *at my heft, fig.* at my convenience or leisure. Hrf.[1], Glo.[1]

4. A shooting pain.

w.Wor.[1] I've got such a heft in my side I canna scahrsely draw my breath.

5. *v.* To lift, raise, uplift.

Sc. Mr. Paul hefted the wean, STEEL *Rowan* (1895) 129. **Kcb.** There to the beetling rock he hefts his prey, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 3. **War.**[2] **Wor.** It's too heavy to heft (W.B.). **m.Wor.** Heft this! (J.C.) **w.Wor.** A bigger load than he could well heft, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30; **w.Wor.**[1] Do carr' this paay'l [pail] far mē, I canna heft it when it's full o' watter.

s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Shr.[2], Hrf.[2] Glo. Ah! you know when you hefted one of thaay sheaves o' hissen, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 197; Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 66. Oxf.[1] Used in the sense of 'to lift' at Yarnton. Suf. (C.T.) Ess. But lor, he heft them peas up on his fork! Downe *Ballads* (1895) 29. Hmp. (H.E.); I can heft anything you like to name with any man of forty, Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 37. I.W.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I don't think you be man enough vor to hef thick. Dev. Dŭee, plaize, tŭ heft thease flasket up 'pon my showlder; 'e's dreffŭl 'eavy, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

6. To weigh in the hand; to lift in order to judge of the weight.

se.Wor.[1] Just heft this 'ere young un, yunt 'e a weight? Shr.[1] 'W'y, Betty, han yo' carried that basket all the way?' 'Iss, an' yo' jest heft it.' s.Pem. Poor 'l Jack is improvin' wonderful now laätely; heft'n you (W.M.M.). Glo.[1][2] Oxf. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 128; Oxf.[1] Um bee prop·uur ev'i, dhee jest eft um ['Em be proper 'eavy, thee jest 'eft 'em]. Brks. That basket is a weight, you just heft it then (W.H.E.); Brks.[1] A woman selling a turkey will say 'heft 'un.' Hmp. 'To heft the bee-pots,' is to lift them in order to judge how much honey they contain, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 188; Hmp.[1] I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.[2] Jest heft it wull 'ee, you. Wil.[1] Som. Just you heft it, Sir—you'll see what a heft it is (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] He's a very nice pullet, only please to hef'm—to try the heft o' un your own zul. nw.Dev.[1] e.Dev. He took up a root or two here and there, and 'hefted it' (that is to say, poised it carefully to judge the weight, as one does a letter for the post), Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) viii. [Nfld. *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

7. To throw, heave.

Dev. Take an' heft tha bagger intŭ tha river. A gŭde dowsing 'ull take tha liquor out o' 'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Heft they into the watter, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) ii; Zober, passon, zober! or ee'll heft 'un over tother zide, *ib.* iii.

8. Of bread, &c.: to rise.

Dev. My bread's hefting fine, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 38.

Hence **Hefting**, *vbl. sb.* the rising of yeast or barm in bread, &c.

Dev. After I've paid for a drop of barm for the hefting, *ib.* 41.

[1. How shall my prince and uncle now sustain . . . so great a heft? Harington *Ariosto* (1591) xliii (Nares). 2. He cracks his gorge, his sides, With violent hefts, Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 45.]

HEFT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Also in forms **haft** Sc.; **heff** s.Sc. (Jam.) Slk. [heft.] 1. *sb.* An accustomed pasture; *fig.* a dwelling, place of rest, domicile; a haunt. Cf. **heaf**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. She came to fetch her out of ill haft and waur guiding, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Bch. When I found myself infeft In a young Jack, I did resolve to change the haft, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 46. s.Sc. (Jam.) Slk. A weel-hained heff, and a beildy lair, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 287 (Jam.). Rxb. The haunt which a sheep adopts, in the language of shepherds, is called its 'haft,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 185. N.Cy.[1]

2. *v.* To accustom sheep to a new pasture.

Slk. (Jam.) Gall. I had been 'hefting' (as the business is called in our Galloway land) a double score of lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm to summer upon our scanty upland pastures. Now it is the nature of sheep to return if they can to their mother-hill, or at least to stray farther and farther off, seeking some well known landmark. So, till such new comers grow satisfied and 'heft' (or attach) themselves to the soil, they must be watched carefully both night and day, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 6; Animals are said to be hafted, when they live contentedly on strange pastures, when they have made a haunt, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Hefter**, *sb.* a man employed to watch sheep, when first taken to a new pasture, to prevent them breaking dike.

Gall. Ye'll no' dee like the hefter o' the Star, . . when he cam to heft hoggs, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xli.

3. To dwell, live; to cause or accustom to live in a place, to become domiciled. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. Do not meet till he is hefted as it were to his new calling, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ix; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Abd. Besides I'm tauld, the singin' lasses That heft sae aft about Parnassus, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 43. Lnk. Ill nature hefts in sauls that's weak and poor, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 33, ed. 1783; He is not yet properly hefted into the ways of the world, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. Dmf. You will find yourself much more comfortable than you have been in your old place, if once you are fairly hafted to the new one, Carlyle *Lett.* (1846) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 681. Lakel.[2] He gat hissel fairly weel hefted in, an' nin o' them cud touch him.

Hence (1) **Heffing**, *sb.* keeping, maintenance, sustenance; (2) **Hefted**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) accustomed, wonted; (*b*) of mountain sheep: let along with a farm and depastured on a particular part of the common or fell called their heaf (q.v.).

(1) Slk. (Jam.); Gin I had the heffing o' them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 618, ed. 1866. (2, *a*) Dur. In a hefted manner (K.). (*b*) Cum.[14]

HEFT, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. 1. *sb.* A pretext, excuse; deception, deceit, dissimulation.

Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'That was t'heft on 'em,' their sly way of handling the matter. ne.Yks.[1] It's all heft. m.Yks.[1]

2. *v.* To prevaricate. Cum.[14]

Hence **Hefter**, *sb.* a prevarication; a romancer or teller of incredible stories.

Cum.[14] Lan. 'Thow's larnt me summat I duddent kna afoar, an' I'se obleegt ta the'; but I thowt ta meself, 'That is a hefter,' R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1876) 11.

3. To nonplus, pose; to punish, vex.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cum.[4] He did heft him.

Hence (1) **Hefter**, *sb.* an effective speech or operation; a poser, 'clincher'; anything very large; (2) **Hefting**, *sb.* a beating; *fig.* an effective and decisive attack.

(1) Cum.[14] Wm. Thoo's a hefter mi lad, en better ner enny doctor, Robison *Auld Taales* (1882) 17. n.Lan.[1] (2) Lakel.[2] Ah gat a heftin wi tryin' ta carry that pig on mi rig. Cum.[14]

[1. A *fig.* use of **haft**, *sb.*[1]]

HEFT, *v.*[4] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also in form **haft** N.I.[1] To confine or restrain nature; esp. to let a cow's milk increase until the udder gets large and hard, as is done with milch cows taken to market. *Gen.* in *pass.*

Sc. A cow's milk is said to be heftit, when it is not drawn off for some time. . . One is said to be heftit, when in consequence of long retention of urine, the bladder is painfully distended (Jam.). Bnff.[1] Fif. The terror of bringing her home heftet, . . the effect of grazing among wet clover, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A cow 'hefts well,' that is, gorges in the udder till it is distended. When the milk flows from the paps she 'will not heft' or she 'hefts ill' (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] s.Dur. Her ure [udder] was ter'ble hefted (J.E.D.). n.Cum. Ellwood (1895). Wm. If a cow's udder is loose and flaccid it is said 'she will not heft' or 'she hefts ill' (T.H.). [You also see the impropriety of hefting . . . the milk in cows until the udder is distended, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 522.]

Hence *Hefted milk, phr.*, see below.

Nhb. A cow is put dry for some time before calving; and after calving the milk is called 'beasting' or 'hefted' milk (R.O.H.).

[Norw. dial. *hefta*, to bind, restrain (Aasen).]

HEFT, *v.*[5] Yks. To hurry, hasten.

w.Yks. He did heft it (J.T.).

HEFT, see **Haft**, *sb.*[1], **Heave**.

HEFTIN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Adhering, clinging to. See **Heft**, *v.*[4]

w.Yks. Great heftin chignons, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1880); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

HEFTY, *adj.* e.An. Of wind or weather: rough; boisterous, wild.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Rum night this, hefty weather, don't it blow and snow, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 98; A few flakes of snow and a hailstorm tore across the floods. 'An omen of hefty weather,' the keeper said, *ib.* 120; A hefty sea (A.G.). Suf. A hefty night (C.G.B.).

[Du. *heftigh*, vehement (Hexham); G. *heftig.*]

HEG, see **Hag**, *sb.*[1]

HEG-BEG, *sb.* Sc. The nettle.

Sc. If ye touch Heg-beg, Heg-beg will gar you fyke, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 109. Gall. An old riddle respecting the nettle runs this way—'Heg Beg adist the dyke—and Heg Beg ayont the dyke—Gif ye touch Heg Beg—Heg Beg—will gar ye byke, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 10, ed. 1876.

HEG-BERRY, see **Hagberry**.

HEG(G, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. [heg.]

1. *v.* To set the teeth on edge.

Cum. We caw them hegberries because they heg our teeth

(B. & H.). **Wm.** Eat those heg-berries and they will heg your teeth (B.K.).

2. To rue, repent of doing a thing. **Nhb.**[1]

3. *sb.* A spite, grudge.

s.Dur. She has a hegg at him [she spites him] (J.E.D.).

HEG(G, see **Egg**, *v.*

HEGGAN, *sb.* Cor. A hard, dry cough. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* Cf. **hack**, *sb.*[1] **13.**

HEGGLE, HEGGR, HEGH, see **Haggle**, *v.*[1], **Higgle, Hagger**, *v.*[2], **Hech.**

HEGHEN, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) Also written **hechen.** The fireside.

HEGHLE, see **Heehle**, *v.*

HEGHT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A heavy fall.

Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. Laying the rosy weans upo' the floor Wi' donsy heght, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 28 (*ib.*).

HEGHT, HEGLE, see **Hight**, *v.*[1], **Higgle.**

HEGLET, HEGLUT, see **Eglet.**

HEG-PEG BUSHES, *phr.* Glo.[1] The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.*

HEGRIE, see **Haigrie.**

HEGRIL'S SKIP, *phr.* Sh.I. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144. Cf. **skip hegrie.**

HEGS, *int.* Sc. Also in form **haigs** e.Fif. [hegz.] An exclamation; a petty oath, 'fegs.' Cf. **haith.**

Cai.[1] **e.Fif.** Haigs, it cheats me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Rnf.** Hegs, Jock, gin ye war here like me [Fegs, ed. 1813], Picken *Poems* (1788) 53 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Hegs, when the Minister body cam' in The sorry a biddin' he needit but ane, Watson *Poems* (1853) 35.

HEH, HEHLLIE, HEI, see **Hech, Heely**, *adj.*, **Aye**, *adv.*[2]

HEI, HEICH, HEICK, see **He, Hech, High, Hike.**

HEID, HEIDEN, see **Head, Hide**, *v.*[2], **Haden.**

HEIFER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Arfer,** (2) **Ayfer,** (3) **Haffer,** (4) **Haifer,** (5) **Harfer,** (6) **Heckfor,** (7) **Heifker,** (8) **Hiver,** (9) **Yaffer,** (10) **Yeffer,** (11) **Yeifer.**

(1) **ne.Ken.** I've bought an ā(r)fə(r) dis marnin' (H.M.). (2) **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (3) **Sus.**[1] (4) **Shr.**[1] (5) **Sus.**[1] (6) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (7) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (Hall.) (8) **Wxf.**[1] (9) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** That prime yaffer That's down in Goiley Mead, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 73. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[1 2] (10) **w.Som.**[1] A maiden yeffer. **Cor.**[2] (11) **Dev.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Heifer-stirk,** a one-year-old cow calf.

w.Yks. Thease heifer stirks are worth £600 a peice, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32.

2. A young cow with its first calf.

e.Suf. A cow is so called till she has calved twice (F.H.). **Som.** (W.F.R.), **Dev.**[2]

3. *v.* To earmark castrated cows.

Gall. All castrated females [kine] are marked in the ear; to mark them so is to heifer them, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 432, ed. 1876.

[1. (6) Hekfere, beeste . . . *juvenca, Prompt.*; Hekfere, *bucula, Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 758. (7) A yonge hefker, *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (c. 1425) 41.]

HEIFFLE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A 'toolyie' with a young wench.

HEIFTEEN, HEIFTEM, see **Heft**, *sb.*[1]

HEIGH, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **hey** Sc. e.Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] Der.[2] n.Lin.[1] Sus. Hmp. n.Dev.; and in forms **ā** Dev.[3]; **high** nw.Der.[1] **1.** *int.* A call to attract attention; an exclamation expressive of surprise, grief, &c. Cf. **hech.**

Sc. And 'heigh, Annie,' and 'how, Annie! O, Annie, winna ye bide?' Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 49; But hey! whar hae I got to now—My friend, I've maist forgotten you? Gray *Poems* (1811) 85. **Mry.** Heigh, says breathless Willie, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 10. **Frf.** Heigh, when I think, A stane tied roon yer neck, nae doot, To gar ye sink, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 120. **Lnk.** Hey! but ye're early Robin, my man! Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 62. **Ir.** And then heigh for the potsheen, and contrabands, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. viii. **e.Dur.**[1] Hey! aa din-aa [really, I don't know]. **Wm.** Heigh Jack! is te within? Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7, ed. 1896. **Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Hey Missis! let me gang wi' ye, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **Der.**[2] Hey! how hoo did but syke! **nw.Der.**[1] An exclamation to arrest any one's progress, or to attract any one's attention at a distance. **n.Lin.**[1] Hey! but it was a big un.

2. Phr. (1) *Heigh go*, 'heigho,' an exclamation of surprise; (2) *— gobet*, a call to horses to go more quickly; (3) *— go-mago*, a virago, termagant; (4) *— hey*, an exclamation expressive of weariness, sorrow, &c.; (5) *— ho* or *how(e*, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) to yawn; (*c*) a charwoman; (6) *— howe ham*, see (4); (7) *— jing-go-ring*, a girls' game; (8) *— up*, an exclamation to attract attention; also used to draw the attention of a person to move out of the way; (9) *— willie-wine*, a fireside game; see below; (10) *to be in one's heigh-ohs*, to be in a state of exultation; (11) *like hey-ma-nannie*, at full speed; (12) *to play hay*, to be in a violent passion.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Heighgo! here's a row! what's up! Hey go! here's a purty kettle o' fish. **n.Dev.** Hey go! What disyease dest me-an! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 15. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (3) **Dev.**[3] Thickee maid o' mine's a rigler ăgo-măgo. Her zwear'th and holler'th 'zof her wuz the dowl hiszel. (4) **Abd.** 'Heigh hey,' quoth Bydby, 'this is unco hard,' Ross *Helenore* (1768) 72, ed. 1812. (5, *a*) **Sc.** Heigh how is heavisome, An old wife is dowiesome, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 156. **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. **Frf.** Hey how, my rumple sair does smart, Morison *Poems* (1790) 107. **Edb.** I gap't', an' gae alang heigh how, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 47. **Nhb.** An exclamation, equivalent to 'well-well,' or to an expression of pity or regret (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[14], **nw.Der.**[1] (*c*) **N.Cy.**[1] So called from a notorious propensity to all kinds of low gossip and marvellous stories (s.v. Jar-woman). (6) **Cum.**[1] (7) **Abd.** Wi' their hey-jing-go-ring and their through-the-needle-o'o, Cadenhead *Bon Accord* (1853) 251. (8) **w.Yks.** Heigh up lads, ther's a cah dahn, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 321. **e.Lan.**[1] (9) **Gall.** There are many ways of drawing out the merry concern. . . One of the lasses . . . addresses one of the lads so—'Hey, Wullie Wine, and How Wullie Wine, I hope for hame ye'll no incline, Ye'll better light, and stay a' night, And I'll gie thee a lady fine.' Then he answers, 'Wha will ye gie if I wi' ye bide, To be my bonny blooming bride, And lie down lovely by my side?' Again, she—'I'll gie thee Kate o' Dinglebell, A bonny body like yersell.' Then he—'I'll stick her up in the pear tree, Sweet and meek and sae is she, I lov'd her ance, but she's no for me, Yet I thank ye for your courtesy.' [And so on with alternate offers and refusals until one is accepted.] The lad, before the questions are put, whispers to another the girl he will stop with—so this one must be given before the dialogue ends. The chief drift . . . seems to be to discover the sweet-hearts of one another, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 261, ed. 1876. (10) **s.Not.** When 'e wor on 'is heigh-oh's, 'e'd tek an' throw everything about the shop (J.P.K.). (11) **Lnk.** Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 158. (12) **w.Yks.**[1]

3. A call of encouragement to a dog when hunting rabbits. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Heigh,** *v.* to urge on, incite, encourage; (2) *Heigh away*, (3) *— in*, (4) *— lads*, or *elats*, (5) *— there*, (6) *— up*, *phr.* a call of encouragement to dogs.

(1) **w.Yks.** I 'heigh'd' him an' clapped him, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii. (2) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. (3) **nw.Dev.**[1] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5, 6) **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. *v.* To cry 'hey.'

Frf. He . . . played on his flute to the dancers while they 'hooch'd' and 'hey'd' till the rafters of the old Castle Keep rang again, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 227. **Lnk.** They hooched, an' heyed, an' loupt an' flang, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 48.

HEIGH, HEIGHER, see **Hie**, *v.*[2], **High, Higher.**

HEIGH-GO-MAD, *adv.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **heigomad** w.Yks.; **hey-go-mad** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] [(h)ei-gō-mad.] **1.** *adv.* In excessively high spirits; wildly, madly, furiously; with great force. Also used as an *adj.*

n.Cy. (Hall.) **e.Yks.** They've played heygomad, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Sum we chimleys on em, an't smook putherin at tops like heigo-mad, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 47; **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** Aw know naw what betook th' owd lad, He whirl'd his hat loike hey-go-mad, *Sngs. Wilsons* (1865) 50; Th' dandy-cock wur crowin' like heigh-go-mad lung afore daylect, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 27. **e.Lan.**[1] The horse broke the traces and ran off like heygomad.

2. *sb.* Riotous frolic, tumult; a state of great excitement, high spirits, rioting.

Yks. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They went beyond all bounds, they played the very hey-go-mad. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 325. **m.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

HEIGH'N, see **Hain**, *v.*[3]

HEIGHNE, *sb.* Lan. A lump; a large piece of bread or other food. Cf. **hunch**, *sb.*[1]

Bobby give him a heighne o' that brade un cheese, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 31.

HEIGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Eckth**, (2) **Haigth**, (3) **Hate**, (4) **Hecht**, (5) **Heckth**, (6) **Hecth**, (7) **Heet**, (8) **Heicht**, (9) **Heighth**, (10) **Height-th**, (11) **Heit**, (12) **Heith**, (13) **Hekth**, (14) **Heyt**, (15) **Hicht**, (16) **Hight**, (17) **Highth**, (18) **Higth**, (19) **Hith**, (20) **Hoith**. [For further examples see **II.** below.]

(1) **w.Wor.**[1] 'Ast ta bin a' the cathedral at 'Öoster? Eh! 'tis a eckth to be sure! **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **e.Dev.** In haigth laike a palm-tree, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 7. (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhp.**[1] (5) **m.Wor.** (J.C.) **Hrf.** 'What a heckth he is now!' said of a balloon (N.G.). (6) **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2] Poplars grow to a great hecth. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12] (7) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** Cocker Willy lap bawk heet, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 303. **Wm.** Wi girt hee pows, sick a heet, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 21. (8) **Fif.** Whilk raisit till ane unco heicht The crabbitness o' that guid knicht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 177. **Ayr.** It's the heicht o' nonsense, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Dmf.** Ye're grown sic a maist awsom heicht, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 23. (9) **Ken.** Well, look what a heighth it is (D.W.L.). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 418.] (10) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (11) **nw.Der.**[1] (12) **Ken.** (G.B.) (13) **Oxf.**[1] (14) **e.Lan.**[1] (15) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Per.** Fra the hicht O' college ways an' college learnin', Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 51. (16) **Der.**[1], **s.Not.**, **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Pem.** (E.D.) (17) **Lei.**[1] **Wil.** What's the highth o' thuc doer? (E.H.G.) **Som.** Tha highth of happiness, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 69. (18) **War.**[3] The rick is a good higth. (19) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (20) **s.Ir.** He had the hoith o' fine language all about it, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 461.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* A hill, elevation; an elevated place. Also used *fig.*

Frf. At the smooth-skinned end [of the dog] were hichts an' howes, an' bare places whaur the banes stuck oot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 45, ed. 1889. **Per.** Haunted with anxiety lest any 'hicht' should end in a 'howe,' Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 40. **Rnf.** Auld Hornie then forthwith 'gan scour By heicht and howe, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 65. **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as . . . Scarr, Height, Shank, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** I hadna been oot on the heichts a mile, A mile on the heichts, Reid *Poems* (1894) 160. **Wm.** T'wind . . . Com bealen doon off Cross-fell heets, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12.

2. *Fig.* A help, lift up, assistance.

Lnk. I'se be doun some antrin' nicht To gie your furthy heart a hecht An' share your crack, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 56.

3. Pride. **Brks.** Oh, madam han't a bit o' height (W.W.S.).

4. The greatest degree of increase; the greater portion.

Sc. The hicht o' the day, noon. The moon is said to be at the hicht, when it is full moon (Jam.). **w.Yks.** A getən t'eit ət muk of (J.W.). **Wor.** I'll clear the hekth of it away and leave the rest for to-day (R.M.E.). **s.Wor.** The win' kips whiffling they leaves all over the place, but 'I swep' up the hecth on 'em. A's pretty nigh done 'ahy-makin,' th' hecth on it, 'owever (H.K.). **Glo.** Your umbrella was muddy, ma'am, but I've got the height of it off (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] I a cleared away the hecth on it.

5. Phr. (1) *to the height of music*, very much; (2) *up a height*, up aloft.

(1) **Rdn.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105. (2) **Nhb.** 'Are ye gan up-a-heet?' are you going aloft, are you going to mount? (R.O.H.) **Cum.** Dan gev yah greet lowp ebben up a heet, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 141.

6. *v.* To raise, lift up; to heighten. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Provisions are said to be hichted when the price is raised (Jam.). **Abd.** Naething can for his loss atone, Her heart to hight, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 25. **Per.** It's nane o' yer orra bodies 'at's to hecht their tail on thae chairs, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 48, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** These personal difficulties have been heighted with mighty changes in the posture of our Church affairs, Wodrow *Corres.* (ed. 1842) I. 301. **Lnk.** Some there are that sair misca', Whilst ithers hecht an' roose ye, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 68. **Edb.** Weel may the shearers now pretend To height their fee! *Har'st Rig* (1794) 40, ed. 1801. **n.Lin.** I just clam'd o'd o' th' owd mare mane an' highted my sen up (E.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] Hight th' barril-end, th' tap weänt run.

Hence (1) **Heighty** or **Highty**, *adj.* cheery, bright; cheerful, well, healthy; (2) **Hichtit**, *pp.* in great wrath, suggesting the idea of indignation approaching to frenzy.

(1) **Pem.** I found her real highty this morning. The sun do look highty coming in (E.D.). **s.Pem.** John is a bit more heightier to-dây than a wâs isterdây (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (2) **Ags.** (Jam.)

7. To toss or dandle a child up and down.

Der.[1] **nw.Der.**[1] To throw or toss up a child to give pleasure or produce quietness. **n.Lin.** (E.P.) **sw.Lin.**[1] Just hight it up and down a bit. He wants highting, his grandmother hights him.

Hence **Hightle**, (1) *v.* to dandle, move up and down; (2) *sb.* a tossing or dandling of a child.

sw.Lin.[1] (1) She was hightling the bairn on her foot. They were hightling one another on a pole. (2) To a child: 'You want to be always on the hightle.'

8. To move up and down as children do on a see-saw; to rise in the saddle in riding; to walk jauntily with a high action. Also in form **highty**.

s.Not. Yer must larn to hight different to that before yer can ride. She's only been on a horse twice, but she highties very nicely. A tho't 'e'd hed a drop, by the way 'e went highting up and down (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Highty-tighty**, *sb.* a see-saw. n.Lin.[1]

HEIGHT, see **Hait**, **Hight**, *v.*[1]

HEIGHTS, *int.* w.Yks.[3] An exclamation used in the game of marbles when a boy wishes to shoot without the marble touching the ground, before it hits the other at which aim is taken. Cf. **heist**.

HEIGLE, **HEIGN**, **HEIK**, see **Higgle**, **Hain**, *v.*[3], **Hike**.

HEIKY, *adj.* Ken. Hmp. Smart, finely dressed.

Ken. Said by one woman of another, 'Aint she heiky!' (W.H.E.) **Hmp.** (*ib.*)

HEILD, **HEILDED**, see **Heald**, *v.*[1], **Hold**, *v.*

HEILIG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **heilik**. A sloping rock dipping towards the sea. Cf. **helyack**.

He knew every stack and heilig and gro, and landing-place around the Ness, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 161; I'm been up an' doon ower dis heilik, an' roond aboot dis banks, fer da last tretty year o' my life, *ib.* 4.

HEILIT, **HEILL**, see **Hold**, *v.*, **Heal**, *v.*[2]

HEIM. The same as **Aim**, *adj.* (q.v.)

HEIMILT, *sb.* Sh.I. The pasture immediately adjoining an enclosure. S. & Ork.[1]

HEIN, see **Hain**, *v.*[1], **Hine**.

HEINOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Cum. Yks. Dev. Also in forms **hayness** Cum.[1]; **henjous** nw.Dev.[1] **1.** *adj.* Large, tremendous. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *adv.* Very, exceedingly, extraordinarily, used as an intensitive.

Cum.[1] Hayness fine. Hayness dirty. **w.Yks.**[3] Heinous cold. **nw.Dev.**[1] He hit ma most henjous hard.

HEIN-SHINNED, *adj.* Sc. Having projecting shin-bones or large ancles.

Sc. Mackay. **Ayr.** She's bow-hough'd, she's hein-shinn'd, Burns *Willie's Wife*, st. 3.

HEIR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **air** Hmp.[1]; **heyr(e** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Heir-looms**, *obs.*, the fixtures in a house; (2) **-scap(e**, (3) **-ship**, (4) **-skip**, inheritance; (5) **-word**, a proverbial word, a by-word; (6) **Heirs-portioners**, co-heirs or co-heiresses.

(1) **N.Cy.**[2] Goods left in an house, as it were by way of inheritance; some standing pieces of stuff that go with the house, Ray (1691). **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. (2) **e.Fif.** Ye be certain o' sic an heirscap as Jean Bodkin's fortune maun be, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v; Havin' come into the possession o' a fiddle by heirscape, *ib.* xi. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (3) **Abd.** She . . . Could write oot deeds an' settlements o' heirships an' entails, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 26. **Per.** I bequeathe, as heirship due, My whole estate and wealth to you, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 159. (4) **Sc.** This is the heir; come, let us kill him, an' let us seize on his heirskip, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 38.

N.I.[1] He got it by heir skip. (5) Shr.[1] (6) Lnk. She had three daughters . . . who . . . were served heirs-portioners to their mother in the above-mentioned subjects, Lithgow *Poet. Remains* (ed. 1863) xxxviii.

2. A young timber-tree; a young tree left standing when old trees are felled. *Gen.* in *pl.*

N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); (R.G.) Sur.[1] Sus. Young heirs—small elms so called in Chidham Manor (G.A.W.); Sus.[1 2] Hmp.[1] Universally applied to young trees.

3. *v.* To inherit, become heir to.

Sc. I stood a chance To heir her father's shop, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 91. Abd. Wha it was, I dinna ken, That heir'd this queer an' antic aumrie, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 75. Frf. A niece, wha, as but richt, will heir a' her bawbees, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 40, ed. 1889. Ayr. I'd rather be a tyrant's slave Than heir his will, Laing *Poems* (1894) 35. Dmf. Bring some weans to heir his farm, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 62. Gall. We shall heir her pursikie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] n.Cy. He heir'd his estate from his brother, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Nhb. (R.O.H.) Cum.[4] Dum' folk heirs nae lan', *Saying.* w.Yks. To heir an estate, is parlance as prevalent as it is intolerable, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 321; w.Yks.[2], Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr(z ŭ praat'i shùv'lfŭl ŭ mùn'i, ŭn ey ae'rz it au' [There's a pratty shovelful o' money, an' hey heirs it aw]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] He heir'd it all fra' his feyther. e.An.[1] His son will heir his estate. Nrf. He heired that estate from his father, in course (W.R.E.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Heirable**, *adj.* heritable, entailed; (2) *Heired property*, *phr.* property under settlement.

(1) Chs.[1] Th' farm canna be sold; it's heirable; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I thought it was heirable land. It's heirable land, or he'd have muddled it away long sin. (2) n.Lin.[1]

[3. Not one son more To heir his goods, Chapman *Iliad* (1611) v. 161.]

HEIR, HEIR-OYE, HEIS(E, see **Hear, Ier-oe, Heeze.**

HEISAU, *sb.* Sc. A sea-cheer. Francisque-Michel *Sc. Lang.* (1882) 212.

HEISK, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **hisk.** Heady, nervous, excited, crazy.

The creature gaed clean heisk (J.G.); (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Heisket**, *adj.* nervous, excitable. (J.G.)

HEIST, *int.* Der. Amer. A term used in the game of marbles which secures liberty to shoot the marble from the knee, instead of the ground. Also used *subst.* Cf. **heights.**

nw.Der.[1] Aeyst. [Amer. In marbles, 'I have heist,' I may raise my hand from the ground, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 61.]

HEIT, see **Hite.**

HEIYEARALD, *sb.* Lth. Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **high-year-old** Rxb. A heifer of a year and a half old. See **Ha**, *adj.*

HEIZE, HEK, HEKEL, see **Heeze, Eck, Heckle**, *v.*[1]

HEKKAH-PON-DOODLE, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A blockhead. (F.H.D.)

HEKKAP, HEKTH, see **Hiccup, Height.**

HEL, *sb.* Cor. [el.] The passage leading from the door to the parlour. *Jrn. Royal Inst. of Cor.* (1886) IX.

[OCor. *hel*, 'aula,' Stokes *Gl.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 191; cp. Williams.]

HEL, HELANGE, see **Heal**, *v.*[2], **Elenge.**

HELDE, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **hilde.** A very small apple.

(Hall.); Some of the natives tell me that there is 'a zoart ov a awpel cal'd by thicky name, but they bain't very plentiful now, they be ago out' (S.H.).

HELDER, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **eilder** n.Yks.[2]; **elder** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3 4] Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **elther** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **yelder** n.Cy. [e'ldə(r.]

1. *adv.* More; rather; preferable to.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[1] Ah wad helder gan an' feght an stay an' be ta'en by t'pollis; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] He'd helder go a begging than work. It's helder t'worst o' t'two; w.Yks.[3] A flag stone wanting more packing, the mason said, 'It's elder slack yet'; w.Yks.[4] Lan. Au'd elder goo fur o sodier, nur olis stop wheere aw wur born, *Eggshibishun* (1856) 11; Lan.[1] Aw'd go as fur as oather grace grew or waytur ran afore aw'd live amoon sich doins. One could elther manage we't at th' for-end o' their days, Waugh *Sketches* (1857) 26. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865) 18. Der.[2] I'd elder goo to th' jail than th' Bastile [i. e. the work-house]. nw.Der.[1]

2. *adj.* Preferable.

n.Yks.[2] 'I'll tak t'eilder road,' I will take the most preferable road. 'T'eilder yan,' the one I prefer.

[1. My covetyng is helder The sadnesse of suche men þen swyftnes of childer, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1016. Norw. dial. *helder*, rather (Aasen); ON. *heldr*, Goth. *haldis.* In E. dials. the form *helder* is prop. a double compar.; the phonological equiv. to ON. *heldr* is found in **helt.**]

HELDIGOLEERY, see **Heeliegoleerie.**

HELD-ON CAKE, *phr.* Yks. A particular kind of oat-cake. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

HELE, see **Heal**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Heel**, *v.*[2]

HELEGUG, *sb.* Wal. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 220.

HELIE, see **Helly.**

HELIER, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **hellyer** Sh.I.; **helyer** Sh.I. Or.I; and in form **halier** Sh.I. [he'liər, he'ljər.] **1.** A cave into which the tide flows.

Sh.I. Natural caves and hellyers along the sea-coast were no doubt used by these early inhabitants as places of retreat, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 38; The incessant operation of the waves indenting a calcareous rock has formed a deep halier, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xix; Within the mouth of the helyer stood a man, *Chambers' Jrn.* (Oct. 23, 1886) 686; Right below the place where this dyke ends is a cave containing a beach, which place is called 'de hellyer o' Fivlagord,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 69; S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. The irresistible Atlantic rushing with inconceivable velocity into countless subterranean 'gios' or helyers, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 113.

2. *Comp.* **Helier-halse**, a cavern with a narrow entrance. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *hellar*, a cavern in a rock (Aasen). ON. *hellir*, a cave in rocks (*Orkney Saga*).]

HELK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [h)elk.] **1.** A large, heavy person. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] **2.** *pl.* Large detached crags; a confused pile or range of rocks. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks. (H.F.S.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] **3.** *pl.* Large white clouds, *gen.* indicating a thunderstorm. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

HELL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **hel** Wxf.[1] Dor.; **helle** Sh.I.; and in forms **ail** Bck.; **hail** Hrt.; **hale** Bdf. Hrt.; **heel** Brks. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Hell-beck**, a rivulet, esp. one issuing from a cave-like recess; (2) **-bind**, the greater dodder, *Cuscuta europaea*; (3) **-bolter**, an untractable person; (4) **-cat**, (*a*) a termagant, vixen; a thoroughly bad or coarse person; (*b*) an oath; (*c*) a small, troublesome black insect, a midge; (5) **-dame** or **Heelden**, a bad woman; (6) **-dyke**, a dark ravine; (7) **-falleero**, see (9); (8) **-fire law**, summary proceedings against a debtor; (9) **-for-leather** or **-for-leatherly**, at a great pace, recklessly; (10) **-hole** or **-'s hole**, (*a*) a den of infamy; (*b*) a dark nook supposed to be haunted; (11) **-hound**, a ruffian; (12) **-jay**, the razor-bill, *Alca torda*; (13) **-kettle**, a pit full of water; (14) **-mint**, unnatural and unseasonable growth; (15) **-raker**, a wild, reckless fellow; (16) **-root**, (*a*) the lesser broom-rape, *Orobanche minor*; (*b*) the common Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*; (17) **-seed**, see (2); (18) **-spinner**, (19) **-sweep** or **-sweeper**, the common gnat, *Culex pipiens*; (20) **-to-leather**, see (9); (21) **-wain**, a supernatural appearance seen in the sky at night; (22) **-weed**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the lesser dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*; (*c*) the Indian grass, *C. Trifolii*; (*d*) the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*; (*e*) the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (23) **-words**, words or spells of ill-omen.

(1) Lakel.[1] n.Yks. Bailey (1721). (2) Hrt. (B. & H.) (3) e.Suf. (F.H.) (4, *a*) w.Yks. He's a hell-cat is yond (B.K.); w.Yks.[1] (*b*) Suf. (P.H.E.) (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (5) Brks. *Gl.* (1852). (6) m.Yks.[1] (7) I.W.[1] They be aal quarlun and fightun hell-falleero. (8) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (9) w.Yks. We were gooen hell-faladerly when his tyre brast. Yon train was gooin' hell-for-ladder throo t'tunnel (B.K.). Midl. Droives out on to the turnpike, an awaay hell-for-leather, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 188. War.[3] e.Suf. Hell for luther (F.H.). (10, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Gall. Nae boggles now to be seen about Hell's-hole and the Ghaist craft, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. (11) Shr.[1] A poor old

man whom a pack of ruffianly lads had hooted at and pelted, said of them, to a magistrate at Whitchurch, that 'they wun a paasle o' 'ell-'uns.' (12) **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 217. (13) **Dur.** Bailey (1721). (14) **n.Ir.** His heart full av hopes that in hellmint wir sloamin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 74. (15) **Midl.** A raal rantin' hell-raaker, I believe, but as good as gowld, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 70. (16, *a*) **Ken.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7. (17) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (18, 19) **Cum.**[4] (20) **Nhb.** So right across Towlerhirst Moor they galloped—hell-to-leather, Pease *Tales* (1899) 37. (21) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 77; (Hall.) (22, *a*) **Nhp.**[2] **Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1898) 358. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 325. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **Cmb., Sus.** (*b*) **Lnk.** From its destructive nature in suffocating plants, it has received the opprobrious names of hell-weed, and devil's-guts, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 129. **Nhp.**[1], **Cmb., Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (*c*) **n.Bck.** (*d*) **Nhp.**[12] (*e*) **Yks.** (23) **Abd.** You came straight before the cow, and you cast an ill-ee upon her, muttering some hell-words about 'novum lac,' Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 38, ed. 1889.

2. Phr. (1) *as hell kickt Betty*, (2) *at the hell o' one size*, at a great rate; in a violent hurry; (3) *hell to the rap*, never a bit; (4) *like hell in a tow*, see (2); (5) *to go to hell as like*, to have no intention of doing a thing; (6) *to make one smell hell*, to make one's life a hell on earth.

(1) **w.Yks.** He went by me on his bicycle as hell kickt Betty ta t'bottom o' t'rooad (B.K.). (2) **I.W.**[1] That chap runs at the hell o' one size. (3) **Ir.** Hell to the rap of tythe-cess or hecuth-money, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. v. (4) **Sc.** (G.W.) (5) **w.Yks.**[2] 'Are ta goin' to thy wark to-day?' 'To hell as like'; Ad guə tə el əz laik (J.W.). (6) **Ir.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 106.

3. A hole, a hollow.

Wxf.[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 258.

4. *Obsol.* A dark place in the woods.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 110, 283; **Hmp.**[1]

5. A brick-kiln. n.Lin. (E.P.)

HELL, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **helle** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] w.Yks.[1]; and in form **hill** Glo. Wil.[1] [h)el.] **1.** To pour out or down. Cf. **heel,** *v.*[2]

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** They drank in piggins, peynts, or quarts, . . An' some they helt it down sae fast, They suin could hardly stan', Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 200; Till gash went the sickle into my hand: Down hell'd the bluid, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 2; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[23], **w.Yks.**[1] **Glo.** (G.S.); 'To hill down,' to pour down as it were by pailfulls, spoken of rain pouring down like water spouts, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213. **Wil.** Hill out some drink (K.); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** Lewy, hell Bet a cup o' zider, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 19.

2. With *on*: to pour water on dough in bread-making. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[To helle in, *infundere*, . . . To helle oute, *effundere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Hell on þaim þi wreth, Hampole *Ps.* (c. 1330) lxviii. 29. Norw. dial. *hella*, to pour down (Aasen); ON. *hella*.]

HELL, see **Eel, Heal,** *v.*[2]

HELLAM, HELLAR, see **Haulm, Eller,** *sb.*

HELLDOM, *sb.* Sc. Misery, wretchedness.

s.Sc. There's mine awn wife, after leevin' wi' her in a state of helldom for four hale years, I was forced to drive forth out o' the castle, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 21.

HELLENSHAKER, see **Hallanshaker.**

HELLERED, *pp.* Yks. Lan. [e·ləd.] Swollen, inflamed.

Yks. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] Her yowyer is seea heller'd wi' t'fellon, ii. 290. **ne.Lan.**[1]

HELLERS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **ellers.** [e·lərz.] The heels.

HELLICAT, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **hellicate** Fif. Ayr.; **hellocat** Dmf. (Jam.) [he·likat.] **1.** *adj.* Wild, unmanageable, boisterous; giddy, light-headed; extravagant.

Sc. These hellicat quality, that lord it ower us like brute beasts, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Per.** He huntit the ewes, an' he rade on the ram! Sic a hellicat deevil was Minister Tam, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 95. **Fif.** Bethink ye on whom your hellicate cavalier may e'en the now be showering his ungodly kisses, Grant *Six Hundred*, ix. **e.Fif.** There's naething wrang wi' the sneek if fouk wer'na sae sair hellicat and misleared, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Ayr.** A ne'er-do-weel hellicate thing, that was the get of a son that was deid, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) vii. **Lth.** There's nane fear'd nor lo'ed like the hellicat loon, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** I wondered 'if it could be that hellicat lassie, who had called me a sheep,' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iii.

2. *sb.* A wicked creature; a villain.

Sc. Let us but get puir Grace out o' that auld hellicat's clutches, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix; It's highly possible the hellicat would try and gar me marry her when he turned up, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxii. **Frf.** The hellicat says the rain's a dispensation to drown him in for neglect o' duty, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxviii. **Slk.** (Jam.)

HELLIE-LAMB, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) A ludicrous designation given to a hump on the back.

HELLIE-MAN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** The devil. **2.** *Comb.* **Hellie-man's rig,** a piece of land dedicated to the devil.

HELLIER, HELLIGAR, see **Heal,** *v.*[2] 7 (2), **Alegar.**

HELLIGO, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] Also written **heligo.** [e·ligō.] Wild, romping. Cf. **hellicat.** 'They're just like heligo lads.'

HELLIKER, see **Alegar.**

HELLIN, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] Compacted soot.

HELLIN, see **Eldern,** *sb.*

HELLIO, *sb.* Or.I. A stone with a rim of clay about it used in parching corn for 'burstin.' (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

HELLION, *sb.* Cmb. Amer. An inhabitant of hell, a devil.

Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 455. [**Amer.** Denizen of hell. Now common in Massachusetts, meaning 'a devil of a fellow.' It was used at least sixty years ago as a term of abuse (= devil's imp), *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 61.]

HELLISH, *adv.* Yks. Wor. Applied to certain *adj.* to give an intensitive meaning.

Yks. (J.W.) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9.

HELLOCKY, see **Hullocky.**

HELLOYER, *int.* Ess. An exclamation meaning 'I see you,' 'hulloo you.' (J.M.), (H.H.M.)

HELLUM, see **Haulm, Helm,** *sb.*[2]

HELLY, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **helie** S. & Ork.[1] [he·li.] The interval between Saturday evening and Monday morning; also in *comp.* **Helly-days.**

I wis jöst tinkin at Bob Ertirson wid be comin haem dis Helly, Burgess *Tang* (1898) iii; Shelling bere, or barley, as a delicacy for helly days and Sunday dinners, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 172; We need shuggar, an' I dunna den ken if we'll pit by da helly for tae, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Helys-cost,** *sb.* food provided to last from Saturday evening to Monday morning. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *helg*, a holiday, esp. the time between Saturday evening and Sunday evening (Aasen).]

HELLY, HELLYA, see **Holy, Helyack.**

HELM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also Suf. [h)elm.] **1.** A covering; the top or head of anything.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721). **Nhb.**[1] 'Helm o' the hill,' as it used invariably to be called, is a considerable eminence . . . a few miles south of Felton.

2. A heavy cloud which sometimes covers the top of a mountain, esp. Crossfell; also in *comp.* **Helm-cloud.**

Lakel.[1] Sometimes, when the atmosphere is quite settled, with hardly a cloud to be seen and not a breath of air stirring, a small cloud appears on the summit of the mountain, and extends itself to the north and south. The helm is then said to be on, and in a few minutes the wind is blowing so violently as to break down trees, overthrow stacks, and occasionally throw a person from his horse, or overturn a horse and cart. When the wind blows the helm seems violently agitated, though on ascending the Fell and entering it there is not much wind. Sometimes a helm forms and goes off without a wind; and there are essentially easterly winds without a helm. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[4] A rolling cloud, sometimes for three or four days together, hovers over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other parts. This helm is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but continues in its station although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain, Nicholson & Burn *Hist. Antiq. Wm. and Cum.* (1777) I. 7. **n.Wm.** It is asserted that invariably if the 'helm' remains for three consecutive days, that it will not leave before the end of nine days (B.K.). **nw.Wm.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 218. **Yks.** Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 204.

3. A gale of wind which comes from the mountains with terrific force; also used *fig.*; also in *comp.* **Helm-wind.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** What was it that distant noise

like the roar of artillery,—it was the terrible Helm wind, CLARE *D. Armstrong*, 12; The helm wind has swept the fellside district, and its rush has been felt and even heard as far as Carlisle, *Carlisle Patriot* (Nov. 9, 1888) 4; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** An t'blast o' the bugle, loud as t'wind o' the helm, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8. **nw.Wm.** It is also spoken of a person in a furious passion, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 218. **e.Wm.** GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 42.

Hence **Helm-bar**, *sb.* a strip of cloud which is thought to resist the progress of the 'helm.'

N.Cy.[1] **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist.* (1794) I. 266; **Cum.**[4] It must have been the helm-wind for sure; yet I cannot mind that I saw the helm-bar, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 102.

4. Phr. *helm of wet*, a great fall of rain. Ags. (JAM.)

Hence **Helmy**, *adj.* rainy. *ib.*

5. *pl. Obsol.* The sleeves to a waistcoat. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HELM, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **helme** Lin.; and in form **hellum** n.Yks.[4] [h]elm.] A shed in the fields for the shelter of cattle when turned out to pasture; a hovel or hut. Cf. **hemmel**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[2] **Yks.** Let's try if we can't drahve un inte t'helm, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] A long shed used as a shelter for cattle, *gen.* applied to those opening upon the fold-yard. It has a flat roof on which are built up stacks of straw or thorns, for future use. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Many a seedy old performer has made the 'helm' into a place of entertainment by fixing sheets up in front, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 45; **w.Yks.**[145] **Lin.** *Gent. Mag.* (1861) II. 507. **n.Lin.**[1] Stacked on the helm in the stack-yard 16 loads of short wheat, *Bottesford Farm Acc.* (Aug. 21, 1830).

HELM, see **Haulm**.

HELMA, *sb.* Sh.I. Grass growing among stubble. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cf. **haulm**.

HELOE, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **ailo** Lan.; **ayla, aylo** Lan.[1]; **hailow** Chs.[123]; **hala** w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **halah** w.Yks.[24]; **haler** Der.; **halo** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] Der.[1]; **halow** N.Cy.[1] Lan. Chs.[123] Der.; **healo** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **heanlo** s.Lan.; **helaw** N.Cy.[2]; **heyloe** Chs.; **yealo** Lan. [h]e'lō, ē'lō, a'lō.] Bashful, modest, awkwardly shy; squeamish, scrupulous. Cf. **heely**, *adj.*

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[12] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[4] Why are you so halah? **Lan.** Reitch to, an' dunnot be ailo—for I'm nobbut a poor hond at laithin, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 223, ed. 1879; 'Don't be halow, you're very homely' (farmer's wife welcoming a handsome young lady) (W.T.); DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 16. **Chs.** 'Sit ye diown and dinna be heyloe' is a common Chs. greeting, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 350; **Chs.**[123] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

[It is prob. that this word was orig. a comp., being a form of *hely how*, a name for a child's caul; see JAM. (s.v. How, *sb.* 3).]

HELON, see **Heal**, *v.*[2]

HELOOR, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *lyin' up i' de heloor*, applied to a person half-awake and half-asleep in the morning before getting out of bed, and consequently sulky.

The word hel [Eng. hell] is in O.N. applied vaguely to the realm of death or the world beyond the earth. A person in the heloor is thus properly speaking a half-dreaming person whose thoughts are wandering away; then it means a person who will not speak, of which unwillingness sulkiness is most often the cause, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39.

[Norw. dial. *helorar*, pl., confusion, heedlessness, also in *phr. Han laag i Hellioro*, he lies in the realm of death, he is dead to the things of this world (AASEN); see also JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 145. ON. *hel*, the abode of the dead, Hades.]

HELP, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) ? **Helf**, (2) **Heppen**, (3) **Hoap**, (4) **Holp**, (5) **Hope**, (6) **Houp**, (7) **Howp**.

(1) **I.Ma.** That curious lek she couldn helf, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 71. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Ess.**[1] (4) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 517; **Sur.**[1] (5) **Glo.** HAVERGAL *Gl.* (1887); **Glo.**[1] (6, 7) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Hælpit**, (2) **Hoap**, (3) **Hoaped**, (4) **Holp**, (5) **Holped**, (6) **Hope**, (7) **Houp**, (8) **Howp**, (9) *pl.* **Holpen**.

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (2) **Ess.** John's arm along hoap Mary well, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 85; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] (3) **Ess.**[1] I hoaped her along. (4) **s.Stf.** Esp. in the sense of serving. 'I holp him to the mustard,' PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**[1] I holp him to do it. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* I 'ō'p 'im ŏŏth that bag on 'is shūther. **Glo.**[2] **Suf.** Common (C.G.B.). **Ess.** I holp load the waggon (W.W.S.). **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** An old farmer, speaking of some bottles for sale at an auction, said, 'I holp empty a good many o' they' (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] She . . . holp me to a cup of tea. **Som.** I holp get out all the graves here (W.F.R.). [**Amer.** He holp me out of the scrape, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 68.] (5) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (6) **Suf.**[1] I hope him. (7) **nw.Der.**[1] (8) **s.Chs.** Uwp, 81. **Nhp.**[2] (9) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Poor owd Tummas an' me wun al'ays good frien's, an' 'ōp'n one another as neighbours shoulden.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Hælpit**, (2) **Help**, (3) **Helpen**, (4) **Heppened**, (5) **Holp**, (6) **Holped**, (7) **Holpen**, (8) **Hope**, (9) **Hoped**, (10) **Houp**, (11) **Houpt**, (12) **Uw'pn**.

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (2) **Nrf.**, **Suf.**, **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.), **Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (R.B.) (6) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (7) **Rut.**[1] Heard . . . in 1881, in the mouth of a cottager. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* They dunna ought to be bad off, they'n bin 'ōp'n more than anybody i' the parish. (8) **Suf.**[1] Ta cant be hope. **I.W.**[1] (9) **I.W.**[2] (10) **Ken.**[2] (11) **Sc.** It canna be houpt, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (12) **s.Chs.**[1] 81.

4. Used before another *v.*, esp. as gerund before the inf. of the principal *v.*, the inflexion passes from the auxiliary to the principal.

w.Som.[1] Instead of saying, 'I remember helping to load the cart,' we should always say, 'I mind help loadin the cart.' Instead of 'I helped to load the cart,' . . 'I help loaded the cart.' **Dev.** I can mind help cutting down several trees, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 96. **nw.Dev.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to help God away with any one*, to cause the death of a person by foul play; (2) *— off*, (*a*) to attend during the last illness of a person; (*b*) with the reflexive *pron.*, to go; (3) *— to*, to refrain from; (4) *— up*, (*a*) to support, assist; (*b*) used iron. to encumber, hinder; *pass.* to be in a difficulty, at one's wits' end, to be overworked; (5) *so help me never*, (6) *so help me tater*, an oath.

(1) **Ir.** Some one helped God Almighty away with the crathur. Common (M.B.-S.). (2, *a*) **I.W.** He've a helped dree on us off. . . Give me a dactor what hev seen all our volks off comfortable, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 179. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Noo, noä moore wo'ds, help thysen off! (M.P.) (3) **Edb.** Ere we parted [I] could na help To gie this upstart whalp a skelp, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 35. (4, *a*) **Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (*b*) **Not.**[3] She seems so 'elped up with aw that family o' little children. **sw.Lin.**[1] See how soon poor fellows get helped up! What wi' my lame arm, and the mester's rheumatis, and the childer all down wi' colds, we were well helped up! **Nhp.**[1] 'You're prettily holp up,' a common expression of derision. **War.** What with the missis bad and him out of work, they're well helped up (C.T.O.). **e.An.**[1] I am finely holp up. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[1] I dunno as I shaänt purty soon look out another pläace, I be purty nigh holp-up here, I think. **Sus.** Poor body, she be regler holp up with those six little lads! (R.B.) **I.W.**[1] I am sadly hope up about this; **I.W.**[2] She es terbul hoped up over it. (5, 6) **Nrf.** (E.M.); (M.C.H.B.)

2. To mend or repair anything.

Abd. I'll help the fire . . . An' gie the seethin' pot some bree, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 117. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

3. To lift, take.

Lth. Frae aff his back he helpit his harp, N^c^NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 49.

4. To send, convey, pass on, deliver.

Nhp.[1] A butcher said to a lady, who purchased some steaks, he would help them up to her house directly. A very common use of the word. **War.**[234] **s.War.**[1] Thankee, sir, I'll be sure and help the book back to you. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**[1] 'What did you do with that letter I gave you to the wheelwright?' 'I holp it to his wife.' **Sur.** If you leave it with me, I'll holp it to him, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 517; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** To help one to a thing, is to send it to one. 'Those are the books you holp me to' (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] I will help the letter to him if you'll write a few lines.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Help-ale**, *obs.*, a feast at which contributions were made for some one in distress; (2) **-make**, a helpmate.

(1) **Sus.** I was a little while at the German's help-ale. I gave him 2*s.*, MARCHANT *Diary* (1716) in *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 247. **w.Eng.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 339. (2) **Lan.** GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 19.

6. *sb.* Muscular power.

n.Lin.[1] She's noä more help in her sen then a wooden body, poor thing.

HELPENER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **helpender**. An assistant.

Sc. This new helpender, he's no ower muckle sense, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi. **Abd.** Maister Middleton . . . had been helpener afore to Ferdie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

HELPER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Nhp. Hrt. **1.** A labourer. (R.O.H.) **2.** The largest hop-pole in a set of four. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. **3.** The stand or thrawl for a barrel. Nhp.[1] **4.** With *up*: a boy employed to assist the putters to bring coals up a dip or bank. Nhb. (R.O.H.); Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

5. An assistant teacher; an assistant preacher to a minister.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lth.** Mr. Sinclair was the 'helper'—for pupil teachers or certificated assistants were unknown in Blinkbonny, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 12.

HELPLY, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Helpful, ready and willing to assist.

Cai.[1] **Lakel.**[2] A helply mak ov a body's yan 'at'll deea a good turn when we're sair in need on't. **Cum.** A gud temper't swort ov a chap he was, ta be sure; helply amang t'nabours, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 5; **Cum.**[4]

HELPSOME, *adj.* Cum.[14] Ready and willing to help.

HEL-RAKE, HELSE, see **Heel-rake, Halse**, *sb.*[1]

HELSE, *v.* Sh.I. To have a liking for, to accept as a lover. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **halse**, *v.* **9.**

HELSIN, HELSUM, see **Elsin, Halesome.**

HELT, *adv. Obs.* Lan. Likely, easily. Cf. **helder.**

(Hall.); He moot as helt be forsworn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 39.

[The same word as ON. *heldr*, more, rather; cp. OS. *hald*, MHG. *halt*; see Lexer (s.v.).]

HELT. The same as **Elt**, *v.* (q.v.)

HELT, see **Hold**, *v.*

HELTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **helther** n.Yks. e.Yks. [h)e·ltə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A halter; a horse-collar made of hemp; also used *attrib.*

S. & Ork.[1], **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Pooin' away, at t'helter end, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 512. **n.Yks.** He may ha' slipped his helther wiv a tug, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) 209; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** *Dial.* (1887) 25. **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; **w.Yks.**[1234], **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** A blood-foal fost time it's a helter putten on it head, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 194; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He's a strange pony to roll; as soon as I get the helter off on him, he is down by that. **s.Lin.** Git haëf a dozen helters next Stamford Market daä (T.H.R.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Helter-head**, a halter; (2) **-shank**, a cord or rope attached to a horse's head-stall.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** Ane o' wir horses . . . wis knappid ane o' her helter shanks, an' staandin' i' wir best bit o' bere, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899). **Nhb.**[1] The rope from the 'halter-heed' to the balance weight that hangs below the manger, and runs through an iron ring therein fixed. **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 154; **n.Yks.**[2] The short rope attached to the halter for leading the horse to water. **ne.Yks.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *Helter for helter*, a term used among the lowest class of horse-dealers to denote an exchange of horses without any money passing; (2) *to slip the neck out of the helter*, to get out of a scrape, to escape from danger; (3) *to swing in a helter*, to be hanged.

(1) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Cum.** Yen had as weel in a helter swing As luik at a bonny face, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 297.

4. *v.* To put a halter on; to break in young colts.

Nhb. When a colt is first caught and bridled, it is said to have been heltert (R.O.H.). **Cum.** Then four men . . . heltert our nag, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 3; **Cum.**[4] Thoo thinks to catch an' helter hur, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 79. **n.Lin.** Waait while I helter him (M.P.).

Hence **Heltering**, *vbl. sb.* the process of breaking in colts. ne.Yks.[1]

[**1.** *Hoc capistrum*, a heltyr, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 727; Þe ȝeolewe claþ is þes deofles helfter, *Hom.* (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 53. OE. *hælfter.*]

HELTER-SKELTER, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Ess. Ken. Also written **helter-skelther** Don.; and in forms **helter-kelter** Ess. Ken.[2]; **heltie skeltie** Ayr. **1.** *adv.* Head-foremost, all together.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[2]

2. With great speed; without intermission.

Kcd. Couper Geordie sae hed drunken helter-skelter, nicht an' day, Grant *Lays* (1884) 41. **Slg.** Oh! then to the sea helter skelter, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 77. **Ayr.** Heltie skeltie we gae scrievin', An' fash nae mair, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 105. **Lth.** The supper came, when plate an' spoon Gaed there now helter skelter, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 101. **Edb.** They kiss the cap, An' ca't round helter-skelter, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785. **Don.** Brian Boru . . . turns, an' helter-skelther off in a new diraction he makes, Macmanus *Billy Lappin* in *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606. **n.Yks.**[4] He went helter-skelter doon t'lonnin' leyke a scopperil, 396.

Hence **Helter-skeltering**, *sb.* hurrying.

Wgt. Nae helter-skeltering here an' there, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 9.

3. Vigorously, recklessly.

Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** He went at it 'helter skelter' (S.W.).

4. *adj.* Confused; careless, wild.

Fif. Stoups and jinglin' glasses thrang, Wi' helter-skelter cling-and-clang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 23. **Wm.** Christ wad heve appeared a helterskelter Heroe, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 183.

5. *sb.* Confusion, haste.

n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) **Ess.** In sich a helter-kelter (W.W.S.).

HELTROT, see **Eltrot.**

HELVE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. e.An. In phr. (1) *afraid of the hatchet lest the helve stick in his eye*, afraid of that which is unlikely to happen; (2) *to fling the helve after the hatchet*, having adventured in a losing business, to engage further in it.

(1) **Chs.** Ray *Prov.* (1678) 224, ed. 1813. (2) **Sc.** 'This wretched estate . . . were it sold, I could start again, and mend my hand a little.' 'Ay, just fling the helve after the hatchet,' Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x. **Chs.**[13], **e.An.**[2]

HELVE, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] A stone pitcher.

HELVE, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Ken. Sus. [elv.] **1.** *sb.* A long gossip. Sus.[12]

2. *v.* To gossip.

Ken.[1] Where have you been helving? **Sus.**[12] **e.Sus.** Holloway.

HELVE, see **Halve.**

HELWALLS, *sb. pl.* Oxf. The end outside walls of a gable house. (Hall.), (M.A.R.)

HELY, see **Holy.**

HELYACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **heljack, hellyik**; and in form **hellya**. A rock shelving to the sea; a flat stone. Cf. **hofsahellyiks.**

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); *Gen.* (but not always) at the sea-shore, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 88; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[A der. of Norw. dial. *hella*, a flat stone (Aasen); ON. *hella*, a table-land of rocks (Vigfusson).]

HELYIES-AM, *sb.* Sh.I. A pleasant, agreeable person. S. & Ork.[1]

HEM, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Dev. [em.] The edge of anything; the border or skirting of a field or plot of ground.

Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** A prattier wench niver nipt th' hem of a cake, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 18. **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 93.

[Hovande one þe hye waye by þe holte hemmes, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1648.]

HEM, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Som. A partition in an oven used for baking *Lapis calaminaris.*

The ovens wherein the *Lapis calaminaris* or *calamine* is baked have a hearth made on one side of the oven, divided from the oven itself by a partition open at the top, by which the flame passes over, and so heats and bakes the *calamine.* This partition is called the hem (K.).

HEM, *sb.*[3] and *adv.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **em** Sus. [em.] **1.** *sb.* A euphemism for the devil, the infernal regions, &c.

Ken. Don't ye be in such a terrible hem of a hurry, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 138. **Sur.**[1] I see a hem of a lot of sand mucked out there sure-ly. **Sus.** It was de very hem of a place for Pharisees, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 159; The six as be shut out,

they just do make a hem of a noise, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 3; What de hem do you mean? (F.W.L.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hem-a-bit,** never a bit, certainly not; (2) **-and-all,** an intensitive *adv.*

(1) **Sus.**[1] 'Ah,' says he, ''tis better than no weather at all;' and hem-a-bit would he say any more; **Sus.**[2] (2) **Ken.** My wife's brother's son is a hem-an-all fine shot with a rifle, they tell me, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 88. **Sus.** A liddle bowl full of summut dat smelt a hem-an-all better dan small beer, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 160; 'Twas em an all de nighest way, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 100.

3. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Ken.[1] Hem queer old chap, he is! **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** You be hem purty, my love; there aünt a spot in ye, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 7; **Sus.**[2] Hem rum ol' fellow dat. **e.Sus.** A hem cold day (R.H.C.); Hem bad weather, HOLLOWAY.

HEM, *v.* Lakel. Yks. [h)em.] With *in*: of winter days: to draw in.

Lakel.[1] **w.Yks.** The days hems in short, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 258.

HEM, see **Em, Hame,** *sb.*[1]

HEMEL, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **hammel-.** [e·ml, æ·ml.] Frozen fog. Cf. **hemple.**

The cold was intense [on Dartmoor], and the frozen fog (locally known as the 'hemel') caused the paths and roads to become very slippery, *W. Morning News* (Jan. 22, 1897); *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

Hence **Hammelled,** *adj.* covered with frozen moisture.

The moisture on the twigs of bushes, &c., being frozen, is said to be hammelled. 'Everything is hammelled all over this morning' (*ib.*).

HEMITORY, *sb.* Ken. The fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.* (W.F.S.)

HEMLOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. e.An. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Homleck,** (2) **Homlick,** (3) **Humblock,** (4) **Humleek,** (5) **Humlick,** (6) **Humloch,** (7) **Humlock,** (8) **Humluck,** (9) **Hummlock,** (10) **Humly,** (11) **Umlock,** (12) **Whumlick.**

(1, 2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (4) **Nhb.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] (5) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** She's like sum holloo humlick grown a' puzzin te the stem, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 361; **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Rxb.** Na humloch hips she balanced sae weil, TELFER *Border Ballads, &c.* (1824) *Kerlyn's Broche.* (7) **Sc.** I couldna hae played pew upon a dry humlock, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Frf.** Skyters o' boortree, an' stout humlock shaws, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 58. **Nhb.** (B. & H.), **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[23], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.** (B. & H.) (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **Bnff.**[1] (10) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. (11) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (12) **Nhb.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** The chervil or cow-parsley, *Chaerophyllum sylvestre* (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

n.Yks. (I.W.), **e.Yks.** (B. & H.), **w.Yks.**[3], **Chs.** (B. & H.), **sw.Lin.**[1]

2. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.* Bnff.[1]

3. Hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plants *gen.*

Lnk. By the common people nearly all the Umbellate plants are called hemlock, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 137. **Nhb.**[1] It's hollow as a homlick. **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 417. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **e.An.** (B. & H.)

[**I.** (7) An humlock, *cicuta, Cath. Angl.* (1483). (10) OE. *hymlic* (*Leechdoms*).]

HEMM, see **Hame,** *sb.*[1]

HEMMA, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** A home. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** A wife, housewife. *ib.*

HEMMEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **hemle** Dur. Yks.; **hemmil** Nhb.; **hemmle** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **hammel** Bwk. (JAM.) Cum.; **hemble** n.Cy. Dur. Yks. [h)e·ml.] **1.** A shed or covering for cattle, *gen.* in a field; an out-building used for storage, &c.; also used *fig.* for a group of children in one house. Cf. **helm,** *sb.*[2]

Bwk. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31; *Report,* 95 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (HALL.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Shortly after this the Priest's Hemmel was burned, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 276; Wor neybor hes a fine hemmel o' bairns (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] An outbuilding on a farm; formerly made of upright posts, with whin or broom interlaced, and a thatched roof. Chiefly used in winter and the lambing season. The permanent hemmel, which forms a conspicuous feature in Northumberland farm buildings, is surrounded by a fold yard, and has in front an arcade of massive masonry, frequently surmounted by a granary. **Dur.** Any covered place, having open sides (K.); **Dur.**[1] An erection on pillars, with wooden cross-beams, so as to form a shed underneath, and made to support corn or hay. **e.Dur.**[1] The word, although still understood, is going out of use. **s.Dur.** Usually, a house where cattle run loose in, and adjoins a fold-yard (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Usually of rough unbarked posts, wickered in between with whin, a wide entrance, and no door (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] A shed contiguous to the dwelling house used as a storage for implements, bracken, &c.; the word is current only in the outlying fell-dales. 'Two fields off . . . in a cattle hemel,' GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 77. **Yks.** A hovel or house for wains and carts (K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hemmel-eye,** the archway leading to the covered arcade in fold-yards; (2) **-thing,** a building having the appearance of a 'hemmel.'

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** That hemmil thing that stan's upon tha heed, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14.

3. A fold. n.Cy. GROSE (1790), N.Cy.[1], Sus.[1]

4. A stage on posts to support corn or hay.

Bwk., Rxb. (JAM.), **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] The wooden spars laid on the ground as a basis for the haystack. **ne.Yks.** (J.C.F.)

HEMMEL, *sb.*[2] Yks. [e·ml.] A hand-rail, such as is usually fitted on one side of a planked or wooden bridge.

Yks. With a 'hemmel' or hand rail on either side, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1]

[Cp. Sw. dial. *hammel,* a little bar or beam (RIETZ).]

HEMMEL, see **Hamil.**

HEMMIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **hemil** Ags. **1.** *sb.* A heap, crowd, multitude.

n.Sc. A hemmil of folk; a hemmil of beasts.

2. *v.* To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it; to surround with a multitude. Ags.

HEMMING AND SEWING, *phr.* Hmp. The yarrow, *Achillea millefolium.* (W.M.E.F.); *Nature Notes,* No. 3.

HEMP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **emp, impe, ympe** Dur. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hemp-but,** *obs.,* a garden plot, or a piece of field on which hemp was grown; (2) **-croft,** a small paddock near a homestead; (3) **-dub,** (4) **-dyke,** a small pond or pit in which hemp is steeped; (5) **-garth,** a garden attached to a cottage, formerly used for growing hemp; (6) **-haugh,** see (1); (7) **-heckler,** a flax-dresser; (8) **-land,** a small piece of land set apart for growing flax for family use; (9) **-looking,** fit for the gallows; (10) **-pit,** *obs.,* see (4); (11) **-riggs,** ridges of fertile land on which hemp was formerly grown; (12) **-string,** (*a*) a hangman's halter; (*b*) to hang; (13) **-yard,** see (5).

(1) **Shr.**[1] I have seene them pecking on the hemp-butt as if they did feed, GOUGH *Hist. Myddle* (? 1833) 47. (2) **Chs.**[1] Very common name for small paddocks near homesteads. **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Cum.**[14] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Garth). **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Ken.**[2] (s.v. Haw). (7) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 540; **w.Yks.**[4] (8) **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Although the practice has fallen into desuetude, the patches of land still retain the name. **e.An.**[12] **e.Suf.** Now that hemp is no longer cultivated here, the word is used for a poor man's paddock, a small field in which he grows vegetables. It is not an allotment (F.H.). (9) **Slk.** I never saw twa mair hemp-looking dogs in my life, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. (10) **n.Lin.**[1] (11) **Gall.** When land is a praising for goodness it is said to be as strong as hemp-riggs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 259, ed. 1876. (12, *a*) **Frf.** In a' probability he wad form a bonnie tossil at the end o' a hemp string, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 105, ed. 1889. (*b*) **Edb.** For rearing whiles a shilling or twa, They'll be hemp strung, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 153. (13) **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A rope; a small cord spliced on to a bell-rope.

Gall. Cows rattling at their hemps thro' the rings, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xviii. **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 268.

3. *Fig.* A rough, troublesome character; one who is qualifying for the gallows.

Nhb. What to myek o' the lad, dear knaas, he's sic a hemp. Them bairns o' mine's hemps; thor fair deevils wi' thor skylarking (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's a gurt rough hemp. **Wm.** If ever there was a hemp of a lad that lad was Willie Mecca, JACKSON *Moor and Mead,* 123. **Cor.**[3] A regular hemp.

Hence **Hempy,** (1) *sb.* a rogue, a person deserving the gallows; a giddy, wild, romping girl; (2) *adj.* wild, riotous, giddy, idle, mischievous; shabby-genteel.

(1) **Sc.** Where did ye get the book, ye little hempie? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) I. **Bnff.** He was an exceedingly shy and bashful man, though he had been such a 'hempy' in his youth, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) ix. **Abd.** Murr's a leein' hempy, MCKENZIE *Sketches* (1894) xi. **Frf.** Ye hempie, wad ye snore, An' try to gar me trow ye're sleepin'? WATT *Sketches* (1880) 102. **Per.** She was some thochtless young hempie 'at kenned na' weel what she was after, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) ix. **Dmb.** 'Gainst thae hempies on the lan' laid loose, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 29. **Rnf.** Think ye I'd rowt a name I like In ilka hempy's hearin? PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 155. **Ayr.** What na scamp or hempy is't that the cutty is gallanting wi'? GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxiii. **Lnk.** He had gather'd seven or aught Wild hempies stout and strang, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 62, ed. 1733. **Edb.** Hempies thro' auld Reikie rantet, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 46. **Peb.** Aft thrawart hempies . . . Laws human an' divine brick thro', NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 52 (JAM.). **Slk.** Love them, giggling hempies! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 281, ed. 1866. **Gall.** She had been a big-boned 'hempie' at the Kirkland School for many a day, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 252. **Nhb.** A free-spoken Liddesdale hempy, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; This hempie of a bird—the jackdaw (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Eh, but she's a hempie is yon yen. (2) **Sc.** I was a daft hempie lassie then, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xlii. **Abd.** Syne a' the drochlin' hempy thrang Gat o'er him wi' a fudder, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 46. **s.Sc.** The hempie son, to get his horns shot out, Wad wiss his father yerdet hard an' fast, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 366. **Lth.** Wha e'er wad hae thocht the weel-faur'd honest man as he is wad hae drawn up wi' sich a bit hempie hauflin lassie, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thor's elways luck iv a hempy lad (R.O.H.); But if like hempy lads they fight, We'll heh to keep them doon, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 255. **e.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A hempy dog,' a youth whose course is likely to end in the hangman's hemp; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **Cor.**[3] A decayed gentleman who tries unsuccessfully to keep up an appearance is 'hempy.'

4. *v.* To beat, chastise. Ess. (W.W.S.) Hence **Hemping,** *sb.* a beating, thrashing. 'I'll give yow sich a hempin' ' (*ib.*).

HEMPEN-HALTER, *sb.* w.Som.[1] The ordinary rope head-stall for horses.

It is customary for the seller of a horse to provide [u ai·mpm-au·ltur], to enable the buyer to lead off his purchase.

HEMPERT, *sb. Obs.* Shr.[1] Ground specially appropriated to hemp, a hemp-yard.

So I see Mr. Goff 'as let the 'empert into the stack-yurd—well, well, I s'pose as theer's more barley than 'emp wanted now-a-days.

HEMPIE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [(h)e·mpi.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 29. **Dmf.** SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.*

HEMPLE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **hempel** Cor. [e·mpl.] A Scotch mist or drizzling rain. Cf. **hemel.**

Dev. It is only a hemple, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 21. **Cor.** (J.W.)

HEMPLING, *sb.* Cum. [he·mplin.] 1. A head-ridge sown with hemp-seed. **Cum.**[1] 2. The brown linnet, *Linota cannabina.* **Cum.**[14] 3. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* **Cum.**[4]

HEMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN, *phr.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] One who is qualifying for the gallows.

HEMPTON, *sb.* Cum. A succession of fairs, principally for horses, held at Carlisle between the 1st of Oct. and Martinmas.

SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 87; **Cum.**[4] Carlisle Head Hempton. . . The second of the October fairs was held on Saturday, *W. C. T.* (Oct. 29, 1898) 6, col. 4.

HEMSKIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Foolish. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *heimskr* (neut. *heimskt*), foolish, silly.]

HEMUST, see **Hindmost.**

HEN, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **henny** Lnk. Nhb.[1] e.Yks. w.Cor.; **heny, heyn** e.Yks.; **hin** Cor. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Hen-a-pecker,** a miss; (2) **-balk** or **-boke,** the rafter on which hens roost; a hen-roost; also used for a bed; (3) **-bird,** the domestic fowl; (4) **-brains,** few or no brains; (5) **-broth** or **-broo,** chicken-broth; (6) **-('s care,** care exercised without judgement; (7) **-caul** or **-coil,** a hen-coop; (8) **-('s cavey,** a hen-house; (9) **-chalk,** a kind of gypsum; (10) **-chee,** a hen-roost; (11) **-chick,** a chicken as opposed to a duckling, 'duck-chick'; (12) **-corn,** a light, inferior grain, used for feeding poultry; (13) **-cote,** a fowl-shelter, the rafters of the shed; (14) **-cower,** to cower down as a hen sits; to sit on one's haunches as pitmen do in mines; (15) **-('s croft,** a portion of a corn-field frequented and damaged by fowls; (16) **-crow,** the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*: (17) **-egg,** a hen's egg, as distinguished from a duck's egg; (18) **-fish,** (*a*) a species of cod, *Morrhua minuta*; (*b*) the pomfret, *Brama raii*; (19) **-flesh,** the condition of the pores of the skin when they stand up through cold, making the skin rough like that of a plucked fowl; goose-flesh; (20) **-('s gerse,** a hen's keep; (21) **-hardy,** the white female three-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*; (22) **-harrier** or **-harrow,** a species of kite, *Circus cyaneus,* very destructive to chickens; (23) **-headed,** an epithet applied to a person who has acted foolishly; (24) **-hearted,** timid, cowardly, 'chicken-hearted'; (25) **-hole,** see (7); (26) **-hoop,** a female bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*; (27) **-hurdle,** a hen-roost, esp. a loft over a pig-sty; (28) **-hussey** or **-huswife,** a woman who looks after poultry; also a meddlesome, officious person; (29) **-loft,** the joists of a house; also the space above them; (30) **-man,** a poultry-tender; (31) **-meat,** small, imperfectly formed grain, used as food for poultry; (32) **-minner,** the female stickleback; (33) **-mould** or **-mouldy soil,** light, dark loamy soil; (34) **-mouthed,** toothless; (35) **-('s nap,** a short nap; (36) **-('s nose-full,** a very minute quantity; (37) **-pen,** (*a*) see (7); (*b*) the dung of fowls; sweepings from the fowl-house, of great manurial value; (38) **-penny,** (*a*) money paid by the tenants to the lord of the manor instead of an original payment in hens; (*b*) see (37); (39) **-poller, -s' polly,** or **-s' pulley,** a loft in which poultry roost; (40) **-race,** see below; (41) **-rent,** see (38, *a*); (42) **-rip,** see (7); (43) **-scarts, -scrats,** or **-scratchings,** certain kinds of fleecy clouds said to betoken wind or rain; (44) **-shoes,** cloth shoes put on the feet of poultry to prevent them scratching in gardens; (45) **-sit,** a long sitting like that of a hen upon her eggs; (46) **-stee,** the board or ladder by which poultry ascend to the roost; (47) **-toed,** having the toes turned in; (48) **-wife,** (*a*) a woman in charge of poultry; (*b*) a man who busies himself about matters usually left to women; (49) **-wifely,** like a 'hen-wife'; (50) **-wile,** a stratagem; (51) **Hens'-toes,** a term applied to bad writing; pot-hooks.

(1) **Nrf.** 'There's some eels here—keep your scoop low—I missed him.' 'You 'a made a henapecker o' that,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 117. (2) **Elg.** A' was thine, The marbl't ha's and painted bowr's, To hen-bauks and the swine, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 79. **Gall.** On the black henbauks i' the kirk, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xvi. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Yks.** A foomard gat croppen oop into t'hen-bawks, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Sc.** A chicken, properly one following its mother (JAM.). **Ayr.** The tane [cock] is game, a bludie devil, But to the hen-birds unco civil, BURNS *Elegy on Year 1788.* **n.Yks.**[1] 'Where t'partridges rase, Ah heered a cheeping lik' a young henbird'; a cry like that of a young chicken:—which it was, in fact, the hen partridge having by some chance sat on and hatched the egg of a common fowl. **ne.Yks.**[1] Cocks and hens are distinguished as 'male bo'ds' and 'hen bo'ds.' (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1884) 8. (5) **Sc.** A simple decoction of two or three howtowdies (Anglice, fowls) thickened with black beans and seasoned with black pepper, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 52. **Ayr.** Kate sits i' the neuk Suppin' hen-broo, BURNS *Gudeen, Kimmer,* st. 2; I got the lassock to fetch me a hue o' hen-broth, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) xi. (6) **Fif.** (JAM.) (7) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (8) **Sc.** D'ye think you're to be free to plunder the faulds and byres of a gentle Elliot, as if they were an auld wife's hen-cavey? SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. (9) **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Ken.**[1] (11) **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (12) **e.Yks.**[1] Refuse, or inferior grain, which falls from the hinder part of the thrashing or winnowing machine. **w.Yks.**[2] Poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump. 'It will grow nothing but hen corn.' When a farmer, instead of sowing corn which has been grown at a distance, sows, year after year, the corn which has been grown on his own land, it is apt to be poor and inferior stuff, and is called hen corn. **Chs.**[1] The wheat was so badly down,

it were nowt bu' hen-corn when it were threshed. **s.Chs.**[1] (13) **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Exploring some secret recess of the hencote, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) I. 119. (14) **Dur.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Hunkers). **s.Dur.** Children slide in this position and call it hencowering. 'Let's gan down t'hill a-hencowerin'' (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[4] (15) **Per.** (G.W.) (16) **Ir.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 86. (17) **Cum.** I dunnet know why she gev' t'fry; It's t'hen egg for t'duck 'en, sed she. [A small present to secure the return of a larger], BURN *Border Ballads* (1877) 130. **Som.** Only a couple of little hen-eggs and a duck-egg; and that's the best tea he has eaten for months, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 368. (18, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **Ir.** (C.D.) (19) **Lth.** My skin's a' hen's flesh (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] (20) **Bwk.** For a hen's gerse They'll flit i' the Merse, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 32. (21) **Cum.**[4] (22) **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.**[1] I have not seen a single individual for several years, HANCOCK *Birds of Nhb. and Dur.* 19. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. (23) **w.Yks.** (F.K.) (24) **Sc.** Are you turned hen-hearted, Jack? SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxviii. **Sh.I.** A fearder heart than thine, A more hen-hearted soul Dwells not afar, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898). **Fif.** Hen-hearted enough to renounce God, and his covenanted Kirk, and adhere to bishops and curates, GRANT *Six Hundred*, ix. **e.Fif.** Hen-hearted Neddy tane till's heels an' fled, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **Dmb.** This is no the time for the like o' you to be hen-hearted, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Dmf.** Quite sheepish, hen-hearted, and mean, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 129. **Ir.** He'd be a greater tyrant only he's so hen-hearted, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xvii. **Cum.** Ah mud be varra hen-heartit teh be freetent of a yurthquake, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 191. (25) **w.Yks.** T'man-i'-fact-hurry hed once been a hen hoil o' Tobias's, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 31; **w.Yks.**[3] (26) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (27) **Chs.** (K.), **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (28) **Wil.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**[1] He was sich a hen-huswife, wan couldn't turn a dish vor en, 11. [**Amer.** A man who meddles with women's affairs, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 74.] (29) **Sc.** Country-houses long ago were *gen.* of but one story, with thatched roof and open ceiling. The joists . . . being the recognised place for the poultry to roost during night were called the hen-laft. . . Many a mother has brought order out of disorder by threatening to send the naughty ones 'to bide in the hen-laft' (JAM. *Suppl.*). (30) **Ayr.** I was ta'en oot to see James Beetle, the henman, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) xxiii. (31) **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (32) **Lan.** (G.E.D.) (33) **Nhp.**[1] Bearn, in his 'Prize Essay on the Farming of Nhp.,' explains hen-mouldy-land as a moory or peaty soil, with gravelly and clay subsoil; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[3] Land which is friable at the top (from exposure to the weather) but which is stiff beneath the surface. **Oxf.** A mixed soil, *Farmers' Jrn.* (Sept. 22, 1828). **Bdf.** Those parts which are upon high ground, and yet have little or no descent, are frequently what are denominated woodlands, or hen-mould earth, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 24; (J.W.B.) (34) **Bnff.** Ye're nae aul' eneuch yet to be hen-mouth'd, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 322. (35) **Cor.** Deddn sleep fitty for tha night; had nothin' but hin's naps (F.H.D.). (36) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (37, *a*) **Rnf.** A' the hens Wi' fricht took soople heels awa Tae their hen-pens, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 32. (*b*) **ne.Sc.** Another ley was made of the droppings of the poultry and went by the name of hen-pen, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 176; (J.Ar.) **Cai.**[1], **Ags.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124] (38, *a*) **e.Yks.** WILDRIDGE *Hist. Gleanings* (1886) 124. **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (39) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** (HALL.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (40) **w.Yks.**[3] An expression used to denote contempt in such sentences as, 'Au wodn't be seen at a hen-race wi' thee.' (41) **n.Lin.**[1] (42) **w.Mid.** He used to go about to all the sales, and buy all the old hen-rips, until he got his place chok full o' 'em (W.P.M.). **Sus.**[1] (43) **Sc.** Hen scarts and filly-tails Make lofty ships wear low sails, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 377. **N.Cy.**[1] Long pencilled clouds. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 446; **n.Yks.**[1] Small streaky clouds of the *cirrus* form . . . deriving this name from some resemblance to the marks in dust or light soil left by a scratching fowl; **n.Yks.**[2] Said to denote fine weather; as well as wind; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] T'element wor feaful ful of filly-tails an hen-scrattins, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[28], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Light, scratchy clouds . . . (scientifically called *Cirro-stratus*). 'It'll not keep fine long, there are too many hen-scrats and mares-tails about.' **s.Chs.**[1] Long, straggly clouds. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1790) II. **Der.**[2] (s.v. Filly-tails). **n.Lin.**[1] Small dappled clouds, or light thin clouds like torn locks of wool. **Shr.**[1] Filaments of white cloud crossing the sky like net-work. (44) **Cum.**[14] (45) **n.Yks.** 'She'll sit a hen-sit,' she will sit till one gets tired of her company (T.S.). **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90; **e.Yks.**[1] When Jack gets tï yal-hoose [ale-house] he'll sit a nawd [an old] hen-sit, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (46) **n.Yks.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Pick up that hen-stee and put it agen the hen-plaäce, the o'd hens wänt to go to roöst (T.H.R.). (47) **Nhp.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (48, *a*) **Sc.** A half-witted lad . . . who had charge of the poultry under the old hen-wife, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) ii; PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 35. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** He heard from Jenny Sillishins, the henwife, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) xxii. (*b*) **Cai.**[1], **Cld.**, **Dur.** (C.T.) (49) **Abd.** He rallied her on her henwifely qualifications and zeal, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 61. (50) **Sc.** Such courses as savoured of their old unhappy and unprofitable way of henwiles to make and increase parties among us, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 80 (JAM.). (51) **Abd., Ags.** (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Hen and chickens,** (*a*) the garden daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (*b*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (*c*) the saxifrage, *S. sarmentosa*; (*d*) the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (*e*) the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (*f*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*g*) the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (*h*) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (*i*) the cudweed, *Filago germanica*; (*j*) a variety of the garden Polyanthus, *Primula elatior*; (*k*) the lady's fingers, *Anthyllis vulnaria*; (2) **-drunks,** the fruit of the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (3) **-gorse,** (*a*) the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (*b*) the red Bartsia, *Bartsia Odontites*; (4) **-pen,** (*a*) the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (*b*) the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*; (5) **-penny,** (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (4, *b*); (*c*) the crested cow-wheat, *Melampyrum cristatum*; (6) **-penny-grass,** see (4, *a*); (7) **-tails,** the mat-grass, *Nardus stricta*; also *fig.* worthless fellows; (8) **-ware,** the edible fucus, *Fucus esculentus*; (9) **Hens-kaims,** the spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata.*

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The large double daisy, with smaller ones growing round the same footstalk. **War.**[28], **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.**, **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **Wil.**[1] (*d*) **Dev.**[4] (*e*) **Nrf.** From the resemblance of the spurs to chickens drinking. (*f*) **Oxf.** (*g*) **s.Bck.** (*h*) **Ken.**[1] (*i*) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 289. (*j*) **Sus.** (*k*) **Wor.** (W.C.B.) (2) **Cum.**[1] Reputed to possess the property of intoxicating fowls; **Cum.**[4] (3, *a*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (4, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*b*) **Wm.** It grows ower mich hen-pen (B.K.). (5, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 344. (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] (*c*) **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **Ir.** (7) **Cum.** We'd hay-cruiks, an hentails, an hanniels, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 170, ed. 1808; **Cum.**[4] (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **Nhb.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *as busy as a hen with one chick,* unnecessarily active and fussy over trifles; (2) *as fierce as hen-muck,* fierce but harmless; (3) *as proud as a hen with one chick,* aggressively proud of an insignificant object; (4) *like a hen on a hot griddle,* said of a very restless person; (5) *to sell a hen on a rainy day,* to make a bad bargain.

(1) **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (3) **Oxf.**[1] (4) **Sc.** She hirples like a hen on a het girdle, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. **N.I.**[1] (5) **Sc.** KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 373; This is the price their indemnity must be purchased at. For the Devil is not such a fool as to sell his hen on a rainy day, M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 328 (JAM.). **Lth.** John Hootsman is no' a man that'll sell his hens on a rainy day, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 293.

4. An opprobrious epithet applied to a woman.

Dmb. The aunt and oe, ilk just as slee a hen As e'er looped apron string round gowks o' men, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 85; Fegs, he's just ane o' the kind that wad seek sic a weel-gathered auld hen, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii.

5. A term of endearment.

Rnf. Dearest henie! Sweetest henie! Grown sae high I scarcely ken e'e, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 119. **Ayr.** Tak' this frae me, my bonie hen, It's plenty beets the luver's fire, BURNS *Cy. Lassie,* st. 2. **Lnk.** O Kirsty, jist say that you'll be mine, my bonnie hen, my darlin' lamb, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 12. **Lth.** Come ower the burn, my bonnie hen, And wander wi' thy Chairley, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 123.

6. A shell-fish, the *Cyprina Islandica.* s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

7. A large pewter pot. Cf. **grey-hen,** s.v. **Grey,** *adj.*

Lon. The hens and chickens of the roguish low lodging-houses are the publicans' pewter measures; the bigger vessels are 'hens'; the smaller are 'chickens,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 156.

8. *pl.* The spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata.* Nhb.[1]

HEN, *sb.*[2] Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [h)en.] **1.** Money given by the bride or bridegroom on the evening after marriage, to enable their friends to drink their health.

e.Yks. On the evening of the wedding-day, the young men of the village call upon the bridegroom for a 'hen,' *Wit and Wisdom* (Aug. 1889) 163. **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hen-brass**, money collected for drink at weddings; (2) **-drinking**, a wedding-feast, *gen.* provided by the bridegroom; (3) **-money**, money given by the bridegroom at the church door to his friends, or sent to poor neighbours; (4) **-silver**, money formerly given to the friends of the bridegroom for services performed, see below; now money begged at the church door after the wedding.

(1) **w.Yks.** When two get married they treat a company of their male friends, who are assembled at a public-house, to a quantity of 'drink.' When this is consumed, a hat goes round, and what is contributed is spent in the same way. The money thus collected is called 'hen-brass,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 219. (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); A tea in honour of a bride (cost defrayed by subscription) (S.K.C.); It is a custom for the bridegroom to provide a hen-drinking, BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 71. (3) **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Formerly a gun was fired over the house of a newly married couple, to secure a plentiful issue of the marriage [probably to dispel the evil spirits that bring bad luck]. The firing party had a present given them [to drink the health and luck of the couple] and this was termed hen-silver, *Penrith Obs.* (Sept. 22, 1896). **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1888) II. 10. **n.Yks.** Silver given by the bridegroom and also subscriptions of young people, who collect together to drink the health of the newly married pair, which is called drinking the hen-silver (W.H.). **ne.Lan.**[1]

HEN, *adv. Obs.* Yks. Lin. Hence. Lin. (HALL.) See **Hine**.

Hence **Hen-away**, *adv.* from a distance. n.Yks.[2]

[Do now go hen fro me saton, *Cursor M.* (c. 1340) 18080. OE. (Nhb.) *heona*, 'hinc' (*Luke* iv. 9).]

HEN(-, HENBERRY, see **Hain**, *v.*[15], **Hindberry**.

HENCE-AWAY, *adv.* n.Yks.[2] At a distance. Cf. **hen**, *adv.* 'They come frae some spot hence-away.'

HENCH, see **Hainch, Hinch**, *v.*[2]

HENCHIL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **hainchil**. To rock or roll from side to side in walking. Sc. (JAM.), Abd. (G.W.)

HENCHMAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **hanchman** Sc.; **haunchman** Per. A personal attendant.

Sc. There is his hanchman or right hand man, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi; Consider me your henchman; I'm here to carry your basket, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 41. **Abd.** They brak in upon him, an' hangid him an' his henchman, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 140. **Per.** The haunchmen who stood by their leader in strife, To part from him only when parting from life, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 173. **w.Sc.** On getting home, he called his faithful henchman, Donald Frisheal, and told him all that had occurred, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) iii. **Fif.** He soucht his henchman that did stand . . . Aye watchin at his yett, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 45. **Dmb.** Is Hance his henchman yet? SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 14. **Lnk.** Monsieur at his back did prance Like a true henchman, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 25. **Lth.** A huge, shaggy, tousie collie dog at his heels, at once his henchman . . . and his surest guardian, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 266. **Wgt.** Who Wycliffe's valiant henchman stood—The noble-minded John of Gaunt, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 159.

HEND, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **heynd**.

1. Dexterous, clever. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. Courteous, gentle, a conventional epithet of praise in ballad poetry.

Sir Oluf the hend has ridden sae wide, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 219.

[**1.** Hary, Quha wes ane archer heynd, *Chrysts-kirk* (c. 1550) x, in *Evergreen* (ed. 1761) I. 7. **2.** Rouwenne þe hende sat bi þan kinge, LAȝAMON (c. 1205) 14357.]

HEND, see **Hain**, *v.*[5]

HENDE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A young fellow. See **Hind**, *sb.*[1] 5.

When by there came a gallant hende, CHILD *Ballads* (1882) I. 71.

HENDER, see **Hinder**, *adv.*

HENDHOVEN-BREAD, *sb.* Lan. An oatmeal cake, much the same as **Riddle-cakes**. (K., s.v. *Riddle-cakes.*)

HENDON BENT, *phr.* Mid. The crested dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus.*

The hay of Middlesex is often of good quality. Hendon, perhaps, produces the hay which has the best name in the market. The Hendon bent is well known to the dealers, and is seldom found except on good meadow-ground, *Jrn. R. Agric. Soc.* (1869) 25 (B. & H.).

HENG-, HENGE, see **Hang-, Hainch**.

HENGSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [he·ŋsi.] A clownish, clumsy person. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 64; S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Hengsit**, *adj.* clownish, clumsy. S. & Ork.[1]

HENK, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **hink**. [heŋk, hiŋk.] To limp; to dance awkwardly.

Henk is applied to the movements of trolls, particularly in a fairy dance, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 39; 'Wha 'ill dance wi' me?' co Cuttie. Shö luked aboot an' saw naebody: 'Sae I'll henk awa mesel!' co Cuttie, *ib.*; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 116; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Henkie**, *sb.* a person who limps or halts.

The word 'henki' is sometimes applied to a troll or fairy. There are old legends in connection with these knolls [Henkis knowes], that the trolls used to dance there at night, and the trolls were always supposed to 'hink' or limp, when they danced, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 116; Old people spoke of having seen numbers of puny beings dancing round a fairy knowe. These were spoken of as a 'scrae o' henkies,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 39; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *hinka*, to limp, hobble (VIGFUSSON); cp. G. *hinken*.]

HENK, HENKLE, see **Hank**, *sb.*[1], **Hankle**, *v.*

HENKY-PENKY, HENMOST, HENN, see **Hanky-panky, Hindmost, Hain**, *v.*[5]

HENNEL, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The hen-roost.

HENOU, *int.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A command to a number of persons to pull or lift something all at once.

HENRIDGE, *sb.* Lan. Also written **hainridge** Lan.[1] [e·nridʒ.] A separate place for cattle, a 'haining.'

DAVIES *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 268; **Lan.**[1]

HENSIGEM, *sb.* Cum.[14] In phr. *a Hensigem fortune*, a pair of pattens and a white apron.

[Hensingham, the name of a township and village near Whitehaven.]

HEN-STONES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. Groups of stones on the ridge of high moors.

LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) viii.

HENSURE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A giddy young fellow.

Sc. (JAM.) **s.Sc.** Around them the younkers, 'hasty hensures' and wanton winklots, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 65.

[An hasty hensure callit Hary, *Chrysts-kirk* (c. 1550) x, in *Evergreen* (ed. 1761) I. 7.]

HENT, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **hynt** Dmf. **1.** ? *Obs.* In *pret.* and *pp.* caught, laid hold of.

Sc. He hent the maiden by the hand, And thus bespak her meek, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 239; Once again on his sturdy back Has he hente up the weary judge, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 104, ed. 1848; Red Rowan has hent him up, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 101. **Dmf.** In his mitten'd hand He hynt up bluidie Cumberland, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 167. **Wxf.**[1]

2. To catch a flying ball, to run in front of a ball and stop it. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[23]

[**1.** Abute hir hals þan he hir hent (*v.r.* hint), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3841. OE. *hentan* (pret. *hente*), to seize.]

HENT, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [hent.] To gather up and stow away; to collect, lay up; also *refl.* to gather oneself up, to be off.

Girzzie wis geen i' da lodie ta hent up da denner tatties, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898); Ta see da wy 'at da folk hentit da broth . . . inta demsells, a body wid 'a' tought 'at dey wir sunteen guid aboot it, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 110; Oot o dis wi dee! Hent disell! *ib. Rasmie* (1892) 14; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *hemta*, also *heimta* and *henta*, to gather, take up, pluck (AASEN); ON. *heimta*, to fetch home, to bring home the sheep in autumn from the summer pastures (VIGFUSSON).]

HENT, *v.*[3] Sh.I. To walk with a plunging motion. S. & Ork.[1]

HENT, *v.*[4] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. Hmp. Also in form **hint** Lnk. Gall. N.I.[1] Glo. [h)ent.] **1.** *v.* To plough up the bottom furrow between ridges; also used *fig.*

Lnk. Steady action to proceed Thro' hintin' furs [furrows], WATSON *Poems* (1853) 29. **Cum.** I'll rest content, To something rub or sideway hent A character in plain black prent, DICKINSON *Remains* (1888) 145; **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Henting**, *sb.* the furrow in a ploughed field between the ridges; the last sod of a ridge in ploughing; (2) **Henty**, *sb.* the opening between two ridges of ploughed land.

(1) **Gall.** Our ploughman . . . Clean lifted the hinting of every fresh glass, KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 93; These furrows . . . are lifted out of the bottom of the main 'furr,' and are soil of a different nature. The greatest difficulty young ploughmen have to surmount when learning the tilth trade, is the proper way to 'lift hintins,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 270, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] The portions of subsoil raised with the plough to cover seed sown. **Glo.** SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 24, ed. 1885. **Oxf.** They have also a way of sowing in the Chiltern country, which is called sowing hentings, which is done before the plough, the corn being cast in a straight line just where the plough must come, and is presently ploughed in, PLOT *Oxf.* (1677) 246. **Hrt.** Hentings or water furrows, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 24. (2) **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *sb.* A furrow; also used *attrib.*

N.I.[1] **Hmp.** Hent furrow is the last of a land, HOLLOWAY.

HENT, see **Hind**, *adj.*, **Hint**, *v.*[145]

HENTING, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **hanting**. A clownish fellow; one that lacks good breeding. (K.), N.Cy.[2]

HEOGALDSRIG, *sb.* Sh.I. The part of a sheep's back which is nearest the neck.

Hjogələsrig, hjogəlstərig, hovəldərig, JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 53; **S. & Ork.**[1]

HEP, see **Heap**, *sb.*[1], **Hip**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

HEPLEY, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. **1.** Neat, handsome. Cf. **heppen.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Yks.** (P.R.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. Dexterous, handy. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Lin.** SKINNER (1671).

[The same word as Norw. dial. *heppeleg*, lucky, fortunate (AASEN).]

HEPPEN, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **hepen**, **hepn** w.Yks.; and in forms **epen** s.Not.; **heppem** m.Yks.[1] [e·pən.] **1.** Tidy, neat; respectable; handsome. Cf. **hepley.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721). **Yks.** RAY (1691). **n.Yks.** She was heppener than t'other lasses (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Bessy, his wife, thof i' nowt bud print goons, Was heppenest woman you'd finnd i' ten toons, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38; **e.Yks.**[1] 'That leeaks [looks] heppener' is said when anything falling into disorder is satisfactorily arranged. **w.Yks.** 'It's nice an' heppen.' This word . . . [is] applied to linen or cotton to describe the evenness of the texture, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); **w.Yks.**[1] I hedn't faun i sike a heppen way as a body mud a wished, ii. 302; We can mack shift to live in a gradely, menceful, heppen way, *ib.* 306. **n.Lin.**[1] All th' stacks is thack'd, an' th' plaace looks real heppen noo.

Hence **Heppenly**, *adv.* neatly.

w.Yks.[1] Shoe's heppenly don'd.

2. Handy, deft; able; clever at work.

n.Cy. (K.) **e.Yks.** If hee . . . bee a heppen youth, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 133; **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] He's very heppem in his doings. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Not.**[1] A's heppen at owt. **s.Not.** In an ironical sense. 'This is a ep'n tool, this is; a wouldn't own it' (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The housewife herself is a heppen sort of body, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264; SKINNER (1671); **Lin.**[1] He's very heppen at teaming, in fact he's heppen at owt. **n.Lin.**[1] Charlie's a heppen soort o' a chap; he can do o'must oht that belongs to his traade, an' a lot o' uther things an' all. **sw.Lin.**[1] Bill Stirr is a heppen lad; he is wonderful heppen. He was a deal heppener than I was; I'd never done nowt o' sort. **s.Lin.** He's a heppen chap, that: he can to'n his hand to owt that comes to it (T.H.R.).

[The same word as Norw. dial. *heppen*, lucky, fortunate (AASEN); ON. *heppinn*, lucky, also dexterous (VIGFUSSON).]

HEPPENSHAWS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Pieces of land added to larger portions.

Only occas. heard in this part; our word being Intaks.

HEPPING-STOCK, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **eppen-** Som.; **epping-** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **hipping-** Cor.[2] A horse-block; stones or steps for mounting a horse. See **Hip**, *v.*

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** 'There ye are, my man,' said Farmer Pike, setting the crestfallen hero upright on the epping stock, EVANS *Tavistock* (1847) 147, ed. 1875. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** And first, a was bound to the old epping stock up to Churchtown, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 144; And overthraw'd as she fall'd down A hepping-stock and cheer, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 40; **Cor.**[12]

HEPS, see **Hasp**, *sb.*[1]

HER, *pron.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **ɐr**, (2) **ər**, (3) **Er**, (4) **Har**, (5) **Hare**, (6) **Hir**, (7) **Hire**, (8) **Hooar**, (9) **Hor**, (10) **Hur**, (11) **Ur**. [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **n.Shr.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 453. (2) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Stf.** ELLIS *ib.* 473. **e. & s.Der.** *ib.* 431. **s.War.** *ib.* 114. **Wor.** *ib.* 112. **Shr.** *ib.* 476. **Hrf.** *ib.* 177. **Glo.** *ib.* 62. **w.Oxf.** *ib.* 92. **e.Dor.** *ib.* 77. **e.Som.** *ib.* 85. **n.Dev.** *ib.* 157. **e.Cor.** *ib.* 168. (3) **Wil.** SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.* **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Er ziden, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] (4) **Ess.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sus.** She is de dauling of har dat brung her foorth, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9. (5) **n.Dev.** *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) *Gl.* (6) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 3. (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw these fine folk coming —and hor fresh fro' London, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 131. (10) **Nhb.** Then she gat up wiv hur dowters-o'-law, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 6. **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[12], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1066–1618) III. 24, ed. 1885. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Ur). **Dev.** An hur shil bring vorrid a zin, BAIRD *St. Matt.* (1863) i. 21. (11) **s.Chs.**[1] 69. **Oxf.** (A.P.), **I.W.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *Reflex.*: herself.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Tlas weŝt ər əfuə šə went āt (*ib.*). **Chs.**[1] Oo's cleaning her; **Chs.**[3] She got her ready. **s.Chs.**[1] Aaz·óo uurt ür? [Has she hurt herself?] 69.

2. Unemphatic form of the nom.: she.

s.Chs.[1] [Uur] is interchangeable with [óo] throughout the district, but becomes more frequent the farther south one advances, 66. **Midl.** Her's a-comin' up the lane, NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Stf.** ELLIS *ib.* 473. **s.Stf.** Who'd ha thought it? her said an' her went very white, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 9. **Der.** Eh, hur is a beauty, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vi; **Der.**[2] Hur ta'es on so. **n.Lin.**[1] **War.** Her is a cousin to we (M.R.); **War.**[1] *Introd.* 14; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** ELLIS *ib.* 112. **Shr.** I dunno what hur's a settin' thar for, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) vi; **Shr.**[1] Invariably, *Gram. Outlines*, 47. **n.Shr.** ɐr, ELLIS *ib.* 453. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); (R.M.E.) **Glo.** Her didn't tell me a dale about the matter, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vii; Her aint a calling we, LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 27; **Glo.**[2] Her y-'ent sa' desperd bad a 'ooman as I've a knawed, 11. **Oxf.** Ur a got un (A.P.); **Oxf.**[1] Her's up-stars. **Brks.** 'Mrs. Winburn isill, isn'tshe?' . . . 'Ees, her be—terrible bad,' HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxii; ELLIS *ib.* 97. **Bdf.** Her are [she is], *ib.* 206. **Sur.** Her would say, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. **Sus.** I did blow 'er but 'er wouldn't bide blowed, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 137. **Wil.**[1] Her be a girt vule, that her be, 124. **w.Dor.** Her done it (E.H.G.). **e.Dor.** ELLIS *ib.* 77. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 39; **w.Som.**[1] Hur núv·ur kaan dùe ut, kan u? 3. **Dev.** Where is hire gone? *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 3; Her's most gone mazed, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 275. **n.Dev.** Hur mitched vro' schule, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 12. **nw.Dev.**[1] **e.Dev.** Her's her meuther's saul chiel', PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9. **sw.Dev.** Ɜr teld shii tə du ət, ELLIS *ib.* 164. **Cor.** Her is, *ib.* 167. **e.Cor.** *ib.* 168.

3. Unemphatic or interrogative form of *he*; occas. *him.*

Shr. Used in a small district on the border, not far from Welshpool, and another near Ellesmere, ROBERTS *Coll. Cambrica*, I. 359, in GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** Near Wales 'her' is used for 'he' or 'him' (R.M.E.). **Glo.** Michael—'ev the figures; ur'll make it up to 'e, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i; 'Good marning, Mr. Bassut,' I says, . . an' er says, 'Marning,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **I.W.**[1] 'I axed meyastur.' 'Well: what ded ur zay?' 51. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** The Lord hav' been good to I, han' her? (C.V.G.); (H.J.M.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** In interrogations only; as, 'Did 'er gi' 'em ort?' *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127; (F.A.A.); Used west of the Parret, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.** Used interrogatively, except when particular emphasis is required, as 'Ee oa·n dúe ut, wuol ur?' [He will not do it, will he?] ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 35.

Dev. Why he zaid zo his-sul, did'n 'er? *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 97. ?n.Dev. Ellis *ib.* 160. nw.Dev.[1] w.Cor. Ellis *ib.* 173.

4. Used for the masc. possess. *pron.*: his. Also in form Hers.

Sc. Houts! It's a' about her horse, ta useless baste, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x. Sc., Wal. The Highlanders, like the Welch, are apt to say her for his, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323. Glo. I starts fur to git ers pelt off, an' to dress un a bit, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv; Ur've had her reward, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. xiii.

5. Used by Highlanders for the *pron.* of the first pers.

Sc. Ye'll ask her to gang nae farther, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx.

6. Of inanimate objects: it.

Abd. The Turriff post-runners took his mail-bag, asking, 'Is this her?' 'Yes, yes, that's her' (G.W.). Nhb. He' ye gettin' haad o' the styen there? Hoy hor up tiv us (R.O.H.). Hrf. Him's her [that's it] (R.M.E.). Glo. This be a queer start o' Master Michael's. . . Why shouldn't ur answer, mun? Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v. Sur. The House of Commons wants to let the sea take back its lands rather than pay so much to keep her out, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 3. Sus. 'Have her stopped?' a man would ask of a clock (R.B.). w.Som.[1] In interrogatory constructions. nw.Dev.[1]

7. Unemphatic or interrogative form of *I*, *we*, *you*, *they*, or *one*.

w.Som. Ur is used interrog. for the nom. I, both instead of 'ĕes' when final, and when followed by other words, in which case 'ĕes' is seldom used, as Aa·l vach·n, shaa·l uur? [I will fetch it, shall I?] Muus·n ur goo? [Must I not go?] Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 35; w.Som.[1] Wee kn goo tumaar·u, kaa·n ur? [We can go to-morrow, can we not?] An oa·vur dhu vuur·keen wúl ur? [Hand over the firkin, will you?] Uneebau·dee wúdn dùe ut vur noa·urt, wúd ur? [One would not do it for nothing, would one?] More commonly [wúd um?] Dhai dúd·n dùe ut dhoa· aar·dr au·l, dùd ur? [They did not do it then after all, did they?] nw.Dev.[1]

8. *Obs.* Their; of them. ne.Lan.[1] [(K.)]

9. Used after nouns in place of the possess. *'s.*

w.Som.[1] Mary Jones her book (s.v. His).

10. *Comp.* Her-lane, herself alone. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Lane).

[On the disjunctive use of *her*, see the Grammar.]

HER, see Har(r.

HERALD, *sb.* Sc. [hə'rəld.] 1. The diving-goose, *Mergus serrator.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164.

2. *Comp.* Herald-duck, (1) the diving-goose, *Mergus serrator*; (2) the dun-diver, *M. merganser.*

(1) Sh.I. The beautiful red-breasted merganser or herald duck . . . is resident during the whole year, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). Sh.I., Frf. Swainson *ib.* 164. (2) S. & Ork.[1]

3. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Frf. Swainson *ib.* 144.

HERANGER, *sb.* Sh.I. Written haeranger S. & Ork.[1] A boat of fifteen or sixteen feet keel. (A.W.G.), S. & Ork.[1]

HERB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms arb I.Ma. w.Som.[1] Dev.[4]; arby nw.Dev.[1] Cor.; arib Ir.; harby Cor.[3]; herby Cor.[2]; yarb w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.; yarby w.Wor.[1] Cor.[3]; yebb Cum.; yearb Cum.; yerb Cum. n.Yks.[2] sw.Lin.[1]; yirb Sc. [hərb, əb, jarb, jāb, jərb, jəb.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) Herb-beer, a decoction of balm or any other herb; (2) -book, a herbal; (3) -craft, botany; (4) -flower, the bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; (5) -of-grace or -grass, (*a*) the rue, *Ruta graveolens*; (*b*) the yellow meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*; (6) -Peter, the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (7) -pie, a pie containing herbs, see below; (8) -pudding, a pudding made of herbs; (9) -rabbit, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

(1) w.Yks.[2] I was gathering yarbs 'to mak yarb beer.' (2) w.Som.[1] A widow whose husband had been a 'worm-doctor' came to me, and asked me to buy a Gerard's Herbal, which she said was 'his herb-book.' (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) Dor. (G.E.D.) (5, *a*) w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 408; w.Yks.[2 4], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] That's herbigrass; it's good for fits; we offens make tea on it. Mother wants to know if you've any herbigrass. w.Som.[1] (*b*) Dor. (G.E.D.); *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14. (6) Chs.[13] (7) nw.Dev.[1] Made of parsley, leeks, &c. Cor. They partake of pies stuffed with herbs which they call Harby pies, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 153; Ded ax thum for a harby-pie, Daniell *Poems*; Cor.[2] A pie made of spinach, 'bits,' parsley, mustard-cress, pepper-cress, young onions, and lettuce, with some slices of bacon, and a little milk, seasoned with pepper and salt; Cor.[3] (8) Cum. A dish peculiar to Easter Sunday, made of the leaves of the plant Eastermann Giant, boiled in broth with barley—strained and served as spinach, the barley with it (J.Ar.); A dish of early spring, composed of young nettles and every wholesome vegetable that the garden affords, mixed with groats or oatmeal, or shilled barley, and boiled in a bag in broth. The great art in compounding this dish is to have much variety with no predominating taste (E.W.P.); Gi'e me a yearb-puddin' o' t'oald-fashin't country māk, meàd ō nowt bit Easter mergients—nettels, chives, curley greens, an' sec like, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) III. (9) w.Som.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) II; Dev.[4]

2. Phr. *like herbs for the pot*, in very small particles, like herbs prepared for cooking.

w.Ir. I'll chop you as small as aribs for the pots, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 511. se.Wor.[1]

3. Any wild plant which has a medicinal use.

Ayr. The saw which my granny had made in secret from some yirbs she had gathered, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 33. Lnk. The plants that can kill, and the yirbs that can cuir, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 134. n.Cy. (J.W.) Lan. But faith's a yarb to cure bad een, Bealey *Jottings* (1865) 36. I.Ma. Arbs and roots, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 8. Chs.[1] The country people of Cheshire are great herb doctors, and there are plenty of people, esp. in the manufacturing towns, who make their living by collecting yarbs in the fields. sw.Lin.[1] She boils some yerbs, and doctors it. War.[2] Shr.[1] 'The Maȳ-month's the best time to get yarbs; I sid owd Lacy busy alung the diche-bonks the tother day.' 'Aye, 'e's mighty cliver, they tellen me, an' cures a power o' folks.' w.Som.[1] By this is meant 'simples,' or medicinal herbs, while those for cooking are always pot-herbs, such as thyme, sage, mint, organ, &c. 'I don't never go to no doctor; nif any o'm be bad, I boils some yarbs down, and gives 'em to 'em, and they don't lack no doctor's stuff.' n.Dev. [She had] some skill in 'yarbs,' as she called her simples, Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 33, ed. 1889.

Hence (1) **Herbery**, *sb.* a plantation of herbs for medicinal purposes; (2) **Herby**, (*a*) *sb.* a shop for the sale of herbs and 'simples'; (*b*) *adj.* having a medicinal flavour.

(1) w.Som.[1] w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2, *a*) Lan.[1] (*b*) w.Som.[1] Where d'ye buy this here tay, missus? I sim 'tis ter'ble arby.

4. *Comp.* (1) Herb-cure, a vegetable remedy; (2) -doctor, a herbalist; (3) -tea, a decoction of herbs; (4) -weean, (5) -wife, a woman who deals in 'simples.'

(1) n.Yks.[2] It's some mak o' yerb-cure. (2) w.Yks. 'E's a yarb-doctor, an' 'e 'unts for yarbs all ovver t'hills (F.P.T.). Lan.[1] I bethought me of an old herbalist, or 'yarb doctor,' . . a genuine dealer in simples, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 21. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] (3) w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1] s.Stf. My feyther's got a rage for yarbs, we'm afraid to say we'm bad for fear o' the yarb tay, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). w.Wor.[1] Dev.[4] The oal people gathers it, an' lays' en up for winter, to make arb-tea. Cor. And harby tay of oall soorts, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 21. (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Gall. My famous yirbwives . . . think it an antidote against almost every distemper, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 18, ed. 1876.

5. A beer made of var. kinds of herbs. Cor.[3]

6. Hay-grass.

Lan. We'n the finest yarb i' yon top-meadow at ever I clapt een on, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 228; Lan.[1]

Hence **Herbage**, *sb.* the right of feeding or pasturage. e.An.[1]

7. *v.* To gather herbs.

Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] Old women do vind 'em 'pon times, eens they be yarbing.

Hence (1) **Yarber**, *sb.* a gatherer of herbs; (2) **Yarbing**, *vbl. sb.* the gathering of herbs.

(1) Lan.[1] (2) w.Som.[1] We've a-bin vor a riglur day's yarbin.

HERBAL BENNET, *phr.* Glo. The herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum.* (B. & H.), Glo.[1]

HERBIVE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Chs.[18] The forget-me-not, *Myosotis arvensis* and *M. palustris.*

[*Ive arthritique*, Hearbe Iue, ground Pine, Forget-me-not, Cotgr. (1611).]

HERBOUR, see Harbour.

HERD, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Glo. Ken. Som. Amer. Also written hird S. & Ork.[1] ne.Sc. Lnk. Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; hurd Uls. Ant. Dwn. Lakel.[1] Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[1]; and in forms haird Nhb.; hard Nhb.[1]; heord w.Yks.[5]; herid Nhb.[1] [(h)ərd, ēd.] 1. *sb.* A

shepherd; a man or boy who tends cattle; a farm servant; *fig.* a pastor; also used *attrib.*

Sc. A puir herd callant, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **n.Sc.** The daft girl winks . . . at the herd laddie, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) v. **ne.Sc.** The hird used a stick for driving the cattle, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 195. **Elg.** Dar'd ev'ry herd-loon keep a hound To chace the timid hare, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 176. **Abd.** To the cham'er she wad steal, For the herdie's doublets dreepin', STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 35. **Frf.** Many granted that he could tell when a doctor went by, when a lawyer, . . when a herd, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 133. **Per.** I ken a place where the herd has as muckle to eat as the master here, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. **Fif.** Wi' a herd I did foregather, Singin' leanin' owre his crook, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 99. **Rnf.** The herd, poor thing! thro' chillin' air, Tends, in the meads, his fleecy care, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 76. **Ayr.** This New-Light, 'Bout which our herds sae aft have been Maist like to fight, BURNS *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 19. **Lnk.** How this creeshy rascal too was slain By a wee hird, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 106. **e.Lth.** Tam Arnott, the herd at Wedderlairs, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. **Edb.** Her herdies playin' the pipe alane On muirlands bare, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 213. **Bwk.** She had a herd callant, or boy, who was engaged in tending her cows, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 50. **Dmf.** The stey peat-reek play swirl Abune the herd's auld bield, REID *Poems* (1894) 29. **Gall.** I was no more than a herd-laddie at the time, like David, keeping my father's flocks, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 1. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** (R.O.H.); Yauld herds on halesome braxey fed, Wi' strang lang swinging strides, noo sped To join the sport, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 331; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[15], **Ken.** (J.A.B.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Herd-club,** the stick carried by a cattle-tender; (2) **-s-man,** the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*; (3) **-s-man-of-the-sea,** the great Northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*; (4) **-'s-maud,** the chequered plaid worn by a shepherd; (5) **-widdiefows,** a name given to cattle-stealers.

(1) **ne.Sc.** By preference of ash in the belief that if of this wood it would neither break bones nor seriously injure a beast it might strike (J.Ar.); The carving on the hirdie club was very simple: it consisted of notches cut in a small piece of the club, smoothed for the purpose to show in what way the oxen were yoked, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 195. (2) **Or.I.** It is believed to protect the young lambs from the attacks of the eagle, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 210. (3) **Wil.** It is also known as the 'Herdsman of the Sea' from its habit of driving before it the fishes, which it pursues even to a very great depth, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 507; (E.H.G.) (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Sc.** He . . . expressed his confidence that the herd-widdiefows could not have carried their booty far, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) *Introd.*

3. *Obs.* A public pasture; a road along which cattle are driven to water; the pen in which cattle are shut up at night.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Such as the Herd at Tetbury . . . between the Warren and the Town, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 211.

4. In curling: a stone placed on the ice in order to prevent the principal stone being driven out.

Kcb. Gib o' the Glen, a noble herd Behind the winner laid, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 166 (JAM.).

5. *v.* To tend cattle or sheep; to watch over, take care of.

ne.Sc. Littlens wull tak' caulds, herd an' hap them hoo ye like, GRANT *Keckleton*, 95. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** They were able now to herd the ewes, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** I can brawly see That but the house, an' ben the house, He herds ane wi' his e'e, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 173. **Ayr.** Will ye quat pappin' stanes at thae hens, sir, an' come an' herd this pat? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 234. **Edb.** I . . . delv'd a' his garden, an' herdit his kye, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 131. **Peb.** The principles of herding are, to allocate to each particular flock separate walks upon the farm, *Agric. Surv.* 195 (JAM.). **Gall.** Our bairns shall herd, and gather slaes, Aroun' our cot, on Logan braes, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 171, ed. 1897. **Uls., Ant., Dwn.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.); When my father . . . herdit the Brockalaw, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137. **Cum.** Ah wad be likely teh git sum hogs to hurd at Chicago, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 25. [**Amer.** To take care of children, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 418.]

Hence **Herding,** *sb.* a 'herd's' place or work.

Sc. No one of them able to do anything . . . but the oldest lassie, who got a herding the other day, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 155, ed. 1894. **Frf.** I'll send him straight to the herding, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 223. **w.Sc.** A boy, newly from the herding, got admission into a gentleman's family, for the purpose of waiting table, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 168. **Dmb.** At eight years I too a herdin' got, SALMON *Gowodean* (1861) 97. **Lakel.**[2] Herden t'kye i't looanens. **Wm.** A finer burth be hofe than hurden sheep, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 41.

6. To drive away, keep aloof.

Per. That herds us fra the joys o' earth, An' fain wad haud's fra heaven, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 56. **Nhb.** To 'herd craas' is to scare them off (R.O.H.). **Cum.** Ta hurd t'crows off t'wheet, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 150.

7. To gather in the crop; to keep, hold.

Sh.I. Hirdit mi sma crop, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 38; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 24; **S. & Ork.**[1] **e.Sc.** The siller's no his; he's only herdin' it on trust for a friend, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 289. **w.Yks.**[1]

HERD, *v.*[2] Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To prostrate.

(HALL.); **Lin.**[1] They wired in a long while, and the last thump herded him.

HERDA, *sb.* Sh.I. Crush, confusion; said of corn that has been trampled by animals.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**[1] They have laid it in herda. To tramp in herda.

HERDEN, see **Harden,** *sb.*

HERDER, *sb.* Hmp. [ə·də(r).] A sieve, a 'rudder.'

Sieve upon herder, One upon the other, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 185; **Hmp.**[1]

[OE. *hridder*, an instrument for winnowing corn (ÆLFRIC); cp. G. *reiter*, a big sieve.]

HERDING-SPADE, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A narrow spade used in cutting dikes and small drains.

HERDS, HERDSEL, see **Hards, Hirsel,** *sb.*[1]

HERDWICK, *sb.* Cum. Wm. [hə·rdwik.] **1.** *Obs.* The tract of land under the charge of a 'herd' or shepherd.

Cum. The stock . . . have been from time immemorial farmed out to herds at a yearly sum. From this circumstance these farms have obtained the name of Herdwicks, i. e. the district of the herds, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 199.

2. *pl.* The black-faced breed of sheep found on the fells, noted for their climbing powers and ability to live on bare pasture; also used *attrib.*

Lakel.[12] **Cum.** MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 199; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] He was sūmmat akin tul a Herdwick tip, 2; **Cum.**[4] 'He breaks bands like a herdwick tip' is a proverbial saying . . . applied to a rustic scape-grace, GIBSON, 181. 'What were the sheep you bought?' Plaintiff. 'Herdwick hoggs,' *Carlisle Patriot* (Feb. 8, 1895) 3. **Wm.** He brag'd . . . aboot 'iz Herdwic hogs, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 42.

[1. Erleghecote haythe always beyn a hyrdewyke or pasture ground for the schepe of thabbottes of Furnes, LAMPLUGH (c. 1537) in BECK *Ann. Furnes.* (1844) App. 64 (N.E.D.).]

HERE, *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **heer** n.Yks.; and in form **yere** Glo. [h)iə(r, w. and s.Cy. jə(r).] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Here-about(s,** in the immediate neighbourhood, near by; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-anent,** concerning this; (3) **-away(s,** hereabouts, belonging to this part of the country, in this direction; in this present state; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-by,** here; (5) **-fore,** hence, on this account; (6) **-from,** of place: hence; (7) **-onward,** on this condition; (8) **-right,** (*a*) of time: directly; of place: on this very spot; (*b*) ? hence; (9) **-under,** set down subsequently in the book or document.

(1) **Fif.** She'll marry a hereaboot man, or I'm cheated, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) ix. **Ayr.** The Blair Museum, where a' kinds o' uncos from hereaboot and farawa are to be seen, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 60. **e.Yks.**[1] Isn't ther a yall-hoos sumwheear here-aboots? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** There ain't no cot that I know by hereabouts, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 3. **Cor.** The biggest maker [of cider] hereabouts, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 122. (2) **Fif.** Hereanent [he] shall be subject to the tryall and censure of his owne Presbytery, SCOT *Apolog. Narration* (1644) 109, ed. 1846. **Slg.** If ye write hereanent to me again, I shall be ready to deliver it, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 198, ed. 1843. (3) **Sc.** That light is not here away in any clay body; for while we are here, light is . . . broader and longer than our . . . obedience, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) II. ii (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** That's a heavy reproach to a man

hereawa, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) viii. **Per.** I'se be hingin' round here-awa, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 137, ed. 1887. **Fif.** 'Ye dinna belang here-a-wa'?' 'No, I don't live here,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 182. **e.Fif.** We've nae use for gangrel bodies hereawa, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Rnf.** As lang as ye are here awa May health an' strength betide ye, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 14. **Ayr.** It was here, or hereawa, that the famous Laird of the Linn and Jock o' the Scales leeved, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 73. **Lnk.** The deil is surely hereawa, WATT *Poems* (1827) 65. **e.Lth.** Thae craps'll no dae up here-a-way sae nigh the hills, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 12. **Edb.** I told him that we didna play at that game hereawa, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 336. **Gall.** You are not a hereaway man, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) viii. **Lakel.**[2] We've neea bodder hereaway. **Cum.**[4] Ye ken as much as most ither lasses hereaways, *Pearl in Shell*, 77. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I hevn't seen him hereaways sin' June. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (4) **Glo.** Er's harmless enow when he comes yereby, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 150. (5) **Slg.** Herefore it is that the devils are maist miserable, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) v, ed. 1843. (6) **Glo.** My veyther . . . set 'isself up in a pooblic on the roäd about twelve mile yerevrom, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 48. **Dor.** I brought it therefrom, and then he took it herefrom (C.W.). **Som.** If he should write a'ter you'd a-gone here-vrom, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 112; I think, sir, 'tis the nigh'st way herefrom (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] I 'on't budge herefrom [yuur'vraum] gin you come back. 'Hence' is quite unknown. **Dev.** If Bets'll let mer go herevrom, Thee mayst uv kuse expek, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 46, ed. 1858. **nw.Dev.**[1] (7) **Chs.** BAILEY (1721). (8, *a*) **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Let's have it hereright (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** I'll bid ee eighteen hereright, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 58; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] No! let's settle it here-right. **Dev.** Let's hev it out here-right and a-done o't, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 105, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] (9) **Gall.** The result is appended hereunder, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 238.

2. Phr. (1) *here and there a one*, (*a*) very few and scattered; one here and there; (*b*) any one, any; about *or* above the average; (2) — *and there one*, see (1, *b*); (3) — *away, there away*, all in confusion; (4) — *be I, where be you?* an expression referring to a plum-pudding with the plums a long way apart; (5) — *'s gone*, an expression used by the leader of a company of bellringers when he starts a peal; (6) — (*'s to*, an expression used when drinking a person's health or proposing a toast; (7) *heres and theres*, in various places.

(1, *a*) **Ken.**[1] There wasn't nobody in church to-day, only here and there a one. (*b*) **Oxf.** She managed as well as here and there a one (G.O.). (2) **w.Yks.** He can touch a fiddle as good as here and there one (S.K.C.); Otley Shivvin's abaht as nice a place as here an' theer one, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 28. **Glo.**[1] He knows as much about it as 'here and there one.' **Sus.**[1] He aint much of a boy I know, but he's quite as good a boy as you'll find here-and-there-one. **Wil.**[1] I wur mortal bad aal the way and as sick as here and there one. (3) **Sc.** Things are lying, here awa, there awa, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. (4) **Oxf.**[1] (5) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (6) **Sc.** Here's to the Free Trade for ever! VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 99. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Here's to the lass wha kens the way the hearts o' men to chain, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 53. **Abd.** She fills the mug, and till her head, Says 'Come, here's to ye,' BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 42, ed. 1873. **Per.** Here's to them a' in reaming swat! SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 69. **s.Sc.** Here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses! WATSON *Bards* (1859) 121. **Ayr.** Here's to oorsels, my Lord! Man, wha's like us? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 29. **Lnk.** Here's to you an' yours, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. **Lth.** He hadna a crony like me, Sayin', 'Here's t'ye' oure a drap yell, O! BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 114. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Hee'as tï yä. **w.Yks.**[1] When a Frenchman, returning from a temporary residence in London, was asked by his countrymen what was the usual beverage of the lower classes in Eng. [he] gravely answered 'Here's t'ye.' **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] The commonest of all the forms of drinking health. The leader of a party of mowers always drinks first; before putting the cup or firkin to his lips, he says, 'Come, soce! here's-tee.' (7) **n.Lin.**[1] Noo then, iv'rything is all heres and theäres, noht wheäre it should be. When we fost set up hoose-keäpin' I ews'd to get my shopthings heres and theäres, but noo I alus stick to one plaace.

3. With *this* or *these*: used to add emphasis, to denote the nearness of the object mentioned; in *gen.* dial. use; also used *subst.*

Sc. This here man, *Scoticisms* (1787) 45. **Rxb.** This here leg was almost battered to a jelly with a splinter of the ship, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 8. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Ðis iər äs wonts ə lot ə tliənin, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124; This here's getten fettled, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 12; Then, ha, hah fearse will Lunnon foaks Look, when dress't up e theaze here poaks, *Thowts, Joakes and Smiles* (1845) 29. **s.Chs.**[1] This here caï dunna doe upo' the same meat as that theer, 70. **Lei.**[1] 26. **War.**[2] These 'ere boots, *Introd.* 15. **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 50. **Brks.**[1] Theuz yer wuts be wuth double o' them ther, 7. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 150. **Sur.** The sea used to wash right up to this 'ere precipice, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 3; **Sur.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Thic here, 124. **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 29.

HERE, see **Haar**, *sb.*[1]

HERE AND WERE, *phr. Obs.* Fif. Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **hair and wair.** Contention, disagreement, as in phr. *they were like to come* or *gang to here and were about it*, they were very near quarrelling.

[*Here* is prob. conn. w. Sc. *herry*, to harry (DUNBAR); see Hare, *v.* *Were* repr. Sc. *were* (*weir*), war.]

HEREAST, *adv.* Yks. Approximately in this place; here as 'twere.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.); It happened sumwheere aboot hereast.

HEREFORDSHIRE WEEDS, *phr.* Hrf. Oaks.

There is no lack of wood, or of 'Herefordshire weeds,' as oaks are called, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xi.

HERENCE, *adv.* Hrf. Glo. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Hence.

Hrf.[1], **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

HEREYESTERDAY. The same as *Ere yesterday*, q.v., Ere, *prep.*

HEREYESTREEN. The same as *Ere yestreen*, q.v., Ere, *prep.*

HEREZELD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The tribute, consisting of the best beast on the land, paid to the landlord on the death of the tenant.

Sc. He can trot ten mile an hour without whip or spur, and he's the young laird's frae this moment, if he likes to take him for a herezeld, as they ca'd it lang syne, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) lv; Herrezelda is the best aucht ox, kow, or uther beast quhilk ane husbandman, possessor of the aucht part of ane dauach of land [four oxen-gang] dwelland and deceasand theirupon, hes in his possession the time of his decease, quhilk ought and suld be given to his landislord, or maister of the said land, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 63. **Lnk.** With court, plaint, herezeld, &c., WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 77, ed. 1828.

[The same word as OE. *heregyld*, the war-tax, the Danegild (*Chron.* ann. 1052).]

HERIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **heary** Abd.; **heerÿ** Dmf. **1.** A term used by old women in addressing their husbands, and sometimes *vice versa.*

Sc. A well herie, she's yours as well as mine, Gie her to wha ye please, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 13. **Abd.** Well, heary, quo' he, but fat do ye think o' 't? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812; (JAM.)

2. A term addressed to a female inferior. Dmf. (JAM.)

[1. A dim. of obs. Sc. *here* (*heir*), lord, master. Thiddir the heir with mony thowsand gan, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 241. OE. *hearra*, a lord (CÆDMON).]

HERIF(F, HERINSHREW, see **Hairif, Heronsew.**

HERITOR, *sb.* Sc. A landed proprietor; *gen.* one who has obtained his land by inheritance, and one who is liable in payment of public burdens.

Sc. His Grace, whose occasional residence in that county made him acquainted with most of the heritors, as landed persons are termed in Scotland, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii. **Or.I.** The whole heretors, bishops, and dignified persons, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 154. **Per.** My dear friends, and all well-wishers, You heritors, and all black-fishers, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 2, ed. 1853. **Rnf.** Ilk gentleman, heritor, burgess, ten marks, HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 77. **Lnk.** All heritors, landlords, and liferenters, who have granted tacks or rentals to their tenants, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 15, ed. 1828. **Bwk.** Coldingham Common was divided 'among those heritors proving right thereto,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 101.

HERKLE, HERLE, see **Hurkle**, *v.*, **Harl(e**, *sb.*[1]

HERLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **huril** (JAM.). [hərl, hə·ril.] **1.** The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

Ags. The common name (JAM.). **Frf., Per.** Named Tammie herl, GREGOR *note to* DUNBAR (l.c.).

2. A mischievous dwarf; an ill-conditioned child or small animal. Per. (JAM.)

[1. I thoght my self a papingay, and him a plukit herle, DUNBAR *Tua Mariit* (1508) 382. This *herl-* is found in Breton (Léon) *herligon*, 'héron' (DU RUSQUEC).]

HERLING, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wal. Also written **herlyng** Wal.; **hirling** Dmf.; **hirrling** Gall. **1.** The salmon-trout, *Salmo trutta*; also appl. to the whiting and the shad.

Sc. Herlings which frequent the Nith, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxiv. **Dmf.** A small kind of trout, a little bigger than a herring, and shaped like a salmon: its flesh is reddish, like that of the salmon or sea trout, but considerably paler, *Statist. Acc.* I. 19 (JAM.); The river Nith produces . . . a species somewhat larger than herrings, called hirlings, *ib.* V. 132. **Gall.** Get ye into water deep, Ye hirrlings, and therein sleep, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 291, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** It [Tarff] abounds with trout . . . and in the summer and harvest there are sea-trouts called herlings, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 320 (JAM.). **Cum.**[4] A net was drawn ashore and two took out of it twelve herling or whiting, *Carlisle Patriot* (Aug. 25, 1893) 3. **Wal.** The shad is by the Welsh called herlyng, herling, PENNANT *Zoology* (1769) III. 350 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Herling-house**, (2) **-net**, a net in which 'herling' are caught.

(1) **Bwk.** JARDINE *Nat. Club* (1834) I. ii. (2) **Sc.** Ten men were arrested, . . small-meshed herling-nets being found in their possession, *Scottish Leader* (July 10, 1893) 4.

HERMITING, *prp.* Hrf.[2] Keeping to oneself.

HERMS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. In *comb.* **Herms and wallawa**, a noisy quarrel; a scolding, a disturbance. S. & Ork.[1] See **Harm**, *v.*

HERN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Nrf. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **harn** Nrf.; **herny** Nhb.[1]; **yan** Stf. War. Wor. Glo.; **yarn** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1]; **yern** Bch. Chs.[123] s.Wor. [hern, ān, jān.] **1.** The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

Ayr. The hern is a majestic bird, Comes sailin' owre the sea, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 107. **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.** (E.F.), **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] **Stf.** 'It's cold enough to frizzle a yan,' which will stand still in a pond in the coldest weather, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 514. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *ib.* **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 144. **Wil.** I see one of them herns vlee awver (E.H.G.). **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 314.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hern-bliter**, the common snipe, *Gallinago major*; (2) **-crane**, the heron.

(1) **Bch.** They had me up afore the . . . yern-bliter began to sing, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 9. (2) **N.I.**[1]

HERN, *pron.* Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Amer. [ən, ə·rən.] Disjunctive possess. *pron.*: hers.

s.Stf. Her heerd a babby cry and knowed it was hern, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (J.H.B.); No daughter o' hern, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 192; **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Let that aloön, it's hern (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] *Introd.* 14; **War.**[3] **Wor.** The child was one of hern (W.A.S.). **se.Wor.**[1] W'at's 'ern's 'is'n, an' w'at's 'isn's 'ern. **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 49. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Her've been ready enow to put down that thur voot o' hern, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** It wa'nt hern (G.O.). **s.Oxf.** 'Twa'an't no fault o' hern, poor thing, ROSEMARY *Chiltern* (1895) 64. **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 202. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Ess.** (S.P.H.) **Sus.**[1] 56. **s.Hmp.** So there were his'n, and her'n, and their'n, you see, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] 124. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); It's those doings of her'n, YONGE *Cunning Woman* (1890) 102. **[Amer.** His heart kep' goin' pitypat, But hern went pity Zekle, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 10.]

HERNE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **hirn** n.Yks.[12]; **hirne** Slg.; **hurn** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks. Lin.[1]; **hurne** n.Yks. ne.Yks.[1]; **hyrne** Nrf.; and in form **hon** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] **1.** ? *Obs.* A corner, nook; esp. the recess by the wide chimney-firesides of old-fashioned houses.

Slg. Unto the all-seeing eye of God the maist secret hirne of the conscience is . . . patent, cleare, and manifest, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iv, ed. 1843. **n.Yks.** Clawt some cassons out o'th hurne, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 75; **n.Yks.**[1] A recess or shelved cupboard; a recess for the seats (of stone) at the wide chimney firesides of old-fashioned farm-houses; **n.Yks.**[2] Tatey-hon, the nook in the barn where the potatoes are kept. **ne.Yks.** Wall space between chimney and roof, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 327; **ne.Yks.**[1] *Obs.* Corner by the side of the 'hoodend' in old houses, in which 'fire-eldin' was kept.

Hence **Hon-ends**, *sb. pl.* spaces for the stone seats at the wide firesides of old farm-houses. n.Yks.[2]

2. A corner or angular bit of land; a nook of land projecting into another district, parish, or field.

n.Yks.[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Not in common use. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856); **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Nrf.** Which road leads to the corner of the furze hyrne? *Nrf. Chron.* (Dec. 8, 1827) 3.

[1. Þe stane þat þe edifiand reprouyd here it is made in heuyd of hyrne, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* cxvii. 21. OE. *hyrne* (*Matt.* vi. 5); OFris. *herne* (RICHTHOFEN).]

HERO, *sb.* Yks. A person possessing any extraordinary quality; a wilful person; a child of a masterful disposition.

n.Yks. She's a hero of a woman (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

HERON-BLUTER, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) The common snipe, *Gallinago major.* See **Bleater**, *sb.*

HERONSEW, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. Ken. Also written **heerinseugh** Nhb.[1]; **heerinsew** w.Yks.; **herensew** Cum.[1]; **heronseugh** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **heronsue** Lakel.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **herrensue** Wm.; **herrinseu** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **anser** Nrf.; **hahnser** Suf.; **hahnsey** Suf.[1]; **hancer** Nrf.; **handsaw** N.Cy.[1]; **hansa** e.Suf.; **hanser** e.An.[2]; **hansey** e.Suf.; **harnsa** Suf.; **harnsee** Nrf.; **harnser** Nrf. Suf.; **harnsey** e.An.[1]; **hearingsew** w.Yks.[1]; **hearnshaw** Ken.[1]; **hearnshrow** Ken.; **herinshrew** w.Yks.[2]; **hernseugh** Nhb.; **hernsew** n.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1]; **hernsey** e.An.[2]; **hernshaw** Not. Nhp.[12] War. Ess. Ken.[1]; **hernsue** Lin.; **heronshaw** Nhp.[1]; **heronsheugh** Nhb.[1]; **heronshew** Slk.; **heronshrew** Not.[2]; **heronshuf** Nhb.[1]; **heronsyueff** Nhb.[1]; **herringsew** w.Yks.[1]; **herringshaw** Lin.[1]; **herringsue** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **herrinsho** Cum.[14]; **hornsey** e.An.[1] The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

Slk. Ane shameful heronshew was sitting by the plashy shore, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 329. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The hern-seugh his eyrie for scaly fry quits, CRAWHALL *Coll. Garl.* (1857) 256; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** I've seen many a heron-sew on our fell edge with a better pair, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 291; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Nivver did hullet, herrensue, or miredrum, mak sic a noise before, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 337. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'As lang and lanky as a herringsue,' tall and spare in body and limb; **n.Yks.**[34], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[12] **Not.** There's that old hern-shaw again by the river-side (L.C.M.); **Not.**[2] **Lin.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 211; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Heronsews hev built e' Manby Woods time oot o' mind. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 514. **e.An.** (R.O.H.); **e.An.**[1] Hornsey, a young heron; **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** They [bitterns] fly like a harnsee, only a little quicker, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 205; He shot a hancer on the massh (W.H.); (H.J.H.) **Suf.** I shot a rare big harnser (M.E.R.); (C.T.) (G.E.D.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** He had seen an anser swallow an eel and fly away (H.H.M.). **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 134; **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Harnsey-gutted**, *adj.* lank and lean like a heron. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes, Ne of hir swannes, ne of hir heronsewes, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 68 (see Skeat's note). AFr. *herouncel*, a young heron (GODEFROY).]

HERPLE, see **Hirple.**

HERR, *sb.* Sh.I. A primitive wooden hinge.

Ta stramp wi' a' his weight apon a auld saem 'at wis been i' da herr, an' ran him ta da bone, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900).

HERRET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wm. Also Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pitiful little wretch.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 214. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HERRIDGE, HERRIF, see **Harriage, Hairif.**

HERRINBAND, *sb.* Sc. A string warped through the different skeins of yarn, to keep them separate when they are boiled.

Abd. Not common. 'See that ye tak' the richt en' o' yer yarn after brakin' the herrin-band, an' nae mak' a snort' [mess] (G.W.). **Ags.** (JAM.)

HERRING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **herren** Dor.[1]; and in form **harrin** Nhb. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Herring-bairn**, the sprat, *Clupea sprattus*; (2) **-bone fern**, the hard fern, *Blechnum boreale*; (3) **-bone road**, see below; (4) **-drewe**, a drove of herrings; used *fig.*, see below; (5) **-dub**, the sea; (6) **-fare**, the season for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest; (7) **-gant**, the gannet, *Sula bassana*; (8) **-gutted**, thin, bony, wiry, used of both man and beast; (9) **-gyte**, the herring-spawn found adhering to herring-nets during fishing operations; (10) **-hang**, a place where herrings are hung to dry; (11) **-hog**, (*a*) the bottle-nosed whale, *Ziphius Sowerbiensis*; (*b*) the porpoise, *Phocaena communis*; (12) **-piece**, a rushing sound in the air caused by the flight of the redwing, considered a good omen for fishing; (13) **-pool**, the English Channel; (14) **-ribs**, a lanky, bony person; (15) **-signs** or **-siles**, the swarms of minute fish which come as forerunners of the herring-shoals; (16) **-soam**, the fat of herrings; (17) **-spear**, see (12); (18) **-spink**, the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*; (19) **-tack**, a shoal of herrings.

(1) **Cor.**[12] (2) **Cum.** An appropriate name, referring to the shape of the fertile fronds more especially (B. & H.). (3) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A few of these remnants of the pack-horse period, though rapidly disappearing, may still be seen. Stones placed like those coming from the backbone of a fish, and which support the narrow paved causeway; the first attempt at an improvement on a mere track since the time of those great road-makers, the Romans. (4) **Abd.** When a shoal of herrings appeared off the *e.* coast of Sc., all the idle fellows and bankrupts of the country ran off under the pretence of catching them; whence he, who ran away from his creditors, was said to have gone to the herring-drewe (Jam.). (5) **Cum.** Will ship o'er the herring-dub Charlie McGlen, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 404. (6) **Ken.**[1] (7) **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144. (8) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[3] He's a herrin-gutted wastrel, th' same soize all th' way up! **Lin.**[1] He'll weather a storm, there's nought of him,—he's herring-gutted. **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A herring-gutted old son of a bitch. (9) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (10) **Ken.**[1] A lofty square brick room, made perfectly smoke-tight. **Sus.**[1] 134. (11, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **s.Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 138. (12) **Ken.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv. (13) **Cor.** A cargo brought across the herring-pool, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) iv. (14) **Dor.**[1] Zome ugly long-lagg'd herren-ribs Jump'd out, an ax'd en var his dibs, 252. (15) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** White-bait is nothing but 'herring-sile,' as it is called on the Yks. coast, *Newcastle Wkly. Chron.*; (I.W.) (16) **Gall.** Young girls throw this against a wall, and if it adheres to it in an upright manner, then the husband they get will also be so; if crooked, he will be crooked, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 430, ed. 1876. (17) **Ken.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv; **Ken.**[1] (18) **e.An.**[1] Often seen during the herring fishery. **Nrf.** The herring-spink, as the North Sea fishermen call . . . the golden-crested wren—is rather rare about the Broad district, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 33. **e.Suf.** Swainson *ib.* 25. (19) **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* 422. **I.Ma.** A 'sea-spirit' that haunted the herring-tack, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 203.

2. Phr. *as dead as a herring*, quite dead.

Ayr. I'll nail the self-conceited Scot As dead's a herrin, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 30.

3. The gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris.*

Cum.[4] [**Aus.** They were called herring, but had nothing of the herring in their character. They were about eighteen inches long, with large mouth and decided teeth, thin of body, greenish on the back and silvery underneath, and more like some descriptions of guard-fish [gar-fish] than herring, *Gent. Mag.* (Nov. 1880) 615.]

4. The sprat, *Clupea sprattus.* Sc. Buckland *Fishes* (1880).

HERRISH, HERRY, see **Arrish, Harry**, *v.*[2]

HERSCHE, *adj.* Sc. Hoarse.

s.Sc. Hersche he grew, and then he blared Richt like ane cuddy asse, Watson *Bards* (1859) 106.

HERSELF, *pron.* Sc. I.Ma. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **-sel)l**. 1. In phr. *in herself*, in her general health. s.Wor.[1] 34. Hrf.[2] (s.v. In). Glo. (A.B.)

2. Used by Highlanders in speaking of themselves: himself; a name given to a Highlander.

Sc. The Lowlanders often jocularly call a Highlander 'her sel',' *Monthly Mag.* (1800) 323; Hersell wad do't wi' muckle mair great satisfaction than to hurt ta honest civil shentlemans, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi; 'Hursel' be a puir Gregor lad, an' no doin' ony harm!' was his statement, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xl.

3. A wife.

I.Ma. How is herself? [How is your wife?] Herself is gone to town (S.M.).

HERSEL(L, see **Hirsel**, *sb.*[1]

HERSHIP, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hairship** Abd.; **hareship, heirship, herschip** Sc.; and in form **harship** Sc. 1. *Obs.* Plundering by an armed force, a foray.

Sc. The lawless thieves . . . had been in fellowship together . . . for the committing of divers thefts, reifs, and hershipis upon the honest men of the low country, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv; Dead [death] at the tae door, and heirship at the tither, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 10; Herschip in the highlands! the hens are i' the corn, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 76, ed. 1881. **Abd.** Riesing hairship was become a trade, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

2. Ruin, distress, mischief, harm.

Sc. Hareships sindle come single, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 143; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Per.** It was juist a perfect hership upon 's (said of long-continued trouble) (W.A.C.). **Ayr.** She dreided some herschip in the byous weather to her auld guidman as he cam warplin' an' fanklin' owre the muirs by himsel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 254.

3. Booty, prey, that which is carried off as plunder.

Slg. Even within the last century some of the Highlanders used to make predatory incursions into the Lowlands and either carry off the cattle or make the owners redeem them by paying a sum of money. This . . . was called lifting the hership, or corr. 'herschaw' (Jam.). **Abd.** And as he yeed [went] the track at last he found Of the ca'd hership on the mossy ground, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812.

[1. On Inglismen full gret herschipe thai maid, *Wallace* (1488) viii. 942. 2. The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouerte and heirschip that thair land was left vnsawin and vnlabourit, Bellenden *Cron. Scotl.* xi. xi (Jam.).]

HERSILL, see **Hirsel**, *v.*[2]

HERSKIN, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **herskit**. Of material: rough, dry, harsh to the touch; of the skin or throat: rough, dry, parched; *fig.* rough-mannered, abrupt. (J.G.) See **Hask**, *adj.*[1]

HERSKING, *sb.* Hrf.[2] A hearse.

HERSKIT, HERST, see **Heart, Hearse.**

HERSUM, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Rank, coarse; strong.

This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been aulder the meat wou'd ha' been hersum.

HERTFORDSHIRE PUDDINGSTONE, *phr.* Hrt. See below.

Polished conglomerate, locally called 'Hertfordshire pudding-stone,' composed of flint pebbles in a siliceous base, blocks of which are found scattered over the surface of the chalk district of Hertfordshire, Ramsay *Rock Specimens* (1862) 178.

HERTS, see **Hurts.**

HERVEY, *adj.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Mean; having the appearance of poverty.

HESE, HESHIE-BA, see **Heeze, Hush-a-ba(a.**

HESHING, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] [e·ʃin.] A sound thrashing. See **Ash**, *v.*

HESHT, HESK, see **Husht, Hearse, Hisk.**

HESITATION, *sb.* Chs.[13] A half-promise.

There was a hesitation about a calf cote.

HESP, *v.*[1] ne.Lan.[1] To pick off the ends of gooseberries.

HESP, *v.*[2] Lakel.[2] To make a vigorous and determined effort. 'He was hespin intul't wi' a rattle.'

HESP, see **Hasp**, *sb.*[12]

HESPEL, *v.* Wor. Shr. Hrt. Also written **hespall** Hrf.[1]; **hespil** w.Wor.[1]; **hesple** Hrf.[2]; and in form **huspel** Shr.[1] Hrf.[2]; **huspil** Shr.[2] [e·spl.] To worry, harass; to hurry, drive away, put to rout.

w.Wor.[1] **Shr.**[1] I'll 'uspel yo' childern off that causey, yo' bin jest like a kerry o' 'ounds up an' down. They dun 'espel that poor wench shameful—er's on throm mornin' till night; **Shr.**[2] Binnod a gween to be huspil'd a that'ns. **Hrf.** *Obs.*, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Don't hespel the pig. Don't hespel yourself.—Boys no longer hesple one another, *ib.* 3.

[Huspylyn or spoylyn, *spolio, dispolio, Prompt.* Fr. *houspiller*, 'maltraiter (qqn) en le secouant' (Hatzfeld); *s'Houspiller l'un l'autre*, to tug, lug, tear one another, to shake or towse, as one dog doth another (Cotgr.).]

HESPERT, HESPIN, HESPY, see **Haspert, Haspin,** *sb.*[2], **Hie-spy.**

HESS, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A quantity of yarn containing two skeins.

HESS, see **Haiss, Hearse.**

HESSEN, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Lin. Hessian, a coarse cloth; canvas.

n.Yks. Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 136. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 34. Lin.[1]

HESSLE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **hessel** Lin.; and in forms **hazel** e.Yks. Lin.; **hezzel** n.Lin. The name given to a particular variety of pear. Also in *comp.* **Hessle-pear.**

e.Yks. At Hull more people call it 'hazel' than 'hessle' (J.C.W.); Hessle, medium size, very juicy, abundant bearer, Sept. and Oct., *Catalogue of Messrs. Crowder and Sons, Horncastle*; Hessle, fruit below medium size, turbinate, Hogg *Fruit Manual* (1860). n.Lin. Hezzel-peär i' frunt gardin bloomed i' back-end, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 101.

HEST, *sb.* Sh.I. [**hest.**] A horse; pl. *hesten,* horses, used as a generic term. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Hestensgot,** *sb.* an enclosure in which a number of horses are pastured. *ib.*

[Norw. dial. *hest,* a horse (Aasen), so Dan.; ON. *hestr.*]

HESTA, *sb.* Sh.I. A mare; a female of any species. S. & Ork.[1]

HESTER, *v.* Sc. 1. To hesitate.

Per. Here heaps o' filth, there dubs o' mester: A grumphie at your door wad hester To enter in, Stewart *Character* (1857) 62.

2. To pester, bother, trouble.

Per. I was hestered [had too much to do]. Dinna hester me e'en-noo wi' yer questions (G.W.).

[*Hester* is for **hesiter,* fr. **hesite* (=Fr. *hésiter*) + *-er* (freq. suff.); for **hesite,* to hesitate.]

HET, *int.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **hets.** An exclamation of impatience.

HET, HET(T, see **Hait, Heat,** *sb., v.,* **Hight,** *v.*[1], **Hit, Hot.**

HETCH, *sb.*[1] Suf. A thicket; a hedge. (Hall.); e.Suf. (F.H.)

HETCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Irel. Yks. Lin. Shr. [etʃ.]

1. *v.* To hatch.

e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin. Th' owd hetherd sits on her eggs an' hetches 'em like a hen (E.P.).

Hence **Hetching,** *sb.* a quantity, a litter.

Ant. A hetching of rabbits (W.H.P.).

2. *sb.* A brood of chickens. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), Shr.[1]

HETCH, *v.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To turn upside down. (Hall.)

HETCH, see **Hitch,** *v.*[2]

HETCHEL, *sb.* and *v.* Shr. e.An. Ken. Amer. Also in form **hitchel** e.An.[12] Ken. [e·tʃl, i·tʃl.] 1. *sb.* A carding instrument for dressing hemp or flax. Cf. **heckle,** *sb.*[1]

Shr.[1] *Obs.* A board with rows of iron teeth set in it—the fibre was thrown across the hetchel and pulled through it. e.An.[12]

2. *v.* To comb hemp or flax.

Ken. *Obs.* (P.M.) [Amer. To tease, to call to account. Metaphor from the days of the domestic flax industry, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 382.]

Hence **Hitcheler,** *sb.* a hemp-dresser. e.An.[12]

[1. Hetchell for flaxe, *serancq, serant,* Palsgr. (1530). 2. I hetchyll, *Je cerance* (the same as I heckell flaxe), *ib.*]

HETCHEL, see **Hatchel,** *sb.*[2]

HETH, see **Haith, Hearth, Heath.**

HETHER, see **Eaver,** *sb.*[1], **Edder, Ether,** *sb.*, **Heather, Hetter.**

HETHERIG, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The ridge of land at the end of a field on which the horses and plough turn. (s. v. Headrig.)

HETHERING, *sb.* Shr.[2] A pliant twig about six feet long, chiefly employed at the top of newly-laid-down hedges to keep under the loose, straggling shoots. See **Edder.**

HETHER-UP, *int.* Wil. A command to oxen when ploughing to go to the left. n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Cf. **come-hither.**

HETTED-BROTH, *sb.* Cor. Heated broth; used *fig.* for a cast-off 'sweetheart' whom another man has taken up with. See **Heat,** *v.* **II.** 1 (4).

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; You may like hetted brath, Jan; but I doant (M.A.C.); 'You will doubtless remain a bachelor.' 'I'd ruther do that than 'ave hetted broth,' Thomas *Rom. Cove* (1893) 100.

HETTE(D, HETTEN, see **Heat,** *v.*

HETTER, *sb.*[1] Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. A shackle. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* 2. *Comp.* **Hetter-pin,** the pin of a shackle. *ib.*

HETTER, *adj., sb.*[2] and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **ater** n.Yks.; **etta** w.Yks.; **hether** n.Cy. (Hall.); **hitter** w.Yks.[14] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1]; **itter** Lei.[1] [h]e·tə(r.] 1. *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered, spiteful, bitter; hostile.

n.Cy. (Hall.), Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 540; w.Yks.[24]; w.Yks.[5] An hetter sort'n a body. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] I asked the overseers for a bit o' money, an' they were ever so hitter at me. A wur very 'itter agen 'er. Nhp.[2] He's allas been uncommon hetter agin me.

Hence (1) **Hettered,** *adj.* full of hatred, embittered; (2) **Hetterly,** *adv.* bitterly.

(1) sw.Lin.[1] He's that hittered against him. They seem so hittered, they'd do anything at him. (2) w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[4] She wept hetterley. Der.[1] To cry hetterly.

2. Eager, keen, earnest; of a dog: fierce; of a horse: pulling with all its might; also used *advb.*

n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); The horse pulls hetter (W.W.P.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); w.Yks.[14] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 275; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Der.[1] *Obs.*, Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. Rough, ugly, bearish. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 4. *sb.* Eagerness. n.Yks. (I.W.) 5. *v.* To increase in intensity. s.Chs.[1]

[1. MLG. *hettere* (=*heter*), 'erbittend' (Schiller-Lübben).]

HETTER, see **Heater,** *sb.*, **Hotter,** *v.*

HETTLE, *sb.* Sc. 1. The name given by fishermen on the Firth of Forth to a range of rocky bottom lying between the roadstead and the shore.

Fif. The brassy is found in the summer months, on the hettle or rocky grounds, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 13 (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* **Hettle-codling,** a species of codling caught on the 'hettle.' Fif. (Jam.)

3. Phr. *out of the hettle into the kettle,* an expression used to impress a purchaser with the idea that the fish is perfectly fresh. *ib.*

HETTLE, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **hetel-** Dur. [h]e·tl.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* **Hettle-tongued,** foul-mouthed, ill-tongued, irascible in speech. Nhb.[1], Dur. (K.) 2. Hasty, eager. Cld. (Jam.), Nhb.[1], Yks. (Hall.) 3. *v.* To act in anger or haste.

Nhb.[1] A pitman charged with throwing his lamp down the pit shaft said, 'He nobbut hettled it away an' it stotted off the flat sheets an' ganned doon the shaft.'

[1. OE. *hetol* (*hetel*), full of hate, malignant (B.T.).]

HETTLE, see **Ettle,** *sb.*[1]

HEUCH, *int.* and *v.* Sc. 1. *int.* An exclamation, *gen.* used when dancing the Scotch reel. Cf. **hooch.**

Sc. Crying heuch, heuch! when the dance warms, and the fiddler's arms are fleeing faster than a weaver's shuttle, *Sc. Haggis,* 157. w.Sc. There's nae clapping of hands, and whirling round, and crying 'heuch, heuch!' when the dance warms, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 279. Lth. Bang men cried 'heuch!' like warlocks driven Clean gyte this day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 40.

2. *v.* To cry 'heuch.'

Lth. Wi' volte, an' caper, an' funk, They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 147.

HEUCH, HEUCHLE, HEUCKLE, see **Heugh, Huckle,** *sb.*[1]

HEUCK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **heuch, heugh.** 1. A disease of cows; see below.

Ags. A disease of cows, supposed to proceed from want of water, or from bad water, which eventually inflames the eye, in which case it is accounted dangerous. But it primarily attacks the stomach or the belly.

2. *Comp.* **Heuch-stone,** blue vitriol with which the vulgar rub the inflamed eye. Sc.

HEUD, see **Heuld, Hold,** *v.*

HEUDD, HEUDIN, HEUE, see **Hide,** *v.*[2], **Hooding, How.**

HEUF, *sb.* Yks. A shelter; a home. (Hall.) See **Howf(f.**

HEUGH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **heaugh** Yks.; **heuch** Sc.; and in forms **heuf** n.Yks.[2]; **hew** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.; **hewe** Nhb.; **huwe** Sc. (Jam.) [hiuχ, hiu.] 1. A crag, cliff, precipice, a steep bank.

Sc. They . . . descended the broad loaning, which winding round the steep bank, or heugh, brought them in front of the . . . farm-house, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. **Bch.** Gane backlench o'er the heugh, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 39. **Abd.** Clippin' aff that lang heugh an' the bit burnside, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv. **Kcd.** She . . . clam upon a heugh, Grant *Lays* (1884) 12. **Frf.** There's game, I'm sure. I find the smell I' the park o' Ethie, neist the heugh, Sands *Poems* (1833) 82. **Fif.** The rocks and braes a' thairabout Rang wi' the echo o' that shout, Till round the Kirk-heugh . . . It ran to Ladie Buchan cave, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 80. **Ayr.** An' tho' yon lowin heugh's thy hame, Thou travels far, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 3. **Slk.** And he's over the border And over the heuch, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 160. **Gall.** Down heuchs and craigs—and glens and hags, As fast as the cud flee, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 24, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** Nae angry gust his coble neared That sune was moor'd aneath the heugh, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 212. **N.I.**[1] 'The Gobbin Heughs,' precipitous rocks on the coast at the east of Ant. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Oor weird wild hews, Oor cairns that mem'ry still embalms, Hae nursed my Muse, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 118; **Nhb.**[1] **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 670. **n.Yks.** The entire Abbey cliff is essentially a 'heugh,' Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 80; **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[3] A grassy top or side of a mountain. **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Heugh-head,** the top of a cliff or precipice. Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. Phr. *to coup one over the heugh, fig.* to undo, ruin a person.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** This is hard enough, Against ane's will to coup him o'er the heugh, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 100, ed. 1812.

4. A glen; a deep cleft in the rocks; a grassy ravine without water.

Sc. We 'ill stuff his stomach with English land, which is worth twice as much . . . as these . . . hills and heughs, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ix. **s.Sc.** I at the doup o' e'en Slide cannie owr the heugh alane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 319. **Lth.** He finds the same lambs he had cast in the heugh, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99. **Rxb.** Though snows be aff the heights and heughs, Riddell *Poems* (1871) I. 204. **Gall.** Yon carlin by the heugh and cairn, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 197, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Ilk laverock that sprang Frae the heather an' green birky hewes, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 2; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** A dry dell, as distinct from a cleugh, one through which a stream flows (J.H.).

5. A coal-pit; the shaft of a coal-mine.

Sc. It was mirk as in a coal heugh, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54. **Fif.** A great fire of wood and coal from my Lord Sinclair's heughs blazed day and night on the stone hearth, Grant *Six Hundred*, ix. **e.Frf.** A drucken collier chiel hailin' frae some o' the coal heuchs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Slg.** Steam That drives at heughs the wa'king-beam, O huge engines, to drain coal seam, Muir *Poems* (1818) 11. **Dmb.** Sandy Tosh gaed to the heugh, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 71. **Ayr.** It was naething short of a miracle that we werena . . . kilt in the auld heuch at Moss-mulloch, as we raxed owre the mouth o't, to hear the stanes we flang doun stottin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28. **Lnk.** Lowin' like a heuch o' fire, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 12.

Hence (1) **Heughman,** (2) **Heughster,** *sb.* a pitman, coal-miner.

(1) **Fif.** The Dysart heughmen left their places O' darkness now, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 11. (2) **Sc.** And heughsters hard at heart and cruel, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 11.

6. A hollow made in a quarry. Lth. (Jam.)

[1. Ontill ane cave we went, Vndir a hingand hewch, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 133. OE. *hōh*, a promontory, lit. a hanging (precipice), the same word as Goth. *hāh*, in *faúra hāh*, a hanging curtain; for the phonology cp. **clough,** *sb.*[1]]

HEUGH, HEUK, HEUKS, see **Heuck, Youk, Yucks.**

HEUKSTER, HEUL, see **Huckster, Hewl.**

HEULD, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **heud.** 1. Kindly, gracious. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Heuld-drink,** the grace-cup; see below; (2) **-horn,** the horn vessel in which the 'heuld-drink' was presented.

(1) Sometime after the guests retired to bed, the lady of the house made a round of the bed-rooms, offering every guest a drink of warm, spirituous liquor. This was called the 'heuld-drink,' *Or. Sketch-bk.* (1880) 63 (Jam.). (2) The vessel was smaller than the common drinking horn used at table, and held rather more than an ordinary tumbler, *ib.*

[1. Leche to þam was he ful hold, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 13264. OE. *hold,* kind, gracious; cp. G. *hold.*]

HEULLY, HEUNT, see **Hooly, Want.**

HEUP, HEUSAL, see **Heap,** *sb.*[1], **Hoop,** *sb.*[1], **Hazel,** *sb.*[1]

HEUSIN, HEUTLE, see **Hoosing, Wheutle.**

HEUTTY-BACK, *sb.* Cum. A hunchback.

T'laal heuttyback rowlt his een aboot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 183; **Cum.**[4]

HEUXTER, see **Huckster.**

HEVA, *int.* Cor. Also written **hevah** Cor.[2] A cry to warn fishermen of the approach of pilchards. Cf. **hew,** *v.*[2]

Shortly after daylight the cry of 'Heva! heva!' was heard from the hills. . . Heva is shouted from the hills, upon which a watch is kept for the approach of pilchards by the 'huer,' who telegraphs to the boats. 'If we have first stem when heva comes We'll the huer's bushes watch,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 370, ed. 1896; Aw, my dear, I should love for ee to hear a heva, Tregellas *Character* (1868) 11; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] The welcome sound of Hevah! was heard at St. Ives yesterday, and the boats on the look out for pilchards were instantly on the alert, *W. Morning News* (Oct. 14, 1881) (s.v. Hubba).

HEVE, HEVEL, see **Heave, Heald,** *sb.*[1]

HEVEL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **hevil** S. & Ork.[1] [he·vl.] 1. A handle for a pail. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Hevel-daffock,** a bucket with a handle across the top.

She ran to the hevel daffock for a little water, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 210.

[Norw. dial. *hevel,* a handle for a vessel without a top (Aasen).]

HEVER, HEVIOR, see **Eaver,** *sb.*[1], **Haiver, Haver,** *sb.*[4]

HEVVAL, HEVY-SKEVY, see **Evil,** *sb.*[2], **Havey-cavey.**

HEW, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Hoo,** (2) **Yaow,** (3) **Yaw,** (4) **Yo,** (5) **Yoe,** (6) **Yow.**

(1) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (2) **se.Wor.**[1] (3) **Hmp.**[1], **Dev.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a gurt piece, 't'll take us more'n quarter day to yoe [yoa] un. (6) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] [Yuw]. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 168.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Yaew,** (2) **Yoed,** (3) **Yowed.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (2) **w.Som.** [Yao·d], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (3) **s.Chs.**[1] [Yuw·d], 81.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Howen,** (2) **Yaewn,** (3) **Yoed,** (4) **Yowed.**

(1) **Per.** Hae nae an emerald howen o' earth Like what ye see, Stewart *Character* (1857) 90. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (3) **w.Som.** [U-yao·d], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (4) **s.Chs.**[1] [Yuw·d], 81.

II. Dial. uses. 1. With *out*: to shape with an axe.

w.Som.[1] Vuul·urz bee bad·r u-yoa·d aew·t-n dhai bee· u-zaa·d [felloes be better hewn out than they be sawn]. Sharp, Jim, and yoe out a laver [lever].

2. To cut with an effort; in salt-making: to dig marl; to break up the hard salt. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

Hence (1) **Yowing-knife,** *sb.* the tool with which slates are trimmed. Chs.[1]; (2) **Yoings,** *sb. pl.* the hard salt broken off the flues of the hot-house. *ib.*

3. To work or dig coal.

Nhb. Aw kowk'd an' hew'd, aw toil'd an' tew'd, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 332; I perceive you sinckers differ in judgment and methods from hewing or working coals, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 32; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hewer,** *sb.* a pitman who works coal; (2) **Hewing-double,** *sb.* the working together at one board by two 'hewers.'

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The lads are huntin' for their trams—The hewers for their picks and clay, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** In early life a hewer at Benton Colliery, Watson *Hist. Newcastle* (1897) 100. **e.Dur.**[1], **Lan.** (Hall.) (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

4. To mow, *gen.* with one hand and with a reaping-hook; to cut the stubble short.

s.Chs.[1] Wen yŭ bin yuw·in ... in ŭ feyld, ŭn dhŭ sùn puw·ŭrin daayn iz éeŭt ŭpon·yŭ, yoa bin dlaad·gy'et sùm·ut dringk [When yŏ bin yowin' ... in a feyld, an' the sun pourin' daĭn his heeat upon yŏ, yo bin glad get summat drink] (s.v. Maul). **Hmp.** Esp. to cut corn, peas, or beans, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; **Hmp.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Hewer,** *sb.* a mower; (2) **Hewing,** *vbl. sb.* the method of cutting wheat with one hand; (3) **Hewing-hook,** *sb.* a reaping-hook, *gen.* used for cutting wheat or beans.

(1) **Som.** They reap very early, while the corn is green; hewing the wheat; one binder follows two hewers, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 310. (2) **Dev.** (HALL.) **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 168. (3) **Glo.**[1] **w.Dev.** The yowing hook, formed much like the common reaping hook, is larger. With this the corn is struck at (so that it is driven) against the standing corn, the workman taking a sweep round as much as will form a sheaf, supporting it with the left arm and leg until it is lifted to the band, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 168.

5. To knock one ankle against the other in walking. **w.Yks.**[1]

HEW, *v.*[2] Dev. Cor. Also written **hu-** Dev. Cor.[12] To make signals from the cliffs to the fishermen in their boats to let them know in what direction the pilchards are.

Wearne and he was out upon the cliffs waun day, a hewing, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 126; **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hewer,** *sb.* a person who makes signals from the cliffs; (2) **Hewing-house,** *sb.* a shed, *gen.* on the highest cliff, to shelter the 'hewer.'

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 96. **Cor.** The more general and successful method of enclosing fish is for the seine boats to receive their signals from a man called a 'huer,' stationed on the top of the nearest cliff, who, from this vantage ground, can have a much clearer sight of the fish. The huer has a furze bush or other signal in each hand, and by preconcerted movements can accurately guide the boats below, BUCKLAND *Fishes* (1880) 165; **Cor.**[12] (2) **Cor.**[1]

[It shall ... be lawfull ... for euery such watchmen, balcors, huors, condors, directors and guidors ... to balke, hue, conde, direct and guide the fishermen which shall be vpon the said seā and sea coasts, *Act* 1 *James I* (1603) c. 23. OFr. *huer,* 'crier' (LA CURNE).]

HEW, *v.*[3] **e.An.** Preterite of *to hoe.* See **How(e.**

Nrf. GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *notes* 4. **Suf.**[1] Hew hew them there tahnups—John Smith, he hew em. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

HEW, HEWAL, see **Hue, How,** *adv.,* **Evil,** *sb.*[2]

HEWE, *sb.* Som. A corn or bunion. (HALL.)

HEWE, HEW-HOLE, see **Heugh, Hickwall.**

HEWIN, *sb.* Chs.[1] In phr. *Hewin or Dick,* 'Evan or Dick,' one thing or another.

HEWING-CRY, *sb. Obs.* Rut.[1] A hue and cry.

The usual spelling in constable's accounts in the eighteenth century for 'hue and cry.' 'Too hewing cries, 4*d.*' (1725).

HEWL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **heul** Nhb.[1]; **hewel** Nhb.[1]; **huel** Nhb.[1]; **hule** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **hyule** Gall. [hiul.] **1.** An out-of-the-way person, one that acts in a headstrong and extraordinary manner.

Fif. (JAM.) **Rxb.** A hule among the lasses (*ib.*). **Gall.** Gallovidians stood the spree, And o'ercam' the hules completely, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 7, 8, ed. 1876; Auld Maminn, the hule for clubbing lees, *ib.* 85. **Nhb.** He's a hewel of a lad. He's a heul to spend money. He's a heul to drink. 'He swore he wad hang the wee huel,' ARMSTRONG *Trial of Wee Piper*; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Hewlish,** *adj.* reckless, lavish. Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to play hule,* to upset, disorganize; (2) *what the hule?* what the deuce?

(1) **Nhb.**[1] He's played hule wi' the hyel consarn. (2) **Dmf.** What the hule's come on ye This mony a day? QUINN *Heather* (1863) 99.

3. A mischievous boy.

Dmf. (JAM.) **Gall.** A word constantly used by my grandmother; still quite common (S.R.C.); He was usually referred to as 'that loon,' 'the hyule,' 'Wattie, ye mischeevious boy,' CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 182; He's a terrible hule. He's a hule's boy. Saw ye the hule? MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 277, ed. 1876.

4. A cross-grained person. Slk., Rxb. (JAM.)

[A *fig.* use of ME. *hewell,* also *hewhall,* a hickwall, woodpecker (LEVINS); see **Hickwall.**]

HEWLET, see **Howlet.**

HEW-MACK, *sb.* w.Som.[1] The stock or stem of the wild rose, *Rosa canina,* used for budding or grafting upon.

Always. 'D'ye please to want a nice lot o' hewmacks [yùe·maaks] de year?'

HEWNS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Cor. The sides of a calciner in a tin-burning house.

The tops, bottom, and hewns of the calciner, PRYCE *Min. Cor.*; **Cor.**[3] 70 or 80 years ago the word was common.

HEWSICK, *sb.* War. [iu·sik.] The fly-catcher, ? *Muscicapa grisola.*

TIMMINS *Hist. War.* (1889) 213; *Trans. B'ham and Midl. Instit. Arch. Soc.* (Nov. 24, 1875); **War.**[2]

HEWSON, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. [iu·sən.] In phr. *a blind hewson,* a term of reproach addressed to a person who cannot see what is plainly before his eyes, or who is apt to make mistakes from not using them properly. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

HEWSON, *sb.*[2] Bdf. The leather which is placed on the top of a horse's collar. (HALL.)

HEWSTRING, *adj.* Som. Dev. Wheezing, asthmatic, husky. See **Hooze,** *v.*

w.Som.[1] Common. 'Tid'n no use vor to put a poor old hewstrin [èo·streen] old fellow like he 'bout no jich job's that there.' **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 211; Ya gerred-teal'd, pauking, hewstring mea-zel! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 48.

HEWT, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] To hit the heels and ankles together in walking. Cf. **hew,** *v.*[1] **5.**

HEX, *sb.* Yks. The rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay. Cf. **hack,** *sb.*[2] **18.**

They fan it haat that too horses and a cart wi hex on wud karre as mich as heit pack horses, *Yks. Comet, MS. add.*

HEXE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A witch.

Bwk. 'An old hexe,' means an old witch, and is often applied, in a bad sense, to females of the present day, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 43.

[Du. and G. *hexe,* a witch.]

HEXHAM, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. **1.** In phr. (*Go*) *to Hexham,* (go) to hell. See **Halifax.**

Nhb. 'To Hexham wi' thy feythor,' ses she, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 11; (R.O.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] I'll see him at Hexam first. He'll earn his salt, maybe—when he goes to live at Hexham.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hexham measure,** a generous measure; (2) **—tans,** brown leather gloves, formerly a speciality of the town.

(1) **Nhb.** 'Hexham measure, heaped full an' runnin' ower,' was a proverb which Mr. J. P. Gibson points out to have originated in the circumstance that the 'beatment' at Hexham had twice the capacity of the Newcastle 'beatment' (R.O.H.). (2) *ib.*

HEXT, *sb.* Nhp. Glo. The highest; the top or principal part. Cf. **height,** *sb.* **II. 1.**

Nhp.[1] 'I've taken the hext of the dirt off the table.' When any work is nearly completed, the hext of it is done. **Glo.** Take away the hext of it first, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 211. [When bale is hext boot is next, RAY *Proverbs* (1678) 96.]

HEY, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To play, gambol; to kick about. (HALL.)

HEY, see **He, Heigh, Hie,** *v.*[2], **High.**

HEYAM, HEY-BA, see **Hame,** *sb.*[1], **Hay-bay.**

HEYCE, HEYD(E, see **Heeze, Hide,** *v.*[2], *sb.*[1]

HEYEL, HEYEM, see **Hade,** *adj.*, **Hame,** *sb.*[1]

HEYGUS, HEYH, see **Haggis, Egg,** *v.*

HEYHOWING, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Thieving of yarn from the master-weaver. See **Hickwall.**

HEYK, see **Hike.**

HEY-KO-CUTTY, *sb.* Sh.I. A ludicrous dance performed by persons squatting on their haunches, to the tune of 'Hey-quo-cutty.' S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **curcuddie.**

HEYLADS, *sb. pl.* sw.Lin.[1] In phr. *to be at* or *all of heylads,* to be at variance.

HEYLOE, HEYMOST, HEYN, see **Heloe, Highmost, Hen,** *sb.*[1]

HEYND, HEYNE, see **Hend, Hind,** *sb.*[1], **Hain,** *v.*[3]

HEYPAL, HEYR(E, see **Hipple,** *v.*[2], **Heir.**

HEYRT, *adj.* Sc. Also written **heyrd** (Jam.). Furious, raging; in phr. *to gang* or *rin heyrd*, to fume, be in a violent rage.

Sc. Douce, cautious men aft fey are seen, Thai rin as thai war heyrt, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 390, ed. 1806. Ang. (Jam.)

HEYSHIN, *sb.* w.Yks. A wooden receptacle for carrying liquids for dyeing. (R.S.) Cf. **ashen.**

HEYTIE, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) The game of 'shinty.'

HEZ, *sb.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A swarm of bees.

[OCor. *hez*, a swarm (Williams); Wel. *haid*; Breton (Léon) *hed-gwenan*, 'essaim d'abeilles' (Du Rusquec); Ir. *saith beach*, a swarm of bees (O'Reilly).]

HEZARD, *v.* Sc. Also in form **hizard.** To dry clothes by bleaching. Rnf. Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 325. See **Hazle**, *v.*

HEZEKIAH, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *as proud as Hezekiah*, excessively proud.

Edb. The piper, that played in the middle, as proud as Hezekiah, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv.

HEZZEL, see **Hessle, Hazel**, *sb.*[12]

HEZZLE, see **Hazel**, *sb.*[1], **Hazle.**

HI, HIAM, see **Aye**, *adv.*[2], **Ha**, *adj.*, **He, Hie**, *int.*, **Hame**, *sb.*[1]

HIAMSE, *adj.* Sh.I. Awkward, unwieldy; half-witted. S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. dial. *hiamsk*, half-witted (Molbech); MDan. *hemsk*, foolish (Kalkar).]

HIBBAL, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Cor. Also written **hibble** Yks. [i·bl.] 1. *sb.* A small heap of anything, such as hay; anything loosely put together. Cor.[3] Cf. **hipple**, *sb.*[1] 2. A knoll, hummock, tumulus. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* 3. A turnip. *ib.* 4. *v.* To heap up; to collect. Yks. (J.W.)

[1. Cp. EFris. *hubbel*, Unebenheit, Höcker, Erhöhung (Koolman).]

HIBBIN, *sb.* I.Ma. Also written **hibben.** [i·bin.] The ivy, *Hedera Helix.* Cf. **ivin.**

She was dressing the house with hibben and hollin, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 128; He's gone to the country to get some hibbin and hollyn [holly] for the church ones, they decorate it every Christmas (S.M.).

HIBBIT, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **hibet** Cor. [i·bit.] A newt, a little eft. Cf. **evet.**

Dev. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 510; Dev.[3] Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

HIBBLED, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Confined.

HIBBLEDY-HOBBLEDY, *sb.* Suf. A confused mass, a muddle. Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263.

HIBBY, *sb.* Dev. A colt.

(Hall.); Dev.[3] When a man is desirous of catching a horse which has been running free in a field, he often holds his hand out towards it . . . and murmurs 'Hib, hib hib, hibby, hibby' in a persuasive tone.

HIC, HIC-BERRY, see **Hick**, *int.*, **Hag-berry.**

HICCUP-SNICKUP, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Suf. Also written **hickup-snickup** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Suf. [h)i·kəp-snikəp.] The hiccups.

N.Cy.[1] Hickup—snickup, stand up, stick up, One drop, two drops—good for the hiccup. Nhb.[1] Suf.[1] Hiccup—sniccup—look up—right up—Three drops in a cup—is good for the hiccup. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HICE-PICE, HICH, HICHELE, see **Hie-spy, Hick**, *v.*[8], **Hickwall.**

HICK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **hic** Per. [hik.] 1. *v.* To hesitate as in making a bargain; to chaffer. Fif., Rxb. (Jam.) 2. To hesitate in speaking. Rxb. (*ib.*) 3. *sb.* An expression of hesitation.

Sc. Hicks and hums, *Whistle Binkie* (1853) II. 232 (Jam. *Suppl.*). Per. Jamie began, wi' a 'hic' an' a stan', Like ony whase heart's ower fu', Ford *Harp* (1893) 319.

HICK, *int.*, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Nhp. Also written **hic** Nhp.[1]; **hik** m.Yks.[1] [h)ik.] 1. *int.* A call to ducks. Nhp.[1] 2. *v.* To make a clicking noise in the throat like the coming of a sharp sob; to hiccup. Ags., Per. (Jam.), m.Yks.[1] 3. To cry intermittently; to whimper; to grieve; also with *on.*

s.Sc., Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] 'What a discontented bairn that is; it's constant hickin on.' A child pretending to cry is said to hick. m.Yks.[1]

4. *sb.* A clicking noise in the throat; the hiccups. Ags., Per. (Jam.), m.Yks.[1] Hence **Hick-haw**, (1) *v.* to make a piteous noise; (2) *sb.* the braying of an ass.

(1) Yks. The poor creature did look piteous oop in the air, and hick-hawed like a good un, Fetherston *Farmer*, 131. (2) Lakel.[2]

HICK, *v.*[3] Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **hich** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [h)ik.] To hoist, hitch, lift with an upward jerk; *gen.* with *up.*

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) e.Yks. Hick it up a bit higher, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 67. s.Not. Joost 'elp me to hick this oop on to my shou'der (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He broke his body wi' hicking corn. Hicking's worse than carrying.

Hence (1) **Hicking-barrow**, (2) **Hicky-barrow**, *sb.* a small wooden handbarrow; a frame used for lifting sacks of corn, &c. on to a man's shoulder.

(1) e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34. w.Yks.[2], Not.[2] s.Not. A kind of small stretcher or cratch. It is so carried that the handles stand off the ground without legs (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Hicking and running barrows, *Gainsb. News* (Apr. 8, 1876). m.Lin. Be quick and fetch the hickin'-barrer; it's time to begin wo'kkin' agen (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] (2) n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

HICK, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[3] Yks. e.An. Dor. Som. Also in form **hickety** w.Som.[1] [ik.] 1. *v.* To hop on one leg; to spring; to play hop-scotch. Cf. **heck**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks.[2], e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.), e.Suf. (F.H.), Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

Hence (1) **Hickety-hackety**, (2) **Hickety-pound**, (3) **Hick-stone**, *sb.* the game of hop-scotch.

(1, 2) w.Som.[1] (3) Som. Little Jack Sandboy, in his smock, was playing hick-stone on the flags, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 35.

2. *sb.* A hop on one leg. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). 3. *Comb.* **Hick-step-and-jump**, hop-skip-and-jump. *ib.*

HICK, see **Hack**, *sb.*[1]

HICKAMORE-'ACKAMORE, *sb.* Lin. The name for a cloud in an old riddle.

Hickamore, 'ackamore Sits over th' kitchen door; Nothing so long, and nothing so strong, As Hickamore, 'ackamore Sits over th' kitchen-door. *Ans.* A cloud, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 503.

HICKER, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [i·kər.] Higher.

'Hicker lip,' the upper lip. 'I want t'hicker yan o' them,' the top one of the lot.

HICKER, HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, see **Hacker**, *v.*, **Hickledy-pickledy.**

HICKERY-PICKERY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hykerie-pykerie** Ayr. 'Hiera picra,' a drug composed of Barbadoes aloes and canella bark.

Sc. The leddy cured me wi' some hickery-pickery, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. Arg. Bring hickery-pickery—bring, Droshachs, to sooth my pain! Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 7. Ayr. How to use hykerie pykerie and rue, and mony mae cunning cures, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 280.

[*Hiera picra*, Gr. ἱερὰ πικρά, the bitter remedy. In the medicine of the middle ages ἱερά freq. appears as an element in the names of drugs, in the sense of a nostrum or remedy; see *Alphita*, ed. Mowat, 195, n. 3, *Sin. Barth.*, ed. Mowat, 44, n. 2.]

HICKET, *v.* Ken.[12] Sur.[1] Also in form **hucket** Sur.[1] [i·kit.] To hiccup, gasp for breath, make a choking sound; to retch.

HICKET, HICKETY, see **Hacket**, *v.*[1], **Hick**, *v.*[4]

HICKETY-BICKETY, *sb.* Sc. A boys' outdoor game; see below.

One stands with his eyes bandaged and his hands against a wall, with his head resting upon them. Another stands beside him repeating a rhyme, whilst the others come one by one and lay their hands upon his back, or jump upon it: 'Hickety, bickety, pease scone, Where shall this poor Scotchman gang? Will he gang east, or will he gang west; Or will he gang to the craw's nest?' When he has sent them all to different places, he turns round and calls: 'Hickety, bickety!' till they have all rushed back to the place, the last in returning being obliged to take his place,

when the game goes on as before. The 'craw's nest' is close beside the eye-bandaged boy, and is therefore an envied position, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 122–3.

HICKEY, *sb.* Not.[1] [i·ki.] A name for the devil.

'Let 'em go to owd hickey.

HICKLE, *v.*[1] Nrf. Suf. [i·kl.] **1.** To gather up one's effects into a little heap. Nrf. (A.G.) **2.** To make shift with indifferent lodgings or quarters, to put two beds into one room.

Suf.[1] To hickle one's self into lodgings—or a pig into a stye already sufficiently occupied. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HICKLE, *v.*[2] Nrf. Suf. [i·kl.] To bring up by hand; with *up*: to fatten slowly.

Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. e.Suf. To hickle up fowls, pigs, &c. (F.H.)

Hence **Hickler**, *sb.* one who buys up fowls, eggs, and pork, or rears them himself, and sells them at the market. e.Suf. (*ib.*)

HICKLE, *v.*[3] and *sb.* Suf. **1.** *v.* To snare hares or rabbits. e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *sb.* A wire snare. *ib.*

HICKLE, see **Heckle**, *sb.*[1], **Hickwall**, **Ickle**, *sb.*

HICKLEDY-PICKLEDY, *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **hickertie-pickertie** Abd. (Jam.); **hikkelty-pikkelty** Cum.[1] Higgledy-piggledy, one upon another.

Abd. (Jam.) Lakel.[2] He threw them in hickledy-pickledy, gurt an' lal, soond er unsoond. Cum.[1], Yks. (J.W.)

HICKLE-HACKLE, *v.* e.Lan.[1] To work unskilfully.

HICKLING, *adj.* Lin. [i·klin.] Of a cough: tickling, irritating. See **Hackling**.

s.Lin. I've got sich a nasty hickling cough, I keänt rest neëither night nor daä' for it (T.H.R.).

HICK-MALL, HICKOL, see **Hackmall, Hickwall.**

HICKORY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **hiccory** Lnk. (Jam.) [hi·kəri.] Cross-grained; ill-humoured. Lnk. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Hickory-faced**, *sb.* an evil-looking, pock-marked face; (2) **Hickory-faced**, *adj.* ill-visaged, pock-marked.

(1) Nhb. While Charley damns Jack's hoolet een, His hick'ry-fyece and endless growl, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) II. 29. (2) Nhb.[1]

HICKSPICKIT, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] A child's name for the third toe.

HICKWALL, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **acle** Wor.; **eacle** w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; **eakle** Hrf.; **ecall** Shr.[1]; **eccle** Wor.; **eckle** Glo.[1] Oxf.; **eeckwall** Glo.[1]; **eecle** Nhp.[2]; **eekle** War.[3] se.Wor.[1]; **equal** Glo.[1]; **equaw** Glo.[1]; **ēqwal** Hrf.[2]; **etwall** Chs.[13]; **hakel** Glo.[1]; **heckle** Glo. Oxf. Bck.; **heckwall** Glo.; **hēcle** Hrf.[2]; **heffald** w.Yks.; **hefful** w.Yks.[1]; **hew-hole** Nhb.; **hichele** War.[1]; **hickle** Nhp.[1] War.[234] s.War.[1] Oxf.; **hickol** Hrf.[2]; **hic-wall** Glo.[2]; **hoodall, hoodawl** Cor.; **hoodwall** Dev.; **hufil** e.Yks.; **iccol** n.Cy.; **ickle, ickwell** Nhp.; **icwell** Nhp.[1]; **yaffle** Sur.; **yockel** Shr.[1] **1.** The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

n.Cy. *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 35. Nhb. (R.O.H.) e.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 100. w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1], Chs.[13] Nhp. Swainson *ib.* 99; Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] This bird may be said to be the countryman's barometer: when dead he hangs it up by the legs, and judges of the weather by the state of its tongue; before rain it expands so much that it protrudes from the mouth, while in mild weather it remains shrivelled up in the head. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[1234], s.War.[1] Wor. Ther'll be rain afore long, by the row o' them acles, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). m.Wor. (J.C.) w.Wor.[1] About Kidderminster this bird is called the stock-eacle. se.Wor.[1] Also called the stock-eekle. Shr.[1], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Hrf.[12], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[12] Oxf. The woodpecker is the heckle or wood-heckle in this locality, *Science Gossip* (1870) 119; Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214; (M.A.R.); Swainson *ib.* 99. Bck. *Nature Notes*, No. 10. Sur. The yikeing laugh of the yaffle, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 30. Dev. When you hears the hood-wall calling, it's a sign of rain, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. For sartain there be a hoodall running up thickey oak tree, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxxviii; Swainson *ib.* 100; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314.

2. The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor.* Glo. Swainson *ib.* 99.

3. *Comp.* **Eckle-** or **Hickle-hole**, a small hole in the trunk of a tree, usually made by a woodpecker.

Nhp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) se.Wor.[1]

[A hickwal (hickway), *Picus martius*, Coles (1679); Hickwal or Hickway, *Picus Martius*, Skinner (1671). *Pic*, a Wood-pecker, Hickway, Greenpeak, Cotgr.; An Hick-wall or witwall, *Vireo*, Baret (1580). See Nares (s.v. *Hickway*).]

HID, see **Head, Hide**, *v.*[2], **Hit**, *pron.*

HIDANCE, *sb.* Sc. Shelter, a place of concealment.

Rnf. Into ilka hole an' bore, They rin for hidance by the score, Young *Pictures* (1865) 139. Ayr. He at length got into hidance (J.F.).

HIDDER, HIDDIE-, see **Hither, Hoodie.**

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, *sb.* Bwk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A short piece of wood with a sharp point at each end for keeping horses asunder while ploughing.

HIDDILS, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hiddles** Fif. [hi·dilz.] A hiding-place.

Sc. In the hiddils of a dyke, under the cover or shelter of a stone wall (Jam.). Frf. The other yap his prey let drap, And to his hiddils drew, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 240. Fif. Croodle, bonnie, cuddle in: Da is fairly oot o' hiddles, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 161.

[He sittis in waitis with the riche in hidels that he sla the innocente, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* ix. 30. OE. *hȳdels*, a hiding-place.]

HIDDLE, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. Also written **hidle** Sc. [h)i·dl.] **1.** *v.* To hide.

Per., Fif. (Jam.) Ayr. The double pieces that they are! To think how the auld ane could receive us wi' open arms, while Beenie was hidling intended for the minister's wife into the press [cupboard], Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 161. Rxb. The thing we need na hiddle, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 136. Lan.[1]

2. *adv.* Mysteriously, secretly.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Wha from his very inmost saul Did speak sae hiddle, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 154.

HIDDLE, HIDDY, see **Heald**, *sb.*[1], **Hide**, *v.*[2]

HIDDY-GIDDY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **hiddie-giddie** Fif.; **hiddy-giddie** Sc. Hither and thither, topsy-turvy. Cf. **hirdy-girdy.**

Sc. The cart . . . flew backwards whummlet hiddy giddie, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 46. Fif. The Cross-kirk rang wi' scolds and flytes; The Main-kirk rang wi' slaps and smites; Pellmell, thwack! hiddie-giddie! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 205. Lth. (Jam.) Nhb. To garr my joke run hiddy giddy, Stuart *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 44; (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

HIDE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **heyde** Cum.[1]; and in forms **hoide** w.Yks. Lei.[1]; **hoyd, hoyde** Lan.; **hyd(e** Sc. (Jam.) [h)aid, oid.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Hide-hook**, an iron hook used to pull hides out of tan-pits. Lei.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *hide and hair*, the whole; (2) *hide and hue*, the complexion, colour; (3) *neither hide nor hair*, nothing at all.

(1) Ayr. Then farewell folly, hide and hair o't, Burns *To Mitchell* (1795) st. 5. (2) Lth. It's sae dirty, it'll never come to hyd or hew (Jam.). (3) Sh.I. We'd nedder seen hide or hair o' dem, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); Dere wis nedder hide nor hair o' da baste ta be seen, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 69.

3. The skin of a human being.

Sc. Each city in the nation Pours forth its dusky population To scrub and cleanse their dingy hides, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 74. Sh.I. My claes wis dat wye steepid 'at da watter ran doon ower my hide 'fil hit cam' oot at me feet, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). Bch. Ajax sleeps in a hale hyde For a' his muckle crawin, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 22. Abd. It sae be That I may get a droukit hide Wi' her saut-bree, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 263. Kcd. A cudgel to wallop his hide, Grant *Lays* (1884) 145. Frf. His hide was as hard as the horns o' rams, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. Rnf. Fowks custe their slough just like a snake's, A fine new hide grew o'er the banes, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. Ayr. Gae hame . . . in a hail hide, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 165, ed. 1871. Dmf. Thae white-faced toon's fowk . . . maun look after their tender hides, Reid *Poems* (1894) 197. e.Yks.[1] His hide's as rough as a badger. w.Yks.[2] In tipping of bumpers to loosen our hides. Lan. An I foryeat um agen, een raddle meh hoyd titely, sey I, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) xiii, ed. 1806; Lan.[1], Not.[1],

n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] 'Moy hoide!' and 'Moy hoide an' limbs!' are very common as exclamations. War.[3] e.An.[1] To curry the hide. Suck that into your hide.

Hence **Hidesmatch**, *sb.* a disease indicated by a rank smell proceeding from the armpits. e.Lan.[1]

4. *Obs.* A contemptuous term applied to the females of domestic animals; also to human beings, esp. to women.

Lnk. (Jam.) Edb. Ye be sic an awfu' hide, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 88. Rxb. (Jam.)

5. The nap of a hat.

Kcd. Ye'll get your hat baith haill and soun'. I'll raise a gloss upon its hide, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 46.

6. *pl.* Entrails prepared to make sausages in. e.An.[12]

7. *v.* To beat, thrash; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd., Lnk. (Jam.), Nhb. (R.O.H.), Dur.[1], Cum.[1], s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Did they ivver hoide em, or thresh em, or mill em? *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 7; w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], Chs.[123] Der.[2] I'll hide thee, if I catch thee, thou rapscallion. nw.Der.[1], Not.[3] n.Lin. I nobut hided three or four on 'em for it this very mornin', Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 132. Lei.[1], War.[3], Shr.[2], Hrf.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. Yar father 'll hide ye for that (C.G.B.). Ess. For keepin' yow so late—(to hide)—He arter me may chevy, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 172. Sus. I wish somebody would take one of these . . . bats and hide me, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 13. I.W.[1] Dev. Mind, when I wance begin'th I'll hide thee tü tha truth ov music, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[13]

Hence **Hiding**, *vbl. sb.* a sound thrashing.

n.Sc. Geordie Peterson should, upon any future evidence of theft, get 'a raal guid hidin',' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 171. Cai.[1] Abd. Sic a hiding as we s' a' get, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (ed. 1876) 73. Nhb. The hiding that he gae them, they've not forgot it yet, Marshall *Sngs.* (1825) 197; (R.O.H.) Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Fadder 'll mebbee give hem a hiding or mebbee he'll nobbult welt him, *W. C. T. H.* (1894) 12. Wm. Al gi ya o a reet good hidin, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 10. n.Yks. (T.S.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Stf.[1], Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] If I iver catch thĕ agaain mislestin' that duck on her nest I'll gie thĕ a straange hidin'. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Lei.[1] Ah gen 'im a good hoidin'. War.[23], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[2], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 76, ed. 1861. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Sus. I was sure to get it whether it was a bull's eye or a hiding, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 73. I.W.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 515. w.Som.[1] Let me catch thee again, you young osebird, and zee nif I don't gi' thee a d—n good hidin. Cor.[2]

HIDE, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [(h)aid, oid, id.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) Ād, (2) Hed, (3) Heed, (4) Heedy, (5) Heid, (6) Heyd, (7) Heyde, (8) Hid, (9) Hiddy, (10) Hidee, (11) Hidey, (12) Hidy, (13) Hod, (14) Hode, (15) Hoid, (16) Hoide, (17) Hud, (18) Huid, (19) Id, (20) Idy.

(1) m.Yks.[1] Aa'd, *Introd.* 36. (2) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3] (3) nw.Dev.[1] Dant ren off, and heed away, Peter Pindar *Dev. Hob's Love* (s.v. Heed-y-peep). Cor. How ded ee heed away up theere? Tregellas *Tales*, 40; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] 97. (4) nw.Dev.[1] (5, 6) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (7) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. Cum. He meade some laugh, some heyde the feace, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 51; Cum.[1] (8) Bnff. (W.G.), w.Yks. (S.K.C.), e.Lan.[1] (9) w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] Aather hiddy theesen ur get the fäace wesh'd, 25. (10) Lth. (Jam.) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (11) Som. Zo you ran away to hidey then when the clock struck midnight! Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. Cor. 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (12) Dor. *Gl.* (1851). Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev. He [the kitten] is coming to hidy away from me, because I always put him to bed. Good example of the old w.Cy. affix to the infinitive mood when used *intr.* She would not have thought of saying 'to hidy the kitten,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (13) n.Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Esther Auld said she would hod ahint the tent, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) x. (14) n.Sc. (Jam.) (15) Sh.I. Ta hoid her among da floss, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 25. Lan. Tam's wife kept hoidin her face, Brierley *Adventures Blackpool* (1881) 30. (16) w.Wor. S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 95. (17) Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. Aw seed her goa hud hursel i' th' hedge (D.L.). Lan.[1] Hud thisel' i' th' buttery theer, till hoo's gone, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 186, ed. 1879. e.Lan.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825). (18) Sh.I. Shü tried a' at shü could ta huid hit frae William an' me baith, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). (19) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 53. (20) m.Yks.[1] Id'i, *Introd.* 36.

2. *Preterite*: (1) Ādid, (2) Hade, (3) Haid, (4) Headd, (5) Hed, (6) Hedded, (7) Heead, (8) Heudd, (9) Hided or Hidet, (10) Hod, (11) Hodded, (12) Hoddit, (13) Hode, (14) Hoided, (15) Hud, (16) Huod, (17) Idid.

(1) m.Yks.[1] Aa'did, *Introd.* 36. (2) Ayr. Where she hade it I never could jaloose, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 15. (3) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. Slk. There was mony ane i' the days o' langsyne, who haid weel, but never was back to howk again, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 329 (Jam.). (4) Cum.[1] (5) w.Yks.[3] (6) e.Yks.[1] (7) Wm. He ran like a ridshank an' heead hisell sumwhares, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 13. (8) Cum.[1] (9) ne.Sc. Ma wife gied up t' the laft an' hidet hersel amo' the nets an' buoys, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 100. Abd. He hided the pose Securely and safe i' the sole o' his hose, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 138. Brks.[1] 12. (10) n.Sc. (Jam.), s.Wil. (G.E.D.) (11) Frf. 'My mother hodded it,' she explained, 'an' he winna speir nae questions,' Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xix. (12) Per. He hoddit his feelings for fear o' makin' a fule o' himself afore the pairish, Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 253. (13) The auld fouk in Drumtochty pit their siller in a pock and hode it ablow their beds, *ib. K. Carnegie* (1896) 365. (14) Sh.I. Hoided demsells awa at da ooter end o' da hoose, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 141. (15) w.Yks. He went upstairs and hud hissel, he're soa fear't o' bein licked (D.L.). Lan.[1] Mi feyther coom back wi' a greyt top-quot on ut welley hud him eawt o' seet, Lahee *Charity Coat* (1875) 9. (16) Cum. Aw maks o' geer i' saicks they huod, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 117. (17) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. *Pp.*: (1) Ādid, (2) Āden, (3) Hed, (4) Hedden, (5) Heead, (6) Hiddened, (7) Hided, (8) Hidit, (9) Hod, (10) Hodden, (11) Hoided, (12) Hoiddit, (13) Hood, (14) Hud, (15) Hudden, (16) Hydden, (17) Iden, (18) Idid.

(1, 2) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. (3) e.Yks. He'd monny a anksome lewk at his store, Noo carefully hed iv a newk ov a dhrawer, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42. w.Yks.[3] (4) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3] (5) Cum.[3] T'silver cup fund theear, Heead theear, girt like, o' purpose, 96. (6) n.Lin. They think you must be hidden'd in 'em, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 78. (7) n.Lin. Th' oud cat's hided th' kitlin's this to'n (M.P.). Brks.[1] 12. (8) Bnff. Whan our day's wark we get done, And Phoebus hidit o'er the burn, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 72. (9) Frf. I speired at her whaur she had hod it, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xix. Per. Ford *Harp* (1893) 364. (10) Abd. An' thinks I, 'For as sharp's ye are, ye hinna hodd'n that, no,' Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. (11) Sh.I. He aye keeped da skin hoided fae her, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 35. (12) Sh.I. Da mooth o' da holl wis aye hoiddit, wi twartree muckle lumps o' stanes, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 90. (13) s.Lan. (S.B.) (14) w.Yks. Aw catcht hur hud i' th' barn (D.L.). Lan. Th' deep scent o' hud violets, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 1; Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Wil. He bin an' hud, I dun'naw wur a is (E.H.G.). (15) Cum.[1] Lan. Hudden amang t'steans bi t'road side, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 145. (16) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (17) m.Yks.[1] Id'un, *Introd.* 36. w.Yks. (J.W.) (18) m.Yks.[1] *ib.*

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hide-a-bo-seek**, (2) **-and-find**, (3) **-and-fox**, the game of hide-and-seek; (4) **-and-peep**, the game of Bo-peep; (5) **-and-seek**, blind-man's buff; (6) **-and-wink**, (7) **-buck**, (8) **-coop**, (9) **-hoop**, see (3); (10) **-lose-my-supper**, a Christmas game; (11) **-oh** or **Heddo**, (12) **-peep** or **Huddin-peep**, see (3); (13) **-pyke**, a miser; (14) **-seek**, (15) **-up**, see (3).

(1) Bwk. (Jam.) (2) Suf.[1] He's plahen at hide an find. (3) Ken.[12] (4) Dur. Some children play'd at hide and peep, Beneath their mother's apron, Stephenson *Gateshead Poems* (1832) 27. (5) Cai.[1] (6) Lei.[1] For he play'd with them at hide-and-wink, And where he was they could not think, Yates *Broadside Ballad* (1844). se.Wor.[1] 90. (7) Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (8) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (9) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (10) Lan. Many an evening was beguiled with . . . hide lose my supper, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255. (11) e.Yks. By and by there is a sound of children's voices, playing 'heddo' among the straw, and behind the stacks and buildings, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 13; e.Yks.[1] (12) w.Yks. (D.L.) Lan. Playin at huddin-peep i' big dark woods, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). Dev. Jonas was constrained, as he termed it, to play 'hidey peep' on the moor so long as this turbulent crew held his premises, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 150. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Playin' hidey-peep in their clane pinnyfores 'mong the rocks, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (13) Sc. (Jam.) Bnff. He's a real hiddie-pyke, he widd scraup hell for a bawbee gehn he wizna fleyt

for burnin's fingers (W.G.). (14) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (15) **s.Pem.** Let's 'ave a gaàm of heideoop, lads (W.M.M.).

2. With *up*: to hide.

w.Yks. Hey, yo Munday idlers, yo may try ta hiddy yersenze up, but yor seen, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Jan. 23, 1861). **Nrf.** Soon as I got it, I nip off, egg and all, and runned and hid up, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 4.

3. To put by carefully; to treasure.

Frf. Carefully put by? Is it hod on the chimley? Barrie *Minister* (1891) xvii. **Per.** It ochtna to be han'led e'er, but hod aye in the wa', Ford *Harp* (1893) 364. **Lan.** Despised an' pointed at, but huddin brass, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 232.

4. To hide away; consume.

w.Wor. Welly noigh full. Conna hoide no moore, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 95.

5. *sb.* The game of hide-and-seek.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[5] Let mammy wesh his fäace an' he sal läak at hiddy wi' Polly. **Wil.** A game of hud (G.E.D.). **n.Dev.** Sure I played 'Hidy' well, you never saw me, Chanter *Witch* (1896) xii.

6. A place in which smugglers used to conceal their goods. Ken.[1]

7. *int.* The cry given by the concealed person in the game of hide-and-seek.

Lth. The watchword of this last is hidee, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (Jam.). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Yks.** (J.W.)

HIDEBIND, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) The disease 'hidebound' to which cattle are subject, causing the skin to stick close to the bones.

[The hidebound, a sickness of cattel, *Coriago*, Gouldman (1678).]

HIDEBOUND, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Hrf. Oxf. Hrt. Also in forms **-bun** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **-bund** Wm. ne.Lan.[1] 1. A term for a tightness of the skin in animals, esp. cows, which is a frequent symptom of illness; costive.

Wm. It's varra mich hide-bund (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] With tight-clipping hide; a supposed mark of inferiority. **nw.Der.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. Of trees: with hard bark which does not open with the expansion of the tree.

Chs.[3] The . . . term is applied to a tree of which the bark, owing to accident or the grease of cattle or sheep that have been rubbing against it, cannot open with the expansion of the tree: and the tree becomes dwarfed and unhealthy. **n.Lin.**[1] **Hrf.** When the trees are unkindly hide-bound they are scored by cutting the bark with the point of a knife, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 293.

3. Of land: hard on the surface.

n.Yks.[2] **Chs.** Old pasture which a farmer wants to break up 'just for three crops'; and which is not laid down again until exhausted, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; Applied to . . . land which carries a sod so tough, and old, and sour that it needs ploughing up, Worlidge *Dict. Rusticum* (1681); **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] This land's that hide-boond ther's noä gettin' a pleugh in till raain cums. **Hrt.** Land on both sides was full of moss and hidebound for want of moisture, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 344.

4. Stingy. ne.Lan.[1]

HIDE NOR TIDE, *phr.* Dev. News; tidings.

'Well, Bet, 'ows Jack a-gitting on by theäse time?' 'Aw, dawntee ax me nort about 'e! I ant a-yerd hide-nur-tide aw'n vur a güddish bit,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88; I think it is not now in use (R.P.C.).

HIDERS-CATCH-WINKERS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. The game of hide-and-seek. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

HIDEY, see **Hide**, *v.*[2], **Hidy**.

HIDGE, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] The hip. Cf. **huggin**.

HIDGE, *v.* Nhp.[2] [idʒ.] To walk fast, or with increased speed; *gen.* with *along*.

HIDGEL, *v.* Not. Lei. To sell retail; to defraud on a petty scale. Not.[1], Lei.[1] See **Higgle, 3.**

Hence (1) **Hidgeler**, *sb.* a petty dealer; (2) **Hidgeling**, *ppl. adj.* defrauding.

(1) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Theer warn't noo boyers theer,' i. e. at a horse-fair, 'oon'y pidgelers an' hidgelers.' (2) *ib.* Ah 'eet sooch hidgelin' pidgelin' tricks.

HIDING, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **hiddin** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] 1. *adj.* In *comp.* **Hiding-peep**, the game of hide-and-seek.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 30, 1893). **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *sb.* A hiding-place.

w.Sc. If the French were once landed at Ayr, we'll hae you and mae o' your volunteers up amang us than we'll ken how to gie hidings to, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. **Rnf.** [He] saw them frae out their hidins peep, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 6.

HIDLANCE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **hidlands** Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[123]; **hudlance** s.Lan. s.Chs.[1] In phr. *in hidlance*, in secret; in hiding. See **Hidlin(g)s, 2.**

s.Sc. And since I had naething in hidlance put by, I'll never be nocht but an auld broken farmer, Allan *Poems* (1887) 127. **Lan.**[1] He's not bin seen for mony a month. He's in hidlance somewheer. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** He has been in hudlance for three months (E.F.). **Chs.**[1] A man of a shaky character built a house in an out-of-the-way place. It was said he did so because he wanted rather to be 'in hid-lands'; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi)m trahy·in ky'ee·p it i ùd·lŭns, bŭ foa·ks noa·n móoŭr)tn dhi thingk·n dhi dùn [They'm tryin'keep it i'hudlance, bu' folks known moor t'n they thinken they dun]. **nw.Der.**[1]

HIDLAND, see **Headland**, *sb.*

HIDLIN(G)S, *adv.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Lan. I.Ma. War. Hrf. Also written **hiddleings** Lakel.[2]; **hiddlens** Ant.; **hiddlin(g)s** Sc.; and in forms **hiddlin(g** Sc.; **hidlin(g** Sc. n.Cy. Hrf.[1] [h)i·dlin(z.]

1. *adv.* Secretly, stealthily.

Slg. The frichtsome tryst She hiddlins held yestreen, Towers *Poems* (1885) 57. **Rnf.** Colin . . . Right true, but hiddlins lang had lo'ed the Fair, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 66. **Lnk.** Ye've to come and see me hidlins in the dark, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xi. **Dmf.** Heedless o' his neighbour's pain . . . Hiddlins cadged away his grain, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 89. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[1]

2. *sb.* A place, or state of concealment; *gen.* in phr. *in hidlin(g)s*, or *on the hidlin(g)s*, in secret. Cf. **hidlance.**

Sc. It wasna in hidlins I said it, nor in nae mark neuk o' the yirth, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xl. 19. **Abd.** Nae hiddlins for a hungry ewe, They're sae beset wi' drift, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 35, ed. 1873. **Fif.** Craftilie their buschment set On ilk side o' the southern yett In hidlins near the wa', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 84. **Ayr.** What honour gets Christ, if thou be holy in hidlings? Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 111, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** Skulk in hidlings on the hether braes, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1726) 40, ed. 1783. **Ant.** 'Hoo did he get the whusky?' 'Some yin has gi'en it tae him in hiddlens,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lakel.**[2] T'lasses mead a gurdle ceak ta-day on t'hiddleings when t'mistris was et market. **Cum.** A man was in hidlins in the mysterious room, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 141; **Cum.**[14] **Lan.** Hoo us't to lay i' hidlins behint th' door, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 27; **Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Yonder is the gully where Kitty kept in 'hidlins'—the Chartist outlaw, Ned Blake, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 15. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**[1]

3. *adj.* Secret, stealthy, underhand.

Sc. I cannot abide hidling ways, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 91. **Dmb.** Ye've been seen herding in a hiddling way wi' thief-catchers, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** He ne'er kept up a hidlins plack To spend ahint a comrade's back, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 282, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** That was Stair Whalbert, whom he never could byde with his hiddlin' kind of ways, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 31. **e.Lth.** The Tories are aye misca'in him for his joukry-pawkry, an' hiddlin ways, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 119. **Edb.** That will ding down yer hiddlin' heaps o' art, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 306. **Dmf.** Syne hiddlin' pranks appeared, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 57. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Hiddlinsly**, (2) **Hidlingways**, (3) **Hidlin(g-wise**, *adv.* secretly, by stealth.

(1) **s.Sc.** Joseph her husban' was mindet to pit her awa hiddlinsly, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) i. 19. (2) **Slk.** Slippit that into the potato-pot hidling ways, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. (3) **Sc.** I'll get in hiddling wise, when his back's turned, *Sc. Haggis*, 111. **Abd.** This her neebors manna ken—'Twas sippit hidlinwise, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 104.

[*Hide*+*-lings*; for the suff. cp. **backlings.**]

HIDLINGS, *adv.* e.An. [i·dlinz.] Headlong; at random. See **Headlin(g)s.**

e.An.[12] **e.Suf.** To fall down hidlings is to fall forward, fall on the face (F.H.).

HIDLOCK, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Also in form **hedlock** n.Wil. [i·dlək.] A state of concealment.

Hrf.[1] **Glo.** He was in hidlock, Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** A peart young owl . . . In a nook ov the paason's barn did dwell, In hidlock blinkin' the time away, Hughes *Ashen Faggot*, iv; (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1] Her kep' it in hidlock aal this time; **Wil.**[2] **n.Wil.**

He bin in hedlock this dree months (E.H.G.). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

[*Hide* + *-lock*; for suff. cp. **wedlock.**]

HIDMOST, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **-maist, -mist.** Last, hindmost.

Frankie Broon's boat, ye may be shure, wisna hidmist, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 34; Da hidmaist oot-gaein' o' him dat belanged ta me is as vieve as da ooer dat I heard dat he wis nae mair, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242.

HIDNES, *sb.* Chs.[23] [i·dnəs.] In phr. *to be in hidnes,* to have got out of the way in order to avoid the consequences of some misdemeanour.

[OE. *(ge)hȳdnes,* security (B.T.).]

HIDY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **hidey** Frf. Nhb.; **hidie** Cai.[1] Gall.; and in form **hoddy** Frf. [hai·di.] In *comb.* (1) **Hidy-corner,** a cunning place in which to hide things; (2) **-hole,** (*a*) a hiding-place; (*b*) a subterfuge.

(1) **Frf.** I'm thinking as there's hoddy corners in manses as well as in—blue-and-white rooms, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xx. (2, *a*) **Sc.** But he had not been long in his hidy-hole before the awful Etin came in, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 91. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** He made a spring across the burn to reach his hidey-hole, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 152, ed. 1889. **Edb.** We got James . . . hauled out of his hidy-hole, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Gall.** Tim Kelly's hidie-holes where he kept the weapons of his craft, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 18. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.)

HIDY, see **Hide,** *v.*[2]

HIE, *int.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Shr. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **hi** War.[2]; **high** Lth. Bwk.; **hy** Cai.[1]; **hye** Nhb.[1] [h)ai.] 1. *int.* A call to dogs to encourage them to seek game; also with *on* or *away.*

Cum.[4] Hie! theh, git away by, Sharp—Sharp, hie! theh, git away by below, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 22. **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Hie on, Dash.

2. A command to horses to turn to the left, or towards the driver.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). **Cai.**[1] **Lth.** 'High! gee, wo!' each ploughman cries, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 295. **s.Sc., n.Cy.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Nhb.**[1]

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hie-here,** a command to horses to come towards the driver; (2) **-lag,** go away; (3) **-up,** a call to cows; (4) **-wo,** a command to horses, (*a*) to turn abruptly to the left; (*b*) to go to the right.

(1) **n.Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395. **m.Sc.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. (2) **Glo.** Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896) (s.v. Call-words). (3) **Shr.**[1] Common (s.v. Call-words). (4, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Rxb.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31.

4. *v.* To encourage a dog to hunt.

w.Som.[1] I zeed'n, my own zul, hiein o' the dog up in the hedge.

HIE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Shr. Suf. Hmp. Som. Also written **heigh** ne.Lan.[1]; **high** n.Yks. Shr.[2] Suf.; **hy** Sc. Cum. w.Yks.[1]; **hye** Chs.[123] Shr.[2]; and in forms **eigh** Lan.; **hay** Fif.; **hey** Nhp.[2] [h)ai.] 1. *v.* To hasten; freq. with reflex. *pron.*

Sc. They were hying home after sunset, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxv. **Fif.** Go hay thee hence to hell! Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) *Introd.* 66, ed. 1842. **Dmb.** We'll catch the beacon as we round Lochrye, And then, wi' surer airt, mair swiftly hie, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 52. **Ayr.** I winna bide, but hie awa' To her that I lo'e best of a', Laing *Poems* (1894) 88. **Gall.** He hied him home to his wife and weans, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **Nhb.** When songsters homeward are hieing, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1836) 7. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Now hytha, an thu'll get back o' gud teyme (E.W.P.). **Wm.** Hie thi ways hiam (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] Thoo mun hie thee. **w.Yks.**[1] Go hie thee. **Lan.** Lady bird, lady bird, eigh thy way home, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 70. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Hie the, Sarah, hie the, and bring me a sope o' beer, aw'm welly kilt wi droot; **Chs.**[23], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Holloway. **Nhp.**[2] Hey an wi 'e. **Shr.**[1] Now then, 'ie away an' fatch me yore throck to pŭt on; **Shr.**[2] **Suf.** High to the holl, hinder come a dow (H.H.). **Hmp.** Hie off, Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] *Obs.*

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hie-thee-really,** (2) **-tie-leather,** quickly, at a great pace; (3) **-your-ways,** hasten.

(1) **e.Yks.** If thoo's cum'd iv a quahter ov a noor, thoo's cum'd hietha-rally, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **n.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (3) **Nhb.** Just hie yor ways, an' tell wor Jack 'at he's wantit (R.O.H.).

3. *sb.* Haste.

Yks. Make as much hie as you can, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[13]

HIE, *v.*[3] Sh.I. In phr. *hie tongue,* hold thy tongue.

Hie tongue, lass, an' be na a fule . . . he's nae mair Johnny Smith den I am, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 154.

HIELD, *v.* Sc. To shield, protect.

Fif. Heav'n hielde us a' frae sic a drither, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 155.

HIER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **heer.** The sixth part of a 'hesp' of yarn, or the twenty-fourth part of a 'spindle.'

Frf. The rock and the spindle were then used, by which a woman could spin at an average only 3½ hiers in a day. . . A hier is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each of them 91 inches long, *Lethnot Statist. Acc.* IV. 19 (Jam.). **Rnf.** The crime of theft, or of reset, of a number of bobbins and some spindles and 'heers' of thread belonging to several manufacturers in town, Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 252.

HIERSOME, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Coarse-looking.

HIE-SPY, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Not. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Lon. Ken. Hmp. Wil. and Amer. Also written **hi-spy** Frf. Gall. Amer.; **hy-spy** Sc. N.I.[1]; and in forms **hespy** Ayr.; **hice-pie** Wil.; **I-spy** Gall. Crk. Chs.[1] s.Not. Nhp. Oxf. Brks.[1] Lon. ne.Ken. Hmp.[1] Amer. [h)ai·spai.] 1. *sb.* A variety of the game hide-and-seek; see below; also in *comb.* **Hie-spy-hie.**

Sc. O, the curly-headed varlets!—I must come to play at Blind Harry and Hy Spy with them, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) lvii. **Abd.** Some to the buttons, bools or ba', Kee how or hy spy hy, Robb *Poems* (1852) 130. **Frf.** Then, of course, there was 'hi'-spy' and many other games of a kindly social character, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 100. **Ayr.** Callan's . . . keeking hespy round the auld turrets and the kirk, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 56; Skirling lassocks are playing at hespy on the stairs, *ib. Notandums* (1890) x. **Rxb.** The station which in Eng. is called Home is here the Den, and those who keep it, or are the seekers, are called the Ins. Those who hide themselves, instead of crying Hoop . . . cry Hy Spy; and they are denominated the Outs. The business of the Ins is, after the signal is given, to lay hold of the Outs before they can reach the Den. The captive then becomes one of the Ins (Jam.). **Gall.** Bairns that had been skipping about the kirkyard and playing 'I spy' among the tombstones, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 166; We three played 'tig' and 'hi-spy,' and other games, *ib. Anna Mark* (1899) xiv. **N.I.**[1] **Crk.** Two sides are chosen for Spy; one side hides while the other side hunts. When the hunters see one of the hidden players, they call out, 'I spy —,' and the child's name. The player called must run after the Spy and try to catch him before he reaches his Den; if he succeeds, the one caught must go to the opposite side of players, then next time the spies hide, and those who have been hiding spy, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 212. **Chs.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Nhp.** The 'I spy,' 'hallo,' and the marble-ring, And many a game that infancy employs, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 5. **Oxf.** The game takes its name from the cry uttered by those in hiding as a signal for the others to search (G.O.). **Brks.**[1], **Lon.** (A.B.C.), **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

2. *int.* The call given by the players when ready in their hiding-places.

Ayr. To every secret haunt with speed they flie, Or watch with listening ear the scream, Hie spie, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 53, ed. 1871.

HIESSEN, HIEVRE, see **Halsen, Eaver,** *sb.*[1]

HIFFLE, HIFT, see **Haffle, Heft,** *sb.*[1]

HIG, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Wor. Also written **ig** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. m.Lan.[1] Wor. [ig.] 1. A fit of passion; a petulant, offended state of mind, a 'huff'; an attack of illness.

Lakel.[2] Ah went off i' a hig. **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** She was iv a hig, 'cos Ah wadn't let her hev her new bonnit on, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Foaks ats allas in a ig shews ignarance, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 18; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] What did shoe do . . . bud tack pet, and gang off in a girt hig, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** Aw leep off, in a great hig, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 36; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Not.** He was much given to gawster, and to loup about, setting folks on the hig, Hole *Memories* (1892) 192; **Not.**[3] **n.Lin.** Off he goas in a hig, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 78; **n.Lin.**[1]

sw.Lin.[1] He's gone to bed in his higs. We're all on us in our higs one while or other.

Hence (1) **Higged**, *adj.* angered, offended; (2) **Higly**, *adj.* passionate.

(1) w.Yks. He wor a bit higged (S.J.C.). (2) Wor. How can you live near that oman? er's that igly I would not live near 'er wotever (H.K.).

•2. Phr. *to take the hig*, to take offence; to be in a pet.

n.Yks. Ah gess he'l finnd summat ta tack t'hig at gan wahr he will (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] They teuk t'hig at it; n.Yks.[4] Tak neea notish, sha's nobbut ta'en t'hig. ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Soin taks t'hig at owt. ne.Lan.[1]

3. A temporary hurricane; a short shower of wind or rain.

n.Yks. 'Showery weather, missus.' 'Aye, the're March igs.' Common (R.H.H.). ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ay, it's snowin', but it's nobbut a March hig, it'll soon be ovver (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1]

4. The main difficulty, the 'rub.' ne.Lan.[1]

[1. The same word as ME. *hiȝ*, mind, disposition (*Ormulum*); OE. *hyge*, Goth. *hugs*, intelligence.]

HIG, *v.* Lin. Nhp. [ig.] 1. To have a horse and cart and do odd jobs; to go about with small wares for sale. Cf. **higgle.**

Lin. He has a horse and cart, and higs about (R.E.C.).

2. With *off*: to move away quickly. Nhp.[2]

HIGGIN, *sb.* s.Pem. [i'gin.] A child's nightdress.

Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Jaän, bring 'ere Willie's higgin, a moost go to bed (W.M.M.).

HIGGLE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **higle** w.Yks.[4] Der. e.Lin. War. Suf.[1] Som.; and in forms **heggle** se.Wor.[1]; **hegle** War. Som.; **heigle** w.Som.[1] [h)i'gl.] 1. To linger long over a bargain; to beat down prices; to chaffer.

N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Thuh'll just pay meh noo adoot enny mair higglin, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 109. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] n.Lin.[1] I'd rather traade wi' ony body then N—; he higgles soä, one can't get dun wi' him. Shr.[1], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Ess. *Gl.* (1851). Som. There was no higgling when Christopher bought Sophia's litter of eleven little pigs, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 38.

Hence (1) **Higgler**, *sb.* one who beats down a price; (2) **Higgling**, *ppl. adj.* chaffering, bargaining.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Ayr. Claud . . . was thriving as well as the prigging wives and higgling girls . . . would permit, Galt *Entail* (1823) iii.

2. To argue; to demur, raise objections.

Slk. Laith wad I hae been to hae higgled wi' her, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 187, ed. 1866. Cum.[1] w.Yks. We higgled an' figgled till booath on us sware, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) *Nov. Notes.* Brks.[1]

3. To go about with small wares for sale; to hire out a horse or cart, or one's personal services.

w.Yks. *Yks. Whly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897); w.Yks.[5], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Lin. He higgles, and has a herse, and ploughs for people (R.E.C.). n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. He higgles for his livin' (T.H.R.).

Hence **Higgler**, *sb.* an itinerant dealer; *gen.* one who owns a horse and cart; a man who carts materials for another.

Slk. A higgler for nits an' nest-eggs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 160, ed. 1866. Ir. Took to carrying the remnant of his stock-in-trade about in a basket as a higgler, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 53. Yks. He kept a public-house, had a small farm, and went out sometimes as a 'higgler,' i. e. a vendor of woollen cloth from house to house, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Dealers in ready-made clothing who go with their wares in search of customers (B.K.); w.Yks.[35] Lan. Women who travel the country with mugs and other articles, which they exchange for eggs in Cum., &c.; there are two or more higglers who follow this practice, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 270. Chs.[1] Midl. Higgler and cottager the villagers called him, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 9. Der. The occupation of a 'higler' . . . is a very old one, and before . . . the railways were made a great deal of coal was carried into Derby by this mode, and the men employed were called 'coal higlers,' *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 178. nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.), s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Rut.[1] A coal-higgler. Her son's a higgler, and oughtn't to let her come on the parish. m.Wor. (J.C.) Bdf. These ashes are carried by higglers on asses in sacks, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 593. Suf. A rag and bone man (C.L.F.); Suf.[1] Sur.[1] Sus. Another waggoner looks in, . . next a higgler passing by, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 79; Sus.[1]

4. To buy and fatten up for market; to practise the trade of a poultry-dealer.

e.An.[1] Higgling up a pig. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus. Buying up chickens and fattening them for the market (F.E.S.). w.Som.[1] What is your father doing now?—Well, mum, he do do a little to pork-butchin, and in the winter he [uy·glus] heigles; but he don't heig'y so ter'ble much.

Hence **Higgler**, *sb.* an itinerant middleman who buys up farm produce, and sells it at market.

N.Cy.[1], s.Chs.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[2], m.Wor. (J.C.), se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (D.W.L.), Ken.[1], Sur.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] A dealer in poultry only. Very com. 'Ter'ble rough lot, some o' they uy·glurz out about Langley Marsh.' Dev.[3] Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

5. To work at anything slowly and laboriously; to effect by slow degrees.

ne.Lan.[1] e.Lin. The old horse could only higle a bit (G.G.W.). Nrf. To work at anything carelessly and indifferently (G.B.R.B.).

6. To overwork; to fatigue. Cum.[14]

7. To cut meat badly; to play with one's food.

n.Lin.[1] If yĕ higgle yer meät e' that how you shan't hev noän.

8. To heap up earth round growing potatoes. n.Lin.[1]

9. To play a game of chance.

w.Yks.[5] 'Ah'll higgle thuh fur a meg,' says a youth, shaking two or three coppers within the hollow of his clasped hands.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *adv.* Chs. In phr. *higgledy-piggledy, Maupas shot*, serving all alike, making no difference between people.

Chs.[1] The following tradition accounts for the origin of the saying: 'King James I. was on a royal progress such as he was accustomed to make over various parts of his dominions. As he approached Malpas (which, be it observed, is on the high road between London and Chester) he sent forward to the Rector, as the principal person of the place, to require him to provide for his suitable entertainment. The Rector, whether, unlike his kind, disloyal, or like them, parsimonious, refused. The Curate saw his opportunity, and ordering the best viands the old "Lion" could produce, invited his Majesty to refreshment. . . . The rest of the story is less clear, and varies with different traditions. It appears, however, that at the end of the banquet there was some discussion as to settling the account. His Majesty, perhaps, desired to be generous; the Curate insisted on the rights of hospitality. Eventually, however, the ancient custom of Malpas prevailed, even if it were against the King's wishes. Half-and-half, or Higgledy Piggledy, was the time-honoured rule of the "Lion." All who came should pay equal shares or 'stand the shot' alike. Accordingly, Curate and King divided the costs of the festival, and the Malpas proverb received the sanction of royal authority. But this was not the only thing divided. The monarch, who never said a foolish thing, had a good occasion for a practical joke. If "Higgledy Piggledy" was the rule of the "Lion," it might also be the rule of the Glebe and the Tithes. "Malpas Shot" was fixed upon the unfortunate Rector, and the Curate received henceforth the mediety of the Benefice. . . . The chair in which the King is said to have sat is preserved at the "Lion." A variant of this tradition is: 'Before his invasion of England, William III. travelled in England incognito, with a view to certify himself of the state of the national feeling towards himself and his colleagues, and, coming to Malpas, betook himself to the inn for his dinner, a repast which he happened to share with the Rector and Curate of the parish. The meal over, the Curate proposed to the Rector to divide the payment of the "Shot," that of the stranger included, between them. To this the Rector, who enjoyed in the neighbourhood the reputation of being a miser, strenuously objected, exclaiming "Certainly not; higgledy piggledy, all pay alike." "By all means," chimed in the future sovereign, "higgledy piggledy, all pay alike;" and so it was arranged. But when William was seated on the throne, the Rector of Malpas, among others, made a journey to London to worship the rising sun. The King no sooner saw him than he reminded him of the incident, and compelled him to resign a moiety of the parish to his Curate, also with the title of Rector, on the principle embodied in his own apothegm 'Higgledy piggledy, all pay alike." And from that day forwards there have been two Rectors of Malpas.' The saying or proverb is frequently extended into 'Higgledy Piggledy, Malpas Shot; let every tub stand on its own bottom.' s.Chs.[1] Ig·ldi-pig·ldi, mau·pŭs shot·.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDYNESS, *sb.* Nrf. Disorder; want of arrangement.

(H.C.H.); There was a considerable degree of higgledy-piggledy-ness in the arrangements, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) II. x.

HIGGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [igz.] White cumuli.
n.Yks. It'll rain to-morrow because of them higgs (E.L.).

HIGH, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hy** Sc.; and in forms **hee** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. e.Lan.[1]; **heegh** Edb. Cum. n.Yks. Lan.; **heeh** Wm.; **heich** Sc.? Nhp.[1]; **heigh** Sc. w.Yks.[15]; **hey** e.Lan.[1] Der.[2]; **hie** Sc.; ? **hoich** Nhp.[1] [(h)ai, h)ī, ei, Sc. also hīχ.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **High-bendit**, dignified in appearance; haughty, ambitious; (2) **-bo-leep**, a game; see below; (3) **-by-day**, in broad daylight; (4) — **change**, the time of greatest activity on the Exchange; see below; (5) **-cocked hat**, a hat with the brim thrice cocked; (6) **-cockledy**, pretentious; of an old house: rotten but still standing; (7) **-corned**, well-fed; (8) — **countries**, the hills about Towednack; (9) **-country cloth**, cloth made in Mer.; (10) — **daylight**, see (3); (11) **-de-lows**, boisterous merry-makings; (12) **-flown**, living above one's means; (13) **-fly**, conceited, boastful, 'set up'; (14) **-gate**, the highway; also *fig.* honesty; (15) **-go-life**, living upon one's capital; (16) **-henched**, having high or projecting thigh-bones; (17) — **horse**, in phr. *to be on the high horse*, see (13); (18) — **in the instep**, or **to instep**, proud, arrogant; (19) **-jail**, a disorderly room; (20) — **jinks**, *obs.*, a drinking game; see below; (21) **-jumper**, a parasite found in wool; (22) **-kept**, well-kept, highly fed; (23) **-kicked**, high-heeled; aspiring, conceited; (24) **-kilted**, wearing short petticoats; also *fig.* verging on indecency; (25) **-land doctrine**, the doctrine of the Church of Eng.; (26) **-learned**, highly educated, University taught, well-read; (27) **-light-day**, see (3); (28) —, **low, Jack and the game**, the game at cards *gen.* called 'all fours'; (29) **-lows**, men's heavy laced boots; 'ancle-jacks'.; (30) **-main**, the best seam of coal on the Tyne; (31) **-minded**, inclined to grandeur; intellectually superior; (32) **-on-end**, expensive; (33) **-poll hat**, a hat high in the crown; a top hat; (34) — **pot ash**, a method of carrying a child; see below; (35) **-quartered**, of shoes; having the 'quarter' or back part of the shoe higher than the sides; (36) **-rigged**, of buildings with high, steep roofs; of land: see below; (37) **-run**, laxativeness in cattle [not known to our correspondents]; (38) **-sha-low-sha**, the edge of paper cut in zigzags; *fig.* up and down in the world; (39) **-sniffingness**, airs of importance; (40) **-street**, the highway; (41) **-style**, bombastic; (42) **-surprises**, (*a*) high spirits; a show of temper; (*b*) extraordinary performances; (43) **-toltherum** or **-totherum**, (*a*) worthless, bombastic; (*b*) run to seed; (44) **-tops**, high shoes, covering the ancles; (45) **-town**, a hillside village; (46) **-twelve**, mid-day; (47) **-up**, (*a*) of high rank or position; (*b*) proud; 'stand-offish'; (*c*) aloud, distinctly; (48) **-way master**, a road surveyor; (49) **-ways**, the highway rate; (50) — **west**, close upon north; (51) **-year**, leap-year.

(1) **Sc.** She's a high-bendit lass that, ye needna speir her price (Jam.); If he had told her what a high-bendit, prickmadenty lady he had in his mind's eye, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. (2) **Cum.**[4] A very old game which is thus played: sides are chosen and stationed at opposite sides of a building; the ball is thrown over the roof, and whoever catches it runs round to the other side of the building and throws it at the players there; should anyone be hit, he must change sides and return with the thrower. 'There's some are playing hie baw leep,' *Random Rhymes*, 9. (3) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** The foxes . . . came down and car'd off some chicken all high-by-day, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 12. **Cor.** The apparition of a huntsman and hounds, said to be often seen in the day-time getting over a hedge on the Land's End road, is called a high-by-day ghost (M.A.C.). (4) **Lon.** The Old Clothes Exchange . . . has its daily season of 'high change.' This is, in summer, from about half-past two to five, in winter, from two to four o'clock, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 45, ed. 1864. (5) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 263, ed. 1876. (6) **s.Wor.** *Outis Vigor. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvi. (7) **n.Yks.**[2] A high-coorn'd fear-fickle horse. (8) **Cor.** Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 121, ed. 1896. (9) **Shr.** The webs that are made in Merionethshire are about ⅞ yards wide, and are called the strong, or high country cloth, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 210. (10) **Cum.**[4] It was heegh dayleeght t'next mwornin, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 242. **Wm.** (B.K.) (11) **Dev.** I can't abide sich high-de-lows. Tidden modest like vur maidens an' bwoys tü go rumpsing about zo! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88; **Dev.**[1] Good-now, dame can't abide such may-games and highdelows sabbath days, 8. (12) **n.Yks.** What a heeghfloun woman yon iz. A guess sha'l eta [have to] cum doon (W.H.). (13) **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (14) **Sc.** Out the high-gate is ay fair play, downright honesty is both safest and best, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 273. **Abd.** Wow! . . man, to tyn your feet, And tak' the gutter for hi'-gate, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 13b. **Ayr.** She watch'd me by the hie-gate side, Burns *Had I the wyte*, st. 1. **e.Lan.**[1] (15) **Lin.**[1] He'll have to strike the docket, for he's been high-go-life. (16) **Ayr.** Various animals in different conditions of equestrian decrepitude—high-henched, howe-backed, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 87. (17) **w.Cor.** She is quite on the high horse (M.A.C.). (18) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Dev.**[1] Volks zaid her was rather too high to instep. (19) **Cor.**[3] In a perfect high-jail. (20) **Sc.** The . . . company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of High Jinks. This game was played in several different ways. Most frequently the dice were thrown by the company, and those upon whom the lot fell were obliged to assume and maintain . . . a certain fictitious character, or to repeat a certain number of fescennine verses in a particular order. If they departed from the characters assigned, or if their memory proved treacherous in the repetition, they incurred forfeits, which were either compounded for by swallowing an additional bumper, or by paying a small sum towards the reckoning, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi. **Lnk.** Aften in Maggy's at Hy-jinks We guzl'd Scuds, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 11, ed. 1733; The . . . cup is filled to the brim, then one of the company takes a pair of dice, and after crying 'Hy-jinks,' he throws them out: the number he casts up points out the person that must drink; he who threw beginning at himself number one, and so round till the number of the person agree with that of the dice; . . then he sets the dice to him: . . he on whom they fall is obliged to drink or pay a small forfeiture in money, then throws, and so on. But if he forgets to cry 'Hy-jinks' he pays a forfeiture into the bank. Now, he on whom it falls to drink (if there be anything in the bank worth drawing) gets it all if he drinks; then with a great deal of caution he empties his cup, sweeps up the money, and orders the cup to be filled again, and then throws, for if he errs in the articles he loses the privilege of drawing the money. The articles are—(1) Drink, (2) Draw, (3) Fill, (4) Cry 'Hy-jinks,' (5) Count just, (6) Chuse your doublet, man—viz. when two equal numbers of the dice is thrown, the person whom you chuse must pay a double of the common forfeiture, and so must you when the dice is in his hand, *ib. note*, 21. (21) **Gall.** Some yarn is alive enough when it comes here—both with 'high jumpers' and 'slow bellies,' Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xiv. (22) **s.Chs.**[1] (23) **Dev.**[1] That was to show their high-kick'd loady heads, prink'd out in the tip of the mode, way a lamming wallige of hair bevore and a vumping nug beheend, and a race of rory-tory ribbons, stuff'd out leek so many pincushons, 8. (24) **Sc.** Carried home in compassion, by some high-kilted fishwife, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. v. **Ayr.** His conversation, . . though aye stopping short of skulduddery itsél', was whyles . . . of a gey heich-kiltit kind, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 281. **Dmf.** Tho' she may gang a wee thing high-kilted at times, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 13. (25) **Cmb.** In the . . . fens there are a great number of Dissenters. . . On the higher lands . . . are the old parish churches; . . it is not uncommon to hear the tenets of the Church of Eng. described as High-land Doctrine, in contradistinction to the Low-land, or Dissenters' doctrine, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 187. (26) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Awm not hee-larnt hoo says, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 7. **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It isn't th' high-larntist men that's fittest fer business. **Nhp.**[1] I ar'nt high-larnt; I never had much schooling; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] (27) **Cum.**[1] They drank and sang till hee leet day, *Old Sng.* **Wm.** An net tummal inta sick parlish pleeaces i heeh leet dae, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11. (28) **Lakel.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (29) **Lakel.**[2] **Oxf.** And laced-up boots, in vulgar parlance high-lows, Rust *Old Times* (1888) No. vi. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; (H.H.) (30) **Nhb.** Torn out a high main, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60; (R.O.H.) (31) **Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] No one can get on with him, he's so high-minded. **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] 'E was that 'igh-minded as I couldn't understand 'is sermons no more nor nothin'. (32) **w.Yks.**[1] Iv'ry thing now's at seea heigh an end; **w.Yks.**[5] At an heigh-on-end räate. What will it be i' t'depth o' winter ah wonder if things is so heigh-on-end now! (33) **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **Cor.** A high-poll hat, a bit rusted wi' Sunday obsarvance, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (34) **e.Suf.** 'I carried my little boy all the way on high pot ash,' i. e. astride of my neck, with his feet in front (F.H.). (35) **Wor.** The camp is in shape like a high-quartered shoe, Allies

Antiq. (1852) 162; I can remember that shoes were very shallow, very low in the quarter. Later they were made higher in the quarter and often not level but highest at the back. These were called high-quartered shoes (H.K.). (36) **e.Yks.**[1] Lands, or the divisions of ploughing in a field, with a more than usually gradiented elevation in the middle, are said to be high-rigg'd. (37) **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) (38) **n.Yks.**[2] They're living high-sha-low-sha. (39) **Fif.** She being given rather to 'highsniffingness,' the idea was not very flattering to this daughter of the Hythe captain, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 79. (40) **Edb.** We live upon the king's highstreet, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 328, ed. 1815. (41) **Edb.** Some for fame, and some for fun, In high-style words mak' speeches run, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 19. (42, *a*) **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] He is all on his high-surprises to-day. **e.Suf.** The shanny maw cut up her high surprises one day, and was turned away from her place (F.H.). (*b*) **Nrf.** Marvellous performances in legerdemain, and sometimes it is applied to mean *Nisi prius*. In the *High si prisus* Court (W.W.S.). **Ess.** I have only heard this once used, and then by a woman, and she was thus nicknamed from her use of the word (M.C.H.B.). (43, *a*) **Lei.**[1] Yo' nivver heerd a sooch a lot o' high-toltherum stuff. **War.**[3] (*b*) **Lei.**[1] This hay is very high-toltherum. **War.**[3] (44) **Nhp.**[1] (45) **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 80. (46) **Per.** At high-twal we rested aneath the same tree, FORD *Harp* (1893) 329. (47, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] He's some despat high-up chap, a lord, or mebbe a duke, or such as that; **n.Yks.**[4] (*b*) **Cum.** 'How do you like your new parson?' 'Nobbut that much, he's varra hee ūp.' He's a hee-ūp mon (E.W.P.). (*c*) **w.Yks.** If ide a sed it heigh up foaks ad a thowt at ide hed a bottle or two, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhebishan*, 35. (48) **n.Yks.**[1] (49) **w.Yks.** Becos O wanted to borrow some to pay't hoighways we, *Gossips*, 14. (50) **Der.** The wind's high west to-day, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv. (51) **Nrf.** I was four-score year last Paschal Tuesday, whether this year be high 'un or low-'un, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 277.

2. Tall.

Sc. That boy's very heich o' his eild (JAM.). **Abd.** Ye're near as heich 's Peter, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Dmb.** Heigh as Saul amang the people, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 19. **Lnk.** Tell him that he can do nae wrang, That he's mighty, heigh, and strang, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 150, ed. 1897. **Edb.** O'er his carpet walks ilk day Wi' his heegh limber laud [son], *Carlop Green* (1793) 124, ed. 1817. **Cum.** I wondert 'at she didn't grow heer, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** The heegher o mon o that mak gwos the moore e shows his tail, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv.

3. Of an animal's ears: pricked, erect.

Edb. Hogs, wi' heegh or hingan' lugs, *Carlop Green* (1793) 130, ed. 1817.

4. Protuberant, big.

Fif. Bellies, the heicher they were and fatter, Were dunsched in and grus'd the flatter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 86.

5. Of wind: north.

Sc. The wind's high, it'll be guid weather (W.G.). **Gall.** 'The wind's awa' heich,' the wind has veered to the north (*ib.*).

6. Proud, haughty; aggressively aristocratic.

Per. Ye're rael heigh, are na ye: But ye gaed fleechin' to Miss Mary for a' that, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Some . . . Whase line wad be as ill to trace, An' yet fu' heigh an' lordly carry't, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 5. **Ayr.** Ony saucy quean That looks sae proud and high, BURNS *Tibbie*, st. 3. **Edb.** To pu' some heigh heads to the ground, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 26. **Lan.** Some on um gett'n so gallus hee thi con ardly tutch the greawnd wi thir feet, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 37. **n.Lin.**[1] He's that high noo, he weänt move to poor foäks when he meäts 'em. **sw.Lin.**[1] Yon woman was very high, when they first married. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1] **I.W.** Miss Alice is a vine-growed mayde . . . but she's powerful high. . . She's most too high vur work-a-days, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 163–4.

Hence (1) **Highful**, *adj.* haughty; (2) **Highfully**, *adv.* haughtily; with a distant manner.

(1) **Shr.**[1] A 'ighful dame. (2) *ib.* I didna göö, 'cause 'er on'y axed me 'ighfully.

7. In high spirits, excited; lively, playful.

e.Fif. I had never afore seen Andra si heich; he was like to loup his lane wi' joy, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Ayr.** She was . . . at times a little unco and fey, and would come to the kirk dressed from tap to tae in scarlet robes. I never gaed to see her when she had ane of her heich turns, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 129. **Dmf.** Nae new-flown birds are sae mirthsome an' hie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 51. **Nrf.** We took 'em home to our old women; they went high and no mistake, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 217.

8. *sb.* A height, hill; a slight elevation, knoll.

Sc. Amang such rugh rigs, highs an' hows as I hae to harl through, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 43. **Per.** The roads are graund the noo frae the heich, MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 209. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Tho' snaw choke up baith heigh an' howe, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 176. **Ayr.** There's heighs and there's howes in the wild Corsehill-Muir, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 72. **Lnk.** Heighs an' howes are clad wi' snaw, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 4. **Edb.** Playing at boo-peep amang the heighs and howes, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 3. **Peb.** Ilk heigh has its howe, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) III. **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2]

9. *v.* To raise up. **Nhp.**[1]

HIGH, see **Heigh**, **Hie**, *int.*, *v.*[2]

HIGH-ANGELS, *sb. pl.* Cor. A common corruption of 'hydrangea.' (G.E.D.)

HIGHEN, see **Hain**, *v.*[3]

HIGHER, *v.* Yks. War. Lon. Also in form **heigher** w.Yks. To raise, heighten.

w.Yks. Heigher it a bit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 9, 1893); (J.W.) **War.**[2] That clothes-line's too low: go and higher it. **Lon.** I highered the rope in my yard, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 160, ed. 1864.

HIGHER QUARTER PEOPLE, *phr.* Cor.[2] People from the up-lands near a town.

HIGHGATE, *sb.* Yks. Der. **1.** Language akin to that of 'Billingsgate'; also used *attrib.* **m.Yks.**[1] **2.** Phr. *he has been sworn in at Highgate*, used of a man who is very sharp or clever. n.Der. (S.O.A.) [The custom of swearing on the horns at Highgate near London is described in HONE *Everyday Bk.* (1827) II. 79–87.]

HIGH-GERANIUM, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] The hydrangea.

HIGHHOE, see **Haihow.**

HIGHLAND, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **hielan(d, hielint.** **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Highland blue**, Highland whisky; (2) — **Donald**, a name given to a particular class of horses; (3) — **fling**, (*a*) a Highland step-dance; see below; (*b*) to dance the Highland fling; (4) **-man's burial**, a funeral which lasts more than a day; (5) **-man's ling**, the act of walking quickly with a jerk; (6) — **passion**, a violent but temporary ebullition of anger.

(1) **Edb.** Some Highland blue is unco gued, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12. (2) **Ayr.** I have four brutes o' gallant mettle, . . The fourth's a Highland Donald hastie, BURNS *Inventory*, l. 22; A class of horses reared by the crofters in the Highlands and brought down to the Lowlands, where they were sold in large numbers. They were well known in Ayr. fifty years or so ago. On the breaking up of the Highland crofts they ceased to be known here. They were small, stout, sturdy animals, but very excitable and quick-tempered (J.F.). (3, *a*) **Sc.** Highlanders dance reels with great agility, and are fond of introducing the steps ordinarily called the Highland fling, which is of the character of dancing on each foot alternately, and flinging the other in front and behind the leg which is dancing, *Chambers' Information* (ed. 1842) 560. **Slg.** Raise the Highland fling swift in the reel, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 14. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 263, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Slg.** O! to see them highland-fling in plaiden, GALLOWAY *Nelson* (1806) 14. (4) **Gall.** Whaever wished for a pouchfu' o' drink might tak' it. . . Whan we got tae the kirkyard . . . we put the coffin twice in the grave wrang. . . We got it to fit at last, and in wi' the moulds on't. The grave-digger we made a beast o'. Sic a funeral I was ne'er at afore; surely I ay think that it was na unlike a Hielan'-man's burial, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 263–5, ed. 1876. (5) **Fif.** (JAM.) (6) **s.Sc.** (*ib.*)

2. Silly; clumsy.

Sc. We're no sae hieland, FERGUSSON *Village Poet*, 172. **Abd.** I'm no sae hielan' as a' that (G.W.). **Frf.** The excavators made no sic a hielint success in their labours, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 7, ed. 1889.

HIGHLANDER, *sb.* Chs. Der. Nrf. Also in forms **highlarnder** Der.; **highlonder** Chs.[1] **1.** A term of reproach for a rude man or boy; a rough fellow.

Chs.[1] **Der.** 'Tha looks like a gret high larnder,' was said to a great rough fellow who had been sleeping under a stack all night, ADDY *Gl.* (1891) *Suppl.* 29.

2. *pl.* Cattle of the Highland breed. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

HIGHLE, *v.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To carry with difficulty.

HIGHMOST, *adj. superl.* Irel. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Der. Also in forms **heaghmost** N.I.[1]; **heemest** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1]; **heemost** Dur.[1] Cum. nw.Der.[1]; **heighmost** w.Yks.[15]; **heymost** w.Yks.[1] [(h)ī·məs(t, w.Yks. ei·məs(t.] Highest.

N.I.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It's t'heemest o' t'lot. **Cum.** Nimmy Nimmy Nack, Which haw will ye tack, Heemest or lowmest? (J.W.); **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 9, 1893); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Tha'll find it i' t'farrest corner o't heighmost shelf. He's t'heighmost o' t'two. **nw.Der.**[1]

HIGHRANGER, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] The hydrangea, *H. hortensis.*

I pŭt the 'ighranger out i' the garden to get the sun, an' the winde's wouted the pot o'er an' broke it all to pieces.

HIGHST, see **Hoist.**

HIGHSTY-TIGHSTY, *sb.* Som. A see-saw. Cf. **hayty.**

Alangside . . . was a empty cart an' a couple of buoys in it, playen' highsty-tighsty, one at each end o' a lang planch, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 154.

HIGHT, *v.*[1] and *sb. Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **height** w.Yks.[4]; and in forms **hecht**, **heght** Sc.; *pret.* or *pp.* **hecht**, **heckt** Sc.; **height** w.Yks.[4] Lan.; **het** Lan.; **hight** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Chs.[1] Der.

1. *v.* To promise; to vow; to offer.

Sc. But hope aye hechts his safe return, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 40; And Rob my eem heckt me a stock, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** Fu' lang, my lads, I ha'e hecht ye sport, An' ye shall ha'e't the morn, Watson *Bards* (1859) 106. **Rnf.** Ilka hill, an' haugh, an' plain, Scarce hechts that Spring will come again, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 76. **Ayr.** The miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving, Burns *Meg o' the Mill*, st. 3. **Lnk.** They hecht to get us cheaper fare, Yet we ha'e ne'er wan at it, Watson *Poems* (1853) 6. **Lth.** Mony big loons hae hechted to wyle her awa', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 92. **Edb.** They hecht him their fidelity To place him highest in their hall, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 398, ed. 1815. **Slk.** Willie's hecht to marry me, Gin e'er he married ony, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 23. **Gall.** Four and twenty milk-white steeds Were hecht to set him free, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 99. **Cum.** Ray (1691); **Cum.**[2]

2. Phr. *hecht him weel, and haud him sae*, promise much and perform little. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. To threaten.

Ayr. If Death, then, wi' skaith, then, Some mortal heart is hechtin', Burns *To Mr. Mackenzie*, st. 2. **e.Lth.** Something, Athie, loors on me—That hechts death's comin' blow, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 219. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

4. To call or name a thing.

Gall. An' they hecht it the Galloway flail, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 50.

5. To be called or named; *gen.* as *pp.*

Sc. A large manor hight Nettlewood, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xviii. **Abd.** A derf young man, hecht Rob, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 46. **Lnk.** Thy name, That still protectes all them that heght a Grahame, Lithgow *Poet. Remains* (ed. 1863) *A Conflict.* **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** A lawm fawse owd felley; het on Elder ot cou'd tell oytch think, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Reader* 12. **Chs.** *Gough MS.*; **Chs.**[1] **Der.** The first was a man hight Little John, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 100.

6. *sb.* A promise, offer; an engagement.

Sc. Fair hechts mak fools fain, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 21, ed. 1881; Ye promise better than ye pay, yer hechts ye never brooked, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Whilk, gin hights hadd, will be ere it be lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 34, ed. 1812. **Slg.** If all hichts had [hold] as the prophet hath said, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) viii, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Lnk.** They'll Be blyth for silly heghts, for trifles grieve, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 56, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** If a' hechts haud, it's a' richt, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) ii.

[1. They hir highten To been hir helpe, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1623. OE. *hātan* (pret. *hēht*), to promise (Grein). 4. Þu scald . . . bere knaue child, and haten hit helend, *Hom.* (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 77. 5. A cardinal, that highte Seint Ierome, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 674. 6. Þis hight . . . was ful fals and fikel, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 785.]

HIGHT, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To trust, have recourse to.

Edb. His edge is gane, The taylor jeering bids him hight To grinding stane, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 23, ed. 1801.

[Cp. ME. *hiȝt*, hope (*Wars Alex.*). OE. *hyhtan*, to hope, trust, rejoice.]

HIGHT, *adj.* Lakel.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Fickle, uncertain. Cf. **highty-tighty.**

HIGHT(H, see **Height, Hite.**

HIGHTY, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Cor. Also in forms **highto** Cor.; **howghty** m.Yks.[1] [ai·ti.] A child's name for a horse, also in *comb.* **Highty-horse**; a pony.

Dur.[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 502; **w.Yks.**[1] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 480.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY, *adj.* Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Brks. Som. Dev. Also written **hity-tity** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] nw.Der.[1] w.Som.[1] [(h)ai·ti-taiti.]

1. Haughty; easily offended; also used *subst.* Cf. **hoity-toity.**

Nhb. He's a reg'lar hity-tity (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Hoyty-toyty). **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** A wain't put up wi' sich highty-tighty ways (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] She is a highty-tighty lady. **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They be ter'ble hity-tity sort o' vokes, I zim. **Dev.** Now he's a bin măde superintendent of police, is that ighty-tighty, you wouldn't believe, Dalzell *'Anner* in *Cassell's Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 334.

2. Flighty, jaunty; whimsically inclined; slightly crazy.

N.Cy.[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** She's too highty-tighty to mek 'im a good wife. He'd hed a sup, an' were a bit highty-tighty (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Well, you see, he's not fit for th' 'sylum, maay be, bud he's highty-tighty like.

3. Fussy, undecided.

w.Som.[1] I never could'n get on way un, he's always so hity-tity like, don't know his own mind not dree minutes together.

HIGH-YEAR-OLD, see **Heiyearald.**

HIGLY-PIGLY, *adv.* w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. (J.P.K.) Higgledy-piggledy.

HIG-RIG-MA-REEL, *adv.* Sc. *Obs.* Higgledy-piggledy, confusedly.

Edb. Their theories run hig-rig-ma-reel Whan put in practice, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 178.

HIG TIG BIZZ, *phr.* Sc. A formula used by boys to startle cattle.

Abd. Cock a tailie, cock a tailie; hig, tig, bizz (G.W.).

HI-HOW, see **Ha-ho.**

HIKE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **heick** Shr.[2]; **heik** Yks.; **heyk** Nhb.[1]; **hyke** Gall. Nhb. Nrf. Suf.[1]; and in forms **hoick** Nhp.[2]; **hoik**(e s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1]; **hoyk** Chs.[123] Nhp.[1]; **ike** Stf.[1] n.Lin.[1] Dev.; **ixe** Sus.; *pret.* **huck** Shr.[2] w.Cy. (Hall.) [(h)aik.] 1. *v.* To hoist; to raise, lift out with a sharp instrument; to move with a jerk.

Gall. To move the body suddenly by the back joint, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.**[23], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Hike this sack up. **War.**[2]

2. To toss up and down; to swing; of a cart: to jolt.

Sc. The hiking o' the boat (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw niver imadgind the boat wad hike se, an the spray's myed us nearly wet throo, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 153; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[2] **Dur.** The nurse hikes the child (J.H.). **Yks.** (Hall.), **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Hikey** or **Hikey-board**, *sb.* a swing; a see-saw.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Howay, see the hikeys, lads (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (Hall.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

3. To throw; to throw up.

War.[4] Will yer kindly hike me the ball, muster? **Shr.**[2] He huck it up. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 397.]

4. With *up*: to pucker in sewing.

Dev. Now, dŭee zee how yŭ've ïked-up theäse zeam? I cŭde sew better'n this when I wuz ten year old, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 90.

5. To push, or gore with the horns; to toss.

w.Yks.[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Timothy's göat cum behïnd him and hiked him o'er th' hedge; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa· mün mahynd yaan·dŭr bùl; ey)z ŭ naas·ti beg·ŭr fŭr ahy·kin [Yo mun mind yander bull; hey's a nasty beggar for hikin'].—Bull coom at me, . . . but ah baulkt him o' hoikin', *ib.* (s.v. Clait). **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** The bull might ike the dog, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Was he hoiked by a cow or kicked by a horse? The cow hiked at my dog. **Nhp.**[2] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] It is . . . applied to the practice of hikeing a toad, which is done thus: a narrow board, about a foot long, is balanced upon a convenient substance, with the toad laid upon one end of it. The opposite end is then smartly struck with a heavy stick, the effect

of which is to hike or raise the toad with considerable velocity into the air, whence it uniformly descends quite dead; **War.**[3], **Wor.** (J.R.W.). **Shr.**[1] Theer com'd a bull, An' cracked 'is skull, An' 'iked 'im in a saw-pit. **Hrf.**[1]

6. To pull; to bring; with *out*: to haul out roughly.

War.[2] **e.Suf.** Hike it down. Hike him to me (F.H.). **Ess.** They hiked him out of the way (M.I.J.C.). **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] He hiked 'im out purty quick. **Sus.**[1] He hiked me out of the pew. **s.Hmp.** I'd like to hike out the whole boiling o' um, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii.

7. To snatch away; to run off with anything, not necessarily with a felonious intention.

n.Lin. He iked off with it, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 123; **n.Lin.**[1] He's iked off wi' my shod tool, an' noo I want it it's noän here. Them bairns hes iked off wi' all th' band, ther isn't a bit left. **Nhp.**[2] Them tots be all hiked aff. **Sus.** Hunting for an article in the tool chest, my maid exclaimed, 'Somebody's gone and ixed that away,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 76.

8. To dismiss a person peremptorily.

Nhb. Anither minute an' he'll hyke me aff, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 261. **Nhp.**[2] 'What has become of all these spirits?' . . 'Paasons all laid their yeads togither, and hiked 'em off to the Red Sea,' 141.

9. With *up*: to search for anything.

Nrf. If we lose an article we hyke it up, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 32. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

10. To catch through some impediment.

Wil.[1] I hiked my foot in a root.

11. To beckon to a person with the lifted hand.

s.Stf. I iked Jim to foller me out, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He hiked me, so I came back.

12. To move suddenly or hastily; to go away.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Nhp.**[1] I hiked down to Peterborough as soon as I heard the news. **e.An.**[1] 'Come, hike,' i. e. take yourself off; begone. **e.Suf.** Hike after those sheep (F.H.). **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** Now an then up close I'd hike, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 36, ed. 1866. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 397.]

13. With *off* or *out*: to decamp; slink away; gen. in *imp.*

Yks. Holloway. **n.Lin.**[1] I said sum'ats to him aboot bein' laate in at neet, soä wi' oot ony moore to do he hiked off an' niver com by ageän. **Oxf.** If you don't be quick and hike off you'll hear from me (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] What be you bwoys at ther, hike aff that ther ladder an' be aff. **Nrf.** 'Hike you off,' my old woman say, 'and go to Critten's and see if you can't get a job,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 27; Them old hogs will hike out, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 65. **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Hike out of this 'ere (F.H.). **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1 2] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] To sneak away dishonorably. **Dor.**[1] You shall hike out. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Jack agreed to go 'long way us, but come to last he hiked off. Now then! hike out. Look sharp, else I'll help thee! **Cor.** What for be 'ee hikin' off like this then? Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880).

14. *sb.* A lift up.

Nhb. To famed Parnassus' topmost scar Some get a hyke, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 227.

15. A swinging gait; a movement up and down; a swing.

Nhb. Iv a vera douley hyke, Poor Dick went back his way, man, Robson *Pigeon's Milk* (1849); (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

[5. Cp. EFris. *hikken*, 'mit einem schaufen od. spitzen Etwas auf ein anderes Etwas stossen u. schlagen, bz. überhaupt: stossen, aufstossen, etc.' (Koolman).]

HIKE, see **Heck,** *int.*

HILCH, *sb.*[1] Slk. (Jam.) A shelter from wind or rain, a 'bield.'

HILCH, *sb.*[2] Lth. (Jam.) In phr. *hilch of a hill,* the brow or higher part of the face of a hill, whence one gets a full view, on both hands, of that side of the hill.

This term does not denote the ridge from which both the back and face of the hill may be seen.

HILCH, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. [hilʃ.] 1. *v.* To limp, halt, hobble.

Cai.[1] **Ayr.** He'll hilch and stilt and jimp, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 11. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Hilching,** *ppl. adj.* halting, limping; (2) **Hilchy,** *sb.* a nickname given to a lame person.

(1) **Ayr.** He swoor 'twas hilchin Jean M'Craw, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 20; Service *Notandums* (1890) 122. (2) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A halt, limp; the act of halting.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

HILCH, see **Halsh.**

HILD, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **heeld** e.Suf.; **hilding** e.An.[2]; **hill** Suf.[1] [ild.] The sediment of beer, lees, dregs; *gen.* in *pl.*

e.An.[1] Sometimes used as an imperfect substitute for yeast; **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** Grose (1790); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Used as a substitute for yeast (F.H.).

HILD, see **Heald,** *v.*[1], **Hill,** *v.*[2], **Hold,** *v.*, **Hylt.**

HILDE, HILDEGALEERIE, HILDER, see **Helde, Heeliegoleerie, Elder, Eller.**

HILDIE-GILDIE, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) An uproar.

HILDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. The fire. Cf. **eldin(g.**

Retained at the haaf as a lucky word, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 30.

[Dan. *ild,* fire, Norw. dial. *eld* (Aasen); ON. *eldr.* The *-in* in *hildin* is the suffixed def. art.; cf. **eldin(g.**]

HILDING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Wor. [i·ldin.] 1. Ailing, poorly. Wor. (H.K.)

2. Shuffling, shackling. **Nhp.**[1] We never apply it to females.

HILDING, see **Hild.**

HILDY-WILDY, *adj.* Nhp.[1] Fickle, changeable.

There's no good in such hildy-wildy doings.

HILE, *sb.*[1] e.Lan.[1] A cluster; used in *combs.*

A cluster of whim-stalks is called a 'whimberry hile'; an ant-hill is called a 'pisamoor hile.'

HILE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Hrt. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **hyle** Hrt. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil.[1]; and in forms **aile** Wil.; **aisle** Wil.[1] Dor.; **hill** Wil.; **hoyl** Sus.; **ile** Som. [ail.] 1. *sb.* A 'shock' of sheaves of corn (the numbers varying in different districts); used rarely of flax.

Sus. A shock of ten sheaves (S.P.H.). **Hmp.** Of flax, 10 sheaves, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **I.W.**[1] A cock of wheat sheaves, usually eleven. 'The wheat's up in hile'; **I.W.**[2] A double row of sheaves, *gen.* 12, set up in the field ready for carting. 'The wheeat in Corner Close es all up in hile.' **w.Cy.** Twelve sheaves of corn, Grose (1790). **Wil.** The general custom of the district is to set up the sheaves in double rows (usually ten sheaves) together, for the convenience of the tithing-man, and the sheaves so set up are called an aile, or shock of corn, Davis *Agric.* (1811) vii; Hile-a-whate, 10 sheaves in a pile, Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] The number of sheaves was formerly ten, for the tithing-man's convenience, but now varies considerably, according to the crop. In some parts the shape and size of a hyle will depend largely on the weather at harvest-time. Thus in a stormy season it will usually be built compact and round, while in a calm one it may sometimes form a line several yards in length. **Dor.** (C.W.); Ten sheaves of corn set up in the field, four on each side and one at each end, and forming a kind of roof, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] 'Twer all a-tied an' zet upright In tidy hile, 158. **Som.** Twelve handsful of wheat put up, all leaning together at the top, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); There are ten sheaves in a hile (W.F.R.).

2. *v.* To place sheaves in a 'hile,' to pile up sheaves of corn.

Hrt. They hyle their barley . . . into one entire shock, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Wheat and rye are always hyled, and oats usually so, about Salisbury.

HILE, *v.*[2] Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **ile** Hrf.[2] [ail.] 1. Of cattle: to strike with the horns, to butt, gore.

s.Wor. (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Our John's in a pretty way—them büllocks han 'iled 'is new plaiched 'edge.' 'Them cows 'll 'ile one another if they binna parted.' The attack of a savage bull consists of two processes; he first hiles, or gores, and then hikes, or tosses. **Hrf.**[1] You had better take Fillpail out of the leasowes; she do hile them young haifers unmerciful; **Hrf.**[2] The cow's hiling the hedge down with her horns. **Glo.**[1]

2. To thrash. Glo. (H.S.H.)

HILE, *v.*[3] Lin. [ail.] To oppose, hinder.

Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] The Duke of Northumberland is anxious to hile the Commissioners from taking his house.

HILE, *v.*[4] Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To offer, to present. (Hall.)

HILE, see **Ail,** *sb.*[2]

HILET, *sb.* Chs.[18] Also written **hylet**. A place of shade or shelter.

[Benadab forsothe drank drunken in his hilet (=schadewyng place, 1388), WYCLIF (1382) 3 *Kings* xx. 16.]

HILF, *sb.* Wil. Dev. Also in form **hilth** Wil. [ilf.] The haft or handle of such tools as an axe, mattock, &c., a 'helve.'

Wil. New hilth for the pickax, *2d.*, *Chwarden's Acc.* (161⅝) *S. Edmund Sarum* (1896) 166. **Dev.** There now, the hilf be a-brokt, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**[1]

HILL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hyl** Sus. [h)il.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hill-ane**, a fairy; (2) **-dyke**, a wall dividing the pasture from the arable land; (3) **-folk**, (*a*) the inhabitants of a hilly district; (*b*) the Covenanters or Cameronians; (*c*) the fairies; (4) **-gait**, a hilly road; (5) **-head**, the summit or top of a hill; (6) **-man**, (*a*) a dweller among hills, an inhabitant of a hilly district; (*b*) a Covenanter or Cameronian; (7) **-trows**, see (3, *c*); (8) **-water**, water from a bog or moor; (9) **-wife**, a fairy's wife; (10) **-worn**, worn out or wearied with hills.

(1) **n.Sc.** Here is a man, bowed and crippled with rheumatism, who will tell how he was shot in the back by a 'hill-ane' when ploughing, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 39. (2) **Or.I.** The arable and waste land are divided from each other by what is here called a hill-dike, *Agric. Surv.* 35 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1] *Gen.* of sods. (3, *a*) **Kcd.** The eight o'clock bell is . . . to gar the hill-folk mak' theirsel ready or the Kirk win in, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 43. **Dmb.** You're the long-lost son For whom the hill-folk's sorrow ne'er was done, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 98. **Dmf.** I've heard the hill folk say That the herds wad gang five mile aboot Tae pass this lanely brae, REID *Poems* (1894) 88. (*b*) **Sc.** Dinna be profane, you that had worthy ancestors among the hill-folk, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 98; Still used, though the great bulk of the sect they founded is now incorporated with the Free Church of Scotland (A.W.). **Gall.** A tolerable Covenantman, and even a fairly consistent follower of the hill-folk, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 4; Kindly treated by the inmates, more particularly too by the Hillfowk, for the care he took in preserving the memories of their glorious brethren, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 32, ed. 1876; They are called the hill-fowk, from their love of the primitive plan of worshipping the Creator . . . amongst the hills and mountains in the open air, *ib.* 269. (*c*) **Sh.I.** Robbie led the conversation gently round to all sorts of curious yarns about trows and hill-folk, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 58; Places that from time immemorial have been associated in the public mind with trows or hill-fowk, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 39. **Lan.** The fairies, or 'Hill Folk,' yet live amongst the rural people, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 110. (4) **Sh.I.** Daandy was bidin' dan i' da Grind, tree mile o' hill-gait frae wir-hoose, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66. (5) **Abd.** Now by this time the ev'ning's falling down, Hill-heads were red, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 66, ed. 1812. (6, *a*) **Gall.** The warm smell of gathered sheep, ever kindly and welcome to a hill-man, saluted my nostrils, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 72. (*b*) **Rnf.** The first commotion that appeared was among the Hill-men or Cameronians, WODROW *Corres.* (ed. 1842) I. 206. **Dmf.** The cry of the Hill-men, REID *Poems* (1894) 179. **Gall.** Weel, uncle, I shall never wed The Cameronian Hillman, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 297, ed. 1876. (7) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) (8) **w.Som.**[1] Tidn much account vor no meads, that there hill-water [ee·ul wau·dr]. (9) **Sh.I.** Wha sud shü meet bit da man o' da hill-wife dat shü wis aside, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7. (10) **Dmb.** To rest my hill-worn feet he bade me stay, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 11.

2. *Comb.* in names of birds and plants: (1) **Hill-bird**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (2) **-chack**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (3) **-cup**, the bulbous buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (4) **-hooter**, the owl, *Strix flammea*; (5) **-linty**, the twite, *Linota flavirostris*; (6) **-oat**, a species of wild oat, *Avena nuda*; (7) **-plover**, the golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*; (8) **-sparrow**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

(1) **Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. (2) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 8. (3) **Dor.** (B. & H.) (4) **Chs.**[18] (5) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 66. (6) **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Frf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 180. (8) **S. & Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 45.

3. Phr. (1) *hill and hole*, up and down, not level; (2) *to go down the hill*, to grow old; (3) — *set hills against slacks*, to equalize matters by giving and taking; (4) *to the hill*, in a downward direction; (5) *up hill (and) down brae*, relentlessly, without stop; thoroughly.

(1) **Midl.** The road . . . was 'hill and hole' all the way, BARTRAM *People Clopton* (1897) 227. (2) **Ayr.** Wi' learned lumber in their heads, Gaun doun the hill To get their wages for their deeds, In torments still, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 90. (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **Abd.** He kaims his hair to the hill (JAM.). (5) **Ayr.** Misca'in' them up hill doon brae till he was oot o' breath, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 94; [He] cursed faither Euclid up hill and doon brae, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 89.

4. The district of the South Downs.

Sus.[1] The Southdown country is always spoken of as 'The hill' by the people in the Weald. 'He's gone to the hill, harvesting.'

5. A piece of high ground entirely surrounded by water, a dry patch of elevated marsh.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** If you watch them [yellow wagtails] building, you will see they have chosen a 'hill' where there is a scant crop of pin-rush and chate, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 72; There are several channels marked out by posts, and they have a fair depth; but if you get out of them, you may get stuck on one of the 'hills,' as the natives term the shallow portions, DAVIES *Broads* (1884) 62.

6. A heap or mound of earth or rubbish, &c.

Cai.[1] Said chiefly of rubbish, or things in disorder. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **Ken.**[1]

Hence *to do anything out of hill and heap*, *phr.* to fabricate or do anything out of one's own head.

e.Fif. D'ye really think at because ye've been sax moonths i' Edinbro' an' can coin a wheen lees oot o' hill an' heap, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Ayr.** Gin thai ramstamphich, prick ma dainties . . . ware stentit to the makkin o' a tale out-o'-hill-an'-heap, I wadna fairly tho' it ware baith feckless an' fushionless, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (JAM.).

7. A heap of sand *gen.* found by weirs. Cf. **flash**, *v.*[1] 7.

s.Cy. The phr. run to hill means that the boat has run on a heap of sand found at the tail of most of the weirs, and called on the Thames a hill—indeed this word is used all the way to London, but on the Severn it is a Tump (S.S.B.).

8. The small mound on which hops are planted, a raised bank or mound of earth. Cf. **hill**, *v.*[2] 2.

Ken.[1] **Sur.**[1] In planting a hop-garden, so many hills are reckoned to an acre.

9. A term applied to the oval side of a bat when it falls uppermost in tossing for an innings. **e.Dur.**[1]

10. A common.

w.Som.[1] Unenclosed land quite independent of its elevation. Vau·lee au·n dhu roa·ud gin ee kau·m tùe u ee·ul luyk [Follow on the road until you come to a sort of common]. In speaking of land, the climax of poverty is 'so poor's a hill.'

Hence **Hill-ground**, *sb.* unenclosed land; rough, uncultivated land.

I mind very well when 'twas all hill-ground here, so var's ever you can zee, *ib.*

11. *Obs.* A land measure, amounting to half an acre.

Sus. In the manor of Rawkmer als Lavante, *Burrell MS.* [in Brit. Museum] 5701 *add.* 155.

12. *v.* Of birds: to assemble, collect together on a hill or piece of high ground.

Wil. These birds [the Ruff, *Machetes pugnax*] are polygamous, and like the Capercailie and Blackcock select a dry hillock in the breeding season on which to 'hill,' or take their stand in defiance of all rivals. Here . . . they proclaim their readiness to combat all opponents, and challenge such to fight for possession of the somewhat dowdy-looking females assembled around, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 424.

HILL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Wil. Also written **hil** e.Lan.[1]; **hille** w.Yks.; **hyll** N.Cy.[2] Chs. Oxf.; and in forms **hild** w.Yks.[2]; **ill** Lan. Flt. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [h)il.] 1. *v.* To cover up or over; to wrap, cover with clothes, to tuck up; freq. with *up*. Cf. **heal**, *v.*[2] 2, **hull**, *v.*[2] 1.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** Aw'll put th' childer i' bed an' hille 'em up warm (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** Sitch a floose o hey follut me, ot it . . . quite hill'd us booath, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 45; A child in bed would say, 'Mother, hill me up' (S.W.); Th' owd lad had getten croppen into bed; and he wur ill'd up, o'er th' yed, WAUGH *Th' Barrel Organ* (1867) 282; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Well hylled and filled [well clothed and fed], *Sheaf*

(1879) I. 168; **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A sick person in bed says 'Hill me up.' **s.Chs.**[1] Naay, dhen, gy'et in·tŭ bed ŭn ahy)l il· yŭ ùp [Naĭ, then, get into bed an' I'll hill yŏ up]. **Flt.** Ill it up (T.K.J.). **Der.** A noted toper was found one night asleep in a snowdrift, and when roused he called out, thinking that his wife was near, 'Hill me up, Meary! hill me up, good lass!' *N. & Q.* (1899) 9th S. iii. 285; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Lei.**[1] Will you be hilled up? **Nhp.**[1] The old proverbial expression, where there is a large family, 'It takes a deal to hill and to fill.' **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Please, ma'am, shall I 'ill you up afore I gŏŏ? [Ray (1691).]

Hence **Hilling**, *sb.* (1) bed-covering, a coverlet, bed-clothes; any loose covering; (2) the cover of a book; (3) the covering of a roof.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[24], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Hast any hillin on the i' th' neet; art warm i' bed? **Chs.**[23], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Any loose covering such as a horse-cloth. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23], **Oxf.** (K.) (2) **Chs.**[123] **Stf.** Let me have one [hymn-book] with a red hillin, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii; **Stf.**[1] **Stf., Der.** (J.K.) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** Perhaps it is the hilling that makes it so expensive, Evans *Gl.* (1881); **War.**[2] The round back of a book; **War.**[3], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Yo'd'n better pŭt some brown paper on them school-books, or else the 'illin's ŏŏn be spiled afore the wik's out; **Shr.**[2] (3) **War.**[3] The wind blew the hilling off the cow-shed last night.

2. To cover with earth, raise a small mound of earth over potatoes, &c.; freq. with *up*.

w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Heald). **Lan.** A man burying potatoes or anything else in shallow ground would say 'I hill'd em up' (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] I put some manure in and hilled the soil atop of it, afore I put in th' seed; **Chs.**[3] To hill a grave is an old term used by sextons, meaning to raise a mound over a grave. **s.Chs.**[1] Pŭt dhŭ tai·tŭz i rŭks ŭn il· dhŭ sahyl ŭtop)n ŭm [Put the tatoes i' rucks an' hill the soil atop 'n 'em]. **Der.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **s.Lin.** To-morrow we must hill the potatoes (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] To 'hill up potatoes.' **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] Have you hilled the celery up? **Shr.**[1] Mind an' 'ill them tatoes well ŏŏth feărn w'en yo' tumpen 'em; **Shr.**[2] **Ken.** Holloway. **Sus.**[1] To hill-up hops is to raise small hills or heaps over the roots for the purpose of keeping them dry in the winter. **Wil.**[1]

3. *sb.* A covering, esp. bed-covering.

Chs.[1] Aw dunna knaw wheer he'll get a hill, an' a fill, an' an o'erneet [a night's lodging].

[1. Vndire the shadow of this wenges hil me, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* xvi. 10. ON. *hylja*, to cover, Goth. *huljan*.]

HILL, *sb.*[3] Abd. (Jam.) Husk. See **Hull**, *sb.*[1]

HILL, see **Hell**, *v.*, **Hild**, **Hile**, *sb.*[2]

HILLA, *sb.* Cor.[123] Also written **hillah** Cor.[2] [i·lə.] The nightmare; also in phr. *to ride the hilla*, to have nightmare.

[Cp. Wel. *hunllef* and *hunllig*, the nightmare.]

HILLAN, *sb.* Sc. [hi·lən.] **1.** A small hill or mound; a hillock, heap.

Sc. Every hollow and hillan was familiar to his feet, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 55. **Gall.** Pishminnie tammocks or hillans [are] ant-hills, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 383, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** And frae his hillan the poor mowdy whups, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 6; An' fleggin, toss The moudy-hillan to the air in stoor, *ib.* 25.

2. *Comp.* **Hillan-piet**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Abd. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2.

HILLER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Shr. **1.** *Obsol.* A dweller on a hill common; one who goes to the 'hills' for the purpose of gathering 'wimberries.' **Shr.**[1] **2.** A heap, a small mound, esp. of rubbish. **Cai.**[1]

HILLER, *sb.*[2] **Cai.**[1] Also in form **huller**. A stout, untidy person.

HILLIEGILEERIE, see **Heeliegoleerie**.

HILLIER, *sb.* Chs. Nhp. War. Glo. I.W. Som. Also written **hilliar** Som.; **hillyer** Nhp.[1] **1.** One who covers houses with any material but thatch; a 'hellier'; a slater; a tiler. See **Hill**, *v.*[2]

Chs.[13], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 209. **I.W.**[1]

2. A cover, cap.

Som. Free-stone mow caps with hilliars, *Sale-bill at Worle* (W.F.R.).

HILLING, *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. Grazing upon hill pastures.

In respeck o' da kye, I really tink 'at less hillin' wid 'a been better, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898).

HILLO, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Der. Pem. Also in forms **hilloa** Rxb.; **hillu** s.Pem. [(h)i·lō.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation used to attract attention, 'hullo'; also used *subst.*

Rxb. A rap at the door, and a hilloa awakened me, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 22. **Der.**[2] Hillo, gawky! **s.Pem.** Used in shouting at rabbits, crows, wood-pigeons, &c., to scare them away from a corn-field. 'Hillu there! hillu there! hillu there!' (W.M.M.)

2. *v.* With *on*: to cry 'hillo' to, to call aloud to.

Don. The mornin' of the second day he hilloed on Shamus-a-Ruadh, an Shamus comed in, Macmanus *Billy Lappin* in *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 607.

HILLOCK, *sb.* nw.Der.[1] [i·ləkˌ.] The ground, surface. Without any reference to its being elevated or otherwise. 'Throw it upo' th' 'illock.'

HILLOCKET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Giddy, light-headed, wild. See **Hallockit**.

Half wittet hillocket sort o' creatures, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 35.

HILLOCKY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Midl. Nrf. Also written **hilloky** n.Lan.[1] [i·ləki.] Hilly, undulating, having small hills or mounds upon the surface.

n.Yks.[2], **n.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Full of anthills, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nrf.** The moles . . . are making the pathside hillocky with their landmarks, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 19.

HILLWARD, *adv.* and *adj.* Glo. Also written **hillard** Glo.[12] [i·ləd.] **1.** *adv.* Towards the hills or high country. Glo.[12]

2. *adj.* From or belonging to the hills or high country.

I could tell as 'e were one o' the hillard men, if I were as blind as a 'oont, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v.

HILLY, *adj.* Sc. Of the sea: rough, having huge waves.

Gall. A calm may lull the shore, my love, And smooth the hilly sea, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 504, ed. 1876.

HILLY HOWLEY, *phr.* e.Dur.[1] 'Hill and hole,' up and down.

HILP, *sb.* Wil.[1] [ilp.] **1.** The fruit of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*. **2.** *Comp.* **Hilp-wine**, sloe-wine.

HILT, *sb.*[1] Lin. Nhp. [ilt.] **1.** The cross-piece on the top of the shaft of a spade. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

2. A thatcher's instrument.

Nhp.[1] A curved or bowed piece of wood, with two staves and a hook, to affix it to the thatch, for the purpose of holding the yelm, or burden of straw, whilst thatching.

HILT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. [hilt.] In phr. *hilt and hair, hilt or hair*, every particle, every jot; freq. used *neg.* nothing whatever. See **Hair**, *sb.*[1] **2** (15).

Sc. I never saw hilt or hair of him that night, *Steam-boat* (1822) 267 (Jam.). **Bch.** 'Tis a' your ain, ye needna doubt, Ilk hilt and hair, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 33. **Abd.** That ye were mine, ee'n ilka hilt and hair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 90, ed. 1812. **Frf.** His traps an' snares wad be sittin' rampant wi' neither hilt nor hair o' a cat in them, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 18, ed. 1889. **Fif.** He kenned naething aboot him, had seen neither hilt nor hair o' him, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 51. **Dmb.** Here's ilk deed . . . That gies back your possessions hilt and hair, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 98. **Rnf.** Thou winna tell Or hilt or hair o't, Young *Pictures* (1865) 175. **Ayr.** Hilt or hair of Jeanie was not seen that night, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii. **Gall.** The Maxwells may say 'Fare ye weel, Kilaivie,' to every hilt an' hair o' them, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvii. **Arm.** I have been looking for the cows and I can't see hilt or hair of them (D.A.S.).

[Cp. Sw. phr. *åta up något med hull och hår*, to eat up a thing entirely (lit. flesh and hair) (Widegren); Norw. dial. *hold*, flesh on the body, also the hide as opposed to the hair of an animal (Aasen).]

HILT, *sb.*[3] Midl. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **ilt** se.Wor.[1] Glo.[2] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] n.Dev. [ilt.] **1.** A young sow, *gen.* one that has not yet borne young. See **Gilt**, *sb.*[1]; cf. **elt**, *sb.*[1]

Midl. *Gen.* applied to the animal with a first litter of pigs, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897). **War.**[4] Only five pigs in the farry? Well, what can yer more expect from that poor scribe of a hilt? **s.Wor.**[1] A young sow for breeding. **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] **w.Eng.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

2. A spayed sow. Cf. **elt**, *sb.*[1]

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13. **w.Som.**[1] *Obsol.* **Dev.**[1] n.Dev. Grose (1790); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227; And to zar tha ilt and tha barra and melk tha kee, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 409.

HILT, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [ilt.] To knead or mix dough. See **Elt**, *v.*

HILTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Hilted rung**, (2) **— staff**, a crutch.

(1) **Abd.** My hilted rung, A stick that never yet was dung, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *To the Critics.* (2) **Abd.** (Jam.)

HILTER-SKILTER, *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **hiltie-skiltie, hilty-skilty.** 'Helter-skelter,' headlong, at full speed, in rapid succession. Also used as an *adj.*

Abd. Now we did not give them time to turn, but down the brae after them hilter skilter, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 87. **Ayr.** Then hiltie-skiltie, we gae scrievin', An' fash nae mair, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 6. **Edb.** We'd enjoy but short time hilter skilter, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 36. **Slk.** Bonnie blinking, Hilty skilty lassie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 428.

HILTER-WILTER, *adv.* Rut.[1] Also in form **hiltha-wiltha.** At all hazards, come what may.

HILTH, see **Hilf.**

HILTIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A crutch.

A hiltie drawn across their shanks, Donald *Poems* (1867) 66.

HIM, *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [Emph. h)im; unemph. im, əm.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Am**, (2) **Ǝm**, (3) **Em**, (4) **Heem**, (5) **Hem**, (6) **'m**, (7) **Um.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Cum.**[1] **c.Cum.** Let am kiss ma wid his mouth, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 2. (2) **w.Frf., e.Per.** (W.A.C.) **Hrt.** Unemph., Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 198. **e.Suf.** *ib.* 280. (3) **Cum.** Ah niver clappt een on em fra that day teh this, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 106; **Cum.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Sur.** He . . . only bothers gentlefolk like you as canna give it 'em on his head if 'ee take a liberty, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iii. (4) **Dev.** Zaw ye heem wom ma zaul lov'th? Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 3. (5) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (6) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Unemph. Fā telt 'm? I nevər hard tel ō'm (W.A.C.). (7) **Wm.** I laited him, but I dudn't find um, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 1. **Suf.**[1] **Som.** I be come to meet Master Jack Poyntz, . . God bless 'um, Jenkins *Sec. Two Lives* (1886) 49.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *Reflex.*: himself.

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** He bouns him to the house, And sits him down upo' the bink, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** But he sat him down, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 126; I leəd im dān i tfild [he lay down in the field], Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 120; **w.Yks.**[2] He went to bathe him; **w.Yks.**[3] He has cut him. **Chs.**[3] (s.v. Her). **s.Chs.**[1] Less frequent in the third than in the other persons, 69.

2. *Comb.* **Him lane**, himself alone.

Sc. Lane . . . is frequently conjoined with the pronoun; . . sometimes as one word 'himlane' (Jam.). **Abd.** Speyk a word or twa to God him lane, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 97. **Rnf.** Yet, quait, aside the fire himlane, Was harmless as the soukin' wean, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 8.

3. Unemph. form of the nom.: *he.* See **En**, *pron.*

Nhp. When us is busy, him comes and does a day's work for we (F.P.T.). **War.**[1] **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); Wen im də tǭk, Ellis *ib.* 72. **Glo.** Had him? (H.S.H.); Im ə bin avən ə drap [he has been having a drop], Ellis *ib.* 65. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Som.** If hem had hat hem as hem hat hem, hem 'oud a kill'd hem, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. Used of inanimate objects: *it.*

s.Chs.[1] Wot)n yŭ thingk· ŭbuw't dhis gy'aa·rdin-aach·? . . Wi mŭn gy'iv im ŭ greyn ŭn dhis tahym [What'n yŏ think abowt this garden-hatch? We mun give him a green 'un this time], 67. **War.**[12] **s.Wor.** My ooman put her bonnet there last year, and the birds laid their eggs in him, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 25. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The Maister gid me this piece o' garden instead o' the other, an' I mucked 'im well, *Gram. Outlines*, 48. **Hrf.** Ellis *ib.* 74; Him's her [that's it] (R.M.E.). **Oxf.** Wurs my showel? I aa got 'im (A.P.).

5. Used in addressing a superior for the acc. *you.*

Suf. When the speaker wishes to be particularly polite and recognizes your superior position. Thus instead of 'I will do it for you with pleasure,' we have 'He will do it for him with pleasure' (C.G.B.).

[On the disjunctive use of *him* see the Grammar.]

HIMBER, HIMBEST, see **Hindberry, Hindmost.**

HIME, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **ime** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] [aim.] Hoar-frost when it hangs on the trees, rime. Cf. **hind**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. (E.G.); (J.T.); *Gen.* the mist of frost. Sometimes it is the hoar itself, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 80; **w.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1]

Hence **Himy**, *adj.* rimy, marked with hoar-frost.

w.Yks. (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[3] Himy frost [white frost].

[Norw. dial. *him*, a thin covering, esp. of hoar-frost or a thin covering of snow (Aasen).]

HIME, *sb.*[2] Sus. A wasp's nest. (S.P.H.)

HIME-BERRY, see **Hindberry.**

HIMP, *sb.* Sh.I. [himp.] The small bit of a hair-line or gut which attaches each hook to the principal line of a fishing-fly. S. & Ork.[1]

HIMP, *v.* e.An. [imp.] To limp.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** The horse himps, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. **Suf.** A quarter of an hour himping down of the aisle, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 250; **Suf.**[1] Poor fulla—'a go himpin about. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [Lame of one leg, and himping all his dayes, Udall *Erasmus Apoph.* (1542) 203 (Dav.).]

[Cp. Du. dial. *himp-* in *himphamp*, 'een hinkend persoon' (Boekenoogen).]

HIMPLE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Lei. To halt; to hobble, limp.

n.Cy. (P.R.); Blount (1681); Bailey (1721). **Lei.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 160.

[LG. *hümpeln*, 'hinken, auf Schwachen Füssen gehen' (Berghaus).]

HIMS, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **himst, hüms.** Hurried, hasty; flighty in manner; half-witted. S. & Ork.[1]

HIMS, *poss. pron.* Sc. Hrf. Also in form **imz** Hrf. His.

w.Sc. We wanted ta moon to gang till hims ped, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 79. **Hrf.** Conjunctive, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 70, 74.

HIM-SAM, see **Ham-sam.**

HIMSELF, *pron.* Sc. I.Ma. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. Also in form **himsel** (1 Sc. **1.** In phr. (1) *at himself*, in the full possession of his mental faculties; in a state of mental composure; (2) *by himself*, beside himself, deprived of his reason, out of his mind; (3) *in himself*, in his general health; (4) *like himself*, (*a*) unchanged in appearance; (*b*) consistent with his reputation; (5) *not to be himself*, see (2); (6) *to be in himself*, to transact business on his own account; (7) *weill at himself*, plump, fat, 'en bon point.'

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** But monie a day was by himsel, He was sae sairly frighted That vera night, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 16. (3) **s.Wor.**[1] 34. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.) (4, *a*) **Sc.** A dead person on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change is said to be 'like himsell.' 'Nae like himsell,' applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c. (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** 'He's ay like himsell.' Most *gen.* used in a bad sense (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1], **Chs.**[3], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (6) **Abd.** (Jam.) (7) **Cld.** A vulgar phr. (*ib.*)

2. A term applied to the husband or master of the speaker.

I.Ma. The servant said 'himself was not at home.' His wife heard me asking after him and shouted that 'himself had gone to the herrings' (S.M.).

HIN, *v.* e.Lan.[1] [in.] With *up*: to regain.

To recover lost time by working over hours is described as 'hinning up lost time.'

HIN, see **En**, *pron.*, **Hen**, *sb.*[1], **Hind**, *adj.*

HINCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Lin. 1. *v.* To be miserly. (Hall.)

2. *sb.* Mean conduct, meanness.

Lin.[1] I cannot abide such hinch; but he's a regular gnarlband.

[These Romaines . . . did . . . bring in their mony and goodes, without hinching or pinching, to reliefe the charges of their common welth, Aylmer *Harb.* (1559) Pja (N.E.D.).]

HINCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **hainch** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **hench** (Jam.). 1. *v.* To limp, halt; with *away*: to move onwards in a halting manner.

Sc. To hench awa' (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] The aul' currack o' a carle cam hinchin' up the green. **w. & s.Sc.** A lame person hinches as he walks along (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Rxb., Gall.** (Jam.)

Hence **Hincher**, *sb.* a lame person. w. & s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. *sb.* A halt, limp, lameness. w. & s.Sc. (*ib.*)

[Cp. G. *hinken*, to limp; also EFris. (Koolman).]

HINCH, *v.*[3] s.Chs.[1] In phr. *to hinch anything on to some one*, to make some one answerable for anything; to put the responsibility of anything upon some one.

Dhaat')l nev·ür bi in·sht on tü yoa· [That'll never be hinched on to yo].

HINCH, see **Hainch.**

HINCHY-PINCHY, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. A child's game; see below.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] A game in which the play is begun gently, and gradually increased in intensity. Boy: 'Aa'll play ye at hinchy-pinchy.' Strikes gently his companion, who returns the blow, until it becomes a fight. The term is also employed in games of leaping, where the first player gives an easy leap, and each succeeding player exceeds the leap of his predecessor, until the game is left in the hands of the best jumper.

HIND, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **hynd(e** Sc.; and in forms **hain** Cor.[1]; **heynd** Cum.; **hiand** e.Yks.[1]; **hine** Lakel.[1] w.Yks. w.Dev. Cor.; **hyne** Sc. (Jam.) [h)ain(d.]

1. A farm-labourer or ploughman; a farm-servant.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; Now restricted to a farm servant as distinguished from one employed in the house or in tending cattle (Jam.). **Abd.** A group of hinds were assembled, busily engaged in washing the fleeces of the sheep, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 60, ed. 1889. **Frf.** Hinds wha ha'e been labourin' hard preparin' the ground for anither crap, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 56. **Per.** Baith laird and tenant, herd an' hind, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. **Fif.** Hinds, plewmen, lands, and cottar callans, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 71. **Ayr.** Summons the hind to perform his appointed duties in the barn, White *Jottings* (1879) 46. **Lnk.** The stalwart hind went to the door, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 248. **Lth.** The stout hind now whistles gay, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 52. **Edb.** Hynds to the hamlet steer, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 17. **Bwk.** The circumstances of the country are such as to reward the toil of the hinds or labourers in this parish, with a very liberal share of the produce of the lands, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 493 (Jam.). **Peb.** Loud 'Goosies!' everywhere resound Frae hizzy, hind, or weane, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 68, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Ministers, lairds, weavers, and poor hinds, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Nae choice has thou o' hynde or peer, Reid *Poems* (1894) 72. **Gall.** A kind of bold, self-respecting diffidence common among our Galloway hinds, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 188. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ralph Turnbull, hind to Mr. Thompson, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 153. **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** The household were summoned, Nathaniel, his son, and two hinds, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 102. **Sus.** The hind ploughs as his fathers ploughed, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 228, ed. 1857.

Hence (1) **Hindin-work**, *sb.* the work of a farm-servant or ploughman; (2) **Hindish**, *adj.* rustic, clumsy, clownish.

(1) **Hdg.** Ye'll get wages like the lave when your hindin work begins, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 337. (2) **Gall.** Here I give . . . a few hindish speculations, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 273, ed. 1876.

2. An upper farm-servant hired yearly and provided with a house; a married farm-servant.

Lth. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **se.Sc.** Farm labourers, engaged by the year, their wages being so much in money, with house, firing, milk, meal, and potatoes—all which things in kind go by the name of 'the benefit' (A.W.). **Nhb.** Hinds, male and female, having now 'bound their bargains' with their masters, were coasting round the booths and stalls, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (June 1, 1897) 5, col. 2; **Nhb.**[1] A farm servant hired by the year at so much per week. Hinds formerly had 'corn wages,' and were mostly paid in kind by the produce of the farm, which included the pasturage of a cow. Money wages are now general. At present sixteen to eighteen shillings per week, with house free, coals carted, a garden, and generally some potatoes planted on the farm or 'found' for him. At the hiring a stipulation is often made by the farmer that the hind must furnish a female field-worker at a stipulated price per day, with extra wage in harvest time. This extra hand is called a 'bondager.' **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Hired by the year or term, having a house rent-free in part remuneration and expected to find other labour besides his own—his wife's, or grown-up daughter's, possibly—at certain seasons of the year. In some instances, if not all, the hind has some of the responsibility of the bailiff, but works with his own hands, which the bailiff does not, or at least need not; **n.Yks.**[4] A sort of bailiff, in fact, but of a lower degree. **ne.Yks.**[1] The hind lives rent-free, and manages all or a part of the farm under the owner, working at the same time with his own hands. A farmer renting two farms usually puts a hind into the house he does not occupy. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] One entrusted with the charge of cattle. **Der.** A hind, therefore, engaging to work on one of the farms belonging to the estate, has a house assigned to him, Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 165.

Hence **Hinding**, *sb.* an engagement, situation as a farm-labourer.

Nhb. He has tow dowters workin' oot and a full hindin' himsel', *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 325.

3. A farm-bailiff or steward.

N.Cy.[1] **Lakel.**[1] A man put in to occupy a farmhouse where the farmer has more than one; **Lakel.**[2] A farm manager who lives on the farm and carries it on as a farmer would. **Cum.** The squire and heynd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 118; **Cum.**[1] A manager of an off-lying farm. **Yks.** Wanted, a situation as hind to manage a farm. Has part stock and implements, *Yks. Herald* (Mar. 13, 1886) in *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 276. **n.Yks.** One end is occupied by a small dwelling-place for a 'hind' or bailiff, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 57. **e.Yks.** (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** This hoose is whar mey hind bides, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 33; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 276; **n.Lin.**[1] Are you my cousin Thomas Peacock's hind? **w.Som.**[1] He've a-got a very good place and a good maister: he's hind, you know, zir, to Squire Coles. **Dev.** (F.H.) **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** The hind or general supervisor of this and numerous other extensive farms, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 156; **Cor.**[1]

4. A term of reproach, a rascal.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Hind-chiel**, (2) **-squire**, a youth, a young man, or squire.

(1) **n.Sc.** Twa gloves o' plate, a gowden helmet Became that hind-cheel well, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 40. (2) The other was a young hynde squire, In rank, of lower degree, *ib.* 258.

[Formed fr. OE. *hī(g)na*, gen. pl. of *hīwa*, *hīga*, member of a family, servant. The *-d* is excrescent.]

HIND, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Dur. Yks. Also in form **inde** s.Dur.

1. A thin slice of anything, a thin layer.

Sh.I. Shü begood ta straik aff da hind o' dust 'at wis fa'n frae da bent, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Hoar-frost. s.Dur. (J.E.D.), m.Yks.[1] Cf. **hime**, *sb.*[1]

Hence **Indy**, *adj.* marked with hoar-frost, rimy.

s.Dur. It's a varra indy morning (J.E.D.).

[1. Dan. dial. *hinde*, a thin coating, esp. the thin covering on milk (Feilberg).]

HIND, *adj.*, *sb.*[3], *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Wil. Som. Also in forms **hent** Sc.; **hin** Sc. Bnff.[1] Cum.[14] Suf. Ess.; **hine** Lin.[1] Som.; **hint** Sc. Nhb.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1]; **in-** w.Yks.[3]; **ine** Wil. [ain(d, h)in(d, h)int.] **1.** *adj.* Belonging to or at the back, rearward, posterior. Cf. **hinder**, *adj.*[1]

Sh.I. A peerie white spot abün his hint cliv ipa da left fit, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. **Abd.** Ye hinna on the hin shelvin' o' the cairt, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **e.Sc.** She has a bit dink i' the aff hent hoof, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Nhb.** He wis ridin o' the hint waggon. Fetch yor hint hand forrit (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Th' hint-wheels o' th' red waggon wants greäsin'. **Nrf.** We got the poles and he say, 'Where are you going? hind or fore-poling?' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 173. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** (F.A.A.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence **Hindling**, *sb.* one who falls behind others or who is on the losing side of a game.

Abd. A chiel came on him wi' a feugh Till a' the hindlings leugh At him that day, Skinner *Christmas Ba'ing* (ed. 1805) (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hind-dore**, the back part of a box-cart; (2) **-end** or **-ind**, (*a*) the further end, the rearward; the latter part of anything; (*b*) refuse or light corn blown out by the winnowing-machine; cf. **hinder-end**, **5**; (3) **-hand**, last, hindermost, esp. of the last player or last stone in a game of curling; also used *subst.*; (4) **-harvest**, the end of harvest, between harvest and winter; also used *attrib.*; (5)

-head, (*a*) the back of the head; (*b*) a distant relationship, a 'German cousin'; (6) **-heck,** the back-end board of a cart; (7) **-heel,** the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*; (8) **-lift,** a joint of beef taken from the hind-quarters of the animal, the 'aitch-bone'; (9) **-post,** the post on which a gate hangs; (10) **-side,** the back, rear-side; (11) **-yitt,** *obs.*, the hinge of a barn-door.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] Always moveable. (2, *a*) **Nhb.** Pull the hint end roond a bit (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] Autumn is the hind-eend of the year. **Suf.** (C.T.) (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (3) **Cld.** The hindhand stane (Jam.). **Lnk.** Our hin'haun, unrivall'd at drawin', Sen's up a tee-shot to a hair—Game! game! Watson *Poems* (1853) 64. **Gall.** Hin-han-players—For common the best players at the game of curling of their party; they play after all the others have played and their throw is always much depended on, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Abd.** The wan licht o' the hint hairst moon, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 27. **Gall.** The bees are smuiked in the hinharrest time, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 88, ed. 1876; Hin-harvest-time—That time of the year between harvest and winter, *ib.* 269. (5, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Lin.**[1] (6) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (7) **n.Cy.** (K.) (8) **w.Yks.**[3] (9) **War.**[2] (10) **Abd.** Whether he gaed wi' 's cwite [coat] hin'side afore or no, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) l. (11) **Ess.** *Gt. Bromley Chwarden's Accts.* (1638).

3. Spare, extra.

Cai. His hind or spare coat, his Sunday coat, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 696.

4. *sb.* The rear, back; the hindermost, the very last.

Sc. To the hint (Jam.). **Nhb.** The hint o' a feast's better nor the forst o' a fray. Yor aawis at the hint (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Hind-afore** or **-before,** (2) **-first,** the back part to the front, the wrong way round, backwards.

(1) **Not.** The man's got his 'at on hint-before! Prior *Renie* (1895) 51. **Glo.** It do bloaw cowld then, so I turns 'un hind-a-fore, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. (2) **Oxf.**[1] Tuurn uuy-ndfust-, uuy tel dhu, un dhen dhu kyanst kyaa-r 't [Turn 'indfust, I tell tha, an' then tha canst carr 't].

6. *adv.* Behind.

Frf. The mains are passed, baith slap and style, His troop o' Tartars hint a mile, Sands *Poems* (1833) 75.

7. *prep.* Behind.

Sc. A discontented Fenian lot, Wha hint the hedge aft landlords shot, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 245. **Bnff.** Sally forth to scour the causeys, As yesterday 'hint tight-hough'd lassies, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. **Cld.** The sun, sae breem frae hint a clud, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.). **Ayr.** 'Hint steekit door, Or door that's haflin's open, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 318. **Lnk.** Nor scorn puir Johnny 'hint his back, Watson *Poems* (1853) 9.

HINDBERRY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also written **hynd-** Sc.; and in forms **hen-** Stf.; **himber** w.Yks.; **hime-berry** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **hine-** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[24]; **ian-** Cum.[1] [(h)ai-n(d)bəri.] 1. The wild raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus.*

Slg. Frae the rank blue-bells I skiff'd the clear dew That bloom on the Hynd-berry brae, Muir *Poems* (1818) 89. **s.Sc.** What brambles did we not eat, and what hind or rasp-berries did we not convert into red wine, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 175. **Cld.** (Jam.) **n.Dmf.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 112. **Gall.** The 'hip' and the 'hyndberry' . . . were gleaming there, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 113. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); (J.T.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1] They war feaful fain to pike amang t'shrogs some shoups, bummlekites, an' hindberries, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**[24], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

2. *pl.* Excrescences on the under-parts of cattle resembling raspberries. **Cum.**[14] Cf. **anbury, angle-berry,** *sb.*[1]

[OE. *hindberiae,* acinum, Sweet *O.E. T.* 37.]

HINDER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Hmp. Dor. Also in form **hin'er** Abd. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to hinder time,* to waste time; (2) — *to do anything,* (*a*) to hinder from doing anything; (*b*) to render unnecessary any act; (*c*) to prevent from saying that one did anything; a form of asseveration.

(1) **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Dor.** (G.M.M.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** *Scoticisms* (1787) 44. **Abd.** Ya sud hin'er him to gae, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Da sin is ower da waaster planticrub, dat's juist sax o'clock frae da know, an' hit'll hindir me ta waive apo' you, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). (*c*) **Sh.I.** I tak's a guid look, an' ye'll no hinder me ta see da bow, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248; I wis up luikin' fir a grey yow o' wirse. . . Doo'll no hinder me ta fin her lam'd [lambed] a bonnie black gimmer lamb, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899).

2. To withhold from, keep back from.

Sh.I. I'm sure Mr. Shürtiends wid no hinder you da üse o' da kirk, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 11.

3. *sb.* Hindrance.

Or.I. An great hinder to His Majesty's princely resolutions, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) App. 63. **Abd.** Without let or hinder, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 24.

HINDER, *adj.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Shr. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hinner** Sc.; **hinther** n.Yks.; **hoindur** Lan. [(h)ai-ndə(r, h)i-ndə(r.]

1. *adj.* 'Hind,' back, rearward; remote. Cf. **hind,** *adj.*

Sh.I. Ta sit apon his hinder legs, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **Bnff.** I . . . bought twa Brokie's hinner buttocks, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 68. **Kcd.** Couper Geordie loot his stick Drap on Foveran's hinner hurdies, Grant *Lays* (1884) 43. **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **Nhb.** The hinder pairt o' them wad fare badly; there wis sic a scrudge (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hinder-lan(d)s** or **-lins,** (2) **-lets,** (3) **-liths,** the back part; the hind-quarters, buttocks; (4) **-most,** (*a*) the last; (*b*) in arrears, behind-hand; (5) **-most o' three,** a game played on village greens; (6) **-side,** the back of any object.

(1) **Sc.** We downa bide the coercion of gude braid-claith about our hinderlans, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; Tod sprang up frae his hinderlands and fell forrit on the wab, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Lnk.** The candidates are those wha daily moil, An' harle at their hinderlins a cart, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 10. **Gall.** And doon Birsay fell . . . landin' on my hinderlands, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. (2) **Sc.** Her hinderlets being wickedly wet, in John Davie's well that morning, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 37. **Rnf.** On her hinderlets war seen The purpie an' the blue, Fu' gay, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 91. (3) **Gall.** Animals of the lizard species are always considered to have poison somewhere about their hinnerliths, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 22, ed. 1876. (4, *a*) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Lan.**[1] **War.**[4] Yes, there's Joe in as usual, the hindermost of all. (*b*) **Cor.** He'll go on paying—he's never got hindermost i' his paying, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxi. (5) **Cum.**[4] (6) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Last in point of time, latter.

Lnk. I dreamed a dreary dream this hinder night, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 368, ed. 1733. **Edb.** Whilk happen'd on the hinder night, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 173, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

Hence **Hinnerly,** *adv.* at the last, finally.

e.Lth. He is juist the sort o' lad that hinnerly will ding the deil, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 236.

4. *sb.* The buttocks; the hind-quarters of an animal; the back; *gen.* in *pl.*

Bnff. Boasting of kissing, at their meetings the Devil's 'hinder,' Gordon *Keith* (1880) 55. **Lth.** A pull that brought the pony in a moment back upon its hinders, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 268. **Lan.** Thir is nah a barro e Smobruff uts big anouff fur iz hoindurs, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 20. **Som.** (G.S.)

5. *pl.* Fragments. Shr. (Hall.) Cf. **hinder-end,** 4.

6. *v.* To go backwards. [Not known to our correspondents.] Som. (Hall.)

HINDER, *adv.* and *adj.*[2] Bdf. e.An. Dev. Also in forms **hender** Bdf.; **hinter** Nrf. 1. *adv.* Yonder, in that direction. See **Hin(n.**

Bdf. (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** (F.E.); Du yow see them white bards hinder? Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 27; To taake the faarm up hinder, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 6. **Suf.** Hide in the holl 'bor, hinder come a doo (W.W.S.); (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] Hinder a go. **Ess.** That waiter hinder favours yow, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 141; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Dev.** 'Hot's that dawn hinder?' 'It's zume mon a comin' along ter drangway,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii.

Hence (1) **Hindercome,** *adv.* in sight, but some way off. Suf. (H.H.); (2) **Hinderward(s,** *adv.* yonderwards, in that direction. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *adj.* Yon, yonder, that.

e.Suf. He live in hinder cottage (F.H.).

Hence **Hinderway,** *adj.* yonder, in that direction. *ib.*

HINDER-END, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Som. Also written

hindor- Nhb.; **hinnder-** Cum.; and in forms **hender-** Sc.; **hindher-** e.Yks.[1]; **hindrens** Lin.; **hindther-** n.Yks.; **hiner-** Abd.; **hinner-** Sc.; **hinter-** Nhb.; **hinther-** n.Yks. 1. *sb.* The back part of anything, the rearward.

Sc. (A.W.), Nhb. (R.O.H.) n.Yks. Hinther end of cart (T.S.). e.Yks.[1] Shuv it in at hindher-end. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Th' prickin' furk's e' th' hinderend o' th' barn. w.Som.[1] The hinder-end of the train.

2. The buttocks, breech.

Cai.[1] Fif. The Fisher-knicht, wi' halbert's prob, Their hobblin' hender-ends did job, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 160. Edb. Between ilk stenn she ga'e rift, Out frae her hinder end, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 164. w.Yks. He gat t'babby an reared it ov it hinder-end, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896). Lan. They both sprang onto their hinder-ends, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 220; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] Maister's bad again; he've a got a risin pon his hinder-end now, and 's fo'ced to have a 'oss-collar vor to zit pon.

3. The end, termination, extremity; the latter end, esp. the ultimate end of life; the latter part.

Sc. Weel, at the hinder-end, we saw the wee flag yirk up to the mast heid, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv; Falsehood made ne'er a fair hinder-end, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 11. Sh.I. What will come o' da laek o' dat i' da hinder end? *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. There wud lickly be a ploy i' the hin'eren', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Per. Read the deevil's books to ken The secret of their hinner en', Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 80. Kcd. She . . . thocht Her hinner-en' had come, Grant *Lays* (1884) 14. Fif. His death came unco sudden at the hinderend, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 34. Ayr. In the hinder-end of last year, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 7. Lnk. An' will be till the hinder-en', Watson *Poems* (1853) 104. e.Lth. Just a pair still born at the hinner en', Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 6. Slk. This was the hinderend of all, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 283, ed. 1866. Gall. He was . . . reared in the hinder end o' the last century, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 103. Wgt. Truth may be warst at the first, bit its aye best at the hinner en', Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 383. Kcb. The hinder-end of the night, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 321. Nhb. It wis at the hinderend o' the month (R.O.H.); Thoo's been kindor tiv us it the hindorend than it the furst, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 10. Dur.[1] Cum. He . . . teaak off as hard as he could tull t'hinnder end eh t'steamer, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 48. Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] I was born at the hinderend of th' year.

4. The last remains of anything, the leavings, fragments; rubbish, refuse, riff-raff; the worst of anything. Also in *pl.*

n.Sc. The hinder-end o' aw trade, the worst business to which one can betake one's self. The hinder-end o' aw folk (Jam.). Abd. A drunken man's the hin'er-end o' a', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 42. Lth. He's ane o' the rale auld stock . . . that ther's e'en noo but bits o' hinner ends an' shairds left o't, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 294. Slk. They warna likit and the hinder-end o' them were in the catslack burn, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 314. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The broken meat of a feast. The last gathered corn from the fields at harvest-time is called the hinderends (R.O.H.). Cum. (E.W.P.) m.Yks.[1] The main feck of them went their way, but the hinder-end kept on.

5. *pl.* The refuse of corn after winnowing; the small, inferior grains of corn.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (R.O.H.), Dur.[1] s.Dur. It's ne better nor hinder-ends (J.E.D.). Cum. Fit only for hens meat (J.Ar.); Cum.[1] Wm. Give the cattle some hinder-ends (B.K.). n.Yks. (T.S.); Ise gin' the yawds some hinderends and caffe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 84; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A corn-dealer's offal is the 'hinder ends,' the small, faulty, grub-eaten grains sold as 'beer corn,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 23, 1896); w.Yks.[1 2], Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. There's a lot o' hinder ends i' this flour (J.P.K.). Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] So called because in winnowing it falls at the hinderend of the heap. 'We send forends to markit, seconds to th' miln for wer-sens, and chickens gets th' hinderends.' s.Lin. Gether up the hinder ends and put them in secks for the hens (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] Kept for poultry. 'They cree'd all the hinder-ends for the herses.' Nhp.[1]

6. *adj.* Late in doing anything, behind others; hindmost. m.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1]

HINDERLING, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A base fellow, a degenerate person; a groom, underling; a lower servant.

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 223, 224; Bailey (1721); Skinner (1671).

HINDERMENT, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. [i'ndəmənt.] A hindrance, obstacle.

w.Som.[1] Dev. They'm sinking the road, and I reckon that 'th a bin a hinderment, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 15. n.Dev. 'T'ill be zum hinderment ta he, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 118. nw.Dev.[1] w.Cor. The fire wouldn't burn, 'twas a terrible hinderment (M.A.C.).

HINDERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. [h)i'ndə(r)səm.] 1. Hindering, impeding, troublesome, esp. of the weather.

Cai.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The bad weather's very hindersome for the harvist. Dur.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Wor. (W.C.B.) Hrf.[1] The weather is hindersome; Hrf.[2], Glo.[1]

2. Tedious, wearisome. Abd. (Jam.)

HINDLE-BAR, *sb.* War. An iron bar used for driving stakes. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

HINDMOST, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **hainmost** Abd.; **hemust** Wxf.[1]; **henmost** Frf.; **himbest** Dur.; **hindmaist, -mast, hinmaist** Sc.; **-mest** Nhb. Cum.[1]; **-most** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **hintmest** Cum. 1. *adj.* Last, latest, final; also used *advb.*

Sc. He was not hinmost on the fielde, Rogers *Three Reformers* (1874) 110. Sh.I. So dis'll be his hinmost nicht in wir 'oos, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 28. Cai.[1] Abd. I doot I've saired my hainmost day i' the garden noo, M'Kenzie *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) vi; [He] gars them pay the hindmost doit, Ye needna doubt, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 138. Frf. The henmost time I saw him he was layin' doon the law aboot something, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xvi. Per. It's no an easy thing to speak to folk at the hindmost minute, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 57. Fif. It was ae nicht in the hinmaist week o' April, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 88. Rnf. Hindmast, I've a poke o' siller Hauf as big's a knockin' mell, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 105. Ayr. The hindmost Laird of Ardeer was certainly a vera wee droich o' a creatur himsel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. Lnk. He took me up to the hindmost dance, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 30. Lth. The grave gudeman, the coo in hand, Cam' soberly an' hinmaist, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 72. Edb. Strip yon birkies o' their hindmaist sark, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 318. Bwk. The lav'rock his hinmaist sang had sung, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 19. Slk. An' comfort till their hindmost day, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 98. Dmf. Stickt there in their hinmaist sleep, Reid *Poems* (1894) 1. Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Hinmest pipe (R.O.H.). Dur.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hinmost cut**, the last cut of corn on the harvest-field; (2) **— o' three**, a game played on village greens; cf. **hindermost**, s.v. **Hinder**, *adj.*[1]

(1) Rxb. He or she who gets the last cut of the corn is to be first married (Jam.). (2) Cum.[1]

3. Youngest.

Nhb. He's the hinmest lad but he's the clivverest (R.O.H.). Dur. Ah ast fer a laken for t'himbest bairn, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 5.

4. *sb.* The last, the furthermost back; the end, close, the last remains.

Kcd. The week . . . was gettin' near its hin'most, Grant *Lays* (1884) 110. Per. Tibbie Tirpie, sittin' awa back wi' the hindmost, took to the greetin, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887. Rnf. Some roar'd the hindmost was foremost, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 6. Ayr. Deil tak the hindmost, on they drive, Burns *To a Haggis*, st. 4. Lth. The hindmost and the feeblest aft become the first and best, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 58. Nhb. The last o' coffee's Nanny's share, And mine the hindmost o' the tea, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; Deil tyek the hinmest (R.O.H.). Cum. T'varra hintmest eh thur velvet-plush chaps at we fell in wih pot us intull a girt room, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 165.

HINE, *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **hein** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1]; **hyne** Sc.; and in forms **hyn, hynd** Sc.

1. *Obsol.* Hence; freq. used as *int.* hence, be off!

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.) Cum. Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Cum.[4] n.Yks. Get up, mah bonny yan, an' hine away, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Hine away!

Hence **Hyne**, *sb.* a departure.

Abd. 'A merry hyne to ye,' a mode of bidding good bye to one when the speaker is in ill humour (Jam.).

2. Away, far away, to a distance.

Sc. And on it cam frae the Castle hyne, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 234; A dyke that runs frae ahint the auld fauld hyne ower the way o' the loch, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxi.

Elg. Hyne up in the glen he met Nell linking to the town, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 74. **Abd.** They've gane hyne awa'. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv; Faith I wad thole a Murray ride, Tho' hine out o'er the raging tide, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 354; It's in aneath the castle and hine ben a dark passage, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 147. **Ags.** Hyne far awa (JAM.). **Ayr.** Syne he has gane far hynd out o'er Lord Chattan's land sae wide, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 42. **Edb.** Hyn awa' to E'inbrough scoured she, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Hyne-awa**, *adj.* distant, far away; (2) **·till** or **·to**, *prep.* as far as, to the distance of.

(1) **Abd.** The wonders that lay 'neath the hyne-awa skies, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 206. (2) **Abd.** (JAM.)

3. *Obs.* From this time; ere long.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); To hine of a while [after a while or short time] (K.); (J.L.) (1783); **N.Cy.**[2] Hine of a while.

[1. Sped vs hyne, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, I. 159.]

HINE, HINE-BERRY, see **Hind**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*, **Hindberry**.

HING, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Nhp. War. **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Ang**, (2) **Eng**, (3) **Hang**, (4) **Hing**, (5) **Hung**, (6) **Ung**. See **Hang**.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] Aang·, *Introd.* 33. (2) **w.Yks.** Eŋ, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (3) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Sh.I.** I took aff me kjaep, an' hang her apon a nail, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899). **Cai.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **w.Yks.** Doon t'chimler hang a gert chean, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 257; **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Lin.** I went and hing up my coat behind the door (C.L.F.). **s.Lin.** A hing my coat on yon nail (F.H.W.). (5) **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] Uong·, *Introd.* 36.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Hing'd**, (2) **Hung**, (3) **Ung**.

(1) **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **m.Yks.**[1] Uong·, *Introd.* 36. **w.Yks.** Uŋ, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To hang, suspend; to hang down, droop, be suspended.

Sc. Na, na, he hings his sword on the cleek, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** It [gown] hings fine frae his shouthers, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 332. **nw.Abd.** Hing on yer tatie bree, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 39. **Frf.** Her little leddyship was all hinging in gold and jewels, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Per.** An' saft winds hing the plantin' booers Wi' leaves that rustle, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 67. **Fif.** Garr'd his head hing like a doken, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 8. **s.Sc.** Wi' the blab frae my nose hinging doon, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 93. **Ayr.** Come hing your heids an' mourn thegither, LAING *Poems* (1894) 9. **Lnk.** Whoever tak's her will just need to hing her up in a cage, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Edb.** The deil ane wad hing on his kettle, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 168. **Dmf.** They were hinging down their heads, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 42. **Gall.** Them that steals hings in a tow, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Whe's yon cumin' up ower the moor hingin' on hur sweetheart? ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 5; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** To gar thee sigh, luik sad, or hing thy head? GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 157. **Wm.** We've a flick a bacan hingan i't chimla, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 1. **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Thou stans an' hings the heead, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 21; **n.Yks.**[1234] **e.Yks.** We had ice-cannles a yahd lang, hingin fre' spoot end, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.W.); Ah'd rather hing hur up by t'neck, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 6; **w.Yks.**[123], **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] This gate hings well and hinders none. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It is a fat child, its cheeks fair hing (L.C.M.); Yer mustn't let your hair hing down like that, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 101; **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[3] Big foakes allus 'ings together, if yo offend one, yo offend the lot on 'em. **Lin.** I slep i' my chair ageän wi' my hairm hingin' down to the floor, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1] He'd said times many that afoore he'd marry her he'd hing hissen up o' th' highest tree e' Notherup. **sw.Lin.**[1] The berry-bushes are as full as they can hing. The jaw on one side seems to hing. **s.Lin.** The helter hings up on the naäle in the staäble (T.H.R.). **Nhp.** Dry up, ye dews, nor threat'ning hing, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 183; **Nhp.**[12] **War.** It's nothin' but contrairiness to make 'em hing down like a mastiff dog's, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) I. 42.

Hence (1) **Hinger-on**, *sb.* a toady, parasite, 'hanger-on.' **n.Yks.** (T.S.); (2) **Hingit**, *ppl. adj.* drooping, applied to flowers or plants. **N.I.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to hing about*, (2) — *an a—*, to lounge, loiter about; to hang about; also used *fig.*; (3) — *back*, to be reluctant, unwilling; to hesitate; (4) — *in*, to work away, go on, push on; to persevere, continue; (5) — *on*, (*a*) to linger, continue; to survive; (*b*) see (4); (6) — *to*, to have an inclination or affection for; to cling; (7) — *fire*, see (3); (8) — *hard for*, see (6); (9) — *the ears*, (10) — *the lugs*, to be crestfallen, abashed, taken aback; (11) — *by the breeirs o' the een*, to be on the eve of bankruptcy; (12) — *for rain* or *wet*, to threaten or portend rain; (13) — *in the bell-ropes*, a time of suspense; the time elapsing between the calling of banns in church and the wedding; (14) — *in the britchen*, to shirk work, like a lazy horse; (15) — *round*, to saunter about; to loiter, lounge; (16) — *one's hat upon*, to depend on for encouragement, to rely on.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A gryte squad o' them 't hed been hingin' aboot the manse door, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf.** The memory o' that 'll hing about my death bed, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xliii. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha hings an' trails aboot. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** While I wor hingin' abaht t'hahse 'at shoo went into, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2; **w.Yks.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The bairns hing about one so. (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **e.Lth.** There was nae hingin back, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 24. **Nhb.** He's hingin back (R.O.H.). **Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Hing-in, my lads, the day's our ain, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 93; They hang in like grim death (G.W.). (5, *a*) **Sc.** After hinging on and teaching it a' the summer, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] If t'droot hings on, to'nips 'll be ti neea good ti year. **n.Lan.** They ust et clout ther cleaths . . . as lang as they wod hing on, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. (6) **n.Yks.** They hing sair tĭ yam [They are very stingy]. Fooaks hings tĭ their bairns (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] He's treated her warse 'an a dog, bud sha still hings tiv him. (7) **Ayr.** The man hung fire a wee, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 39. **e.Lth.** Ye've been hingin fire for a gey while, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 183. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (8) **sw.Lin.**[1] She hings hard for home. (9) **w.Yks.** We volunteers Will drop our crest, an' hing our ears, When t'Fenian banner waves, 'TWISLETON *Poems* (c. 1867) *Ep. to W. L.* (10) **Bch.** I dinna hing my lugs, like ane That has a riven breek, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 30. **Cum.** Theer mun be summat wrang when thou comes heàm hingan thy lugs that way, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 115; **Cum.**[1] (11) **Bnff.**[1] (12) **n.Yks.**[1] Applied to the general appearance of the clouds and atmosphere when rain is evidently approaching. 'Ah aimed it wad be wet: it's bin hinging for raan ivver sen sunrise'; **n.Yks.**[4] Common. **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hingin for wet, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 13; (J.W.) **Lin.** It hings for rain, BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **sw.Lin.**[1] It seems to hing for rain. (13) **Cum.**[3] We're hingin' i't bell reàps—to t'parson I've toak't, 39; **Cum.**[4] **Chs.**[1] From the time the banns of a couple are completed asking in church, to the time they marry, they are said to 'hing i' th' bell ropes.' **nw.Der.**[1] (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **Per.** I'se be hingin' round here-awa, an ye maun fesh back the answer belive, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 137, ed. 1887. (16) **n.Lin.**[1] That's what I hing my hat upon, i. e. that is what encourages me.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hing-benk**, the landing-place for 'kibbles'; (2) **-by**, a dependent or adherent; a toady, parasite, 'hanger-on'; (3) **-lock**, a padlock; (4) **-lug**, a poor, lean horse or animal; a miserable, shiftless person; (5) **-lugs**, a sullen fellow; (6) **-on**, see (2); (7) **-on oven**, an oven which is hung over the fire; (8) **-pillick**, a slouching, slinking person; (9) **-post**, (10) **-stohp**, the post on which a gate or door hangs.

(1) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). (2) **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Fitted wid a strang dooar an' a hing lock, *C. Pacq.* (Apr. 20, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.** A thoroughly forlorn despairing man is said to be a 'hing lug,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; A poor lean miserable thing is termed a 'hing-lug,' *ib.* 67; **e.Yks.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **w.Yks.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.** They had a hing-on eeaven (I.W.). (8) **Cum.**[4] (9) **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (10) **n.Lin.**[1]

4. *Fig.* To hang, be in suspense, be in a state of uncertainty.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (A.W.) **s.Not.** They hevn't raised the money, so the matter hings (J.P.K.).

5. To be beset with, hampered with. Used in *pp.*

n.Yks. He was hung wi' t'apples [he could hardly sell them] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'I's sair hung wi 't,' I cannot sell the article.

Hence **Hinging**, *ppl. adj.* of a market or sale: stationary, not brisk.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** He could hardly sell them for it was a hingin' market (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2]

6. Coal-mining term: to incline or dip. Nhb.[1]

7. With *on*: to start to draw coals.

Nhb. When corves and gins only were in use the men first 'set' each other down into the pit; and in sending down the men and their gear, men only worked the gin. As soon as the pit hung on, that is, commenced to draw up coals, the labour was performed by horses (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1], Yks. (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Hinger-on**, *sb.* an onsetter in a pit; (2) **Hinging** or **Hingen-on**, *sb.* (*a*) a place in a shaft where tubs are taken out and put in; (*b*) the time at which the pit first begins to draw coal; (3) **Hing-on**, *int.* a call from the banksman to the onsetter, after any stop, to recommence work.

(1) Nhb. Formerly so called from his having to 'hing on' the corf to the clippers or hook by which it was attached to the winding rope (R.O.H.). (2, *a*) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) Nhb. Frae hingin' on till howdy maw, Ye hardly knew if gawn or stannin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 29. (3) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

8. *sb.* The way, fashion, or 'hang' of a thing; the way of putting a thing or telling a story.

Sh.I. Whin Eppie widna see da hing o' dis style edder, . . he wid turn practical in a meenit, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 87. Per. Ye hae na juist the hing o't as they had it, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887.

9. Phr. *on the hing*, between times, in the intervals of work.

Bnff. He also contrived to preserve his specimens . . . in his idle time 'betwixt pairs,'—whilst, as shoemakers would say, they were 'on the hing,' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) viii.

[From ON. *hengja* (pret. *hengða*), with change from *wv.* to *sv.*]

HING, *sb.*[2] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] w.Yks. (C.W.D.) The male salmon, *Salmo salar*, or male trout, *S. fario*.

HINGE, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Hmp. Also in form **inch** s.Wor.[1] [inʒ.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hinge-post.** War.[3]; (2) **-tree**, the upright post of a gate to which the hinges are attached. s.Wor.[1]

2. Phr. *to be off the hinges*, to be out of health. w.Yks.[1]

3. *pl. Fig.* Joints.

Lan. If I'd ha' been thirty younger, an' a bit less stiff i' th' hinges, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) viii.

4. *adj.* Active, nimble; supple, pliant.

Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Ey)z in·zh on iz legz fŭr ŭn uwd mon [He's hinge on his legs for an owd mon].

5. *v. Fig.* To depend on.

Sc. (A.W.) Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] What you say hinges upon what he did.

6. With *up*: to entangle.

Hmp. To be hinged-up, is to get so inclosed on all sides that one cannot get away, Holloway.

HINGED-BRIG, *sb.* Sc. A draw-bridge.

Per. Its ports and pends, hinged brigs an' slidin' doors, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 89.

HINGER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **hingar** Abd.; and in forms **henger** S. & Ork.[1]; **hingger** Sh.I. [hi·ŋər.]

1. A curtain, hanging.

Sh.I. Shü cam but ower da fluer carryin ane o' da bed hinggers apon her airm, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

2. A pendant; a necklace.

n.Sc. I'll put gowd hingers roun' your cage, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 49, ed. 1875. Frf. Till only five Remained at last, complete as hingers, Five goodly taes and just five fingers, Sands *Poems* (1833) 101.

Hence **Hingar-at-lug**, *sb.* an earring.

Abd. Bein' a jeedge o' hingars-at-lugs [earrings] an' sic vanities, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 263.

3. A hinge. Nhb.[1] See **Hanger**, 3. 4. A loop at the end of a whip-shank on which the whip is hung. *ib.*

5. *Fig.* A settler, a personal remark that takes effect. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

HINGING, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in form **hingan** Cai.[1] Edb. Cum.[1] 1. *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Hinging-chafted**, having hanging or pendulous cheeks; (2) **-fashion**, in bad health, ill, out of health; (3) **-lock**, a padlock; (4) **-lugg**, a grudge; dislike or enmity towards a person; (5) **-lugged**, dull, dispirited; out of humour, sulky; (6) **-lugs**, hanging ears; *fig.* crestfallen, abashed; (7) **-mind**, an inclination or strong disposition to do anything; (8) **-moot**, in low spirits; (9) **-shouldered**, having sloping shoulders.

(1) Edb. Wi' hingan'-chafted Johnny Jow, Wi' nose on's face tae smell, *Carlop Green* (1793) 117, ed. 1817. (2) w.Yks. Tha knaws I've been At t'hingin feshun long, . . an I'd gie the wurld At I wur weel an strong, Preston *Poems* (1864) 21. (3) N.I.[1] (4) Gall. 'Such a one has a hinging-lugg at me,' means that one is not well disposed towards me. 'I . . . have not a hinging-lugg at a living soul,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876. (5) Cai.[1] Gall. A person is said to be hinging-lugged when, having an ill-will at any one, and apparently sulky, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876. (6) Ayr. I met four chaps yon birks amang, Wi' hingin' lugs and faces lang, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 11, ed. 1871. (7) n.Yks.[1] Ay, he's had a hinging-mind tiv it, ivver syne his brither gaed furrin; n.Yks.[2] (8) Bnff.[1] (9) Edb. Crouchy Car, wi's humpy gett, And 's hingan'-showthered Bess, *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817.

2. Sloping.

Cum. Hingin' ground, a road gently sloping downwards (J.Ar.); Cum.[1] A hingan field is one on the side of a hill; Cum.[4] Yon rich hingin cworn-fields, Echoes *Brokken Statesman*, st. 1.

3. *sb. pl.* Curtains, hangings.

Sc. I am . . . winsome . . . as the hingin's o' Solomon, Henderson *Sng. Sol.* (1862) i. 5. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876. Dur.[1], w.Yks.[24]

4. A hinge.

w.Yks. T'door's dropt off t'hingins (Æ.B.). ne.Lan.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. A place where clothes are hung to dry.

w.Yks. Ther's no hingin' to yond hahse (Æ.B.).

HINGKAPONK, *sb.* Lakel. Wm. Also written **hinka-ponk** Wm. An impostor.

Lakel.[2] Wm. Still in use (W.H.H.). n.Wm. Thoo's a lal leein' hingkaponk (B.K.).

HINGLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Also written **hingel** e.An.[2] [i·ŋl, e.An. also i·nʒl.] 1. *sb.* A hinge.

e.Lan.[1] s.Chs. Irons with which to hang a door (A.G.F.). e.An.[12] Nrf. The door is blowed off the hingles, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 66. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. A wire snare used by poachers. Cf. **hang**, 9.

e.An.[1] Moving easily, and closing like a hinge. Suf. (C.T.)

3. The handle of a pot or bucket by which it hangs; the neck of a bottle. Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] 4. *v.* To snare hares and rabbits, &c. e.An.[1] Hence **Hingling**, *sb.* a snare for pheasants, made with one or with two wires. *ib.*

HINGLE, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. To loiter. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence **Hingling**, *ppl. adj.* loitering.

Abd. Artless tales an' sangs uncouth Shamm'd aff the hinglin hours, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 16 (Jam.). Frf. (*ib.*)

HINGUM-TRINGUM, *adj.* Bnff.[1] 1. In low spirits, in a weak state of health. 2. Worthless, disreputable.

A doot they're nae the berrie. They hid sic a hingum-tringum horse an' cairt. The fouck it's taen the inn is a real hingum-tringum set.

HINGY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lei. Nhp. [(h)i·ŋi, i·nʒi.]

1. Poorly, dull, heavy; languid.

Cum.[1] Fadder's o' hingy to-day and nin reet at o'; Cum.[4] Ah's hingy an twiny an' feckless an oot o' fettle. n.Yks. He leeaks a hingy leeak (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] In a hingy soort o' way.

2. Of beer: 'up,' fermenting, 'on the work.'

Lei.[1] 'Bless ye, m'm,' said a drayman of a beer-barrel showing symptoms of internal disturbance, 'it's on'y a bit hingy.' Nhp.[1] Particularly applied to beer that ferments in the cask from removal.

HINK, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Hrt. Ken. Also written **hinck** Hrt. A hook used in cutting peas.

Hrt. By the hinck, whose wooden handle is about two feet long, they pull up the laid pease with one hand, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii; Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 441; Ken.[1] A hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and hink always went together.

HINK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. 1. ? *Obs. v.* To hesitate, pause.

Sc. Any that saw his strange deport Perceiv'd his maw to hink and jarr, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 105 (Jam.). w. & s.Sc. Not yet quite *obs.* A stammerer hinks in his speech (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. Phr. *hink, stride, an' lowp*, the game of hop, step, and a jump. Lakel.[2]

3. *sb.* Phr. *a hink in one's heart*, a hesitation, misgiving.

The doing of it . . . was a grait hink in my hart, and wrought sear remorse, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 423, ed. 1842; I have ay a hink in my heart about the Covenant, and I have ay a hink in my heart about the work of reformation, BRUCE *Serm.* (1668) in KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 273.

[1. EFris. *hinken*, 'claudicare' (KOOLMAN); Dan. *hinke*, to limp. 3. This may be a different word; cp. ME. *hinke*, apprehension, misgiving (*Gen. & Ex.* 432).]

HINK, *v.*[2] Cor. Also written **ink** w.Cor. [iŋk.] With *up*: to cast in one's teeth.

Cor.[3] When she is vexed she inks it up what she has done for us. She often inks-it-up that she is better than we (M.A.C.).

HINK, HINKAPONK, see **Hank**, *sb.*[1], **Henk**, *v.*[1], **Hing-kaponk.**

HINK-HANK, *adj.* and *v.* Gmg. **1.** *adj.* Said of neighbours who are constantly at variance, and provoking each other to quarrel.

They are hink-hank the one on the other all along (W.M.M.).

2. *v.* To be at variance, to be disagreeable, to taunt, to find fault with. (*ib.*)

HINKLIN, see **Inklin(g.**

HINK-SKINK, *sb.* Sc. A kind of malt liquor, very small beer.

There's first guid ale and syne guid ale, And second ale and some, Hink-skink, and ploughman's drink, And scour-the-gate and trim, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 392.

HINKUM, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hincum.** **1.** Anything which is tied up into balls, as thread; *gen.* used *fig.* a young and mischievous boy or girl.

Abd. Come oot o' that ye hinkum; ye're makin' a' soss o' yer claes. The little hinkum put an en' to the readin' by blawing oot the can'le (G.W.).

Hence **Hinkum-sneevie** or **-snivie**, (1) *sb.* a silly, stupid person; (2) *adj.* stupid, slothful, lounging.

(1) Abd. (JAM.) (2) Abd. To shame the hincum-sneevie louns wha aye holed on at hame, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 259; You're nae a hincumsneevie slattern, Crouch'd in a corner, *ib.* 179.

HINKUMBOOBY, *sb.* Sc. A children's game; see below.

The party form a circle, taking hold of each other's hands. One sings and the rest join. . . While doing so they move a little sideways and back again, beating the time . . . with their feet. As soon as the line is concluded, each claps his hands, wheels grotesquely round, singing . . . 'Hinkumbooby, round about.' Then they sing with the appropriate gesture—that is, throwing their right hand into the circle and the left out: 'Right hands in and left hands out,' still beating the time, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 137.

HIN(N, *adj.* Suf. Ess. Yon. Cf. **hinder**, *adv.*

Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1] A live a hinn house.

Hence **Hin-way(s**, *adv.* in that direction, yonderwards.

Suf. He live at that house up hin way (C.G.B.). e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. I sweep that way, an' hin ways (S.P.H.).

[ON. *hinn*, that, yon (VIGFUSSON); cp. Dan. *hiin*, that, *hiinsides*, beyond, on the other side.]

HINNER, see **Hinder**, *adj.*[1]

HINNIE-SPOT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **hinnispot.** [hi·ni-spot.] A three-cornered piece of wood connecting the gunwales with the stern of the boat.

He lint his breest apo' da boo o' da fowereen, a bit aeft by da hinnispot, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 61; S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *hynne* and *honne*, a cross-beam (AASEN, s.v. *Hyrning*) + *spott*, a small piece (*ib.*); ON. *spotti*, a bit, piece (VIGFUSSON).]

HINNIE-WAAR, *sb.* Sc. A species of sea-weed, *Alaria esculenta.* Sh.I., S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

[Norw. dial. *hinna*, a membrane (AASEN); Dan. *hinde*, ON. *hinna*; for *waar* see **Ware.**]

HINNY, *v.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [i·ni.] To neigh, whinny.

[I hynnye as a horse dothe, *je hennis*, PALSGR. (1530).]

HINNY, see **Honey.**

HINT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **hent** Or.I. [hint.] **1.** *v.* With *about* or *after*: to watch quietly; to go about in a quiet, sly manner.

Bnff.[1] To go about having an eye to one's own interest. 'He's eye hintin' aboot, an' fa's in wee mony a gueede bargain.' 'She . . . hints aboot aifter 'im a' wye it he gangs t'keep 'im fae the drink.' Abd. Ye robins hintin teet aboot Fending the frost, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 44 (JAM.).

2. To teach quietly, to suggest or indicate slightly.

Sc. The fear o' the Lord I sal hint ye, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xxxiv. 11.

3. *sb.* An opportunity, occasion; a rôle.

Abd. Sae look about you ere the hint be past, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 114, ed. 1812. Ags. One asks a hint of a book or an opportunity of running over it (JAM.). Ir. At their first presentation it was their 'hint' to fall up their knees and ask his blessing, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 285.

4. A moment of time, a minute.

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. In a hent the grind-keepers Their grinds wide open threw, *J. Gilpin*, st. 30, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 807. Cai.[1] Abd. He sprang, And in a hint he claspt her hard and fast, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 107, ed. 1812.

HINT, *v.*[2] Sc. **1.** To disappear quickly, to vanish; in *pass.* to be lost.

Sh.I. Whin a body lays a thing oot o der haand i' dis hoos, hit's da sam' as if hit wis hinted, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

2. With *back*: to start back.

Frf. While his lithe figure rose and fell as he cast and hinted back from the crystal waters, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 147; In *gen.* use (J.B.).

HINT, *v.*[3] Cai.[1] To throw a stone in a peculiar way.

Practised by country boys, the hand holding the stone being struck sharply against the thigh.

HINT, *v.*[4] Wor. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **hent** Glo. [int.] To carry and stow in a barn. See **Hent**, *v.*[2]

s.Wor. 'Well-hinted' hay is such as has been 'well-caught,' 'well-harvested,' not such as has been badly caught by catching weather (H.K.). Glo. I have hented *or* hinted my corn well this year. This barley was well hented, or saved, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 210. Hmp.[1] Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) I. 36, ed. 1888; Wil.[1] Never zeed a better crop o' wheat, if so be [it] could be hinted well.

HINT, *v.*[5] Som. Also in form **hent.** [int, ent.] To wither, to become slightly dry; also used *trans.*

A man would be told to 'hint' the vetches before giving them to cattle; weeds are said to 'hint' when exposed to the sun (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HINT, see **Hent**, *v.*[4], **Hind**, *adj.*, **Hunt.**

HINTALS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **intles.** [i·ntlz.] The heels.

He clicks up his hintals [lifts up his legs as he walks].

HINTER, HINTHER, see **Hinder**, *adv.*, *adj.*[1]

HIONICK, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** A little, contemptible person. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 63; S. & Ork.[1] **2.** An emaciated person. JAKOBSEN (l. c.).

HIP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Wil. [(h)ip, ep.] **I.** Dial. forms.

1. *Sing.*: (1) **Ep**, (2) **Epp**, (3) **Hap**, (4) **Hep**, (5) **Hepp**, (6) **Hyp**, (7) **Ip.**

(1) w.Yks. As red as a ep, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897). m.Lan.[1] (2) w.Yks. Getting stuff to eat—haegs and epps, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 6. (3) n.Sc. (JAM.) (4) Nhb. (R.O.H.) w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[5] The hairy covering of the seeds, when dropped down the backs of persons, causes a disagreeable tickling sensation. . . Saturday afternoon is generally the time when juveniles go 'a gathering heps,' for the purpose of taking a supply with them to school on the Sunday. Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Shr. (B. & H.), Glo.[1], n.Wil. (G.E.D.) [Fie upon heps (quoth the fox), because he could not reach them, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1678) 142.] (5) w.Yks. Ther nooases as red as hepps wi' t'keenness o'th frosty neet, BICKERDIKE *Doady Braan*, 17. (6) Lth. Ramblin', an' scramblin' Ower hedges, . . For brummels, hyps, an' haws, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. (7) Oxf.[1] Thur be so many ips an' aaz an the 'edges.

2. *Pl.*: (1) **Hipson**, (2) **Ipsis.**

(1) Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. n.Wil. What a lot o' them hipsons there is about to year (E.H.G.). (2) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Hip-boss**, the gall of the wild rose formed by the insect *Cynips rosae*; (2) **-briar**, the wild rose, *Rosa canina*; (3) **-gun**, a popgun

from which hips are fired; (4) **·haws**, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (5) **·rose**, (6) **·tree**, see (2).
(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (3) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (4) **Lakel.**[2] (5) **Glo.**[1] (6) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Glo.**[1]

2. The berry of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. Not.[2]

3. *Fig.* A trifle, jot, particle, *gen.* in phr. *not worth a hip.*
Lan. I haven't a memory worth a hep now, WAUGH *Owd Cronies* (1875) v. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy dù)nŭ ky'ae·r ŭ ep [I dunna care a hep].

HIP, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Yks. e.An. Sur. Wil. [h)ip.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Hip-cloth**, a baby's napkin, a cloth wrapped round the hips of infants; see **Hippin(g**; (2) **·locks**, the coarse wool which grows about the hips of sheep; (3) **·shot** or **·shotten**, halt, lame in the hip, having the hip-joint sprained or dislocated; (4) **·strap**, a strap which passes down near the hips of the horse to support and hold up the trace; (5) **·striddled**, girt about the hips.
(1) **w.Yks.**[23] (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Fif.** Hip-shot they stood up, sprained with many woes, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 64, ed. 1871. **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) [BAILEY (1721).] (4) **e.An.**[1] (5) **Ir.** My hipstriddled little codger, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) vi.

2. Phr. (1) *hip and hand*, (2) *—and hollion, obs.*, completely, entirely.
(1) **Ayr.** As things were gaun owre hip an' haun' Wi' wrath, baith butt and ben, LAING *Poems* (1894) 107. (2) **Frf.** O'er, baith hip an' hollion, She fell that night, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 24.

3. *Fig.* A protection, shelter.
Abd. I'll maybe gar ye wish 'at ye had na come so far from your mother's hip this mornin', ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773.

4. A round eminence situated towards the extremity or in the lower part of a hill; a shoulder or corner of a hill.
Sc. (JAM.) **Dmf.** Round the hip o' the hill comes the sweet Psalm tune, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 51.

HIP, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **ep-** Chs.[1]; **hep-** w.Yks.[2] [h)ip.] 1. *v.* To hop, esp. to hop on one foot. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Hippinable**, *adj.* of stepping-stones: passable, capable of being crossed by jumping from stone to stone; (2) **Hippings** or **Hippens**, (3) **Hipping-stones**, *sb. pl.* stepping-stones across a river; (4) **Hippy-beds**, *sb.* the game of hop-scotch; see **Hip-the-beds.**
(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**[1] E commin back ageean ower't slaap hippins, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.**[1] There are two sets of stepping-stones—one known as the 'Pendle Hippings,' the other as the 'Duckpit Hippings,' *Burnley Gazette* (1879). **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** T' 'ippin-steäns doon by t'watther were coovered (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He was surprised at dinner at Waddington Hall, and taken near Bungerley Hippingstones in Clitherwood, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) I. 439, ed. 1872; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 275; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1] Played by hopping or hippin over 'beds' chalked out and kicking a broken crock, or 'playgin,' over the chalk marks with the foot on which the player hips.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hip-hop**, with repeated hops; (2) **·step-and-loup**, the game of 'hop, skip, and a jump'; (3) **·the-beds**, the game of hop-scotch.
(1) **Fif.** Arnold's nakit ghaist was seen . . . Loupin hip-hop frae spire to spire, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 182. (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Some one suggested 'to hev a bit . . . hip step an' loup,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 38; **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (J.Ar.)

3. *Fig.* To miss; to pass over, skip.
Sh.I. Mony a time I firyat ta pit in da sets, an' sae whin da sprootins cam' up pieces o' furs wir hipped here an' dere a' ower da rig, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 249. **Abd.** Let's ilk daintie sip; An' ev'ry adverse bliffert hip, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 28 (JAM.). **Edb.** For a' your penetration, Ye've hipt owre coin's depreciation, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 9. **Peb.** The grace was hippit, NICOL *Poems* (1805) *The Run Supper*. **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 325. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Almost exclusively used of passing over a word in reading which one cannot pronounce or understand.

4. *sb.* An omission, the act of passing over. Sc. (JAM.)
[1. Suche . . . That hippe aboute in Engelonde, to halwe mennes auteres, *P. Plowman* (B.) XV. 557. LG. *hippen*, 'hupfen' (BERGHAUS).]

HIP, *sb.*[4] Oxf. In phr. *to take the hip*, to sulk; to turn sulky. (G.O.) Cf. **hipped**, *ppl. adj.*[2] **2.**

HIP, see **Hup(p.**

HIPE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **hype** Nhb. Wm. [h)aip.] **1.** *sb.* A particular throw in wrestling.
Nhb. The throw across the hip (R.O.H.); It's hard te say whee's te hae the hype an' get the hoy, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 31. **Cum.** Here's a parlish good pleaace for swingin hipe, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 21; The merits of his hipe won the applause of the wrestlers, *Carlisle Patriot* (Nov. 9, 1888) 6, col. 3; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] The opponent is lifted off the ground and swung round to the right (left), at the same time the inside of his right (left) thigh is struck by the left (right) knee, and he is thrown by the hip. There are two forms of the hipe, the 'standing' and the 'swinging'; this last consists of a quick swing off the breast once round, or nearly so, and then a turn over the knee inside the thigh, *Wrestling*, 178. **Wm.** He threw him wi' t'hype (B.K.). **Wm., w.Yks.** (C.W.P.)

2. *v.* To throw with a 'hipe' in wrestling.
Cum. To hipe a chip (H.W.); **Cum.**[4] Give him a sudden click—'kind o' bear him off his feet'—and then lift and hype, *Wrestling*, 46. **Wm.** At ivery tussel we hypt 'em an' aw! BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 35. [Throwing, by lifting from the ground, and rapidly placing one of the knees between the thighs of the antagonist is provincially called hipeing, BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 462.]

HIPE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also written **hype** N.Cy.[2] Lakel. Wm. n.Yks.[123] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[145] n.Lin.[1]; and in form **hip** w.Yks.[3] [h)aip.]
1. *v.* Of cattle: to butt, to push with the horns, to gore.
n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Sair hyp'd by her mischievous horn, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 9; T'kye's hypin yan anudder (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.); She will nut mell Nor hipe, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 15; **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[13]; **w.Yks.**[5] Gotten hyped wi' that nasty bull. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** A bull 'a-hypin' an' a-hornin' at him thrif paales,' PEACOCK *Taales* (1890) 2nd S. 72; **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

Hence **Hipy**, *adj.* disposed to gore. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *Fig.* To gird at, find fault with, to quarrel; to throw out insinuations, attack in reputation; to slander.
n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[2] To do one a mischief or displeasure. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're awlus hiping at ma. **m.Yks.**[1] He would hipe at the moon if there was nothing else to hipe at. **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.); Noan o' thee hyping abaht Sally, sho's reight eniff (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] Thou's . . . ollas gnatterin an hypin at him, ii. 304; **w.Yks.**[4]

Hence **Hipy**, *adj.* disposed to backbite. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. To make grimaces or ridiculous gestures; to make mouths at, to grin; to assume appearances, pretend.
n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Hiper**, *sb.* (1) a mimic. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1]; (2) a hypocrite. n.Yks.[2]

4. *sb.* A push or poke, a stroke, blow. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[3]
[1. Sw. dial. *hypa*, to beat, strike (RIETZ).]

HIPE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Lin. Also written **hype** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] [aip.] 1. *v.* To limp or halt. n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). Cf. **hip**, *v.* **2.** To go. n.Lin.[1] **3.** To lift up or to reach down; to fetch forth anything hidden.
n.Lin.[1] 'He soon hyped it oot when I begun to question him.' The word is employed to indicate great muscular exertion.

4. *sb.* A person's gait. Lin.[1]

HIPE, *adj.* Lin. Vexed, disappointed. Lin.[1] See **Hipped**, *ppl. adj.*[2]

Hence (1) **Hipish**, (2) **Hipy**, *adj.* cross, out of temper.
(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] I thought she were a bit hipish. (2) How hipy she is, *ib.*

HIP-HEI-DERRY, *int.* Pem. An exclamation of jollity.
s.Pem. Hip hei derry! round the skerrie, Loud the fiddel goes, *Wedding Song*; (W.M.M.)

HIPINCH, **HIPPANY**, see **Hippin(g.**

HIPPED, *ppl. adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **hippeet** Nhb.[1]; **hippet** Sc.; **hippit** Sc. Nhb.[1] [hipt, hi·pit.]
1. Injured in the hip; having the muscles of the back and thighs overstrained, esp. from stooping.
Cai.[1] **Edb.** For we were hippet the morning parade, on account of our gallant men being kept so long without natural rest, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **Peb.** I never pretit onie where At midday, night or morn; And now I'm hippit like a hare, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 60. **Rxb.** A term applied to reapers when in

consequence of stooping, they become pained in the back, loins, and thighs (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comb.* **Close-hipped**, crouching, sitting close.

Bnff. Close-hipped I sat, thereby design'd to hide Some breekish holes, appearin' when I stride, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 4.

HIPPED, *ppl. adj.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Also in form **hiped** sw.Lin.[1] [(h)ipt.]

1. Hypochondriacal, depressed, melancholy; disordered in intellect.

Sc. (A.W.), **Cum.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'She's hipped to death,' she fancies she has all kinds of complaints. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [You are a little hipped, my dear fellow, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. III. x; He said that W. Pen was the most hipt man in the world, BYROM *Remin.* (1737) in *Chet. Soc.* V. 100.]

2. Out of temper, vexed, cross.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.), **Not.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He got quiĕt hiped about it. **Lei.**[1] I were quite hipped about it.

HIPPER, *sb.* Irel. Lan. Cor. A description of osiers used in coarse basket-making; *gen.* used *attrib.*

Ir. There were twenty-four hipper switches threshing tobacco, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 280. **Lan.** A field in which hipper withies grow near the water side is called a hipper holm, *ib.* 397. **Cor.** Hipper withies fetch a higher price than common withies, *ib.*

[Cp. Swiss dial. *hippe*, 'ein Stück Weidenrinde, von Knaben im Frühling zu einer Pfeife hergerichtet' (*Idiotikon*).]

HIPPETY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **hippity** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Dor.[1]; and in forms **hippa-dha** s.Don.; **hippedde** Suf.[1]; **hipperty** Sc. (JAM.); **ippity** w.Yks.[3] [(h)i·pəti.] In *comp.* (1) **Hippety-clinch**, (2) **-haincher** or **-hincher**, a lame person; (3) **-hop**, (*a*) a jumping kind of walk; (*b*) lamely, in a limping manner, unevenly; (4) **-hoppety**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) see (3, *b*); (5) **-hoy**, a hobbledehoy, a youth between the time of manhood and boyhood; (6) **-pippity**, an expression of contempt; (7) **-skippertie**, in a frisking manner; (8) **-tippertie**, (*a*) unstable, light, frivolous; (*b*) childishly exact or affectedly neat.

(1) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (3, *a*) **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] (4, *a*) **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **Nhp.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Poor old fuller, he's a come vor to go all hippety-hoppety [eep·utee-aup·utee] like. **Cor.**[1] He goes hippety-hoppety. (5) **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (6) **w.Yks.**[3] (7) **Slk.** (JAM.) (8, *a*) **Rxb.** A hipperty-tippertie lass (JAM., s.v. Nipperty). (*b*) *ib.*

HIPPETY-HAW, *sb.* Shr.[1] 1. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* 2. *Comb.* **Hippety-haw tree**, the hawthorn.

HIPPIE-DIPPY, see **Hipsy-dipsy.**

HIPPIN, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cake.

w.Yks. Hippin out o' t'oven, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874).

[Cp. Swiss dial. *hippe*, 'gewürzhaftes, dünnes, in Form einer Röhre zusammen gerolltes Gebäck' (*Idiotikon*); Bavar. dial. *hippen*, 'oblatförmiger Kuchen' (SCHMELLER); MHG. *hipe*, 'hippe, waffel' (LEXER).]

HIPPIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. e.An. Also written **hippen** Sc. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **hipinch** Chs.[13]; **hippany** e.An.[1]; **hippinch** s.Chs.[1]; **ippin** m.Lan.[1] [(h)i·pin.] 1. A baby's napkin, a cloth wrapped round the hips of infants; also in *comp.* **Hipping-clout.**

Sc. They gae near my arse that steals my hippin', FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 33. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The first hippen to the green was flung, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812. **Per.** Was't a hippen that round our necks ye tucket? STEWART *Character* (1857) 40. **Ayr.** The only thing that livens up the gloom is the wavin' o' the hippin's owre heid, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 80. **Rxb.** Blankets A' to duds an' tatters torn For hippin clouts, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 193. **Gall.** Seen your Granny's hippen clouts! CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 132. **Wgt.** Meekly groaning under a load of unwashed hippens, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 374. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He hawls doon wor hippins, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 367; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] T'fella at ah hed noo afooar meh waddent be far oot o' hippins when ah left heaam, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[1234], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** What wi' lewkin' after t'barns an' dryin' . . . hippins, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 11; **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Get thi hippins off first, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 180; Bit of a snicket that's hardly done wearin' hippins, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, vii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

2. The curtain of a theatre.

Nhb.[1] 'Hoist the hippin' is the common cry of an audience impatient of the delay in starting a performance.

3. *Comp.* **Hippin-stall**, a seat or recess with boarding at the back and sides.

n.Yks.[2] An old-fashioned seat or recess with solid boarding, in the arm-chair shape.

HIPPING-DAY, *sb.* Yks. The 10th of October; see below.

This festival is called 'hipping-day' from its connection with a confection of hips, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

HIPPING-HOLD, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **-hawd** N.Cy.[2]; **-hod** n.Yks.[1] A place of gossip, a loitering-place for lounging and gossiping.

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **n.Yks.**[12]

HIPPLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. [h)i·pl.] 1. *sb.* A small cock of hay set up to dry. Cf. **hibbal.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. *v.* To heap up hay into small cocks for drying. **n.Yks.**[2]

[Damasch shal . . . be as an hypil of stones, WYCLIF (1382) *Isaiah* xvii. 1. OE. **hīepel*, a little heap; dim. of *hēap*, heap.]

HIPPLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **hipel** Ant.; **hippal** Cai.[1]; **hypal**(1 Sc. (JAM.); **hyple, hyppal** Sc.; and in form **heypal** Sc. (JAM.) [hi·pl.]

1. *v.* To limp, to go lame.

Rxb. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He cam hipplin alang (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hipplety-clinch**, *sb.* a lame or halting person; cf. **hippety-clinch**, s.v. **Hippety**; (2) **Hypald** or **Hypalt**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* lame, crippled; (*b*) *sb.* a cripple; an animal whose legs are tied; *fig.* a sorry-looking fellow or horse; (*c*) *sb.* a sheep which 'casts' its fleece as the result of some disease.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Slk.** If their bit foggage war a' riven up by the auld raikin hypalts, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Ayr.** (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* Sciatica; rheumatic pains in the upper part of the thigh. **Cai.**[1]

3. A term of contempt for any one; a good-for-nothing fellow.

Abd. I'm na to be o'ergone wi' you, nor ony foul hyppal like ye, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773. **Slk.** One who is hungry or very voracious (JAM.). **Dmf.**, **Gall.** A fellow with loose tattered clothes (*ib.*). **Gall.** He was as mean a hyple as ere graced fools, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876. **Ant.** A lazy hipel, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[1. Hesse dial. *hippeln*, 'hinken' (VILMAR).]

HIPPO, *sb.* Irel. Ipecacuanha; also used *attrib.*

Ir. Even chemists of repute label their bottles Hippo Wine (A.S.P.). **N.I.**[1]

HIPSEE-WEE, *sb.* Wor. In phr. *to get the hipsee-wee*, to be unable to work, to be in a state of complete idleness.

s.Wor. A con eat, an' drink, an' slip, but a con't work; a've got th' hipsee-wee (H.K.).

HIPSY-DIPSY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **hippie-dippie** Sc. A castigation; a 'skelping.'

Abd. 'In coorse he'll need hippie dippie'; and on the dog's return, he soon showed what was meant by hippie dippie, by the severe application of a heavy whip, PAUL *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 107. **Nhb.**[1]

HIRCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To shrug the shoulders. Frf. (J.B.) Hence **Hirch-and-kick**, *sb.* a game formerly popular; see below.

So named because the competitor . . . had to toe the line and kick as high as he could without the aid of any impetus save that of a preliminary hirch or shrug of the shoulders, *ib.*

2. To shiver, to thrill from cold. Sc. (JAM.) 3. *sb.* A shrug of the shoulders. Frf. (J.B.)

HIRCLE, HIRD, see **Hurkle**, *v.*, **Herd**, *sb.*

HIRDICK, *sb.* Som. Also written **hirddick.** A 'rud-dock,' the robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula.*

W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] *Gen.* called Rabin hirdick. 'Rabin hirdick and Jenny Wren Be God Almighty's cock and hen.'

HIRDLE, HIRDSALE, -SEL, see **Riddle, Hirsel**, *sb.*[1]

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. **1.** *sb.* Confused, noisy mirth; uproar; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Sic hirdum, dirdum, and sic din, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1873. **e.Fif.** A lood reishil at the front door which... brocht oor hirdum-dirdum to a premature stan'-still, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Edb.** O a' ye hirdum-dirdum chiels, Your kintry's shame, an' faes' best shield! LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 26. **Rxb.** (JAM.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *adv.* Topsy-turvy. Rxb. (JAM.)

HIRDY-GIRDY, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. **1.** *sb.* A disorderly noise, a disturbance.

Sc. The contention, clamour, and uproar which form the prominent features of a hirdy-girdy (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*

2. *adv.* Topsy-turvy, in confusion, in a disorderly state. Cf. **hiddy-giddy.**

Sc. He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun hirdy-girdie, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; The brains of those we have left behind are all astir, and run clean hirdie-girdie, *ib. Nigel* (1822) v. **Fif.** To the cross o' Anster ran hirdie-girdie, woman and man, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 50.

HIR(E, see **Her.**

HIRE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Wor. s.Wal. Glo. e.An. Also written **hier** s.Wal.; **hyre** Nhb. [hair, h)ai·ə(r.] **1.** *v.* To engage as servant; *gen.* used *reflex.*: to engage oneself for service, to take service.

Ayr. Gif ye hired at Beltane, there would be ither words amang your win' afore auld Halla' day, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 28. **Lnk.** Folk cam' in . . . Some to hire an' some to fee, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 71. **Slk.** Do you wish to hire, pretty maiden? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 348, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The lassie said she wasna willing To hire under fifty shillings, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 33. **Gall.** Ruddy was his face, and gracefu', When first he hired wi' Laird Mane, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 113, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Whae are ye thinkin' o' hirin' wi? *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Courting of Tibbie Tamson*; 'The Bearer John Mather is at Liberty to hire with who he please to Enter the 12 of May' (1794)—'Lines' given to a friend on quitting the service of Jos. Fenwick (R.O.H.). **s.Wal.** If so be he can hier hisself to a place what has a cottage, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 143. **Suf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hired-man**, *sb.* a manservant; (2) **Hirer**, *sb.* a person engaged for farm work by the day or for a short period; (3) **Hiring**, *sb.* a statute-fair at which servants are hired; (4) **-day**, *sb.* the day of the hiring-fair; (5) **-Friday**, *sb.* a Friday on which the hiring-fair occurs; (6) **-money**, (7) **-penny**, *sb.* the sum of money given as earnest-money when hiring servants at the fair; (8) **-ship**, *sb.* service; the place of a servant.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Those who are in want of employment stand with a piece of straw in the mouth. As soon as an engagement has been made, the lads or lasses adjourn to the various attractions which attend a hiring. The usual proclamations are headed 'A hiring for hinds,' or 'A hiring for female servants will be held,' &c. (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] A fruitful source of rustic demoralization; **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** 'Tis the annual Hiring-day, LISTER *Rust. Wreath* (1834) 24. (5) **e.Lth.** Ae Hirin Friday I met in wi' Durie doun by, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 34. (6) **s.Wor.**[1] The shilling given at a Mop to engage a servant. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.**[1] Usually a half-crown, given on concluding a hiring-engagement, by the master to his future servant, and which establishes the bargain; **n.Yks.**[24] **w.Yks.** Since thou hast got no place to-day, Let me thy Hiring-penny pay, LISTER *Rust. Wreath* (1834) 32. (8) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hire-house**, service; the place of a servant; (2) **-man**, a hired servant, a farm-labourer; (3) **-quean**, a maidservant, a servant girl.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] A wiz sent t'the hire-hoose, fin a wiz bit aucht yer aul', an' nane o' ma maisters or mistresses took any trouble w' ma. (2) **Sc.** Awa wi' your slavery hiremen, Sic lads as ye ca' foremen, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 14, ed. 1868. **Abd.** Hiremen their hats and bonnets pu' Upo' their face, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 62. **Frf.** The wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year capable to hold the plough and work with horses were formerly 16*s.* 8*d.*; such a man's wages now are £3 or £3 10*s.*, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 15 (JAM.). (3) **Sc.** The hire-quean has tane my bed, And I am forc'd to flee, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 24, ed. 1868.

3. *Obs.* To let on hire. Sc. SINCLAIR *Obs.* (1782) 87 (JAM.). Hence **Hirer**, *sb.* one who lets on hire, esp. a horse-jobber. Sc. *ib. Scoticisms* (1787) 43. **4.** To rent a house or farm. e.An. (HALL.), Suf.[1] Hence **Hirement**, *sb.* a lease. e.Suf. (F.H.) **5.** To borrow money at interest. nw.Der.[1], w.Wor.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. To accept, welcome.

Abd. Wally fa' you, Willie, that Ye could nae prove a man, And taen the lassie's maidenhead, She would have hired your han', MAIDMENT *Garl.* (1824) 43, ed. 1868.

7. *sb.* A dealing, transaction, trade.

Edb. They little think they some day may, Get a lick o' sulphur vive, Frae clootie for sic hire in whisky, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 126.

8. A condiment or relish.

Cum. This meat wants a deal o' hire (J.W.O.). **ne.Lan.**[1] White fish is poor stuff without hire.

Hence **Hired** or **Hir't**, *ppl. adj.* seasoned, having condiments or seasoning.

Sc. I have heard inferiors say 'Nae faut but the gentles should sup parridge whan they maun be thrice hired; wi' butter, and succre, and strong yill' (JAM.). **Abd.** Weel hir't brose, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii.

HIREN, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A peculiar sound like wind heard when the air is still.

Exceedingly mysterious, too, is the sound, as of wind, which is heard among the mountains when the air is still and calm, and which surely foretells a storm. It is known as the 'Hiren,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 546.

HIRK, see **Hurk**, *v.*[1]

HIRLING, *sb.* Wm. A thorough thrashing, or beating. (J.A.)

HIRLING, HIRM, see **Herling, Harm**, *v.*

HIRMAL, *sb.* Sh.I. A scrap, fragment.

What can be torn da fowl laek dis? Dey're no da hirmal o' a maester pen left i' his tail, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897).

HIRN, see **Herne, Run**, *v.*

HIRP, *v.* n.Yks.[4] To raise the back with cold. See **Hirple, 2.**

HIRP, see **Harp**, *sb.*[1]

HIRPLE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written **herple** Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.; **hirpil** e.Fif.; **hurple** n.Cy. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[35] n.Lin. Lei.[1]; and in form **urple** w.Yks.[5] [hi·rpl, h)ə·rpl, ə·pl.] **1.** *v.* To walk lamely or with difficulty, to limp, hobble; to move unevenly, esp. of the motion of a hare. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I'll e'en hirple awa there wi' the wean, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** His doggy hirpling at his heels, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 114. **Bch.** An' hirplin' after the wil' birds, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd.** Content to hirple far behind, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 321. **Kcd.** Owre the hill he hitch't an' hirplet, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 114. **Frf.** He gabbled owre the sacred page, He hirpled throwe the prayer, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 181. **Per.** He . . . Lang hirpled through the toun on crutches, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 76. **e.Fif.** Mr. Squeaker hirpilt his wa's inbye to the lateran, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Slg.** Nae midnight slipper cramps their taes When hirpling up Parnassus braes, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 7. **Rnf.** He hirpled in by wi' his cronies, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 83. **Ayr.** The hares were hirplin down the furrs, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** 'Twas now high time to hirple hame, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 28. **Lth.** Fu' lang had he hirpled aboot her, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 85. **Edb.** She hirpled into the kitchen, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Peb.** The hare hirpling slowly among the fern, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) *Introd.* 13. **Slk.** It hirpled on the bough and sang, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 359. **Gall.** The speech of the evening . . . ran, or rather hirpled, somewhat as follows, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 11. **Kcb.** Mawkins hirple owre the frosty lawn, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 151. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Goats sent out to graze on the grass of the roadside have their fore and hind feet fastened by a short bit of rope, and are said to hirple (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Te see them hirplin' cross the floor, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**[1] **s.Dur.** He hirples about on three legs [of a dog] (J.E.D.). **Cum.** He slipped and brak his left-leg shin, And hirpl'd sair about, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 13; Tatter mud a bitten t'oald maister gayly sair teuh, for, thoo knoas, he hurpl't aboot t'scheul, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Ah

can hardly hirple an' walk i' these lal shoes (B.K.); (E.C.) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe wor seea full o' pain, herpled an hobbled seea, ii. 288. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Not.** There's old B. hirpling along the hedge side (L.C.M.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.** (M.P.) **Nhp.** Hirpling round from time to time, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 117; **Nhp.**[12]

Hence **Hirploch**, *sb.* a lame creature. Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.*

2. To raise the back from a sensation of cold; to contract the body with cold, crouch, cower down; to starve with cold.

n.Cy. As cattle under a hedge in cold weather, Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** What are yer hurpling about there for? (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[3] (s.v. Hurcle); **w.Yks.**[5] As an ill-clad person on a winter's morning. 'Goas hurpling abart fit to give a body t'dithers to luke at him!' **n.Lin.** (M.P.) **Lei.**[1] The feathered songsters, pensive and frigid, hurple from branch to branch, Lilley *Village Musings.*

Hence (1) **Hurply**, *adj.*, (2) **Urpling**, *ppl. adj.* cringing or crippled with cold or pain, starveling. n.Yks.[2]

3. To be dull and inactive from the effects of severe cold or illness. n.Yks.[1]

4. *sb.* A limp, halt; the act of walking crazily.

Bnff.[1] **Per.** Feent a hirple's in thy hurdy bane, Stewart *Character* (1857) 127. **Ayr.** Tak' grey hairs and wrinkles, and hirple wi' me, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 16. **Edb.** Wi' hirple and whost, frae ingle-side, *Carlop Green* (1793) 131, ed. 1817.

5. A cripple.

Gall. I'm but a hirple Dick, an' it maitters little aboot me, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv. **Cum.** (A.G.F.)

6. *adj.* Lame, limp, tender-footed. Wm. (E.C.)

[1. I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (c. 1600) iii, in *Evergreen* (ed. 1761) II. 99. 2. Cp. ON. *herpast*, to be contracted as with cramp, *herpingr*, chilling, cramping, cold, *munn-herpa*, mouth-cramp, a contraction of the lips by cold.]

HIR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written **hur** ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **hirrie** Sh.I.; **irr** Sc. **1.** *v.* To hound on a dog.

Ayr. Sharp at his heels auld Bawty sprang. Will hirr'd him on, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 192. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. In *imp.* an expression used in urging dogs to attack each other or any other animal.

Sh.I. Hirrie, hirrie, Berry, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). **ne.Lan.**[1] Hir at him.

3. *sb.* The call of a shepherd to his dog to drive up cows or black cattle; also in *comb.* **Irrnowt.** Lnk. (Jam.)

HIRRIE-HARRIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **hirie-harie.** An outcry after a thief; a broil, tumult; also used *advb.*

Fif. Then hirie-harie! folks did rusch; Then raged the scrimmage and strabusch, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 86. **Ayr.** (Jam.)

HIRRLING, HIRRO, HIRSCHLE, see **Herling, Harro, Hirsel**, *v.*[2]

HIRSEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **hersel**(l Sc. Nhb.; **hirsell, hirsil, hirsle** Sc.; and in forms **herdsel** N.Cy.[1]; **hirdsale, hirdsel, hissel** Sc. [hi·rsl, hə·rsl.] **1.** *sb.* A flock or group of sheep; the stock of sheep on a farm; occas. used of cattle or swine; also *fig.* a spiritual flock.

Sc. Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale hirdsel, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** I've seen a whole hirsel of sheep operated on, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** As the tender herbage to the hungry hersel, Lowson *J. Guidfollow* (1890) 171. **Per.** Whare savage hirsels ramp an' roar, Ford *Harp* (1893) 364. **Ayr.** The herds an' hissels were alarmed, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 24. **e.Lth.** We want nae scabbit sheep in oor hirsel! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 194. **Hdg.** [At Lammermuir] the hogs are not kept in a separate hirsel, and allowed to graze with the ewes, Armitage *Sheep* (1882) 21. **Bwk.** On Cheviot, 'the flock or hirsel on a large farm forms itself into three, four, or more divisions called cuts, each keeping to its own range of pasture, and feeding gradually upwards to its resting place for the night near the top,' Elliott *Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club*, VIII. 451. **Slk.** To shear all the sheep on the farm, or at least one hirsell of them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 49, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** We are His hirsel, He does us feed, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 715. **Dmf.** Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Gall.** The herd left his hirsle amang the green taps, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** His master's 'hirsel' numbered some fifty score, Pease *Borderland Stud.* (1893) 48; **Nhb.**[1] As bonny a hirsel o' sheep they war as ivver aa saa i' me life. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

2. *Comp.* **Hirsil-rinning**, gathering sheep at a distance. Slk. Hogg *Tales* (1838) 418, ed. 1866.

3. The feeding-ground or place of gathering of a flock of sheep.

Sc. Like a poor lamb that has wandered from its ain native hirsel, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvi; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lnk.** I believe he had his ee on Gledshaw Mains . . . it was the best hirsel in the parish, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiv. **Nhb.**[1]

4. *Fig.* A gathering, company; a large number of persons or things, a quantity, collection.

Ags. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Leezie Fizz was ane of a hirsell of braw hizzies, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 101. **Lnk.** Sum gaed in hirsells, sum in pairs, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenery ed.) 712. **e.Lth.** Thae impressions I note down o' the great human hirsel, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 6. **Peb.** So in a hirsel, frae the north They a' the Cross gaed past, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 16, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Ye're just telling a hirsel o' eindown lees, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **Wgt.** The douce working man wi' a hirsel o' weans, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 177. **Ant.** A hirsel o' clothes. A hirsel o' weans, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** A great hirsel of wood (J.H.).

5. *v.* To arrange in separate flocks according to some peculiarity in the animals.

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Their lordly and carnivorous chiefs wad hird an' hirsel, or war an' worry, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 168. **Dmf.** The farms for breeding sheep are from 500 to 2500 acres. In these there is room to hirsel or keep separate different kinds of sheep which makes the want of fences the less felt, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 573 (Jam.). [As we do not hirsel . . . our sheep, Armitage *Sheep* (1882) 63.]

6. Of persons: to arrange, dispose in order. s.Sc. (Jam.)

[1. The same word as ON. *hirzla* (*hirðsla*), safe keeping, custody.]

HIRSEL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **hersill** N.Cy.[1]; **hirsle** Sc. n.Cy. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **hursle** Cum.[4]; and in forms **hirschle** Bnff.[1]; **histle** s.Chs.[1]; **hurschle** Bnff.[1]; **hurstle** Sc.; **hurzle** Cum.; **huschle** Bnff.; **hushel, hushle** Sc.; **hussel** Cum.[4] **1.** *v.* To move or slide with grazing or friction; to move in a creeping or trailing manner, with the idea of a slight grating noise; also *trans.* to move something with much friction or effort, to cause to slide, to push or roll down.

Sc. He sat himsell doun and hirselled doun into the glen, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xiv; There is many a father, sir, that would have hirsled you at once either to the altar or the field, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Geed hirslin aroond laek da staen i da sling, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16. **ne.Sc.** He drappit into his chair again, hirsled it up to the side o' mine, Grant *Keckleton*, 16. **Bnff.**[1] Hurschle our a bit, an' lat ma lie doon. Cowp the cairt, an' hirschle oot the box. They hirschlet the trees down the face o' the hill. **Abd.** Peter hirsled off his seat, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Kcd.** The bashfu' timid spinster . . . Hirslin' back intil a corner Faur the sunlicht wis bit sma', Grant *Lays* (1884) 86. **Frf.** He hirsled aboot on his seat, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 69, ed. 1889. **Per.** Thrang hirslin' haunch-ways down a brae, Spence *Poems* (1898) 139; Thae shapeless, mony-nookit blocks . . . Were hirsled frae the impending rocks By lichtnin' rent, Stewart *Character* (1857) 118. **e.Fif.** She also hirsled nearer to me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Rnf.** Ye'll no hirsle aff the stage Afore an ouk gangs o'er ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 153. **Ayr.** They both . . . hirsled down the rocks to conceal themselves, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **Lnk.** O'er mony a howe and knowe they have had hurstled hame, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 12; I hirsled up my dizzy pow, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 20. **Edb.** A gude sheep's head . . . And four black trotters . . . Bedown his throat had learn'd to hirsle, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Tae show her herd, all Satan slee, She's hirselled frae his girn, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 159, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Ye might hirsel yoursel' up to the corner o' the seat, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 360, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** When a' the rout gat hirsel'd right, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 119. **Dmf.** Yer currie hirsle near Wi' tentie lug tae hear me, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 246. **Gall.** Some ill devil had, mayhap,

long hirsled and harried an innocent body, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvii. **n.Cy.** To move slowly and tamely, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Hirsel alang,' move along the seat.

Hence **Hirschlin**, *ppl. adj.* slightly grating.

Bnff.[1] A hear a hirschlin' soon. Faht can 't be?

2. To move about restlessly, to fidget; also *trans.*

Nhb.[1] 'Hirsel aboot,' to move restlessly about on a seat. **Cum.**[12]; **Cum.**[4] He'd been hussellan iv his chair fer a canny bit, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 244. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1]

3. To work in a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner; to dress slovenly. w. and s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence (1) **Hushloch**, *sb.* hurried, careless, slovenly work; one who works in a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner; (2) **Hushlochy**, *adj.* hurried, careless, slovenly; also used *advb.* *ib.*

4. To shrug the shoulders.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); And hurs'lt up his shou'ders, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 275.

5. *sb.* A sliding or grazing motion; the noise made by one body being dragged or sliding over another, a grating sound. Bnff.[1], Abd., Cld. (JAM.)

6. A confused mass, a heap of things fallen or thrown together carelessly.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A huschle o' streh cam off o' the hehd o' the sou. 'In a huschle,' in a confused mass; as 'The aul' fehl dyke cam doon in a huschle aboot thir lugs.'

Hence (1) **Hushloch**, *sb.* a confused heap, tangled mass. w. and s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); (2) **Hushlochy**, *adv.* all of a heap. *ib.*

7. *Comp.* (1) **Huschle-muschle**, (*a*) a state of great confusion; (*b*) to put into a state of great confusion; (2) **Hushel-bushel**, an uproar.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) Without any hope of reducing the confusion to order; very often employed to indicate the confusion that may arise in money-matters, or when anything is done in which many people are concerned, *ib.* (2) **Fif.** A hushel-bushel sune began, *Ballad* (JAM.).

8. A sloven, one who is untidy in dress. Cai.[1]

Hence **Hushly**, *adj.* disordered, untidy, dishevelled.

Ayr. His auld servant . . . was aye in a sort o' hushly state o' dress, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 51.

9. A shrug of the shoulders.

Cum. Auld Deavie spak up wid a hursle, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 116; **Cum.**[4] T'Oald'n was ledderan away oa t'time wid his powls, at nobbut wantit a hussel up noo an than teh keep them fra ower-balancen, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 73.

10. An old, worn-out vessel or implement; *fig.* a worn-out, useless person.

Ags. An auld hushel (JAM.). **Rnf.** I'm but a hushle At ony trade, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 90. **Dmf.** He lies as straight as old Wull Moor, the Galloway Hushel, CARLYLE *Lett.* (Feb. 1838).

11. An iron pen or auger used for boring when red-hot. Dmf. (JAM.)

[1. For on blind stanis . . . hirssillit we, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 162. Cp. Dan. *ryste*, to shake; ON. *hyrsta*.]

HIRST, *sb.*[1] Sc. A resting-place; a small eminence on rising ground.

Abd. Wi' the help of haul' and hirst he joggit on, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 219. **Slk.** He cross'd Murich's hirst nae mair, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 415.

Hence **Hirstin**, *sb.* a dwelling-place.

Sc. I maun rest an' tak thought in my auld hirstin', WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xviii. 4.

HIRST, *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] Also in form **hist**. A great number; a large quantity of anything.

There wiz a hirst o' fouck at the show.

HIRST, HIRSTLE, see **Hurst, Hurstle.**

HIRSTY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] 'Rusty.'

HIRTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [hirtʃ.] **1.** *v.* To move gradually or with jerks.

Hirtch the table a bittie nearer the fire. He wiz unco bauch at the first, bit he shortly hirtcht in by amo' the laive.

Hence **Hirtchin-hehrie**, *sb.* a children's game.

They sit on their hams, and jump round and round, striking their hands alternately before and behind, and crying out 'Hirtchin-hehrie.'

2. To approach in a sly, wheedling fashion.

A kent the bodie wiz needin' something fae ma, fae the wye he cam hirtchin' up t' ma.

3. *sb.* A slight motion or jerk, a slight push.

Gee yir chair a hirtch till a side. Gi ma a hirtch up wee't.

HIRTLE, HIRTS, see **Hurtle**, *v.*, **Hurts.**

HIRY-HAG, *sb.* **e.Yks.**[1] A boys' game, see below.

Several joining hands, endeavour to catch another, who when caught is beaten with caps, the captors crying out—'Hiry—Hiry-hag, Put him in a bag,' &c.

HIS, *poss. pron.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [emph. h)iz, unemph. iz, əz.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **As**, (2) **Ee's**, (3) **Es**, (4) **Ez**, (5) **Hee's**, (6) **Hees**, (7) **He's**, (8) **Hez**, (9) **Ho's**, (10) **Is**, (11) **Iz**, (12) **'z.**

(1) **w.Yks.** Gret fat brussen gamekeepers at as heels, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 2. (2) **Sur.** I'll trundle the mop round ee's head, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iii. (3) **Dev.** Es haid es as tha moast revin'd goold, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11. **n.Dev.** A new fardelled Bible vrom es Gaffer, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66. (4) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Unemph. Did yə sī ĕz niu hors? [Did you see his new horse?] (W.A.C.). **e.Dev.** Let'n kees me wi' th' keeses o' ez meuth, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2. (5) My young-man ez my awn, an' ai'm hee's, *ib.* ii. 16. (6) **Ken.** (G.B.) **Dev.** Ma beluvid es mine, an I am hees, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 16. (7) **e.Lan.**[1] **Sus.** Somehow he's head fell out of the manger, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 26. **Sus.** (F.A.A.) (8) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Emph. Đat wĕz hęz wei ŏ'd [That was his version of it] (W.A.C.). (9) **Cum.** Ho's name in her mouth, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xl. (10) **w.Yks.** It is used before voiceless consonants. Is koit [his coat], WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. (11) **Wm.** His fayce en 'iz head, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34. **w.Yks.** Used before vowels and voiced consonants. Iz ās [his house]; iz muđe(r) [his mother], WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. **Lan.** E lant us iz waggin, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3. (12) **w.Frf., e.Per.** Rarely cut down to 'z even after vowels (W.A.C.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* **His lane**, himself alone. Sc. (JAM., s.v. Lane).

2. Used without antecedent: God's.

s.Sc. His presence be aboot us a' to keep us frae evil, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 101; This custom is due to reverence, or the superstitious dread of using the name of God in ordinary converse (G.W.).

3. Used of feminine objects: her.

w.Som.[1] How is the cow?—Well, he idn no better; I sim I do want to zee un chow 'is queed.

4. Used after proper names as a mark of the possessive instead of *'s.*

'John Smith his book,' is the commonest inscription in bibles and other books, even of the newest description. So firmly has this . . . taken root, that 'Mary Jones her book,' may also be seen, *ib.*

HIS, HISE, see **Us, Heeze.**

HISELL, HISEY-PRISEY, see **Hisself, Hizy-prizy.**

HISH, *v.* Sc. War. Nrf. [h)iʃ.] To make a hissing noise to hound on a dog; *trans.* to drive away an animal by making a hissing sound; also used as an *int.* See **Hiss, 3.**

Abd. Giving the cat a smart stroke on the nose [he] said, 'That's worth a score o' your "hish cats," sir,' PAUL *Aberdeenshire* (1881) 49. **Wgt.** The housewife observing him, shook out her apron, saying, 'Hish! awa,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 276. **War.** I might hish at him by th' hour together, before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) bk. v. ii. **Nrf.** Just you hish them pigs out of my garden! *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

[The Lord . . . ȝaf hem . . . in to hisshing, WYCLIF (1388) 2 *Chron.* xxix. 8. Cp. Du. *hisschen*, to hisse (HEXHAM).]

HISHI-BAW, HISHT, see **Hush-a-ba(a, Husht.**

HISHIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *neither hishie nor wishie*, not the slightest noise, profound silence.

Fif. (JAM.) **e.Fif.** I durst na . . . mak either hishie or wishie for fear o' back-fear, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

HISK, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also Wil. Som. Cor. Also in form **hesk** Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] w.Cor. [h)isk, w.Cy. esk.] **1.** *v.* To draw the breath with difficulty; to breathe short through cold or pain; to gasp.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Black eh t'feeace an froathen eh t'mooth, an hisken fer wind, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 235; **Cum.**[1] Used with reference to the difficulty a

person experiences in breathing on plunging into a cold bath. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Draggt lad in t'watter. He hisk't when he went in, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 6. ne.Lan.[1] Cor. *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* w.Cor. I've been hesking all the night (M.A.C.).

2. To draw breath through the closed teeth, making a hissing noise—a sign of alarm or fear.

Lakel.[2] Thoo fair maks yan hisk wi' thi tials aboot goasts.

3. *sb.* A kind of wheezing cough; a hoarseness. Cf. **hask**, *adj.*[1] **7.**

Wil.[1] A disease of the throat often fatal to calves. w.Som.[1] Very common in cattle. 'No! tid'n much, 'tis only a bit of a hesk.' Cor. Such a hisk, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[3] A sore throat, in cattle or men. w.Cor. Give me something to stop this hesk (M.A.C.).

HISK, see **Heisk.**

HISKIE, *int.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **hisk** Abd. (Jam.) **1.** *int.* A call to a dog. Abd. (G.W.), (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A dog. Bnff.[1] **3.** A hissing sound. Abd. (G.W.)

HISN, *pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in ? Yks. Lan. Midl. and s. and w. counties. Also written **hisen** Glo. e.An.[1]; **hiszen** Brks.[1]; **isn** Shr.[1]; **izən** Hrf. [i·zən.] **1.** Disjunctive possess. *pron.*: his.

? w.Yks. Mah luv is maine, an I is hisn, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 16. Lan. If that gomerl, Renny Potter, 'ud do his'n, Castle *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 77. e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] 69. s.Stf. I honoured my father i' my day, an' I expect Job to do it in his'n, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 97. Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1] s.Not. He's got mine an' I've got hisn (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] s.Lin. Whose is that?—It's his'n (T.H.R.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Tan't ourn, but his'n. War.[2] *Introd.* 14; War.[3 4], s.War.[1], se.Wor.[1] Hrf. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 75; Hrf.[1] It's one of his'n. Shr.[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 48. Glo. Our maister do do well by hisen an' we's trys t' accomadate 'ee as best us can, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 105; Glo.[1] Oxf. It ain't his'n; it's mine (G.O.). Brks. 'Tis na good to try thaay tunes o' his'n, miss, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; Brks.[1] Hrt. Ellis *ib.* 202. w.Mid. The things 'av got mixt up, I don't 'ardly know what's yourn and what's 'isn (W.P.M.). e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Sur. The Lord don't forget them as looks after His'n, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. Sus.[1] Hmp. It's not mine, it's his'n (H.B.). s.Hmp. Then be generous with what isn't his'n! Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. Wil. Thiccy there be hisn (K.M.G.); Wil.[1] 124. n.Wil. My beloved uz mine, an' I be his'n, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 16. Som. In a prison like his'n a vly wer a rarity, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 36. Dev. We mun ha' thik there pasture meädow o' his'n, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 156. ['Whose . . . Charley?' 'His'n, Miss,' Dickens *Blk. House* (1853) xxxvi.]

2. Conjunctive possess. *pron.*: his.

Nrf. His'n old woman lives up the town, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 44.

HISS, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Sus. Also written **his-** Cum.[1]; and in forms **huss** Sus.[1]; **iss** Lnk. (Jam.) [h)is.] **1.** *v.* Of insects: to buzz. Sus.[1] **2.** To express one's discontent; to be cantankerous. n.Yks.[14]

3. To drive off an animal by making a hissing sound; also used as an *int.* See **Hish.**

Lnk. I cried, hiss tae cat! plague on ye! hiss! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107.

4. *sb.* A sound used to incite a dog to attack. Sc. (Jam.), Lnk. (*ib.*) **5.** *Comp.* **His-stigh**, a term used in driving pigs. Cum.[1]

HISS, HISSEL, see **Iss, Hirsel,** *sb.*[1], **Hisself.**

HISSELF, *pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **hiszelf** Brks.[1] s.Nrf. Som.; **hizself** e.Suf.; **hizzelf** Dor.; and in forms **essael** Rxb.; **eszul(l** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **heesel** Nhb.; **hisell** Wm.; **hissel** Sc. Nhb. Cum.[3] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[135] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **hissell** w.Yks.[1] Chs.[3] nw.Der.[1]; **hisseln** w.Yks.; **hissen** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[235] Midl. Not.[12] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Sur.; **hissens** Lei.[1] War.[3]; **hissn** n.Yks.; **hizsel** Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.[5]; **hizsen** w.Yks.[5]; **hyssel** Sc.; **iself** Brks. Ess.; **issel** Nhb. Der.; **issen** Der. Lin.; **izel(f** Lan. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor.; **izsaaf** n.Ken.; **izsel(f** Nhb. m.Yks.[1] s.Stf. Nhp. Bdf. Suf.; **izsen** e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lei. **1.** Refl. or emphatic: himself.

Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 197. w.Sc. He couldna murder the twa o' them hissel', Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. Rxb. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 686. N.I.[1] Nhb. What for hes he not com heesel? (R.O.H.); Warmin his sel, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11. Nhb., Dur. Ellis *ib.* 646. Cum.[3] Jolly-jist as he co't his-sel, 3. Cum., Wm. Ellis *ib.* 572. Wm. He thowt 'tle a gittan off be meeakin hisell badly, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 10. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] His-sel is less com. in the *e.* Riding. 'He'll a'e ti gan wiv hissen,' e.Yks. Ellis *ib.* 505; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 25. w.Yks. Teld him ta cum in an sit hizsen daane, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 20; He's a feeàl that forgets hisseln, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Ivery body else a little bit war cracked nor hissen, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 10; w.Yks.[1] He cares nut . . . seeabetide he can gain his ends an saav hissell, ii. 298; w.Yks.[235] Lan. Gwoan wi us izel, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3; Aw wish Tom wur here neaw, to enjoy hisself wi' us, Banks *Manch. Man* (1881) iii; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Lettin hisself too low, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 12. Chs.[1] Midl. A lark . . . sung till oi thowt he 'ud split hissen to pieces, Bartram *People Clopton* (1897) 214. s.Stf. Ellis *ib.* 466. Der. *ib.* 429. nw.Der.[1] Not. He hung hissen (J.H.B.); Let him answer hisself, Prior *Renie* (1895) 60; Not.[12] Lin. The Amoighty's a taäkin o' you to 'issen, my friend, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 3. n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. I saw him do it his sen (T.H.K.). sw.Lin.[1] He was shutten up by his-sen. Lei. Ellis *ib.* 466; Lei.[1] Nhp. Ellis *ib.* 213. War.[28], se.Wor.[1] Hrf. Ellis *ib.* 70. Glo. *ib.* 61; 'Ee has to look arter the bizness hisself, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 6. Oxf. (G.O.) Brks. Ellis *ib.* 95; Brks.[1] A wunt go by his-zelf. Bdf. Ellis *ib.* 207. Nrf. He wanted to better hisself, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) ii. s.Nrf. Ellis *ib.* 273. e.Suf. *ib.* 280. w.Suf. *ib.* 287. Ess. *ib.* 223. Ken.[1] When he's been married two or three weeks he won't scarcely know his-self. n.Ken. Ellis *ib.* 137. Sur. It 'ud be a sight better if he kept they to hissen, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; Sur.[1] He's got hisself into trouble over that job. Hmp. He took hisself off (H.C.M.B.). I.W.[1] Wil. Ellis *ib.* 45. Dor. He drove his ekkipage hisself and it was always hauled by four beautiful white horses, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. I. v; He've a hurt hizzelf, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) 23. e.Dor. Ellis *ib.* 77. Som. The very old Mirschey hiszelf must be in the maid, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 15. w.Som.[1] Neef ee ka·an dùe ut úz-zuul·, Jům mus uu·lp-m [If he cannot do it by himself alone, Jim must help him]. Dev. Let the genelman come vore and dry his-self, Hartier *Evening with Hodge* in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 254; Ole Nick es zul cude zed no wuss, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 55, ed. 1865.

2. Phr. *not to be hisself*, to be out of his mind, to be mentally deranged; to be out of health. See **Himself.**

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[1] Hee's not hissel. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[3], nw.Der.[1]

HISSER, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A frying-pan. (A.G.F.)

HISSIE, HISSY, see **Huss(e)y.**

HISSING-OWL, *sb.* Wil. The barn-owl, *Strix flammea.* Thurn *Birds* (1870) 12.

HISSOCKING, *vbl. sb.* n.Yks.[2] [i·səkin.] Clearing the throat, the attempt to expectorate with a hoarseness in the throat.

HIST, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Irel. A fist. Wxf.[1]

Hence **Histy-fisty**, *adj.* using the fists, with the fists.

Edb. A fa'en star Did spoil his histy-fisty game, An' gainin's mar, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 160.

HIST, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Lan. Lin. Brks. e.An. Ken. [h)ist.] **1.** *int.* In *comb.* (1) **Hist awa bye**, a shepherd's call to his dog to go off; (2) — **up**, (*a*) a command to a horse to lift up a foot; (*b*) a call to a horse when it stumbles; (*c*) a warning given of a step or elevation; (3) — **ye**, or **Hister, Hysta**, make haste, hurry on, be off.

(1) Lnk. What's the use o' sittin' sighin' here—hist awa bye, Rover! Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 9. (2, *a*) Brks.[1], Ken. (W.F.S.) (*b*) Brks.[1] (*c*) e.An.[2] (3) Cld. (Jam.), Cum.[1], n.Lan.[1], Lin.[1]

2. *v.* To make a hissing sound when driving geese or turkeys. Cf. **hiss, 3.**

w.Ir. Juggy Kelly . . . began, half awake, to hist and hoost vigorously, as if she were driving in geese or turkeys to roost, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. ii. 27.

HIST, see **Hirst,** *sb.*[2], **Hoist.**

HIST-HAST, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) A confusion.

HISTIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Dry, barren.

Sc. O'er histy height and level plain, Wilson *Poems* (1822) *To*

the Reader. **Ayr.** But thou, beneath the random bield ... Adorns the histie stibble-field, BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy* (1786) st. 4.

HISTLE, see **Hirsel**, *v.*[2]

HISTORICALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Historical statements, history.

Ayr. I have come across some bits o' notes and siclike that I had forgotten ... which I think may aiblins yet kythe ... to a purpose in the historicals, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 8.

HIT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Hat**, (2) **Het**, (3) **Hot**, (4) **Hut**. [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Mind you don't aa't your head. **Dev.** The imps wiz vi-erin (be tha zoun) Ta hat ma auf ma pierch, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 17. (2) **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (4) **Nhb.**[1] **Glo.** 'Twur deark ... An' I cudn't zee to hut wi' the how, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **n.Wil.** I seed 'ee hut un I tull 'ee (E.H.G.).

2. *Preterite*: (1) **At**, (2) **Hat**, (3) **Hatt**, (4) **Het**, (5) **Hot**, (6) **Hut**.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] Aat, *Introd.* 36. **w.Yks.** *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137. (2) **Sh.I.** He hat hit for da hint legs o' wir broon mare, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** I heezt the tricker ... an' hat the hallen A thump fu' sicker, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62. **s.Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Nhb.**[1] Common. 'He hat him fair atwix the ees.' **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[13] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881) 113. **w.Som.**[1] Ee aup' wai uz vuy's-n aat'-n daew'n [He up wi his vist and hat him down]. **Dev.** 'E henned a gert cob at 'er 'ead, an' hāt 'er a dowst ov a whack in tha eye, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 64. (3) **Sh.I.** He hokid da dottle oot o' his pipe, an' hatt hit i' da fire, *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899). (4) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Sus.** He's hind leg flew up and het agen t'other horse, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 26. **Wil.** SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 59. **Dor.** They het me, an' bruised me, BARNES *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 7. **Som.** The little maid het the ho'se, they said, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) ii. (5) **Ir.** I hot him that time (A.S.-P.). **w.Ir.** You just hot it, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 8. **Dub.** He hot me (P.J.M.). **Cum.**[8] 160 ed. 1873; **Cum.**[4], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] I up with a pear And hot him there, I up with another, And hot his brother; **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] It was him as hot me. **Glo.**[1] **Bck.** I hot him a crack o' the head, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **Nhb.** He hut me (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Glo.** He hut me upon the head, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 222. **Oxf.**[1] Her 'ut I. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

3. *Pp.*: (1) **A-hat**, (2) **A-hut**, (3) **Hatten**, (4) **Hitten**, (5) **Hittin**, (6) **Hot**, (7) **Hut**, (8) **Hutten**, (9) **Iten**.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] He've u-aa't the tap of his vinger all abroad. **Dev.** 'E'th ahāt 'is 'ead agin tha durn ov tha door, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 75. (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (3) **Nhb.** He mun he' been hatten on the left airm (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (4) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He gat hitten wiv a pantile. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[18], **Lei.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (6) **Glo.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **Glo.** Thuck 'un had hut thick 'un stead of thick 'un a hutting thuck 'un, LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46; **Glo.**[2] (8) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Nhb.**[1] He'd hutten him afore he'd ony chance ti fend. (9) **m.Yks.**[1] It'u'n, *Introd.* 36. **w.Yks.** Itn, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **to hit about**, (*a*) to lie about; (*b*) to agree; (2) — **across**, to leave the road; to strike across country; (3) — **away**, to throw away; (4) — **back**, (*a*) to hinder, injure pecuniarily; to cause to relapse; (*b*) to retaliate; (5) — **of**, to meet with, come across; (6) — **off**, to strike a bargain; (7) — **on**, (*a*) to agree, come to terms; (*b*) to meet; (*c*) to keep on a peevish, continuous complaining; (8) — **out**, to pour or throw out; (9) — **up**, (*a*) to trip up; (*b*) to put together hastily; (*c*) to throw up; also *fig.* to resign; (*d*) to cast in one's teeth; (10) — **with**, (*a*) to meet with; (*b*) to agree with.

(1, *a*) **Oxf.**[1] I sin your clothes hittin' about the room, *MS. add.* (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] We hit about it. (2) **Dor.** We be just walking round. .. First we het across to Delborough, then athwart to here, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) III. xii. (3) **Brks.**[1] Hit it away, tent vit to yet. **Hmp.**[1] (4, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] Very com. Dhik dhae'ur aa'rus aa't-n baak' maa'yn luyk [That harvest injured him severely]. (*b*) **Dev.**[3] (5) **w.Yks.** Ah hit of a woman t'other daāy; an' ah says tiv 'er, 'Yow're nut a this-coontry woman' (F.P.T.). (6) **n.Yks.**[2] Hoo hae ye hit off? (7, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** T'bottanist an' t'farmer hat on egsactly, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 110; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Ah doan't know who it was, bit we nivver hit on, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 12. **n.Yks.**[2] They hit on varry badly. Hae ye hitton on yet? **e.Yks.**[1] We couldn't hit-on at all aboot price for a lang whaal. (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] We hat-on at a public house. **w.Yks.** Just managed to hit on him (C.C.); I hit on wi' him on t'pier at Blackpool (M.F.). (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Hit it out on the garden patch. (9, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] He hat'n op, 'thout putting his hand aneast'n—i. e. he tripped him up and made him fall, without touching with his hands. (*b*) *ib.* Here, Bill, take and hat up a bit of a box to put-n in. (*c*) **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** He hit up the farm (W.W.S.). **Hmp.**[1] Hit 'un up. (*d*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cor.**[1] She het it up to him that he was drunk last night. (10, *a*) **w.Yks.** It izzan't oft ta hez a chance Ta hit wi't barns an' me, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 241; (M.F.); (C.C.) (*b*) **w.Yks.** (M.F.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hit-and-miss**, a wooden window used in stables, granaries, &c., see below; (2) **-back**, a hindrance, pecuniary injury; a relapse; (3) **-on**, an agreement, decision.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] A name given to a kind of wooden windows or shutters ... made in two frames fitted with bars or laths at intervals, and made to slide one in front of the other, so that when the bars coincide it is open, when they alternate it is shut. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Very com. Twuz u tuur'ubl aa't-baak' vau'r-n haun ee broa'k-s lag' [It was a great loss to him when he broke his leg]. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] It was their own hit on.

3. Phr. (1) *to be a bit hit*, to be intoxicated; (2) *to hit in the head*, to kill by a blow on the head; (3) — *like a sledge-hammer*, to hit very hard; (4) — *the eye*, to offend the eye; (5) — *the road*, to walk fast.

(1) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (2) **w.Som.**[1] Aay kaecht u guurt kyat úgee'un z-maur'neen. .. Aay aa't-n een dhu ai'd pur'tee kwik [I caught a great cat again this morning. .. I knocked it on the head directly]. (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **War.**[3] I shall never like that drawing—the boat is badly drawn and hits my eye. (5) **Nrf.** I have been hitting the road something to get here quick, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 40.

4. To throw forcibly.

Sh.I. Fling him [it] ower da raep, or hit him inby da fire, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Brks.** Maybe as your gardener just takes and hits it auver the top o' the ground and lets it lie, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiii.

5. Of a clock: to strike.

Glo. The klock hit ten, *Roger Plowman*, 77; **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** The clock het zix, tha clock het zeven, Nar zupper diden peer, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 59; **Wil.**[1] A never stopped till the clock hut dree. **Som.** Soon as iver it hit three, we was up to milky of a morning (W.F.R.).

6. To knock up; to make.

Dev. Bezides vur nites long arter that, Zich noyze thit gosts cud uny hat, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 49.

7. Of seeds or plants: to germinate; to promise well for a crop.

n.Yks. T'apples hit on weel this year (I.W.). **nw.Der.**[1] **Glo.** My trees hit well, or my orchard hits well this year, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213. **Hrt.** This pirky wheat ... often hits well, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. **Hmp.**[1] The corn hit well. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] The mangel did'n hat, so I put'n [the field] to turmuts. Nuudh'ur wau'n u dhai dhae'ur graa'fs yùe gid mee, dúd-n aa't [Neither one of those grafts you gave me, grew]. **Dev.** A farmer, aged about 25, said, 'The seed didn't 'et this year' (July 1896), *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** The peach trees didn't hit this year, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 372.]

8. To point out, indicate; to discover.

Nhb. Your slaughter hat the way To devils that are in hell, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 123; Davy hit the way of burning a lamp in fire-damp (R.O.H.). **Lei.**[1] A blot's no blot till it's hot, *Flk-saw*, 300. [A blot is no blot unless it be hit, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 103.]

9. To find; to chance upon; in phr. *to hit it* or — *it off*, to find the scent.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Awl goa too, an' th' weshin' can goa to whear it can hit, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1881) 53; **w.Yks.**[1] I can hit t'gait. **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** The other side of the village I hit them, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 246. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] The hounds then hit it up the river, and carried it on with more or less scent through Barton Wood, *Records n.Dev. Staghounds*, 65.

10. To pour out.

Wil.[1] You ought to het a quart o' drenk into 'ee.

11. With *it*: to manage, succeed; to agree.

Sc. Gin I can hit it, nane sall shine Nor be sae braw as you, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 23. **Ayr.** My friend to be, If I can hit it, BURNS *To J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 14. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** Him an' his wife had a bad time on't; they could nivver hit it together (R.O.H.). **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (M.F.)

12. *sb.* Phr. (1) *a hit in the teeth*, something said to make a man look foolish; (2) *more by hit than wit*, more by good luck than good management; (3) *to mind one's hits*, to embrace one's opportunities.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (3) **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* 'Twas at a feast (whoar youngsters mind their hits), GILPIN *Poetry*, 204. **w.Yks.**[1]

13. An abundant crop of fruit or vegetables.

War.[2] There's a good hit o' taters this turn. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer's a perty good hit o' turmits this time; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.**[1] A good hit o' fruit; **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** We have a hit this year, GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1] **Sur.**[1] They will say 'A good hit of seeds' for a good plant of clover. **Hmp.**[1]

HIT, *pron.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Amer. Also in forms **hed** Cai.; **hedt** S. & Ork.[1]; **hid** Or.I. Cai.[1] [hit, hid.]

1. *pron.* Emphatic form of the pron. *it*.

Sc. Hyt faell doon; did hyt faa? MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 189. **Sh.I.** What a soss we wir in last year afore hit wis oot, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); An mony a time hit's guided a boat safely ta da noost, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 41; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 790. **Cai.** *ib.* 787; **Cai.**[1] Hid's a fac'. **Abd.** Atween hit an' the tree it grippit a buik, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. **w.Frf.**, **e.Per.** I tuk ðə tiðər stik, ăn hit wĕznă lāng ənəf năðər [I took the other stick, and it wasn't long enough either] (W.A.C.). **Edb.** The vera smell o' hit They donna dree, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 53. **Nhb.**[1] That's hit, noo. [**Amer.** A native on seeing a trolley car . . . asks, 'Does hit run hit, or hit run hit?' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.]

2. *sb.* The principal actor in certain games; the 'he.'

Nhb.[1] This is sometimes decided by a race to the playground, all crying out as they run, 'Last there's hit.' The boy who is hit has either to catch the others, give a back, or whatever may be required in the game. In the progress of a boys' game the inquiry is frequently heard, 'Whe's hit?' meaning who is the player.

HITCH, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Wor. [(h)itʃ.] 1. A chest. Nhb.[1]

2. The enclosure of hurdles in which sheep are penned while eating roots.

Wor. I have seen as many as a hundred sheep in a hitch about the size of this room. When they had bitten off the roots the hitch would be moved to a fresh place (E.S.).

[1. Whyche or hutche, *cista*, *Prompt.*]

HITCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **itch** w.Yks. Der.[1] Ken.[1] [(h)itʃ.] 1. *v.* To move about, *gen.* by a series of jerks; to make room, change places; to bestir oneself; also *fig.* to promote.

Ayr. AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 45. **Peb.** Ilk ane near the fire was hitchin', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 129. **Gall.** While his shanks after him he cud hitch, He keep'd up his glorious bonello, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Lakel.** Ah cannot hitch Ah's that thrang (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah seem'd az if ah cuddant itch anuther peg, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 42; **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] Come, be hitching! Hitch along! **Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Hitch on a bit; ther's anuther to cum i'to this pew. **Nhp.**[1] This sense is aptly illustrated by the distich, on the old beam which separated Bdf. from an insulated portion of Hrt., in the dining room of the late parsonage house, at Mappershall: 'If you wish to go into Hrt., Hitch a little nearer the fire.' When any one is promoted, 'he is hitched on a little.' **s.Wor.** 'E wuz used to sit o' the side o' the bed an' 'itch 'isself in (H.K.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] A man is often desired to hitch, in order to make room for another; . . to hitch any thing which happens to be in the way; **e.An.**[2], **Nrf.** (E.M.) **e.Suf.** Don't keep hitching about (F.H.).

2. With *up*: to lift oneself up. Dor. (W.C.)

3. To move a heavy weight with difficulty; to jerk; to reach down.

w.Yks. Come bring it here; na, I can't hitch it, *Leeds Merc.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Hitch that er ladder a little more right upper (H.H.); **Suf.**[1] Hitch it this waah. **Dev.** Hitch down thicky yeller dog from off the mantelshelf, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 85, ed. 1896.

4. To hop on one leg; to spring.

Kcd. Owre the hill he hitch't an' hirpled. GRANT *Lays* (1884) 114. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Hoo far can thoo hitch? **Cum.** He could ha' hitch't ower a five-bar't yat wi' just liggèn ya hand on t'top on't, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 50, ed. 1884; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Hoo far can thoo hitch withoot settin' doon? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[134] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah'll hitch tha ti yon yat (a boy's challenge). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Suf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hitch-a-pagy**, *sb.* [not known to our correspondents] a game; (2) **-hatch**, *sb.* a game similar to 'Drop-handkerchief'; (3) **-hob**, (4) **Hitchey-bed(s**, or **Hitchi-**, *sb.* the game of hop-scotch; (5) **Hitchey-dabber**, *sb.* the game of hop-scotch; the square piece of wood jerked by the foot in the game of hop-scotch; (6) **Hitchy-bay**, *sb.* the game of hop-scotch; in *pl.* the courts marked out for the game of hop-scotch; (7) **-cock-ho**, *sb.* [not known to our correspondents] a game; (8) **-pot**, *sb.* see (4).

(1) **Suf.** (HALL.) (2) **Lan.** All would lay hold of hands, a lad and a lass alternately, and a ring be formed. . . One of the maids then went round on the outside of the ring, with a handkerchief in her hand, which she applied to every pair of hands, and then took away again, repeating as she went round—'Hitch-hatch, hitch-hatch, I've a chicken undermi lap; Heer I brew, an' heer I bake, An' heer I lay mi clap-cake,' laying the handkerchief at the same time on the arm of some youth or maiden, and running away, in and out, across the ring and round about, the one on whose arm the handkerchief was left following as quick as possible to catch her, and if he or she succeeded in doing so, she must begin and perambulate again, until she can contrive to slip into the vacant space left by her pursuer, when she keeps the station and her pursuer goes round as she did, BAMFORD *Early Days* (ed. 1849) 156, in *Manch. City News* (Dec. 30, 1899); We had a bout at 'hitch-hatch,' or 'drop napkin,' as some of them called the play, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 122. (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] (s.v. Hitchi-pot). **Cum.** Some are by inclination led To 'skipping rope' or hitchey bed, *Random Rhymes*, 9; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Let's hev a lake at hitchi-bed (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] (5) **Nhb.** A 'bed' is marked out, and the player throws a 'dabber' over its crossed lines. The dabber is jerked by the foot of the player, who must hop on one foot only. If the foot is put down or the 'dabber' touches a line the player is out. The top bed is marked 'pot,' and the player counts by getting the 'dabber' safely into this bed and calls it 'one-a-pot,' 'two-a-pot,' and so on (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] (6) **e.Dur.**[1] (7) **Suf.**[1] (s.v. Move-all). (8) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] Hitchy-pot . . . requires ten divisions, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh being formed by sub-dividing the larger and central space into triangles. It is not possible to give here a full account of the game, of which there are variations besides those referred to above, which is played with a pot.

5. To run. N.I.[1]

6. *Obs.* To creep; to linger.

Bch. I hitcht about Lyonessus' wa'as Till I my time cou'd see, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 19. **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**[1]

7. *sb.* A sudden movement; a jerk; a limp, a hop or spring from one foot.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cum.**[4] **Chs.**[1] To have a hitch in one's gait is to be lame; **Chs.**[23], **Nhp.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** He made a hitch towards me (F.H.).

8. *Comb.* (1) **Hitch, Jamie; hitch, Jamie, stride-and-loup**, (2) **— step-and-jump** or **— step-and-loup**, (3) **— stepping**, (4) **— stride-and-jump** or **— stride-and-loup**, the game or movements of hop-skip-and-jump.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Hitch, step, and loup, I spanged ashore, GILCHRIST *Voyage to Lunnin* (1824); (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Hitch-step-an'-loup some tried for spwort, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 133; **Cum.**[4] (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[34], **ne.Yks.**[1]

9. A push, impetus; also *fig.* a little temporary assistance.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bch.** I'll gie his birn a hitch, an' help To ease him o' his pain, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 32. **Abd.** Both rapid manipulation and an occasional 'hitch' from a brother couper were needed to enable Sandy Mutch to meet his engagements, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 106. **Dmb.** Ablins the win in a hitch Will soughin blaw ye in the ditch, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 78. **Rnf.** Borrowing frae hope a hitch, Gude faith, they whyles grow vauntie, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 207. **Ayr.** Come, gie your banes anither hitch Up Hudson's stream, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 278. **e.An.**[1] Give your stool a hitch.

10. A throw in wrestling.

Cor. Tom proposed to try 'a hitch.' . . Jack knew nothing of wrestling. . . Tom put the tinkeard on his back at every 'hitch,'

Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 63, ed. 1896; You an' me had a hitch to wrestlin' once, over to Tregarrick feast, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 105.

11. An impediment; a flaw; a difficulty.

Edb. Fortune, she's a fickle b-t-ch, She's gien me mony a cursed hitch, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 174. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** Firm in danger's straitest hitch, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 236. **Nhp.**[1] A hitch, in a title to an estate. **s.Wor.** A got through Sunnay-School athout a 'itch (H.K.). **Nrf.** There's a hitch in that bargain, *N. & Q.* (1863) 3rd S. iv. 363.

12. Mining term: a small dislocation of the strata which does not exceed the height of the coal-seam; the broken coal found near such a dislocation; also used *attrib.*

Sig. The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen coups, and hitches, and dykes, *Statist. Acc. Campsie*, XV. 329 (Jam.). **Ayr.** The coal seams in this, as in other districts, are frequently intersected by dykes, hitches and troubles, *Agric. Surv.* 50 (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** White stone like hitch, darker at bottom. . . The nature of the material is distinguished as 'hitch-coal,' or 'hitch-stone.' Soft hitch stone, mixed with post, 4 fathoms. Soft blue hitch stone, *Borings* (1881) 8, 190; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Where the explosion occurred was a 'hitch' or 'trouble' in the seam of about 9 or 10 feet, *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 15, 1896) 6; A sudden elevation or depression of the strata to the extent of from a few inches to the thickness of the working seam of coal. When of a larger size it is called a dyke, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

Hence **Hitchy**, *sb.* coal or stone that is broken as by a 'hitch'; also used *attrib.*

Nhb. Soft hitchy stone 6 fms. 5 ft., *Borings* (1881) 190; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

13. A slight twitching pain. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HITCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **hetch** Wil. [h)itʃ.] **1.** *v.* To fasten; to attach loosely.

Sc. A brooch or a locket . . . An' mair than a poet can hitch in his metre, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 204. **I.Ma.** Quilted and hemmed and hitched and gored and eylotted and stitched, Brown *Witch* (1889) 27. **Der.**[2] Hitch the wheel. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] To hitch a dress is to sew a piece on the top of the skirt. **Brks.**[1] Hitch yer herse to the gaayte po-ast an' come an' help I get this nitch o' straa upon my back. **Ken.** (K.) **Som.** If old Mr. Gregg . . . had just tried to make hisself a bit more pleasant like I'd a hitched the surplice on 'un wi' a deal more pleasure, Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 7. **Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] Don't put too many stitches; hitch it together.

Hence (1) **Hitchel**, *sb.* a kind of halter for fastening a pony to a fence. e.An.[1]; (2) **Hitcher**, *sb.* the 'chape' of a buckle. Cor.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Hitch-nail**, a strong nail, about two inches long, with a flat point and a rose head. Nhb.[1]

3. Phr. *to get hitched*, or *to get hitched up*, to be married.

w.Yks.[2] **Glo.** My lass wur sweet enow on I when er 'eard how I'd a-fought for 'er, an' 'twarn't long avor we got hitched up together, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii.

4. To strike against an obstacle; to entangle; to catch.

Dor.[1] Zoo hitch'd her lag In brembles, 178. **Som.** I hitch'd my voot again the stone, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xviii. **w.Som.**[1] Must have a boot, vor thick there 'oss he do hitch one voot gin tother, and he've a cut his vetter-lock sure 'nough. **Cor.** They run'd an' hitch'd me, *T. Towser* (1873) 80.

5. Of rope: to twist. e.An.[1]

6. To eke out.

Hrt. To hitch out the penny, Ellis *Cy. Housewife* (1750) 25.

7. With *in* or *on*: to harness a horse to a vehicle, plough, or harrow.

w.Mid. (W.P.M.) **Wil.** 'Shall I hitch the pony out vor 'ee, zur?' 'If you do, you'll only have to hitch un in again in five minutes, Jim!' (G.E.D.) **Dor.** Hitch in the horses, Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

8. With *off* or *out*: to unharness, to release horses from work.

w.Mid. After dinner we 'itched off plough, and went on to 'arrow (W.P.M.). **Hmp.** (H.E.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** As John hitched out his horse, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 153.

9. With *up*: to hang up.

Dev. She hitched up the big tea-kettle to the chimney crook, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 4. **n.Dev.** Cum, you buoys, hitch up yer caps, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 14.

10. To depend upon.

Chs.[1] It aw hitches upon ahr John behavin hissel whether I come or not. **s.Chs.**[1] Not common.

11. To agree; also with *on*.

Som. Very common. A mother will tell you that her maid has been trying for a place—but she and her missus could not hitch on. 'Black-smithing's a trade I never could hitch with' (W.F.R.); When volks relidgion didn't hitch, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 63.

12. *pass.* To become entangled or hooked together; with *in* or *up*: to be arm-in-arm.

Glo.[1] **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 156. **Dor.** They wer a-hitched up, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

13. *sb.* ? *Obs.* A noose; a knot; a turn of rope round anything; a row of knitting.

Fif. Hitch on hitch succeeding fast Aff frae the gowden points were cast, And, sattlin' on the dazzlin' hose, Heigher and heigher still arose, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 16. **Ayr.** Upon her cloot she coost a hitch, An' owre she warsel'd in the ditch, Burns *Death of Mailie*, l. 3. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 271, ed. 1876.

HITCH, *v.*[3] Lin. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Wil. [itʃ.] **1.** *Obs.* To change crops in an open or common field.

n.Lin.[1] In fallow years no hitching is ever made in any of the fields, and consequently no clover or turnips are raised, *Surv. Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787).

Hence **Hitching**, *sb.* part of a field ploughed and sown during the year in which the rest of the field lies fallow. Oxf. (Hall.); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) *Gl.* (s.v. Inhoc).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hitch-crop**, a crop grown on the best part of fallow land; (2) **-land** or **-land-field**, see below.

(1) **Hrt.** We call such a barley crop a hitch crop, as not having a regular tilth made for the same, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. (2) **Wil.** In this course of husbandry, the common-field farmers have thought some of the land too good to lie still for two years: instead, therefore, of sowing the whole of the barley field with clover, they have reserved one-third, or one-fourth of the best of it for vetches, pease, beans . . . for the two years during which the other parts of the fields are in clover; but taking care to have it ready to come in course with the rest of the field for wheat. This part of the field is called a hookland or hitchland field, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**[1]

3. Phr. *hitching the fields*; see below.

Brks. A kind of agreement among the parishioners to withhold turning stock out, whilst particular crops are growing, and by which means a few brush turnips, clover, and vetches are sown, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 29.

HITCH, *v.*[4] Dev.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] [itʃ.] To beat, thrash.

I'll hitch thy back if the dis'n be quiet.

HITCHEL, see **Hetchel.**

HITCHER, *sb.* Dev.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Anything very large.

Was'n 'a a girt hitcher?

HITCHING, *adj.* Dev.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Very large. 'Thar' go'th a girt hitchin' rabbert.'

HITE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Wor. Shr. Also written **hyte** n.Cy.; and in forms **ait** w.Wor.[1]; **heit** Shr.[2]; **hight** Wor.; **hoit** Shr.[2] [ait.] **1.** To toss as a bull; to toss as a mother tosses her baby; to throw a stone. See **Height, 7.**

w.Yks. Ther muthers wor hitein em [the babies] up an daan, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 45. **Wor.** That's right (as a lad picks up a stone), hight it at him! (W.B.) **w.Wor.**[1] The lad aited a stoün, an' 'it the 'arse o' the yud. **Shr.**[1] The bŭll tŏok after 'er an' ketcht 'er jest as 'er raught the stile . . . an' then 'ited 'er clane o'er into the Drench Lane. We'd'n rar raps o' Sruv-Toosday ŏŏth the bwoys tossin' thar poncakes; Dick 'ited 'is right o'er 'is yed, an' Bob send 'is up the chimley; **Shr.**[2] Hoit it up.

2. To raise the hand as a signal.

Shr.[1] I've bin to the top o' the bonk to call Jack; the winde wuz so 'igh I couldna mak 'im 'ear, but I 'ited my 'ond at 'im.

3. To run about; *gen.* in phr. *to hite up and down*, to run idly about.

N.Cy. To run hyting or gadding abroad (K.).

HITEM, *sb.* Cor.[3] [ai·təm.] Best clothes.

She'm some gay—she do wear hitem to the tea fight and hitem when she do trapesy—but law if you see'd her working in her scrubbs you'd know what a slut her really es.

HITH, see **Height.**

HITHER, *adv.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Nhp. e.An. Sus. w.Som. Also in forms **hatha** Suf.[1]; **hidder** Sc. 1. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Hither-and-yon** or **-and-yont**, here and there, backwards and forwards; in a state of confusion; (2) **-away**, hither; (3) **-come**, advent, descent; (4) **-go-there**, a digression; (5) **-thither**, here and there; (6) **-toward(s**, towards the present time or place.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Noo that they're hither and yon frae ane anither, it behoves a' that wish them weel . . . to take tent that a breach is no opened that canna be biggit up, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1821) xxxv. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** Du cam hidderawa ower da sea, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 9. (3) **Abd.** An' I wat, for yer lords and ladies, it's no a' to their credit 'at's tauld o' their hither-come, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 162. (4) **n.Yks.**[1] He's a dree au'd chap to talk wiv; his discoorse 's amaist nobbut hither-go-theres; **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **Fif.** Knollit girdles queer and quaint, Lay hither-thither on the bent, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 90. (6) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To the left.

w.Som.[1] Common. 'Keep hither' to the driver, 'km-aedh-ur' [come hither] to a horse.

3. *adj.* Of the one of two objects or sides which is nearer the speaker.

Gall. Along the hither side of the inky pool, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 38. **w.Yks.** All down the hither side of the valley, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 12, 1896) 56. **n.Yks.**[2] Hitherest, the nearest. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**[2] The hither delf, wung, &c., meaning the nearest to the homestead. **Sus.**[1] He's in the hither croft. **w.Som.**[1] The hither side is the left side—more commonly called the near side.

4. *v.* To assemble in the place where the speaker is.

n.Yks.[2] They come hithering frae all parts.

HITHERACS AND SKITHERACS, *phr.* n.Yks.[2] Odds and ends; trifling amounts.

HITHERIDGE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] In phr. *what is the hitheridge on't?* what comes hither in the shape of profit to yourself?

HITHIN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The eye of the souple of a flail, the 'hooding'; see below.

The eye made of a piece of bent ash-wood, fixed to the end of the souple of a flail through which the midshackle passes to couple it with the handstaff.

HITTER, *sb.* Wil.[1] [i·tə(r).] In phr. *to be going off a hitter*, of a cow: to be ill and likely to die.

Hence **Hittery**, *adj.* of cows: suffering from looseness, ill.

HITTER, HITTERIL, see **Hetter**, *adj.*, **Hatterel.**

HITTER-A-BALL, *sb.* Der. A game for young men; see below. Cf. **knur-and-spell.**

A hole is made in a stone fixed in the ground. A spell with a cup at the end is placed in the hole, and the projecting end of the spell is struck by a stick, Addy *Gl.* (1891) *Suppl.* 29; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

HITTHERT, *pp.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Soiled.

Aw ne'er deeted mi honds yet wi' wark, Tho' they're hitthert wi' dirt an' wi' mire, *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xvii. 264.

HITTY-MISSY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. [h)i·ti·misi.] 1. *adv.* At random, haphazard; accidentally, by chance, uncertain.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** He went at it hitty-missy (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Oor picnic 's a Setterda, an' it's hitty-missy fer a fine day for't, t'way t'glass is gaan doon. **Cum.**[1] The sign of an old inn at Pardshaw was a sportsman firing at a bird, and 'Hitty missy, luck's o' '; **Cum.**[4] It was aw hitty missy, . . they didn't oalas hit t'mark, *C. Pacq.* (Dec. 14, 1893) 6. **e.Yks.**[1] Sumtahms theease fooaks at fooakests weather's reet, bud ofther wrang—it's all hitty-missy, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Hitty-missy, as the blind man shot the crow, Glyde *Garl.* (1872) ii. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *adj.* Undecided; promiscuous; irregular, unreliable.

Nhb. He can nivvor dee'd i' that hitty-missy way (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[2] He's nobbut a hitty-missy customer, . . ye mun watch him. **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Sum foäks likes flooers set in pattrens, bud I like 'em all ony-how, hitty-missy like.

3. *Comb.* **Hitty-missy window**; see below.

n.Lin.[1] A window made of upright bars of wood, one half of them attached to the frame, the other half to the slide. When the window is shut no light enters; when open, the bars pass behind each other, and light and air are admitted.

HIUZ, see **Huzz.**

HIV, *sb.* Sc. A hoof.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** Very com. (G.W.); Ye had kent by mark o' hiv an' horn, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 287.

HIVAD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **hivik.** A heap; a lump.

As for da pones, dey'll laekly no geng, for dey're sowder'd tagedder in a sütie, moorie hivik, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897); Der in wan hivik o' sprootens fir a' at I cleen'd dem only aught days frae syne, *ib.* (July 2, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

HIVAROGUE, *sb.* Suf. A violent person, male or female; lit. highway rogue. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HIVE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Glo. Suf. Som. [h)aiv.] 1. *sb.* A crowd, swarm of people.

Lnk. Lads an' lasses, men an' wives, Flock to the toddy-room in hives, Watt *Poems* (1827) 88.

2. The compartment in a pig-sty where the animal sleeps. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *v.* To go in crowds.

Peb. Frae the mob amang Within the ring (sae close they hived, O' them was sic a bang), He got that day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 18, ed. 1817. **Gall.** They will just be hiving hame frae the conventicle, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi.

4. To cherish; to cover as a hen does her chickens. Glo.[12], Som. (W.F.R.)

HIVE, see **Heave.**

HIVEMAN, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *as* or *like hiveman*, a term of comparison.

Nrf. Busy as hiveman (P.H.E.); Some on 'em swore like hivemen, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 54.

HIVEN, HIVER, see **Ivin, Heifer.**

HIVER-HOVER, *v.* and *adj.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. [i·vər-ovə(r).] 1. *v.* To waver, be undecided.

s.Stf. He was just hiver-hoverin' on the pint o' jaggin' up, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 9. **War.**[23] **w.Wor.**[1] I canna tell if I ought to go or no: I bin 'iver-'overin' over it this wik or more.

2. *adj.* Wavering, undecided.

War.[2] **Shr.**[1] 'Did'n yo' gŏŏ?' 'No, I wuz 'iver-'over about it fur a bit, but as I said I ŏŏdna, I didna.'

HIVERS, see **Ivers.**

HIVES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Hrf. Also written **hyves** Gall. [h)aivz.] 1. An eruption on the skin; water-blobs or blisters; rarely in *sing.*

Sc. Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause (Jam.); Superficial swellings accompanied with redness, but with little pain, which come on suddenly and go off without trouble, chiefly affecting children and young persons who are of a gross habit, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Slg.** From hives on the outside to ulcers within, Muir *Poems* (1818) 265. **Rnf.** Hive, pock, an' measles a' at ance, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. **Lth.** Hives is used to denote both the red and yellow gum (Jam.). **Gall.** Death . . . Stauk'd furth wi' a' his darts and scythes, In shape o' measles, kinks, and hives, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897; Rushes which come out at times on the skin of infants; the most dangerous hives are those which come out in the interior, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Varieties of a skin disease called *Lichea strophulus.* I have seen cases of chicken-pox, *Urticaria* and *Impetigo*, called hives. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lan.**[1]

2. A feverish complaint among children; an inward feeling of enlargement. Cf. **bowel-hive.**

Inv. A disorder of the bowels in young children, loosely applied to any complaint where there is diarrhœa and wasting (H.E.F.). **Nhb.**[1] There are 'chest hives,' 'bowel hives,' &c., descriptive of an inward heaving or swelling. Hives are not usually outward eruptions, but when so they are commonly called het hives—hot heaves or hot spots. The term hives is also applied to a species of chronic diarrhœa, or feeling of such in the bowels, common in children. **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] Inward hives usually means a condition of low health accompanied with diarrhœa.

Hence **Hivy**, *adj.* sickly, weakly.

Cum. Life there was too hard and bleak for hivy children, Linton *Silken Thread* (1880) 259; **Cum.**[4] Children with blue lips and general debility are hivy.

3. A windy distension of the belly in cattle. Hrf.[2]

HIVIE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **hyvie** Rnf. In easy circumstances, affluent.

Cld., Ayr. (Jam.) **Rnf.** Ilk wond'rin peasant saw that she was sweet, An' hyvie lairds e'en own'd that she was fair, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 65.

HIVIK, see **Havoc**, **Hivad**.

HIVING-SOUGH, *sb.* Sc. A sound made by bees before they hive.

Gall. It is commonly heard the evening before their departure. . . . It is a continued buzzing hum full of melancholy-like cadences, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 271, ed. 1876.

HIVY-SKIVY, see **Havey-cavey**.

HIX, *v.* Sh. & Or.I. To hiccup. Or.I. (J.G.)

Hence **Hixie**, *sb.* a hiccup. S. & Ork.[1]

HIYAL, HIZ, HIZARD, HIZE, see **Hale**, *adj.*, **Us**, *pron.*, **Hezard**, **Heeze**.

HIZY-PRIZY, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hisey-prisey** Nhb.; **isie-prices** Chs.; **izy-prizy** nw.Der.[1] [h]ai'zi-praizi.] **1.** *sb.* A corruption of 'Nisi prius,' a law-term.

Nhb. (W.G.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** The one [Judge], viz. my Lord Chief-Justice, sits upon Isie-prices, the other upon matters of misdemeanours and trials for life and death, BRERETON *Travels* (1634) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1844) I. 154. **nw.Der.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'We could'n get in to yur no prisoners a-tried, zo we went in the hizy-prizy.' Hence lawyer's tricks, and so any kind of chicanery or sharp practice. 'Come now! honour bright, none of your hizy-prizy.' **Dev.**[1]

2. Phr. *to be at hizy-prizy*, to be unsettled, quarrelsome, disagreeable.

Yks. A wadn't gan amang 'em, they're all at izy prizy. They're all at izy prizy amang the'r sells, they can't agree (W.H.).

3. *adj.* Quibbling, litigious; tricky.

w.Som.[1] He's a proper hizy-prizy old fuller.

4. *adv.* At a venture, haphazard. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

HIZZEL, HIZZLE, see **Hazel**, *sb.*[1]

HIZZY, see **Huss(e)y**.

HJAUDINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also in form **hjodens**. Remains, fragments; the skeleton or carcase of an animal partly destroyed by decomposition or ravens.

Arty sood 'a' gotten da hjaudins o' him ta mak' tatie soap apon, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); Da dugs an' corbies . . . wid shüne a left naethin bit hir hjaudins, *ib.* (July 9, 1898); He's [a raven] awa ta feast apo' da hjodens o' som' o' da sheep 'at cam' ta demsels last ook, *ib.* (Apr. 29, 1899).

HJOAG, *sb.* Sh.I. A small height or hill.

Not so big as a fell, but usually above the size of the heights called 'hool,' for instance, 'de muckle and de peerie Hjoag (Unst),' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 75.

[Norw. dial. *haug*, a height (AASEN); ON. *haugr*.]

HJOKFINNI, *sb.* Sh.I. An eccentric, odd-looking person; also used *attrib.*

An odd-looking person is called in Unst and Yell a hjokfinni, which means properly 'somebody or something found in a burial mound,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48; A person whose odd eccentric appearance and actions would lead to the supposition that 'they could dō mair dan maet demsels,' was termed a Hjok-finnie body, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 26.

[Norw. dial. *haugfunnen*, an odd, somewhat deranged person, lit. 'hill-found' (JAKOBSEN *l. c.*).]

HO, *int.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Stt. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Dev. Also written **hoa** Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **hoe** Glo. [h(ō.] **1.** *int.* A call to a horse to stand still.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence (1) **Ho-back**, *int.* a call to a horse or an ox to step back; (2) **-way**, *int.* a call to a horse to stop.

(1) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2) **Yks.** (G.W.W.)

2. A call to a horse to come to the left. Also used *fig.* See **Haw**, *int.*[1]

Cum. Ah's nut hoaf deunn yit, hooiver, bit ah finnd ah mun be fworcet teh hoa rayder, Gwordy, aboot an inch, or ah'll be a danger o' droonan t'miller eh t'offgang [refers to the fact that the sheet of paper on which the letter has been written is filled], SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 5; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Similar to Cumidder, which is *obs.*

3. A call to sheep to come to their food. Oxf.[1]

4. A call used in driving cattle. Also in *comp.* **Ho-up**. Chs.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

5. *sb.* Stop, delay, cessation; moderation, self-restraint. *Gen.* with *neg.*

Kcb. Love hath no ho, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 166. **s.Ir.** The dirty spalpeen, there was no ho with him, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 327. **w.Yks.**[1] There is 'no ho with him,' he is not to be restrained. **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** 'Out of all ho,' immoderately, NORTHALL *Flk-Phrases* (1894). **Glo.** A person who hath no hoe with him. There is no hoe with him, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 215. **Dev.**[1] Iv her was to begin to aggie way en there wid be no hoa, 5.

HO, *v.* and *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Yks. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **hoe** Sus.[1] Hmp.[1]; and in forms **haw** Som.; **howe** Yks. Wil.[1] Som.; **howe** Wil.[1]; **oh** e.Som. w.Som.[1] [ō, ǭ.] **1.** *v.* To long for, desire greatly; to care, heed, pay attention to. *Gen.* with *for*. See **Hone**, *v.*[2] **2.**

e.Yks. Let us how it a while, *Lay-folks Mass-Bk.* 418 *note.* **Brks.** GROSE (1790); When people are extremely desirous or extremely solicitous for a thing, they very emphatically say that they ho for it (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **s.Hmp.** I didn't ho anything about what you was doing, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiv. **I.W.**[1] How I do ho vor un! **I.W.**[2] I don't ho vor'n, I can tell ee. **Wil.**[1] I did hanker an' ho a'ter 'ee zo. **Dor.** I cannot understand Farmer Boldwood being such a fool at his time of life as to ho and hanker after thik woman in the way 'a do, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) liii; I don't know, an' don't ho, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] Thy hills that I da ho about, 145. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Pregnant women are said to oh for things. 'They auvis zaid how his mother oh'd vor strowberries, late in the fall.'

2. To provide for, take care of, see after; to fuss. *Gen.* with *for*.

Sus. (M.B.-S.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] Tes a good job the poor wold dooman's hoed vor now. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** To ho vor her motherless childern, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 11. **Som.** An haw'd vor my comfort, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 83.

3. *sb.* Care, trouble, anxiety; a state of fuss, worry, or excitement.

Sus. I doänt see as how you've onny call to put yurself in no sich tarrible hoe, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] He made a great ho about it. **Wil.**[1] 'To be in a howe,' to be in a state of anxiety about anything. *Obs.* **Dor.** They must rise To their true lives o' tweil an' ov ho, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 83; **Dor.**[1] In happy daes when I wer young, An' had noo ho, 215.

[**2.** Ne scolde neuer yongmon howyen to swiþe, *Prov. Alfred* (c. 1275) 135, in *O. E. Misc.*, ed. Morris, 110. OE. *hogian*, to be anxious (*Matt.* vi. 34). **3.** The niȝtingale al hire hoȝe Mid rede hadde wel bitoȝe, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 701. OE. *hogu*, care, anxiety (B.T.).]

HO, HO', HOACH, see **Hold**, *v.*, **How**, *adv.*, **Hall**, *sb.*[1], **Hawch**.

HOAF, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also Dor. Also written **hofe-** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **hoof-** Nhb.[1]; **hove** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.; **ove-** Dor. A call to cows to come to be milked.

Bwk. In calling a cow to be milked, hove, hove, often repeated, is the ordinary expression, *Agric. Surv.* 503 (JAM.); *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Rxb.** Often hove-lady (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hoafy**, (*a*) *int.* a call several times repeated to a cow to be milked; (*b*) a pet name for a cow; (2) **Ovey**, *int.* a call to sheep.

(1, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** (J.Ar.); **Nhb.**[1] 'Hovey! hove! hove!' the milkmaid says to the cow, advancing with her pail. (*b*) **Nhb.** She browt poor Hovey tiv hor pail, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14. (2) **Dor.** Gabriel called at the top of his voice the shepherd's call, 'Ovey, ovey, ovey!' Not a single bleat, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) v.

HOAFEN, HOAG, HOAK, see **Halflin(g, Hogo, Howk**, *v.*[1]

HOAKIE, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red.

HOALM, HOAM, see **Holm**, *sb.*[1]

HOAL-PILTOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A young coal-fish or piltock, *Merlangus carbonarius*. See **Cooth**, *sb.*[2]

In Unst and Fetlar a young piltock sometimes gets the name of a hoal-piltock, probably from its long cylindrical shape, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 21.

HOAM, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) The dried grease of a cod.

HOAM, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** To give a disagreeable taste to food, by confining the steam in the pot, when boiling. Rxb. See **Oam**, *sb.*

2. To spoil provisions by keeping them in a confined place. Sc. Hence **Hoamed**, *ppl. adj.* applied to animal

food, when its taste shows that it has been kept for some time. Cld.

HOAM, see **Holm,** *sb.*[1]

HOAR, *adj.*[1] Sc. Chs. Also Hmp. I.W. Dev. Also in forms **yar-** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **yer-** Chs.[1] White, hoary. I.W.[1]

Hence (1) **Hoars,** *sb. pl., fig.* white hairs, old age; (2) **Hoar-withy,** *sb.* the white bean, *Pyrus Aria*; (3) **Hoary,** *adj.* covered with hoar-frost; (4) **Hoary-frost,** *sb.* a hoar-frost; (5) **-morning,** *sb.* (*a*) a species of apple; (*b*) a morning when the ground is covered with hoar-frost.

(1) **Edb.** If auld age upon you draw, And poortith on your hoars do fa', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 154. (2) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; From the white under-surface of the leaves (B. & H.); **Hmp.**[1] (3) **Chs.**[1] Th' edges are very yarry this morning. **s.Chs.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1] Three yarry frosts are sure to end in rain, *Prov.* **s.Chs.**[1] It's a yaa'ri frost [It's a yarry frost]. (5, *a*) **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

HOAR, *adj.*[2] and *v.* Hrt. Som. 1. *adj.* Mouldy. Som. (HALL.)

2. *v. Obs.* To become mouldy.

Hrt. Bread . . . will rope or hoar or mould, ELLIS *Cy. Hswfe.* (1750) 22.

[A hare that is hoar Is too much for a score, When it hoars ere it be spent, SHAKS. *R. & J.* II. iv. 143. Cp. obs. E. *hoary,* musty, mouldy; *Chansi,* musty, fusty, mouldy, hoary, vinewed, COTGR.]

HOARD, *v.* and *sb.* Shr. Oxf. Dev. Cor. Written **hoord-** Oxf.[1] 1. *v.* Used in forms (1) **Hoarded,** *ppl. adj.* in *comb.* **Hoarded eggs,** eggs preserved in lime or sawdust, for sale during the winter; (2) **Hoarder,** *sb.* an apple in store for winter use; (3) **Hoarding,** *ppl. adj.* suitable for keeping or storing.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] (2) **Cor.** Apples to chop for sauce, an' the hoarders no nearer away nor the granary loft, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii. (3) **s.Dev.** 'Good hoarding apples,' sorts that will keep sound and well (G.E.D.).

2. *sb.* A heap. **Shr.**[2] A hoard of apples.

HOARDER, *v.* nw.Der.[1] e.An.[1] Written **hoader** nw.Der.[1]; **horder** e.An.[1] To hoard up or lay by.

HOARIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **horeng** S. & Ork.[1] The seal, *Phoca vitulina.*

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); The seal was in the North Isles and Foula called 'de hoarin' (or woarin), which means 'the hairy one,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28; *ib. Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 92; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[A der. of ON. *hār,* hair, so JAKOBSEN (*l. c.*).]

HOARSE, *sb.* Sc. Also Dor. A hoarse note; a hoarseness, huskiness.

Edb. The liche fowle's hoarse Did fairly deave her ear, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 12. **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.)

HOARSGOUK, see **Horsegowk.**

HOAR-STONE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Oxf. Also in form **hair-stane** Sc. A boundary stone.

Wgt. Another possible purpose is preserved in the Scottish name of 'hair-stane,' or boundary-stone, by which they are occasionally known, *Chambers' Encycl.* (s.v. Standing-stones), in FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 202. **e.Lan.**[1] **Oxf.** A large upright stone, 8 ft. high, formerly forming part of a cromlech, of which the other stones still remain near it. It is commonly known in the neighbourhood [Enstone] as the Hoar Stone, MURRAY *Handbk.* (1894) 218; Near Steeple Barton is a British earthwork called Maiden Bower, . . and hard by it 'Hoar Stones,' a ruined cromlech, *ib.* 159.

[OE. *hār stān* (lit. a hoar stone, i. e. a grey or ancient stone) often occurs in Charters in the part describing the boundary line; see *Charter* (ann. 847) in SWEET *O.E.T.* 433.]

HOASE, *v.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To forbear.

HOAST, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adj.* Sc. and n. and midl. counties to War. Also e.An. s.Cy. Also written **hoazt** Cum.[4]; and in forms **haust** N.Cy.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] Lan.; **hawst** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.; **hoarst** ne.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **hoist** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.; **hooast** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **host** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **hoste** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks.[12]; **houst** w.Yks.; **howst** Gall.; **hust** Not.[3] Lei.[1] Nhp.[2]; **whust** w.Yks. [(h)ōst, oəst.] 1. *sb.* A cough. See **Hose**; cf. also **hoost.**

Sc. Mony a sair hoast was amang them, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vi. **Sh.I.** He gae a kind o' host, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 33. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** A scomfshing reek and a sair host, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 70. **ne.Sc.** He's had a sair cauld an' a hoast, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton,* 95. **Abd.** He . . . syn made a host, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 90. **Frf.** I fought to keep my hoast down so as no to waken her, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 118. **Per.** Recommended the bottle which cured him of a hoast, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 62. **e.Fif.** She wad juist gie a hoast, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Rnf.** Oh sic awfu' hosts he gie'd, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 31. **Ayr.** I canna expeck gude man that wi' your host ye'll come wi' me, GALT *Entail* (1823) xl. **Lnk.** If that host o' yours dinna gie me the shivers, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 38. **Edb.** Wi' hirple and whost, frae ingle-side, *Carlop Green* (1793) 131, ed. 1817. **Gall.** I'm whiles ta'en wi' the hoast, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv. **Wgt.** When there a little she made a host, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 120. **n.Cy.** (K.); GROSE (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 160; **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 539; **w.Yks.**[134] **Lan.** I have sich a hoast. My throttle's as reawsty as a bone-house-dur-lock, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 169, ed. 1879; Best ov owt for shiftin a hawst, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 399; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 271; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Rut.**[1] I can't get shoot o' my hoast. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **War.** Rare (C.B.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv.

Hence **Hoast-provoking,** *ppl.adj.* provocative of a cough.

Lnk. Vile, stinkin', hoast-provokin' weed, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 203.

2. A cough peculiar to animals, esp. cattle.

Nhb. *Gen.* applied to swine (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.**[1] The mill-meado' allays gen the caows a hust. **Nhp.**[2]

3. A hoarseness, huskiness; a cold on the chest or in the throat.

N.Cy.[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Hoast is a sore throat, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 350; **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Not.**[3] 'E's 'ed that sort o' 'ust upon 'im for months past. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] I've gotten such a hoärst I can hardlin's speäk a wod. **e.Lin.** He's gotten a stràänge hoast (G.G.W.). **s.Lin.** I've sich a hoast I can hardly breäthe or speäk (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Hoasted-up,** *adj.* hoarse, closed up with cold; (2) **Hoasty,** *adj.* hoarse, husky.

(1) **e.Yks.** Eiz austed up [I am closed up with cold] (Miss A.). (2) **Rut.**[1]

4. A hem, a vulgar mode of calling upon one to stop. Sc. (JAM.)

5. *Fig. Obs.* A thing or matter attended with no difficulty.

Sc. It did na cost him a host, he made no hesitation about it (JAM.). **Abd.** In a host. Without a host, without delay or reluctance, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; The taiken shewn, that, but a host, was kent, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 136, ed. 1812. **Gall.** Through beef and bane, and wud and stane, Without a howst they whunner, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 246, ed. 1876.

6. *v.* To cough.

Sh.I. 'Dat is leeker,' I said, as I hostid, an' rubbid me mooth wi' da back o' me haand, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** A wee bit mouse ran thort the floor, Sair hostin' and sair sneezin', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 58. **Abd.** The folk leugh as I hosted and flounder'd, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* (1853) 214. **Kcd.** In simmer he hirplet an' hostit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 172. **Frf.** Have you heard her hoasting? BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 262. **Per.** Hoastin' on their haund-staffs And crynin' wi' the cauld, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 59. **Ayr.** They hoastit an' beighed tremendeously, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 204. **Lnk.** Johnnie hooted and hoasted for about five minutes, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 11. **Lth.** He hirpled and hoastit, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 54. **e.Lth.** The stour flew up in clouds an' set a'body hoastin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 181. **Edb.** A' night lang he's hostin', grumblin', MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 199. **Gall.** He hoasts for breath, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 45, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The gouk . . . hostin asks their leave to let him stay, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 43; (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** Though nearly greetin' wi' the reek, And sairly hoastin', STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 6. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **w.Yks.** I can't bear to hear ye houstin' like that, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] Not heard except in rural War. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 129. **s.Cy.** (K.)

Hence **Hoasting,** (1) *vbl. sb.* the act of coughing; a cough; (2) *prp.* in fits or gusts of coughing; used *advb.* and *fig.*

(1) **Ayr.** Something gaed doon the wrang hass, and sic a fit o'

hoastin' cam on, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 28. **Lnk.** With much 'hoasting' they rise to sing the doxology, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 15. **Edb.** Nae hostin now an' dowf excuse, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 220. **Gall.** Whan howstin' made me unco sair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 18, ed. 1876. **Lei.**[1] Ah'd use to physic 'em for the hustin'. (2) **Lnk.** The gowlin' storm, as in 'twad come, Cam hoasting doun Kate Hyslop's lum, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10.

7. To cough as a cow. Der.[2], War. (J.R.W.)

8. To belch up, bring forth. *Gen.* with *up*.

Sc. Host up, is said sarcastically to a child, who is crying, and who from anger brings on a fit of coughing (JAM.). **Ayr.** Some laird . . . may . . . host up some palaver, BURNS *Willie Chalmers*, st. 5. **Lnk.** I couldna weel contain, Sae hoasted oot my chockin' mirth, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 40.

9. Phr. *to host out the craig*, to clear the throat by coughing.

Sh.I. He kind o' hostid oot his craig, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898).

10. To hem, to call upon one to stop. Sc. (JAM.)

11. *adj.* Hoarse, husky.

Cum. Bellart an rooart at them teh be whyet, till he was hoazt, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 147; **Cum.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's that hoarst ah can hardlins talk. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A hooast-coff, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah mun ha' gotten cowd ah think, fur am gehring as hōast as hōast! **I.Ma.** 'Darlin,' he said, quite hoast, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 107, ed. 1891. **Not.** He war that hoast he could scarce speak (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** It couldn't hardly get 'cuckoo' out; it seemed hoast (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** (E.S.) **e.Lin.** I'm very hoast to-day (G.G.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The pig's rather hoarst in its throat. **Rut.** I have a bad cold and am hoast all through them ash winds, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 364. **Lei.**[1]

HOAST, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [ōst.] Mist, frost haze.

HOAST, see **Oast**.

HOASTMEN, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Nhb. An Incorporated Company of Newcastle Freemen; see below.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** An ancient Gild or Fraternity at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who deal in seacoal (K.); He was admitted to the freedom of the Hoastman's Company, Newcastle, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 4; **Nhb.**[1] The term hoastman has long ceased to describe the profession of coal-shipper or 'engrosser' of the commodities enumerated in the charter of incorporation. The Company of Hoastmen remains simply the premier Incorporated Company of Newcastle, and election to its membership is a much coveted honour.

[This corporation had orig. the function of receiving strangers (called *(h)ostes* or *oasts*) who came to buy coal and other commodities. ME. *hoste*, a guest (GOWER *C. A.* (c. 1400) III. 205; so *oost*, geste, *Prompt.*; Fr. *hoste*, a guest (COTGR.); see HATZFELD (s. v. *Hôte*).]

HOATH, *sb.* Ken.[12] Also written **hoth**. A heath; only found in place-names.

HOATIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **hots**. A term used in the game of 'pearie' or peg-top; see below.

Lnk. A circle is drawn on the ground, within which all the tops must strike and spin. If any of them bounce out of the circle without spinning, it is called a hoatie. The punishment to which the hoatie is subjected, consists in being placed in the ring, while all the boys whose tops ran fairly have the privilege of striking, or as it is called 'deggin'' it, till it is either split or struck out of the circle. If [n]either of these take place, the boy to whom the hoatie belonged, has the privilege of playing again.

HOAVE, HOAVED, see **Hauve**, *v.*[12], **Heave**.

HOB, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [h)ob.]

1. A clown; a stupid, silly person; a greenhorn.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'De ye tyek us for a hob?'—do you take me for a greenhorn? **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [A hob [clown], *rusticus*, COLES (1679); *Vilenot*, a clown, peasant, boor, hob, or hinde of the country, COTGR.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hob Collingwood**, the four of hearts in the game of whist; (2) **-'s-hog**, see below.

(1) **Tev.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Old ladies, in *gen.*, look upon it as proverbially unlucky. *Obs.* (2) **Nhp.**[1] When a person conjectures wrongly, he is commonly compared to Hob's hog, which, it is said, when the butcher went into the sty to kill him, fancied his breakfast was coming; **Nhp.**[2] You thought wrong, like Hob's-hog.

3. A sprite, hobgoblin. See **Hob-gob**, *sb.* 1.

Dur. Another sprite, called Hob Headless, infested the road between Hursworth and Neasham, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1] Obtrush Rook, as well as Hob Hole and the Cave at Mulgrave, is distinctly said to have been 'haunted by the goblin,' who being 'a familiar and troublesome visitor to one of the farmers, and causing him much vexation and loss, he resolved to quit his house in Farndale and seek some other home. Very early in the morning, as he was trudging on his way with all his household goods and gods in a cart, he was accosted by a neighbour with "I see you are flitting."—The reply came from Hob out of the churn, "Ay, we's flitting."—On which the farmer, concluding that the change would not rid him of his visitor, turns his horse's head homewards.' Hob of the Cave at Runswick was famous for curing children of the kink-cough, when thus invoked by those who took them to his abode: 'Hob-hole Hob! Mah bairn's getten t'kin'-cough: Tak' 't off! Tak' 't off!' Hob at Hart Hall, in Glaisdale, was, as the legend bears, a farm-spirit 'of all work,' thrashing, winnowing, stamping the bigg, leading, &c. Like the rest of the tribe who ever came under mortal eye, he was without clothes—nāk't—and having had a harding-smock made and placed for him, after a few moments of—it would seem, ill-pleased—inspection, he was heard to say, 'Gin Hob mun hae nowght but a hardin' hamp, He'll come nae mair nowther to berry nor stamp'; **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** There are several localities in the township of Saddleworth, once, according to popular notions, invested with 'Old Hobs.' . . One of the parochial overseers kindly furnished me with . . . a list of the personal names and haunts, or reputed beats of the 'feorin' believed in when he was young. These comprise . . . 'Knott Hill Hob' and 'Narr Hob.' . . Hob of Knott Hill . . . was so designated on account of his having stood on that eminence on the approach of King Canute (Cnut or Knut), and ordered that monarch to march his army up the valley to the attack of Castleshaw, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. **Der.** They say giant Hobb hath ever a little un alongside o' him. . . The Hobb niver was knowed to come beyont the Dale. . . . T'other hole, where Hobb has his lodging, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ix.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Hob-dross**, (2) **-man**, a fairy, sprite, hob-goblin. Cf. **hob-gob**.

(1) **Chs.**[1] There were different kinds, having different habits Some were called Hob-drosses, others Hob-gobs. There is a lane in Mobberley called Hobcroft Lane, and several adjacent fields called the Hobcrofts. These received their name from being the scene of the exploits of a noted Hob-dross. (2) **n.Yks.**[4] Each elf-man or hobman had his habitation, to which he gave his name.

5. A male ferret. Also in *comp.* **Hob-ferret**.

Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 461. **Stf.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** The biggest coward of a ferret we ever had was a huge brown 'hob,' or male ferret, DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxviii; **Shr.**[1]

6. A male rat. Shr.[1]

7. A hog-sheep. Cor. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213.

[1. To beg of Hob and Dick, SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 123. *Hob* is a familiar or rustic variation of the Christian name Robert or Robin. 3. From elves, hobs, and fairies . . . From fire-drakes and fiends . . . Defend us, good heaven! FLETCHER *Mons. Thom.* (c. 1625) IV. vi.]

HOB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **hab-** Sc. Sus.[1]; **hub** Ant. n.Cy. Wm. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[12] e.Lan.[1] Not.[1] Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[2] s.Wor. Oxf. Bdf. Hnt. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Amer.; **ob** Lin.[1] [h)ob, h)ub, ʊb.] 1. *sb. Obs.* The back of the chimney or grate. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2]

Hence **Habern**, *sb.* the back of the grate.

Sus.[1] Why, whatever have you been a-doing with yourself? Your face is as black as a habern!

2. The flat-topped side or ledge on each side of a fire-place on which kettles, &c. can be placed; also *fig.* the fireside. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. Stone or brick-work round a fire-place that projects so as to allow things to be placed on it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ir.** Same as if we had the ould kettle sittin' on the hob, BARLOW *Idylls* (1891) 266, ed. 1892. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha'll find a drop o' hooam-brewd i' that pint up o' th' hob, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 67; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Poo up to th' hob, WAUGH *Winter Fire*, 18. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Called also the stock. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); (J.R.W.); **War.**[12] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[2] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Hob-end**, *sb.* the flat-topped side of a fire-place, on which kettles, &c. can be placed; (2) **Hub**, *v.* to heat on the hob.

(1) **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** He sits at th' hobend an' smooks his pipe (D.L.). **Lan.** Aw were pyerched at th' hobend reading politics, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 24; Push that arm-cheer up to th' hob-end, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 130. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Lin.**[1] Hub the frummenty.

3. The mark at which things are aimed in quoits and other games; the iron pin used in the game of quoits.

Nhb. With tent-pins for hobs, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 5; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3], **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] A knife or fork or any such thing stuck into the ground, as a point to lay near in playing at 'pitch haapny' or at quoits, is called a hub.

Hence **Hobber**, *sb.*, see below.

Nhb. 'A hobber,' or 'cock-hobber,' is when the 'shoe' (or quoit) rests on the top of the hob (R.O.H.).

4. A stone or other mark set up as a boundary in var. games.

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); This tree shall be one hob, that gate-post another (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] A post. Assigned positions in a game.—At the game of 'Pize-ball' . . . a number in succession run to different places called 'hobs,' where they remain till they have a chance of escape (s.v. Pize).

5. *Fig.* An aim, attempt.

w.Yks. Hoo nobbut made a poor hob at it (D.L.).

6. The hilt or guard of a weapon; the point of insertion of the blade and handle of a knife. Also used *fig.*

e.An.[1] Up to the hub, as far as possible. **Suf.**[1] Up to the hub, a knife so [up to the point of insertion of the blade and handle] stuck into anything.

7. The nave or solid central part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Lin.** The ruts were . . . deeper than wagon-wheels, and the wheels didn't turn round, they only slid along on the hub, WHITE *Eng.* (1865) I. 260. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Oxf.** (K.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. vii. 524.]

8. A stake or pin in the ground or floor to keep a gate or door from swinging too far back, a short stake with which to secure a rat-trap set out of doors. e.Suf. (F.H.)

9. An uneven piece of ground in a wood. w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Hubbed**, *adj.* lumpy, uneven, knobby.

Nhp.[1] A gardener said, when mowing a grass-plat, where the worms had thrown up numerous small protuberances, 'The grass is so hubbed, I can hardly tell how to cut it at all.' [**Amer.** BARTLETT (1859).]

10. *pl.* Large rugged stones that will not stand frost.

Nhp.[2] MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712).

11. A thick sod from the surface of peat; the slaty adherent of inferior coal.

Ir. Others have bosses and many of them hobs—a light but compact kind of boggy substance found in the mountains, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 301. **n.Yks.**[3] A thick sod pared off before cutting peat. **w.Yks.**[1] Used for fuel, but inferior to peat. Also called a basket. **e.Lan.**[1] Orig. the hard upper crust of peat.

12. A small haycock, a small stack of hay; a pile. Also in *comp.* **Hob-cock.**

Cum. A strip across the field of 10 to 12 yards wide is raked together into seàngs or windrows; from the seàngs hob-cocks, consisting of two or three small forkfuls of hay, are formed; on the following day all is again spread out seànged, and then put into dry-cocks, which are three or four times larger than hob-cocks (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.), (E.C.), **w.Yks.** (F.P.T.), **w.Yks.**[12], **Nrf.** (H.P.E.)

13. A shoe. w.Yks.[1] Hence **Hob-prick**, *sb.* a wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

14. The shoe or sole of a sledge. Yks. (HALL.) e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

15. A hobnail.

Dor. He now wears shining boots with hardly a hob in them, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xlix.

16. A kick; also in *comp.* **Hub-up.** e.Suf. (F.H.)

17. A fruit-stone. e.Yks. (W.W.S.), m.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

18. The berry of the hawthorn. **War.**[3] Hence **Hob-shooting**, *sb.*, see below.

Wor. Hob-shooting is a favourite amusement with boys. When the berries are green and hard a berry is placed in a cleft stick which acts with pressure as a spring and ejects the berry forcibly at the person or object aimed at (E.S.).

19. An error or false step.

n.Cy. To make a hob, to make a false step, GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

20. *v.* To stud the sole of a boot or shoe with hobnails.

Dor. Then I went into Griffin's to have my boots hobbed, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii.

Hence (1) **Hobbing-foot**, *sb.* an iron foot or last used by shoemakers for holding the boot while it is being made or soled; *fig.* a foot of the largest size, a very big foot; see below; (2) **-iron**, (3) **-stob**, *sb.* an iron foot or last used by shoemakers for holding the boot while the hobnails are being driven in.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thie fooit . . . weeant stear me—noa, not if it wor a hobbin fooit, an' it's moare loike that than owt else, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 40, ed. 1881; In the game of 'tip-cat,' after the stroke, the cat had to be at least three feet lengths from the ring. This measurement was naturally made by the boy who wore the largest clogs. The measuring was termed 'hobbing,' and the boys with big clogs were said to have 'hobbing feet' (M.F.); (S.P.U.) (2) **Cmb.**[1] Reach me the hobbing-iron, and stand these clams in the corner. (3) **Nhb.**[1]

21. To stop a marble with the foot.

Not.[1] Don't hob me. **s.Not.** Get out o' the road, or y'ull 'ob me [my marble] (J.P.K.).

22. To kick. e.Suf. (F.H.)

23. To make a small haycock.

w.Yks. To make two small haycocks into one larger one (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Hubbin**, *vbl. sb.* making up into haycocks.

w.Yks. Ah got very tired wi' hubbin' (F.P.T.).

HOB, *sb.*[3] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Also written **ob** Shr.[1] [**ob.**] The third swarm of bees in one season from the same hive, a 'bunt.' Cf. **cast**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

HOB, *sb.*[4] Shr.[1] In phr. (1) *hob and catch*, bit by bit, here and there, at odd times; (2) *hobs and girds*, by fits and starts; (3) *—and jobs*, see (1).

(1) Just as one can—as of getting in harvest in a bad season. (2) Theer's no 'eed to be took o' that fellow, 'e's all by 'obs an' girds—yo' never knowen w'en yo' han 'im. (3) We mun get that done by 'obs-an'-jobs.

HOB, *sb.*[5] Hmp. A place where potatoes are covered over. WISE *New Forest* (1863) 163; Hmp.[1] Cf. **hubble**, *v.*

HOB, *v.*[2] Sur. Sus. Hmp. [**ob.**] To bring up or feed anything by hand. Freq. with *up*.

Sus. When they are a fortnight old, the calf is hobbed upon skim milk, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 75; One hobs babies and pigs (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] A parishioner . . . came to complain that her husband had threatened to ill-use her on account of two little pigs which she was hobbing-up; his objection rested on the fact that she was hobbing-up the pigs so carefully that she insisted on taking them to bed with her.

Hence **Hob-lamb**, *sb.* a pet lamb, brought up by hand.

Sur.[1], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.); HOLLOWAY.

HOB, *v.*[3] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. [**h)ob.**] To cut down or mow the thistles, coarse grass, &c., left by cattle.

w.Yks.[2] Hob the hedge bottoms. Go and hob the field round. **Not.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**[1] The sheep will not eat the bents, so the yardman must hob them. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hobbing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of mowing the high tufts of grass in a pasture; (2) **Hobbings**, *sb. pl.* rough grass, &c., left by cattle in a pasture, converted into hay; (3) **Hobbing-scythe**, *sb.* a scythe used to cut down the coarse tufts of grass left in a pasture.

(1) **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Graziers who attended much more to hobbing, which kept them fine, for nothing hurts marsh land so much as letting it run coarse, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 130. (2) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[2]

[LG. *hobben*, 'hauen' (BERGHAUS).]

HOB, *v.*[4] Som. To laugh loudly. (HALL.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HOB, *v.*[5] Yks. Nrf. To throw up, heave; also used as *int.*

n.Yks. He hobs up his ball on tï t'house top (I.W.). **Nrf.** Joe and me and the boy Derrick went carting—and Bob was our roller. He had to draw the barley with his rake up to the hind wheel and holler 'hob,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 133.

HOBBAN, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **hobbin Cor.**[123]; **hobbun.** [o·bən.] 1. A cake made of dough and raisins baked in the form of a pasty. See **Hoggan**, *sb.*[1]

Her dinner . . . was of saffron cake, or a figgy hobbun (a lump of dough with a handful of figs, as they call raisins, stuck into the middle of it and baked), *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 378; Un Betty had made a figgy hobbun for Michael's dinner, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 23; **Cor.**[123]

2. A miner's dinner-bag; a piece of meat baked or boiled in paste. Also in *comp.* **Hobban-bag.**

A left . . . his hobban-bag jest by the door, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 82; **Cor.**[1]

HOBBEDY'S-LANTERN, *sb.* War. Wor. Glo. Also written **hobady's-**, **hoberdy's-** War.; and in forms **hobany's-** War.; **hobbady-lantern** se.Wor.[1] **1.** Will-o'-the-Wisp or *ignis fatuus*. Cf. **hob-lantern.**

War. TIMMINS *Hist.* (1889) 220; **War.**[3] **Wor.** In the district of Alfrick the *ignis fatuus* is called by the names of 'Hoberdy's Lantern,' 'Hobany's Lantern,' 'Hob and his Lantern,' 'Jack o' Lantern,' and 'Will o' th' Wisp,' to this day, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 412. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

2. A hollowed turnip, with spaces cut to rudely represent eyes, nose, and mouth, with a lighted candle put inside. **War.**[3] **Wor.** ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 423.

HOBBER-NOB, see **Hob-nob**, *v.*

HOBBIL, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **hobble** Edb.; and in forms **hobhald** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **hobling** w.Yks.[3] [(h)o·bil, h)o·bl.] A fool, a dull, stupid person; a blockhead, dunce, idiot.

Edb. Altho' they are no worth a boddle, They'll mind you o' a Louden hobble, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 121. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** What will th' old hobil say? *Polly's Gaon* (1855) 24; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] Girt hobbil at E war, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Thewd no may a hobbil on meh, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 50; You're for makin som mak ov a hobbil on us, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 265; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

[An hobbel, a cobbel, dullard, *haebes*, *bardus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

HOBBIL, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. Stf. Der. Also in form **hubble-**. **1.** *sb.* A heap of hay, larger than a cock, but smaller than a 'coil' (q.v.). Also in *comp.* **Hubble-row.** w.Yks.[2], Stf., Der. (J.K.), nw.Der.[1] Cf. **hob**, *sb.*[2] **12.**

2. *v.* To make up into small haycocks. w.Yks.[2]

[Du. *hobbel*, a knot, a knobbe, or a bunch (HEXHAM).]

HOBBING, *prp.* Hrf.[2] Holloaing, whooping, making a noise.

HOBBIT, *sb.* Wal. Also written **hobit.** A measure of corn, beans, &c.; see below.

Wal. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 470. **n.Wal.** Of wheat, weighs 168 lbs.; of beans, 180; of barley, 147; of oats, 105; being $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels imperial, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

HOBBLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **hoble** Sc.; and in forms **habble** Rnf.; **hubble** Sc. Uls. Wm. [(h)o·bl.] **1.** *v.* To shake, jolt; to dandle, toss; to move unsteadily; to shake with a quivering motion.

Sc. They disdain now to ride on pads as of old, or to be hobled on a horse's hurdies, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 151. **Bnff.**[1] He leuch till he hobblet. The pig wiz jist hobblin' in 'ts ain fat. **Edb.** O' a' the waters that can hobble, A fishing yole or sa'mon coble, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 122, ed. 1785. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence (1) **Hobble-bog**, *sb.* a quagmire; soft, wet, quaking ground. Bnff.[1]; (2) **-quo**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) *fig.* a scrape, dilemma. Slk. (JAM.); (3) **Hobblie**, *adj.* of ground: soft, quaking under the feet. Bnff.[1]

2. *Fig.* To be alive or astir with vermin; to swarm with any kind of living creatures, esp. insects.

Bnff.[1] The pot [deep pool] wiz hobblin' wee salmon. The keb-back wiz hobblin' wee mites.

Hence **Hobble**, *sb.* a swarm of any kind of living creatures, esp. insects. *ib.*

3. To move or walk with difficulty; to limp, shuffle.

Abd. Yee'd to rise and tak' the way To hobble home, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 219. **Per.** At that age he could not run; he only hobbled when he tried, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 92. **Rnf.** Some habblin' on without a leg, Was tholin muckle wrang by't, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 96. **Ayr.** Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 7. **n.Yks.**[1] To move as a hare or rabbit does, when undisturbed, with desultory hopping movements, and almost as if with its hindlegs tied together; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Yo'dn o thaut as heaw hoo'd getten th' rheumatis, hoo hobbelt so, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) iv. **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Hobbling**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* awkward, clumsy; overgrown, shambling.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** He'd grown into a greight hobblin' lad, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 92; Two gret hobblin' lads, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 9.

4. *Fig.* To hamper, embarrass; to be in a difficulty or predicament. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Cai.[1] 'I'm no muckle hobbled aboot 'id,' it gives me little concern. **Uls.** It will hubble him to do it (M.B.-S.). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** But Ah hobbled him a bit, and the lads had nae difficulty in catchin' him, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. 6. **Lan.** Loike most young folks 'ot goes a courtin' th' fust toime, I wur terrebly hobbled for t'find summut to say, GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 88. **Nhp.**[1] She was quite hobbled with her work. If I sell my fruit to the little gardeners, I am so hobbled to get the money. **Ken.**[12]

5. To tie an animal's legs together to prevent it straying; *fig.* to confine, keep in one place. Cf. **hopple.**

Per. I was sair hobbled wi rheumatics. I was fairly hobbled to my bed wi' my last ill turn (G.W.). **Wm.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Animals are said to be hobbled when their forelegs are tied loosely together to prevent them straying. **s.Chs.**[1] To fasten the hind legs of a horse with hobbles. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] To fasten a piece of wood to the foot of a horse or cow to prevent it straying from the field. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Nrf.** Jist you go and hobble that there old dicky (W.R.E.). **Suf.**[1] A horse is said to be hobbled when . . . a hind and forefoot of the same side are connected by a rope or thong. When feet of different sides are so brought somewhat closer together, the beast is said to be 'yangled.' **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Dor.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1]

6. *sb.* A shake, toss.

Slg. When I tak ye [child] oot o't [out of the cradle], A hobble ye've to get, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 52.

7. A limp. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] Hence **Hobbly**, *adj.* lame, limping.

n.Yks. T'awd man's varry hobbly (I.W.).

8. *pl.* Rough places on a road or path.

e.An.[1], **Suf.** (H.H.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** Esp. when a road is frozen after being cut into ruts, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

Hence **Hobbly**, *adj.* of a road: rough, uneven, full of stones.

n.Cy. It's a hobbly road, as the man said when he fell over a cow, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 65; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] This is a feaful hobbly road. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Applied to newly-made roads, when the stones are irregularly broken. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Applied to ground dried and hardened by sun or frost, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** 'Tis so hobbly, too, whene'er we'd walk, To stumble we bargin, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 105; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185.

9. *Fig.* A difficulty, predicament; trouble, perplexity. See **Habble.**

Sc. Will you, or will you no, help us out o' our present hobble? *Campbell* (1819) I. 40 (JAM.); In a sad hobble, at a nonplus (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** It's no doot a most unfortunate hubble for a man of your active habits to have gotten into, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 2. **Dmf.** Tom is in a great hubble at this time: you will know he has to begin to lecture the first of May, and has no time to prepare, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1837) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 301. **Ir.** We'd never have got into the hobble we did, only that he was no more fit for knocking about in the bush than —well, than you are yourself, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) xi. **s.Ir.** My man, you're in a pretty hobble, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 288. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**[2] **s.Wm.** When ony o' them gat into a hubble we' ther wark, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 559. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Throw what ah've tell'd Bob ah've gitten mysel intiv a gret hobble. **e.Yks.**[1] He's getten his-sen intiv a pratty hobble. **w.Yks.** He'll be sure to finnd hissen in a hobble befoor long, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 11; **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** But in a strange hobble I fun myself soon, For I're singing a song to a different tune, GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 85; Aw wur very near gettin' into a similar hobble myself, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 95. **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** That's where the Doctor got in hobbles, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 26, ed. 1891. **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa·)m in ŭ ob·l, naay [Yo'm in a hobble, naï]. **Stf.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** If I've got you into a hobble I'll stand by you, FENN *Dick o' Fens* (1888) xv. **s.Lin.** He's gotten hissen into a hobble (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] You've got into a pretty hobble now. **War.**[3]

Gmg. He's got a fine old hobble, i.e. he has a difficult task (J.B.). Oxf. (G.O.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Suf. (H.H.), Suf.[1] Ess. A joulterhead . . . Had gut John in this hobble, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 145. Ken.[1] I'm in a reg'lar hobble. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dor.[1] He's got into a hobble. w.Som.[1] We got into a purty hobble over thick job. Dev. Es dreem'd thit tha Vrench was a com'd in tha town, . . Wen es waked up an voun merzel out uv tha hobble, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 31, ed. 1865. Cor. Described St. Just feast . . . as 'A hobble, a squabble, and a hub "babullion" altogether,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 112. w.Cor. I'm in no end of a hobble (M.A.C.).

10. A confused fight. See **Habble, 2.**

Slg. Sometimes a fair, sometimes a bloody hobble, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 69.

11. A doubt, an uncertainty.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Sus. 'De devil is in de hoss!' 'Dere bent no hobble ov dat,' Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389. Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

12. A rope, strap, clog, or other apparatus used for 'hobbling' a horse or other beast; also used *fig.* *Gen.* in *pl.*

Wgt. When he heard of the proclamation in order to marriage of any couple, 'Guid be thankit, Peggy; there's anither pair intae the hobble,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 330. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.[1] Two straps with chain between used for hobbling a horse. s.Chs.[1] The term hobbles is confined to the hind-legs, fetters being the word used in the sense of a 'fastening on the fore-legs.' Not.[1], War.[3], Brks.[1], e.An.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.) Dor. A wooden instrument to confine the legs of a horse while he is undergoing an operation, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.[1] Dev. The carrier's horse . . . was sometimes turned out on Broadbury, with hobbles on its feet, Baring-Gould *Red Spider* (1889) iii; Cor.[2]

HOBBLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] I.Ma. Pem. Ken. I.W. Som. Cor. [o'bl.] **1.** *v.* To assist in bringing a vessel to anchor or out of harbour. w.Som.[1] Cf. **hovel(l,** *v.*

Hence **Hobbler,** *sb.* (1) a boatman or unlicensed pilot employed to assist in bringing a vessel into or out of harbour; (2) a light boat used to run out quickly and land passengers; also called **Hoveller** (q.v.); (3) *obs.*, a sentinel posted at a beacon to give warning of the approach of an enemy.

(1) s.Pem. A man who drags vessels up the river Cleddy with a warp or rope, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Ken. A coastman, an unlicenced pilot, one towing a vessel, a watchman, Ansted *Sea Terms* (1898). Som. Men who go out to sea in boats for the purpose of meeting homeward-bound vessels and engaging with the captain to unload them when they have entered the harbour (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Always known by this name in the little ports of the Bristol Channel. Cor.[1] A man who tows in a vessel with ropes. Two or three *gen.* own a boat between them; Cor.[2] (2) Ken. Applied to the light boats at Deal, Dover, and other parts, which are always on the watch to run out, at the first signal, to land passengers, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 35. (3) I.W. In the Isle of Wight they have centinels who keep watch and ward at the Beacons, and their Posts or Runners who presently give intelligence to the Governour, and these by an old name are still called Hoblers, Leigh *England*, 85 (K.); I.W.[1], Cor.[2]

2. To act as a guide or boatman.

Cor. He's gone hobbling, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

Hence **Hobbler,** *sb.* a boatman who lets out small boats for hire; a ferryman, boatman; a guide, touter.

I.Ma. We waited till the packet started And the hobblers there was terr'ble divarted, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 226; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 35. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

3. *sb.* The sum of money received by a 'hobbler' for helping to bring a vessel into harbour; a ship requiring to be brought into harbour.

Cor. I went down on the wharf . . . to see whether there was any 'hobble,' and found a sloop . . . in the bay, bound for Hayle, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 357, ed. 1896; One night, a gig's crew was called to go off to a 'hobble' . . . each one being eager to get to the ship as she had the appearance of a foreign trader, *ib.* 358; Cor.[12]

4. A casual piece of work, a job.

Gmg. A casual labourer on obtaining employment is said to have got a hobble (J.B.).

5. A party of tourists under the charge of a boatman or guide. Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

HOBBLE, *sb.*[3] Suf. A kind of pig-sty; see below.

Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] A 'hobble' differs from a sty in this, that it is not a place for either fatting or farrowing—but a lodge, without a door, for swine to run in and out at pleasure. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HOBBLE-BOBBLE, *sb.* Suf. Confusion. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

HOBBLEDEHOY, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Eng.: (1) **Aubety-oy,** (2) **Hobbadehoy,** (3) **Hobbady-hoy,** (4) **Hobberdehoy,** (5) **Hobbettehoy,** (6) **Hobbety-hoy,** (7) **Hobbidy,** (8) **Hobbity-hoy,** (9) **Hobbledyhoy,** (10) **Hobble-hoy,** (11) **Hobble-te-hoy,** (12) **Hobblety-hoy,** (13) **Hobbly-hoy,** (14) **Hobbotyhoy,** (15) **Hobby de hoy,** (16) **Hober de hoy,** (17) **Hoberdy-hoy,** (18) **Hobidehoy.**

(1) Glo.[1] (2) Lei.[1] 301. Hrf. (W.W.S.) (3) se.Wor.[1] (4) Midl. A lot o' them hobberdehoys o' Bilham set behind me, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 54. Not.[1], War.[3], e.An.[2] (5) Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. (6) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Chs.[3], Shr.[1] (7) e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (8) w.Yks.[1], Chs.[12] (9) N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (R.O.H.), Nhp.[1], Hrf.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Ken. (G.G.), Dor.[1] (10) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). (11) n.Yks. (T.S.) (12) N.Cy.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (13) Dor.[1] (14) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). War. (J.R.W.) (15) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. (16) [A hober de hoy, half a man and half a boy, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 73.] (17) War.[3] Wor. A hobling or awkward gaited country lad is called a hoberdy-hoy, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 412. (18) e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.R.E.)

HOBBLE-DE-POISE, see **Avoirdupois.**

HOBBLE-GOBBLES, *sb. pl.* Nhp. Ken. **1.** Turkeys.

Nhp.[1] A name allusive to the voracious manner in which they eat their food.

2. The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.* Ken. (G.E.D.)

HOBBLESHOW, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **hobbleschow, -shew** Sc.; and in forms **habbleshow** Peb.; **hubbeshue** Slk.; **hubbeshow** w.Yks.[1]; **hubbishow** Dur.; **hubbledeshew** N.Cy.[1]; **hubbleshew** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **hubbleshoo** Lnk. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **hubbleshow** Sc. Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **hubbleshue** Sh.I.; **hubble-te-shives** Cum.; **hubby-shew, -shoo** N.Cy.[1]; **hubly-shew, -shoo** Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] A tumult, hubbub, disturbance, row; confusion, commotion; a noisy tumultuous gathering or assembly; a rabble.

Sc. If that silly man would stop till all this hubbleshow's past, Ferrier *Destiny* (1831) III. v; Tir'd wi' the hobbleschow and clutter, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 49. Sh.I. Da hubbleshue o' oot door wark tak's a' his time, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 27. Abd. Fan ance the merry job is wrought, The De'il's to pay! And in sic hobblesho' ye're brought, As I'll no say, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 86. Fif. Sic hubbub and sic hubble-shew, As scamper't aff the frichtet crew, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 87. Dmb. Baumie sleep fled like a dream, Sic a hobbleshew was never seen, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 22. Ayr. A' this straemash and hobbleshow that fell out last Sabbath in Embro', Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii. Lnk. Sic a terrible hubbleshoo' o' folk rinnin' up and doon, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. Edb. I saw the hobble shaw coming fleeing down the street, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. Slk. I little wist how sic a hobbleshue might end, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 51, ed. 1866. Peb. By habble-shows inflamed Whan in his way, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 154, ed. 1817. Dmf. The hubbleshaw Wi' neeves and staffs and rugging hair Sae awsome grew, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Nhb. Thor's a fine hubbleyshoo gan on up the street (R.O.H.). sw.Nhb. Heard but once, when it was used by a man, a newcomer into the parish, who when I said 'I am going to call on you,' replied, 'Come anither day, we're ahl in a hubble-shew' (J.M.M.). s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306; Cum.[4] What a hubby-shoo thoo's mekin! 'I cannot duah wi' fwok mekin' a hubby-shoo aboot nowt,' *Rosenthal*, 137. Wm. 'Ey, ther' skiftin', an' ther' is a fine hubbleshow on': said of neighbours moving to a new house (J.M.). n.Yks.[134], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] The's been a fêyn [fine] hubbleshoo i' the public-hoos te neet. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (R.H.H.); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] 'Ther's a bonny hubbleshoo!' in front of the hustings during election time. A mother 'no soiner gets her back turned 'an shoo's at it, an' ther's a grand hubble-shoo of a house to come back tul!' ne.Lan.[1]

[An hubbleshowe, *tumultus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Hubbilschow! Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 314.]

HOBBLY-ONKER, see **Hoblionker.**

HOBBUCK, *sb.* Cum. A field.

Not uncommon, in conjunction with some other word (E.W.P.); Girt cobbles hofe t'size eh t'leeath oot of oor Steaan-rays an Beunn hobbuck, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 225.

HOBBY, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Yks. Lin. Wor. e.An. w.Cy. Som. Dev. [o·bi.] 1. *sb.* A small horse or pony; a roadster, hack.

Lin. A small hardy horse, such as used to be raised in the Fens, and called Wildmore hobbies, or tits, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** Used for a horse of any size (A.G.); (E.M.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Suf.** He come along on his hobby (C.G.B.); I know of a right pretty white hobby that would carry you nicely, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 323; RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Hobby-colt**, *sb.* a colt.

Dev. Aye, four and a half, it's time the little hobby-colt should be put to work (W.F.R.).

2. A child's name for a horse; a pet name for a pony or small horse. w.Yks. (C.C.R.), w.Som.[1] 3. Phr. *to play the hobby*, said of a woman who romps with men. w.Cy. HOLLOWAY.

4. *v.* Of women: to romp with men in a wanton, lewd manner.

w.Som.[1] Very common. 'Her'll hobby wi' any fuller.' **n.Dev.** Thee wut steehoppe, and colty, and hobby, and riggy, wi' enny Kesson zoul, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 296.

HOBBY, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Dur. Nhp. Nrf. Wil. [h)o·bi.]

1. *Obs.* The cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus.*

Nrf. It [the hobby bird] comes either with, or a little before, the hobbies (i. e. cuckoos) in the spring, SIR T. BROWNE in SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 103; *Athenaeum* (Mar. 19, 1887).

2. The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.* Wil.[1]

3. The merlin, *Falco aesalon.* **Sh.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 140.

4. A goose. Dur. (HALL.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Hobby-bird**, *obs.*, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (2) **-owl**, the barn-owl, *Strix flammea.*

(1) **Nrf.** SIR T. BROWNE in SWAINSON *ib.* 103; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (2) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 125; **Nhp.**[1]

HOBBY, *sb.*[3] Chs.[13] [o·bi.] An overlooker or bailiff.

HOBBY, *sb.*[4] Nhb.[1] The tool held by a 'holder-up' to press and keep a rivet in its hole, while its end is being hammered up by the riveter.

HOBBY, *adj.* Ess.[1] Rough, uneven. Cf. **hobbly**, s.v. **Hobble**, *v.*[1] 8.

HOBBY-DE-POIS, *sb.* Suf. Uncertainty, doubt. Cf. **avoirdupois.**

e.Suf. I am in a hobby-de-pois whether I should do so (F.H.).

HOBBY-HORSE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also Som. Dev. Cor. 1. In *comb.* **Hobby-horse day**, a festival held in Padstow on May 1st.

Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 226; **Cor.**[1] A hobby-horse is carried through the streets to a pool called Traitor's Pool, a quarter of a mile out of the town. Here it is supposed to drink; the head is dipped in the water, which is freely sprinkled over the spectators. The procession returns home singing a song to commemorate the tradition that the French having landed in the bay, mistook a party of mummers in red cloaks for soldiers, and hastily fled to their boats and rowed away.

2. *Fig.* A hoyden, romp, tomboy; an offensive term applied to a woman.

w.Som.[1], **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** As thee art a colting Hobby-horse, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 46.

3. A child's toy, like a horse on wheels; a rocking-horse.

nw.Der.[1] Wooden horses for children and others to ride upon at fairs and other pastimes. **n.Lin.**[1]

4. A hobby, favourite pursuit or avocation.

Frf. To drive dull care away, or kill the time, Commend me to the hobby horse of rhyme, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) I. **Rnf.** Shew me ane that disna keep A Hobby-Horse, to ride on, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 68. **Dmf.** A hobby-horse ye ride yersel', And mayna some ride theirs as weel? QUINN *Heather* (1863) 28.

5. *Fig.* An exhibition, show, sight; a butt, object of ridicule. Also in form **hobby.**

w.Yks. You're not going to have me for your hobby (S.O.A.). **Lan.** 'While thae'rt makin a hobby-horse o' thi-sel i'th inside.' 'Aw'm noan beawn to make a hobby-horse o' mysel',' said Ben, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1867) 88.

6. A dragon-fly.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851). **n.Lin.**[1] It is believed there that 'three on 'em will tang a hoss to dead.' A neighbour of the author's affirms that when he lived in the 'Isle' (q.v.), a hobby-herse stung a horse of his so badly that it caused its death.

HOBBY JACKSON, *phr.* Nhb.[1] When a person coming from the pit is carried over the pulleys.

HOBBY-LANTERN, see **Hob-lantern.**

HOBBYNAGGY, *sb.* **n.Yks.**[2] An ignorant, clownish fellow.

HOBBY-TOBBY, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A term used to describe the dress, personal appearance, manners, &c., of an awkward, tawdry woman.

[Cp. Du. *hobbel-tobbel*, in mingle-mangle wise, without order, confusedly (HEXHAM).]

HOBE, *int.* w.Som.[1] [ōb.] The call to a cow, several times repeated; a call used in driving oxen. Cf. **hoaf.**

Also in driving oxen the plough-boys use 'hobe!' in a sort of sing-song way, but at the same time shout it angrily when using the gore to prod them, or to cause them to back; then it is [Hoa·baak!]

HOB-GOB, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. Suf. 1. A hobgoblin, sprite, elf. See **Hob**, *sb.*[1] 3.

w.Yks. All t'Hob-gobs, an that short-horned brace [*sic*], SENIOR *Rhymes* (1882) 72. **Lan.** There may be scores o' those hobgobs, DONALDSON *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 14. **Chs.**[1]

2. A fool, idiot; an awkward, uncouth person. w.Yks.[2], War.[2] 3. Silly, empty talk; gossip, chat. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. *pl.* Small hillocks of dirt or refuse, &c. from the gutters scraped together by roadmen; odds and ends; inequalities of surface. Also in form **Hobs-and-gobs.**

War.[2] **Shr.**[1] Theer's some difference betwix them two turmit-fallows—the one's all 'obs-an-gobs like 'orses' yeds, an' the tother's as fine as a ïnion-bed.

HOBGOBBIN, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A fool, simpleton, idiot. GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

HOB-GOBBLE, *sb.* Irel. The noise made by a goose when angry.

Th' ould gander let one hob-gobble at him, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) v.

HOBHALD, see **Hobbil**, *sb.*[1]

HOBHOUCHIN, *sb.* Oxf. Bck. Hrt. Also written **hobowchin** Oxf. 1. *Obs.* The owl, *Strix flammea.* See **Houchin.**

Hrt. With us the owl is called Hobhouchin, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii.

2. A butterfly. See below.

Oxf. A native of these parts distinguishes between the *Pieridae*, as represented by the 'Whites,' and the *Vanessidae*, as far as the Peacock and Red Admiral are concerned. The former are 'butterflies,' the latter 'hobowchins,' *Science Gossip* (1869) 140. **Bck.** Heard applied to the Peacock and Red Admiral butterflies, but not to the common white one, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) *note.*

HOB-JOB, *sb.* and *adv.* Nhp. Shr. [o·b-dʒob.] 1. *sb.* A clumsy, awkward job.

Nhp.[1] A servant dropping a cup and saucer, without breaking them, exclaimed, 'That was a lucky hob-job!'

2. *adv.* Off-hand, without deliberation.

Shr.[1] 'E did 'ob-job at a ventur.

HOBKNOLLING, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] Saving one's own expenses by living with others on slight pretences.

HOB-LANTERN, *sb.* n.Cy. Wor. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Wil. w.Cy. Also in forms **hob and lantern** Wor.; **hob and lanthorn** n.Cy.; **hobie-lantern** w.Cy.; **hob o' lantern** Hrt.; **hobby-lantern** Hrt. e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. Will-o'-the-Wisp or *ignis fatuus.* Cf. **hobbedy's-lantern.**

n.Cy. Hob-and-lanthorns, gringes, boguests, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. **Wor.** In the district of Alfrick, the *ignis fatuus* is called 'Hob and his lantern,' ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 412. **Hrt.** They are called 'hob o' lanterns' or 'hobby-lanterns,' *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 290. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON

Beauties (1825); **Wil.**[1] **w.Cy.** The will-o'-the-wisp is the 'hobie lantern' still, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 546.

HOBLING, *sb.* Yks. Hnt. [o·blin.] **1.** A haycock; a small temporary heap of hay in size between a 'ricklin' and a 'haycock,' into which hay is raked in unsettled weather. w.Yks.[3] Cf. **hobbil**, *sb.*[2] **2.** *pl.* A scanty crop of hay formed by the skimmings of the aftermath or second mowing. Hnt. *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 145.

HOBLING, see **Hobbil**, *sb.*[1]

HOBLIONKER, *sb.* War. Wor. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Also written **hobbley-honker** War.[3]; **hobbly-onker** Wor.; **obbly-onker** Wor. s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **oblionker** Wor. Hrf. [o·bli-oŋkə(r).] **1.** *pl.* A game played with horse-chestnuts threaded on a string. See **Cobbler**, *sb.*[1] **4**, **Conker**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

War.[3] **Wor.** The name 'Hobbly-onkers,' or 'Obbly-onkers,' given to chestnuts pierced through and threaded upon a string, and used in some parts as the subjects in a children's game, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 4, 1897). **w.Wor.**[1] Played in autumn with horse-chestnuts strung together. The following rhyme [is] used in this game here: 'Hobley, hobley Honcor, My first conkor. Hobley, Hobley ho, My first go. Hobley, hobley ack, my first smack.' **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** Heard at Ledbury, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105, 378. **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Glo.**[1]

2. A horse-chestnut, the fruit of the *Aesculus Hippocastanum*. See **Conker**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Wor. A common and well-known word, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 177; The word oblionker seems a meaningless invention to rhyme with conker, but has gradually become applied to the fruits themselves (B. & H.). **s.Wor.** The pigs likes they obley-onker things, they picks 'em out (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Wor., Hrf., Rdn.** Common as the name of horse-chestnuts, esp. when pierced and threaded and used in a children's game (H.K.). **Glo.** (S.S.B.)

3. *Comp.* **Oblionker-tree**, a horse-chestnut tree, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*.

Wor. (B. & H.); *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 177. **Glo.** (S.S.B.)

HOBNAIL, *sb.* Glo. In phr. *Hobnail's wake*, a fair held at Tewkesbury. Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) 23; (S.S.B.)

HOB-NOB, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **habber-nab** Sc. (Jam.); **hob and nob** Ayr. N.Cy.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **-a-nob** w.Yks.; **-or-nob** N.Cy.[1] Suf.[1]; **hobber-nob** Lth. To drink together; to consort with, be on very friendly terms. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** On Freedom's richts we'll tak oor stand, And hob and nob, in smiles sae bland, Wi' brithers free, White *Jottings* (1879) 182. **Lnk.** Hob-nobbing with the het mineral water as if it had been toddy, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 92. **Lth.** Some hobber-nob, fu' cosh, did souk, In corners, out their glasses, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 68; The Burgh Sires and Councillors . . . Are all his rage, his hob-nob friends, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 102. **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** He hob-a-nobbed with tinklers and gipsies, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 162; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw seed oth' lot hob-nobbin' te-gether, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 98. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** To share equally (J.H.B.). **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Dor.** She ought to hob-and-nob elsewhere, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. x. **w.Som.**[1] They was hob-nobbin together down to Clock [Inn] last Zadurday night. **Colloq.** Agreed to hob-nob, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 102.

HOB-NOB, *adv.* n.Cy. Chs. Offhand, at a venture, rashly. See **Hab-nab**, s.v. **Hab**, *adv.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **s.Chs.**[1] Wi)n goa· aat· it· ob·-nob· ŭt ŭ ven·chŭr [We'n go at it hob-nob at a venture].

HOB-NOBBLE, *v.* Yks. Not. [o·bnobl.] To hob-nob; to talk intimately and confidentially together.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** They're hob-nobbling ower summat. A seed 'em both i' th' road, hob-nobbling together (J.P.K.).

HOBOWCHIN, see **Hobhouchin.**

HOBRAN, *sb.* Sh.I. Written **hobrin** S. & Ork.[1]; **hoeborn.** [hō·brən.] The blue shark, *Squalus glaucus.* Also used *fig.* of persons.

A muckle hōbran, a great ugly hōbran, is in some places in Shetland (for instance N. Roe) applied to a big repulsive looking person, but 'hōbran' really means a 'shark,' in which sense it is still used in other parts of the country, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 51; (W.A.G.); Muckle hoeborn slunges, a lock o' years younger den mysel', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 242; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *haabrand*, a kind of shark, *Lamna cornubica* (Aasen); see **Ho(e**, *sb.*[1]]

HOBRECK, *sb.* Or.I. A straw basket or 'cassie.' (S.A.S.)

HOBSHACKLED, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Also written **ob-shackled** Chs.[13] [o·bʃakld.] Lame, limping; hampered, fettered; embarrassed.

Lan. Aw'll be hobshackl't wi thee no longer, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxi; May thy bed clooas lie leet on thee, so ut theau winno' be hobshackled in 'em when theau'rt wanted somewheere else, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 90. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13]

HOBSHANKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Knees.

He shall have his lugs tacked to the muckle trone . . . until he down of his hobshanks and up with his muckle doubs, *Procl. of Langholme Fair* in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 56; Still in common use, *ib.* 156.

HOB-THRUST, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **hob-thross** Cum.; **-thrush** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **-thurst** Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **-trush** Dur. Cum. n.Yks.[1]; **hog-thrush** n.Yks. [h)o·b·þrust.]

1. A hobgoblin, sprite, elf, 'thurse'; see below.

n.Cy. In the farm houses a cock and bacon are always boiled on Fassens eve (Shrove Tuesday), and if any person neglect to eat heartily of this food Hobthrust amuses himself at night with cramming him or her up to the mouth with big-chaff (J.L.) (1783); A spirit, supposed to haunt woods only. Called sometimes Robin Goodfellow, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'The hobthrush of Elsdon Moat' was a browney or sprite who performed drudgery of all kinds during the night season. As he wore a tattered old hat a new one was placed for him in his accustomed haunt. Instead of propitiating hobthrush, this action broke the spell; and the sprite disappeared, uttering a piteous cry: 'New hat, new hood, hobthrush'll do no more good.' **Dur.** 'N' hob-trushes, 'n' meg-wu-mony-feet leaikin' things 're pop'd in here 'n theer, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 9. **Cum.** T'some oot o' t'way pleaces hobthrushes dud aw maks o' queer pranks, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 153; I's weel seer, Hob Thross 'll ne'er Ha' thee to chowk wi' caff mun, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 72; **Cum.**[1] A hobgoblin having the repute of doing much useful work unseen and unheard during the night, if not interfered with; but discontinuing or doing mischief if crossed or watched, or if endeavours are made to coax or bribe him to work in any way but his own; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Or, as he was more generally called, Throb thrush was a being distinct from the fairies, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 254. **n.Yks.**[1] Hobtrush Hob, a being once held to frequent a certain cave in the Mulgrave Woods, and wont to be addressed, and to reply, as follows:—'Hob-trush Hob! Where is thou?' 'Ah's tying on mah left-fuit shoe; An' Ah'll be wiv thee—Noo!' **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] When a man boasts of being a good workman, as of the great number of things which he can make in a day, some one will say, 'Ah, tha can mak' 'em faster nor Hob Thrust can throw shoes out o' t'window.' **Der.** Ye mun tak' heed to the Hobbthursts, . . the big boggat as robs the mills, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ix; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. An ungainly dunce; a fool, an awkward or clumsy fellow. Also used *attrib.*

Cum. 'Walk in . . . and see' Exclaims a hobthrust fellow, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 137. **Lan.** Whot a hob-thurst he lookt wi o' that berm obeawt him! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 26; Thir wur some quare lewkin hobthrusts omung um forshure, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 56; **Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.*

3. A wall-louse. Also in *comp.* **Hobthrush-louse.**

n.Cy. Hobo' t'hurst-lice. Prob. what we call in the south wood-lice, from their living in old wood, Holloway. **n.Yks.** Hog-thrush-louse. Also called lobster louse and old sow (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.**[1]

[1. Our own rustical superstition of hobthrushes, fairies, goblins, and witches, Steele *Guardian* (1713) No. 30; *Lutin*, a Goblin, Robin-good-fellow, Hob-thrush, Cotgr.]

HOBURN SAUGH, *phr.* Sc. (Jam.) The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum.*

HOCE, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1], **Hose**, *adj.*

HOCH, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *on hoch*, on the run.

ne.Sc. 'He is like the dogs o' Keith, he's aye on hoch.' This saying is applied to one who is much given to going about in an idle way, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 112.

HOCH, *int.* Sc. Mtg. **1.** An exclamation expressive of var. emotions.

Sc. Hoch! had I drank the well-water, Whan first I drank the wine, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 23; Hoch! it's owre an oor syne, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 220. **Lnk.** Hoch, I could sing an' dance wi' perfect joy, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 174.

Hence (1) *hoch anee, phr.* an exclamation of grief; (2) *— hey,* (3) *— wow, phr.* an exclamation of weariness.

(1) **Gall.** Sad, sad news—Hoch Anee! MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 272, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Sad wark, man. Hoch anee! ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 30. (2) **Sc.** Hoch hey, will I never win out o' this weery'd life, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 49. **Abd.** Resting his two elbows on his knees, [he] gave utterance to a prolonged 'Hoch-hey,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 217. **Lnk.** 'Twill save you frae many a dreary hoch-hey, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 22. (3) **Kcb.** Hoch, wow! I'm unco dune the nicht, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 139.

2. An expression used to indicate a taint on bacon or on meat imperfectly salted. Mtg. (E.R.M.)

HOCHEN, *sb.* Ayr. The fireside. *Gl. Surv.* 692 (JAM.); (J.M.)

HOCHIE, *sb.* Sc. [ho·χi.] A keg or cask; a small barrel.

e.Fif. Their zeal had been rewardit by the discovery o' that hochie o' brandy stowed awa in the broom-buss, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii.

HOCHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **hoichel** Ayr. (JAM.); **hoichle** Rnf.; **hoighel** Knr. Ayr. (JAM.) [ho·χl, hoi·χl.] **1.** *v.* To walk with short steps; to scramble or shuffle in one's gait; to walk clumsily and with difficulty. Cf. **hockle,** *v.*[1]

Fif. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Puir cheels that canna pay for hacks Maun use their ain strong arms and backs, An' 'tis, I trow, a queer conceit To see them hoichlin' 'lang the street, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 166. **Slk.** (JAM.)

Hence **Hochling,** *ppl. adj.* sprawling, shambling, walking with difficulty.

Lnk. I mind when a wee hochlin' laddie, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 155.

2. To do anything clumsily or awkwardly. Used in *prp.* Knr. (JAM.) Hence **Hochlan,** *ppl. adj.* awkward, clumsy; untidy in dress.

Arg. Thou'rt not a hochlan scleurach, dear, As many trooshlach be, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

3. To tumble lewdly with women in open day. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **4.** *sb.* A person who pays no attention to dress; a sloven. Ayr. (JAM.)

HOCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also written **hoc** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1]; and in forms **hawk** N.I.[1]; **huck** Lin. n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.; **hug-** w.Yks.[1]; *pl.* **hucksen** Cor.[12]; **huckson** Dev.; **hux** n.Dev.; **huxen** Dev.[1]; **huxon** Ken.[12] [h)ok, uk, ʉk.] **1.** *sb.* The thigh, hip, ham, leg. See **Hough,** *sb.*[1]

e.Yks.[1] **Lin.** I thowt he'd broken all his bönes . . . He mud ha' putten out his huck, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 49; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338. **n.Lin.**[1] When I was a sojer e' Egypt, I was wounded e' th' huck. **s.Lin.** Ah'm fairly well fur an o'd man 'cept a lot o' paän i' my huck (T.H.R.). **Ken.**[12] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219; **Dev.**[1] Muxen up to the huxen. **n.Dev.** Tha mux A-tap the draxel's up ta hux, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2. **Cor.** A woppin g'eat huck a beef, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 18; **Cor.**[1] Muck [dirt] up to the hucksen; **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Hockadols,** *sb. pl.* large, ungainly, sprawling feet; (2) **Hucksheens, -shins,** or **Huxens,** *sb. pl.* the undersides of the thighs just above the bend of the knee; (3) **Hug-bone,** *sb.* the hip-bone.

(1) **m.Lin.** Eh, what hockadols! (T.H.R.) (2) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Th' parson's gaed stug i' th' plid agin. . . Ers stratted ter th' huxens! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. 1. ii; **Dev.**[1] To trounch in the mux arter the hosses,—squash, squash,—shatted up to the huxens in plid, 15. **n.Dev.** Thy hozen muxy up zo vurs thy gammerels to tha very hucksheens, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 154; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] Mally . . . grazes her hug-baan, ii. 288.

2. A pig's foot, esp. in phr. *hocks and hoes,* the feet and leg-bones of swine, cut off at the ankle.

Nhp.[1] **e.An.**[1] With us, the thigh is certainly not included. **Nrf., Suf.** 'Feet and hocks' is the name given to those parts of a dead hog which are below the knee-joints, with the feet of the fore legs, and below the stifle, with the feet of the hind legs, HOLLOWAY. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**[1]

3. A knuckle of pork or bacon.

w.Yks. Here ah sat, gettin me dinner off an a pig hock, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 12. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213. **Mid.** There's a bit of cold hock of bacon in the cupboard, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. xxii.

4. *v.* To throw stones, &c. from under the thigh or ham. N.I.[1]

5. To make an incision in one hind leg of a hare or rabbit, so that the other leg may be passed through it, for the purpose of suspension.

War. (M.D.H.) **Nhp.**[1] 'Hock' is another word for the same operation [as 'harkle' or 'hartle'], and in much more *gen.* use. **Oxf.** (M.A.R.); **Oxf.**[1] Ave ee 'ocked the rabbuts? *MS. add.*

HOCK, *sb.*[2] Yks. Also Brks. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **hockney-** Brks. [ok.] In *comp.* (1) **Hock-day,** the second Tuesday after Easter Day; (2) **-Monday,** the second Monday after Easter; (3) **-tide,** the time or season of the hock-days, an annual rejoicing or festivity; also used *attrib.*

(1) **Brks.** On 'Hockney-day'—which is the Tuesday following Easter week—they [the tithing-men or 'tuttimen'] have to visit each house in the borough [of Hungerford] and demand a coin of the realm from each male. . . Tuesday, Hockney Day, is ushered in by the blowing of John of Gaunt's horn from the balcony of the town-hall, *Chambers' Jrn.* in LOWSLEY *Gl.* (1888) 169. (2) **Sus.**[1] Kept as a festival in remembrance of the defeat of the Danes in King Ethelred's time. [(K.)] (3) **w.Yks.**[2] A Sheffield man, who was much respected by his neighbours, having died, an old lady, aged about 80, said, 'They will not make hock-tide over him.' Upon being asked what she meant, she said that when she was a girl it was occasionally the custom in Sheffield to keep the anniversary of a person who was disliked by having 'sports' on the day of his death, such as races, cricket, &c. The games were played as near as possible to the house in which the dead person lived. **Brks.** The proceedings of Hocktide are of a very festive character and begin on the Friday preceding Hockney day by the holding of what is called the 'Audit Supper' at the 'John o' Gaunt Inn.' . . The following Tuesday, Hockney Day, is ushered in by the blowing John of Gaunt's horn. . . At nine o'clock the Hocktide jury having been summoned, assemble in the town-hall ... the ancient rules and regulations of the court are read over by the town clerk. . . The whole of the Hocktide proceedings come to an end on Sunday, *Chambers' Jrn.* in LOWSLEY *Gl.* (1888) 169. **s.Hmp.** At the Hocktide games, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiv. [A popular festival which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter, or the second Tuesday after Easter, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 476; (K.).]

[*In quindena Paschae, quae vulgariter* Hoke-dai *appellatur,* MATT. PARIS *Chron.* ann. 1255 (Rolls Ser. V. 493).]

HOCK, *sb.*[3] Cum. Slang. In phr. *old hock,* sour ale sold at a cheap rate for harvesters.

Cum. It was esteemed superior for 'slockenin' than the higher-priced article (W.H.). **Slang.** Stale beer, swipes (FARMER).

HOCK, *sb.*[4] Lei.[1] [ok.] A shock or mop of hair.

They're laffin' at the man wi' the heery hock.

HOCK, *v.*[2] Ess. [ok.] To jeer. Also with *at.*

This word occurs freq. in the *Times* report of an Ess. libel case tried at the last Assizes before Mr. Justice Hawkins, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245; **Ess.**[1]

HOCK, *v.*[3] Cmb. With *up*: to snap up, seize, hook, used *fig.*

'Hocked her up for her son,' said of a clever mother who brought about a somewhat unequal match (W.M.B.).

HOCK, *v.*[4] Sc. To scoop out; to dig. Cf. **howk,** *v.*[1]

Sc. Hock a holl, dig a pitt, FLEMING *Scripture* (1726). **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Hocking,** *vbl. sb.* scraping out a hole with the hands or with a hoe. S. & Ork.[1]

HOCK, see **Hack,** *sb.*[1]

HOCKATTY KICK, *phr.* Ken. A lame person. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

HOCKEN, *adj.* Sh.I. [ho·kən.] Keen or greedy for food. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Cogn. w. Norw. dial. *hœken,* greedy (AASEN); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 89.]

HOCKER, *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Cum. Lan. Also written **hoker** Sc. (JAM.) [h)o·kə(r.] To bend, stoop; to crouch or sit over the fire.

s.Sc. To sit as if the body were drawn together, as those who brood over the fire in cold weather (JAM.); The auld wife cam in, and hoker'd herself down By the ingle that bleez'd sae finely, *Old Sng.* (JAM.) **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Hocker,** *sb.* one who stays at home. ne.Lan.[1]

[ON. *hokra,* to go bent, to crouch or creep (VIGFUSSON).]

HOCKER, *v.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. [h)o·kə(r.] 1. To clamber or scramble awkwardly over or up anything; to walk awkwardly. Also used *fig.*

Lakel.[2] A chap 'at izzant ower lish 'll hocker ower a wo er on ta a nag back as weel as he can. An' sometimes if ye ass a nebbur hoo he's gaan on he'll say, 'Ah's hockeren on as weel as Ah can,' an' ye know at yanse 'at that izzant as weel as he could like. **Cum.** When ah'd gitten hockert up a lock o' girt hee steps, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He hockers an' crammels like an auld man (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] 'Hockering along,' jolting on a rough track. To get 'hocker'd up,' to climb, for instance, the rugged sides of a cliff; **n.Yks.**[3] Applied esp. to cattle climbing on each other's backs. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Hockered**, *ppl. adj.* crippled, disabled; stiff, lame; *gen.* with *up*; (2) **Hockery**, *adj.* of a road or pavement: uneven, rough, ill-kept.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] I've gotten th' frost e' my feät, an' I hev to goä cram'lin' aboot; I'm sorely hocker'd up. **sw.Lin.**[1] He was hockered up before they'd haëf got thruff the harvest. What wi' my corns, and what wi' my bad knee, I'm quiët hockered up. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] 'It's a despert hockery bit o' road;' of the line between Grosmont and Whitby, passing over which in the train was, owing to its badly-kept condition, accompanied with much jolting and shaking; **n.Yks.**[2] A hockery road.

2. To do anything in an awkward, clumsy manner; to dance about roughly and awkwardly. w.Yks. (R.H.H.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. To stammer, hesitate, grow confused in speaking, esp. when about to tell an untruth. Cf. **hacker**, *v.* **2.**

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 15, 1897); SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) 170; **w.Yks.**[3] I hockered long about it; **w.Yks.**[5]

4. To ride or swing on a gate, on a person's back, and such like.

Nhb. To hocker and ride on a gate. Hockering and climbing on one's back (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** To hocker on a gate, on a person's back (J.H.).

[1. Norw. dial. *hokra*, to hobble or shuffle along as if with tender feet (AASEN).]

HOCKER, *adj.* n.Cy. Ken. Sus. Hasty, testy; passionate. Sus. RAY (1691).

Hence **Hocker-headed**, *adj.* fretful; passionate.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Ken.** GROSE (1790); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1 2]

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

HOCKERTY-COCKERTY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. With one leg on each shoulder.

Bch. The carlen was riding hockerty-cockerty upo' my shoulders, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** (JAM.)

HOCKET, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A large lump, esp. of bread or cheese.

'A great hocket,' a great lump of bread or cheese, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 214; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

HOCKET, *v.* e.An. [o·kit.] To laugh in a loud, vulgar manner; to romp about foolishly.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** There they wor, lots on 'em, on the back o' dickeys, laughing and hocketting and galloping about, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) vi; All the paaple bust out a hocketin' and a laughin', *ib. Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) ii. **Ess.** Used all over Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence **Hocketing**, *ppl. adj.* laughing in a loud, vulgar manner.

Nrf. They burst out into a great hocketing hoss-laugh, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 82; Them trolloping mawthers bust out into a hocketting laugh, *ib. Molly Miggs* (1873) 15.

[Prob. the same word as Fr. *hoqueter*, to have the hickup or hickock (COTGR.).]

HOCKETIMOW, *sb.* War. [o·kətimou.] An instrument to cut the sides of a rick with. Cf. **hoggerdemow.**

B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] *Gen.* formed of a scythe blade fixed to a pole or staff; **War.**[2 3]

HOCKEY, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. Hrt. e.An. Also in forms **hawkey** e.An.[1]; **hawkie** Cmb. Suf.; **hooky** Ir.; **horkey** e.An.[1 2]; **horky** Hrt. [o·ki, ō·ki.] 1. A harvest-home or supper; the last load in harvest.

Ir. The game also called 'Hooky' and 'Crying the mare' (G.M.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] The last load in harvest; formerly in use about Hornsea, but not much used now. It was followed by the men and boys shouting at intervals: 'We hev her; we hev her; A coo in a tether; At oor toon end; A yow an a lamb; A pot an a pan; May we get seeaf in Wiv oor harvest yam; Wiv a sup o' good yal, An sum haupence tï spend.' **Hrt.** (H.G.) **e.An.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** (J.W.B.); In common parlance (A.H.D.H.); At the Hawkie, as it is called, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, decorated with ears of corn, carried in a waggon. The people [said] that they were drawing the Harvest Queen, CLARKE *Travels* in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 15. **Nrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61. **Suf.** The completion of the whole is crowned by a banquet called the Horkey, to which the wives and children are also invited. In Suf. husbandry the man who . . . goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle, is honoured with the title of 'Lord,' and at the Horkey, or harvest-home feast, collects what he can for himself and brethren, *Garl.* (1818) 338; Wheat harvest is finished by a little repast given by the farmer to his men. And the completion of the whole is crowned by a banquet, called the hockey, to which the wives and children are also invited, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Chiefly used in High Suffolk of late years, SPURDENS *Gl.* (1840); (A.H.D.H.); (C.T.); (H.H.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hockey-cake**, a cake distributed to the poor at harvest-home; (2) **-cart**, the cart which carries the last load of harvest; (3) **-load**, the last load of harvest; (4) **-supper**, a harvest-supper.

(1) **Hrt.** The Cart that brings in yᵉ last of yᵉ Harvest is still called yᵉ Hockey Cart and yᵉ Cake then distributed yᵉ Hockey Cake, SALMON *Surv.* 169. (2) **Hrt.** The Hockey Cart is that which brings the last corn, and the children rejoicing with boughs in their hands, with which the horses are also attired, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 444. (3) **e.An.** (HALL.); **e.An.**[1] The last load of the crop, which was always led home on the evening of the hawkey, with much rustic pageantry; the load and the horses being gaudily decorated with flags, streamers, and garlands; and attended by a troop of masquers in grotesque disguises. (4) **Cmb.** (D.W.L.)

[Prob. conn. w. LG. *hokk* (pl. *hokken*), a heap of sheaves (BERGHAUS); see KLUGE (s.v. *Hocke*). Cp. obs. E. *hock-cart*, the cart which carries the last sheaves home. The harvest swains and wenches bound, For joy to see the Hock-cart crowned, HERRICK *The Hock-cart* (1648) 14.]

HOCKEY, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Wor. Bck. Lon. 1. The game of 'bandy' (q.v.) or 'doddart' (q.v.). N.Cy.[1], se.Wor.[1]

2. A game similar to golf; see below.

Lon. The name given to the game of golf. It seems to be the game called Not in Glo., the name [i. e. Not] being borrowed from the ball, which is made of a knotty piece of wood, HONE *Year-bk.* (1832) col. 1448.

3. See below.

Bck. The boys at Olney have a very entertaining sport, which commences annually upon this day [Nov. 5]; they call it hockey, and it consists in dashing each other with mud and the windows also, COWPER *Lett.* (Nov. 5, 1785) in *Wks.* V. 174, ed. Southey.

HOCK-HOLLER, *sb.* Som. The hollyhock, *Althea rosea.* (B. & H.), w.Som.[1]

HOCKLE, *sb.* w.Yks. A stew or broth made of the hocks or houghs of cattle. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 21, 1895). Cf. **houghle**, *sb.*[1]

HOCKLE, *v.*[1] Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. [o·kl.] To shuffle along, walk with difficulty; to hobble along quickly. Cf. **hochle**, *v.*, **hocker**, *v.*[2], **hotchel**, **houghle**, *v.*

Nhp.[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] *Gen.* used of people who kick their feet together when walking. **Wor.** He was club-footed and could hardly hockle along (E.S.). **s.Wor.** 'Er [a cow] sims despret wik ov 'er 'ind legs, 'er gooes hocklin' alung (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] We sh'll a some wet I be afeard; my carns plagues mŭ so as I caunt 'ardly 'ockle along. **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hockling**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, shambling; (2) **Hockly**, *adj.* awkward, helpless, having no notion how to do a thing properly.

(1) **War.**[2 4] **s.War.**[1] He's a hocklin' sort of walker. (2) **Brks.**[1]

HOCKLE, *v.*[2] Nhp.[1] [o·kl.] To tie a horse's legs together and throw him down to prevent kicking while being shod. [To hockle, *Poplites seu suffragines succidere*, SKINNER (1671).]

HOCKLE, *v.*[3] ? *Obs.* Wor. [o·kl.] To cut up stubble.

We pay about 4*s.* per acre for reaping wheat, and diet if they set it up and hockle it, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 108.

HOCKLE, *v.*[4] Lin.[1] To cast lots for sides in a game, with a coin or other article.

HOCKLIN, *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. Gutting fish. S. & Ork.[1]

HOCKNEY-, HOCKNIE, see **Hock**, *sb.*[2], **Hackney**.

HOCKS, *v.* Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **aux** Brks.[1]; **hox** Nhp.[1] War.[3] Glo.[12] s.Oxf. e.An.[1] Sus.[1]; **ox** War.[4] Oxf.[1] Bdf. Hrt. Mid. [**oks.**] 1. To cut the hamstrings; to cut the sinews of a rabbit or hare's hind leg and put the other foot through it, in order to hang it up.

Brks. In common use (B.L.); **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

2. To knock the feet together in walking.

Glo. To cut behind, and dirt one's stockings by such an irregular motion of the feet, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

3. To trample or tread earth into a muddy, miry condition; to clatter the feet, walk noisily. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Nhp.[2] To go hocksin about. **Oxf.** Now then, clumsy, what are you hocksing about like that for? (G.O.) **s.Oxf.** 'I boords wet,' repeated the shepherd; 'the ewes 'a bin a-fightin' an' the lambs a-hoxin' all over the fold,' ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 96. **Brks.**[1] When I scawlded un a went hoksin' awaay wi'out a-stoppin' to year what I was a-zaayin'. **w.Mid.** 'Don't come a oxing over these stones what I've jest cleaned, with them dirty shoes o' yorn.' 'E's bin a oxin' all through the mud, an' made 'is self in a nice mess' (W.P.M.). **Hmp.**[1] Hocksing, walking rudely, trespassing. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Don'ee get hocksing it about so (E.H.G.).

Hence *oxed about, phr.* trodden about by the hoofs of cattle.

Oxf.[1] Spoken of soft mould or grass, where the marks of their feet would show.

4. To hack or cut clumsily or in an unworkmanlike manner.

Glo.[12] **Hrf.**[1] Principally in reference to cutting underwood. The 'stubs are hocksed,' i. e. split and cut unevenly and irregularly by a person not used to cutting them. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

5. *Fig.* To fret, harass, worry; to put in a state of perplexity or embarrassment. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Nhp.[1] 'She does hox me uncommon.' A butter woman in the market, the other day, said, 'I've left my wench at home to-day; and I'm so hoxt without her, I don't know how to get on; I've nobody to go of an errand but myself; I never was so hoxt.' **War.** I was just that oxt at what you told me, a feather would have knocked me down, *Leamington Courier* (Feb. 27, 1897); **War.**[34] **Brks.**, **Bdf.** It regularly oxed him. It oxed him uncommon (J.W.B.).

6. To annoy a person by constantly following him about; to seek after, hunt.

Hrt. He hocksed me about all day. Hocksing birds' nests, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320.

7. To remove, carry off.

Nrf. A master speaking of a servant who had behaved very ill, his neighbour replied: 'If he had been my servant I'd have hox'd him off to Bridewell' (W.W.S.).

Hence (1) **Aux** or **Hocks**, *int.* a call used in the game of hockey; see below; (2) **Hocksey**, *int.* a call to a person to move off.

(1) **Oxf.** When a boy unfairly strikes the shins of another player with his stick, the boy struck exclaims 'Hocks your own,' and gives him a rap in return (G.O.). **Brks.** If your opponent is in the way of your swipe, you shout the warning 'aux!' and if he does not at once jump out of your way, you have a right to hit him on the leg with your hockey-stick. The word 'aux' so used has nothing to do with the word 'hockey,' because hockey is a new term for the game here. 'Bandy' was and still is, in villages, the name used (B.L.). (2) **Nhp.**[2]

[1. Thou schalt hoxe the horsis of hem, WYCLIF (1388) *Josh.* xi. 6.]

HOCKSING UP, *phr.* Hmp.[1] Throwing down.

HOCKSY, *adj.* Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written **hoxy** Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks. Wil.[1]; **oxy** Glo. Oxf.[1] [**o'ksi.**] Dirty, muddy, miry, soft, sticky. See **Hocks**, *v.* 3.

Glo. Ground is hoxy when it is a regular staux, a muddy gateway with pools of water; and ground into which the feet sink is hoxy (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** You will find it oxey, ma'am, to-day (M.A.R.); It was hocksy walking after the rain (H.R.); **Oxf.**[1] 'It's oxy,' i. e. the dirt sticks to one's feet. **Brks.** 'Hoxy and gamsy,' dirty and sticky (W.W.S.); **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** It's about two miles in vine weather; but when it's hocksey, like this, we allows a mile for zlippin' back, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 179; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

HOCUS, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A stupid fellow, fool, simpleton.

HOCUS-POCUS, *adv.* Suf.[1] Higgledy-piggledy, intermixed, indiscriminately.

HOD, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Nhp. Lei. War. Hnt. e.An. Wil. [**h)od.**] 1. A wooden box or trough used for carrying coals, bricks, &c.; a receptacle, flask.

n.Yks.[2] A powder-hod. **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'A coal-hod,' or 'cinder-hod.' **Lei.**[1] A box for coals set in a room. **War.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Brick hod, mangold hod, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Made of wood, and tapering towards the bottom (F.H.).

2. A wooden measure for corn, meal, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.), Wil. (K.M.G.)

3. A cup or vessel for holding liquid.

e.Suf. A hod [cup] of tea. A hod [a glass] of liquor (F.H.).

HOD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Wor. Shr. Nrf. w.Cy. Also written **od** Wor. [**od.**] 1. *sb.* A heap of potatoes or turnips covered with straw and soil to protect them from frost.

Shr.[1] **Nrf.** Mangel-hod or beet-clump (F.H.). **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

2. *v.* To cover potatoes, &c. with straw and soil.

Shr. I see they'n got them mangels hodded up (A.J.M.); **Shr.**[1]

Hence **Hodding**, *vbl. sb.* the covering of potatoes with straw and earth.

Wor. It would not be safe to wash potatoes if they were gathered for 'oddin'—they would perish. Odding is placing the potatoes in long rows in the field, covering them with straw and then earth, leaving straw to come through the earth at the top of the earth at intervals for ventilation (E.S.).

HOD, *sb.*[3] e.Suf. In phr. (1) *to be in a hod with*, to be in a rage or angry with; (2) *to give any one the hod*, to anger any one. (F.H.)

HOD, *v.*[2] Sc. [**hod.**] To jog along; to ride badly.

Kcd. Hoddin' on through Tullynessle . . . Wi' a seat nae unco sicker, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 43. **Ayr.** Here farmers gash in ridin graith Gaed hoddin by their cotters, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7.

HOD, see **Hide**, *v.*[2], **Hood**, *sb.*[1], **Hud**, *sb.*[1]

HOD-BOW-LUD, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] Also written **'od-bowlud.** A large moth.

HODDAMADOD, HODDED, see **Hodmandod, Hide**, *v.*[2]

HOD-DEEA, *sb.* Lakel. 1. A hobby.

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** He wad mak a walkin stick er garden a bit mair as a hod-deea ner owt (B.K.).

2. A hindrance.

Lakel.[2] Sista come oot o' t'way, thoo's nowt but a hod-deea.

HODDEN, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. ? Der. Also in forms **hoddin** Sc. Der.; **hoden** Sc.; **hodin** Sc. n.Cy.; **hudden** Abd.; **huddin** n.Sc.; **huddun** Abd. [**h'odən.**] 1. *sb.* Homespun cloth made of wool of the natural colour; a coarse thick cloth worn by the peasantry; also used *attrib.*

Sc. My lad . . . forsook his sonsie lassie with the homely hoddin coat, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 73; The rost was teugh of raploch hodin, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 176, ed. 1871. **n.Sc.** Mr. Merrison Dean . . . put on his 'hoddin' overcoat of darkest gray, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 225. **Kcd.** Claid was he in honest hodden Woven in his ain true leem, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 38. **Frf.** Of the wool . . . is manufactured almost every kind of cloth worn in the parish; hodden, which is mostly used for herd's cloaks, and is sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* the yard, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 242 (JAM.). **Per.** The hodden web was swirled out o' its fauld For cleedin' to the childer, STEWART *Character* (1857) 175. **Rnf.** His coat o' guid hodden, had ne'er been afiel', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 134. **Lnk.** I had cuist my hodden coat, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 17. **Dmf.** Till they maist brunt my hoddin-breeks, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 91. **Gall.** Trudging afoot in hodden, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 351. **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1891); Hoddin start-ups warm'd above the fire, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 20.

Hence **Hodden-clad**, *adj.* clad in homespun.

Fif. Tenant, laird, and hedger, hodden-clad, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) xxi.

2. *Comb.* **Hodden grey**, grey homespun; also used *attrib.* and *fig.*

Sc. Exchanging my hoddin-grey coat of my mother's spinning, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xiv. **Or.I.** Hamlets in tartan kilts, and Norvals in hodden gray inexpressibles, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 105. **Abd.** Meg hersel' began the play, Clad in a bran-new hudden-grey,

Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 213. **Frf.** Hodden-grey, undy'd or drest, Was sonsy weeds to busk the best, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Per.** Dressed generally in a suit of 'hodden-gray,' Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 10, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** I hae seen my grand-father in hodden-grey Weaving his stockings, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 89. **Rnf.** Nae hodden gray can now be seen, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Ayr.** He was dressed in hodden-grey, mealy, dirty, and sair worn, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 73. **Lnk.** Our fathers wore the hodden gray, Watt *Poems* (1827) 87. **e.Lth.** A broadcloth . . . suit of the royal hodden grey of Auld Scotland, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 168. **Edb.** Ane clad in hoden grey, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 23. **Gall.** Douce, grave, hodden-grey men every one of them, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 260. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** T'men fwok hed cwoats o' hodden gray, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 58, ed. 1876; A very old-fashioned suit of home-spun hodden gray, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) I. 200, ed. 1888.

3. A covering made of 'hodden.'

n.Sc. Make us a bed o' green rashes And covert wi' huddins sae grey, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 103.

4. *adj.* Clad in homespun; *fig.* homely, coarse.

Abd. A huddun hynd came wi' his pattle, As he'd been at the pleugh, Skinner *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) *Christmas Ba'ing* (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HODDEN, see **Hide**, *v.*[2]

HODDENLY, *adv.* Cum. Also in form **hoddingly**. [ho·dənli.] Continuously, persistently, without intermission. See **Hold**, *v.* 27.

If t'esh sud bud before t'yek Our feyne summer wedder'ill hoddenly brek; But if t'yek bud be t'suiner cummer We'll sartanly hev a drufty summer, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[3] He's hoddenly been a gud husband to me, 45; 'Does your pain come and go?' 'It nayder cūms ner ga's, it's theear hoddingly,' *ib. Gl.*

HODDER, *sb.*[1] Nrf. [o·də(r).] A spade shaped so as to take up a considerable quantity of earth entire. See **Hodding-spade**, s.v. **Hodding** (2).

Nrf. Next day morning he met me and say . . . Have you brought your hodder? Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 109.

HODDER, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[1] A heat-mist. Cf. **hadder**, *sb.*[2]

HODDIE, **HODDIN**, see **Hoodie**, **Hooding**.

HODDING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. Lin. e.An. [o·din.] In *comp.* (1) **Hodding-scythe**, *obs.*, an implement used in clearing land from rushes; (2) **-spade**, a spade used in the fens.

(1) **Chs.** The sneath or sneyd to which the blade is fixed is about 3½ ft. long, and has one scythe-like handle, placed about 18 ins. from the top; when the work is performed one hand is placed upon the top of the sneath, and with the handle in the other the crown of the rush roots is scooped out by the convex part of the blade, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 34; **Chs.**[1] The implement is nothing more than a short, strong scythe. The blade is about twenty inches in length, but curves in a different way to the common scythe; the edge is nearly one way of it in a straight direction from heel to point; but the flat part of the blade forms a curvature, which varies about four inches from a straight line. . . The crown of the rush roots by a smart stroke of the implement, is scooped out by the concave part of the blade, Holland *View Agric.* (1808) 116. (2) **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** So shaped as to take up a large portion of earth entire, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849.

HODDINS, *sb. pl.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Small stockings such as are used by children.

HODDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. Also in form **hodle** Sc. [h)o·dl.] 1. *v.* To waddle; to walk awkwardly or quickly.

Sc. Play us up 'Weel hoddled, Luckie,' Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd.** Wattie gaed hoddlin' to the mill, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 39. **Lnk.** Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 95 (Jam.). **Edb.** [She] round her a' her servants made to hoddle, An' paid them a' their wages to a boddle, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 194. **Dmf.** Ye vain coquettes wha flirt aboot, An' scarce for pride can hoddle, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 238. **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hodler**, *sb.* one who moves in a waddling way; (2) **Hodling**, *ppl. adj.* waddling.

(1) **Lnk.** She who sits next the fire, towards the east, is called the Todler; her companion on the left hand is called the Hodler. These terms occur in a curious account of the baking of what are denominated 'sour cakes' before St. Luke's Fair, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 95 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** Thy half-shut een and hodling air, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 24, ed. 1871.

2. *sb.* A waddle, jog-trot; a step, pace; also used *fig.*

Sc. I teuk up my tail ower my rigging, And ne'er hun't my hoddle, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 544; Ta'en ane anither's word, a kiss, and a hoddle, at the hillock side, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 63; To hune one's hoddle, to slack one's pace (Jam. *Suppl.*).

HODDLE, *sb.*[2] Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A clumsy rick of hay or corn.

HOD-DOD, see **Hoddy-doddy**.

HODDY, *sb.*[1] Bdf. Bck. Also written **oddy** Bck. [o·di.] A snail; the shell of a snail.

Bdf. The hoddy is the shell of the snail, not the snail itself. If a child finds an empty snail-shell, he says, 'I have found a small hoddy' (J.W.B.). **Bck.** (W.H.Y.); (J.W.B.)

HODDY, *sb.*[2] Nrf. [o·di.] The uppermost breadth of a herring-net.

Herring-nets are usually made in four parts or widths—one width when they are in actual use being fastened above the other. . . . The uppermost of them (connected by short ropes with a row of corks) being called the 'hoddy,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 387.

HODDY, *adj.* Sc. Der. Glo. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Dor. Som. [h)o·di.] In good condition generally; well-disposed, pleasant, in good humour, in good spirits; well in health.

Sc. Bailey (1721). **Der.**[1] Pratty hoddy. *Obs.* **Glo.**[1] Hoddy pretty, pretty well. **e.An.**[1] **s.Cy.** I'm pretty hoddy, Grose (1790). **se.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** (K.) **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[A der. of ME. *hod* (OE. *hād*), state, condition (*Ayenbite*).]

HODDY, *int.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [ho·di.] A call to geese.

HODDY, see **Hidy**.

HODDY-DODDY, *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. Nhp. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Dev. Also in forms **haddy-daddy** Dev.; **hoddidod** Ess. Dev.; **hod-dod** Nhp.[1]; **hoddy-dod** Bdf. e.An.; **huddie-duddie** Oxf.; **oddie-dod**, **oddie-doddie** Cmb. 1. *sb.* A snail, *gen.* the garden snail; a snail-shell.

Nhp.[1] **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 140. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166. **Cmb.** (J.D.R.), **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Dev.** (J.W.B.)

2. A revolving light.

s.Ir. The wheels spinning round like hoddy-doddies, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 238. **Dev.** The circumvolution of a firebrand, so as to make the appearance of a continual lucid circle to please children, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 214, 197; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. *adj.* Short and stout, squat.

Nhp.[1] A short, lusty, squat-looking person is said to be 'all hoddy-doddy.' With us it is restricted to females.

4. Giddy, drunk. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HODDY-TABLE, *sb.* Sc. A small table which goes under a larger one when not in use.

Frf. So called because it goes beneath the larger one at night, like a chicken under its mother, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 189.

HODE, see **Hide**, *v.*[2]

HODENING, *sb.* Ken. Also in forms **hoodening** Ken.[1]; **hooding** Ken.[2] The name formerly given to a mumming or masquerade on Christmas Eve, still applied to the singing of carols.

'Hodening' still goes on . . . at Deal and Walmer. . . We were warned of the arrival of this creature by a very loud clapping noise, and on rushing to the street-door, saw a horse's head, supported on a pole by a man in a crawling position so as to resemble an animal, and covered in front by a coarse cloth. Nothing was done or sung by the small crowd around; and the clapping caused by the opening and shutting of the mouth continued, till the creature having been satisfied with money was driven away, *Church Times* (Jan. 2, 1891) 20, col. 1; The custom of 'going a hodening' at Ramsgate is now discontinued, but the singing of carols is still called 'hodening,' Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 474; **Ken.**[1] Formerly the farmer used to send annually round the neighbourhood the best horse under the charge of the wagoner, and that afterwards instead, a man used to represent the horse, being supplied with a tail, and with a wooden figure of a horse's head, and plenty of horse-hair for a mane. The horse's head was fitted with hob-nails for teeth; the mouth being made to open by means of a string, and in closing made a loud crack. The custom has long since ceased; **Ken.**[2]

[The word *hoodening* is locally associated with *wooden*, from the wooden figure of the horse's head.]

HÖDER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **hoodik**. The staff used by fishermen to strike the fish.

De huggistaff: the staff with which the fisherman strikes into the fish, was called at the haaf by the North Isles fishermen 'de hoodik' or 'hoder,' meaning: the threatener, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28.

[*Hǿder* lit. the threatener, a der. of Norw. dial. *hǿta*, to raise the arm in a threatening way (AASEN); see JAKOBSEN (l.c.) and *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 87.]

HODGE, *sb.*[1] Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Cmb. [ɔdʒ.] **1.** The paunch of a pig; see **Roger**. Also by extension the stomach, belly (generally).

Chs.[1] The stomach of a pig, cleaned out and eaten as tripe. **s.Chs.**[1] **Not.** A cow's stomach (J.H.B.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The inside of a pig's stomach; [it] is very bitter. 'Like the old woman who was told that nothing about a pig was lost, so she tried a bit of the hodge, but that bet her.' **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He has a biggish hodge. **Shr.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] The flat portion of the 'chidlins.' 'When you go for the chidlins, ask for a piece of hodge.'

2. The iron last used by cobblers. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

HODGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **hudge** War.[2] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] [(h)ɔdʒ.] **1.** *v.* To move with a heaving or awkward motion, to trot; to stagger, shake, esp. in phr. *to hodge and laugh*, to shake with laughter.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** Sae he took gate to hodge to Tibb An' spy at hame some faut, SKINNER *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) *Christmas Ba'ing* (JAM.); They gar'd him hodge and jump Upon the jaggit pole, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 247. **Edb.** The body hodged and leuch as if he had found a fiddle, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. **n.Cy.** To ride gently (HALL.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He hodg'd off the moor, like a sheep gyen astray, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1825) 183; **Nhb.**[1] Hodgin' an' laughin'. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

Hence **Hodgin**, *ppl. adj.* walking in an ungainly, heaving manner. Bnff.[1]

2. To advance the hand unfairly when discharging a marble. War.[2] Cf. **fudge**, *v.* 5. **3.** With *about*: to carry constantly and with difficulty or awkwardness. Bnff.[1]

4. To raise, lift up, to hitch up; to push roughly.

Sc. He hodged up his breeches, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 125. **Bnff.**[1] Hodge that stane doon the brae. **Nhp.**[1] Hodge this sack up.

5. *sb.* A push, 'shove'; a shake, jolt.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** Nineteen hodges fairly given, To help a sinner on to heaven, SHIRREFS *Sale Catal.* (1795) 10. **Nhb.** Here comes the aad mear wi' Geordy on her back hodge for hodge (R.O.H.).

6. A big, awkward person, a fool; a 'bunch,' huddle.

Bnff.[1] **Lan.** Me blud wur kend, gredely, ut sich un awkurt cretur us him, ut I'd sin i' th' lone, munt think to mak o hodge o' me, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 9. **Nhp.**[1] When one child is carrying another and drives the clothes in heaps, it is very commonly said, 'What a hodge you are making of that child.' **War.**[3]

Hence **Hudgy**, *adj.* thick, clumsy; short. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1]

7. Phr. *all of a hodge*, in a bunch, in an awkward, huddled manner.

Nhp.[1] An ill-made dress, when the fulness is irregular, and driven too much to one place, sits 'all of a hodge.' **War.**[2] 'All of a hudge.' Usually applied to the clothing of a child or woman, if greatly rucked; **War.**[3]

HODGE, *v.*[2] Nhp. [ɔdʒ.] To patch or sew clumsily. Nhp.[2]

HODGELL, see **Hodgil**, *v.*

HODGEN, *sb.* Shr.[1] [o·dʒin.] A hedgehog, an 'urchin.'

HODGERKIN, *prp.* Cmb. Also in form **hodgekin**. Working, pottering, bothering, fretting over work.

She was hodgerkin about (W.M.B.).

HODGIL, *sb.*[1] Sc. A dumpling.

Rxb. An oatmeal hodgil (JAM.); But should a hodgil, in sweet rolling gleam, Be seen to tumble in the scalding stream, What prospects fair when stomachs keenly crave, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 40 (*ib.*).

HODGIL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lei. Also in form **hodgell** Lei.[1] [(h)o·dʒl.] **1.** *v.* To move by slight jerks and with difficulty; with *about*: to carry about constantly.

Bnff.[1] He hodgilt the muckle stane up the brae. She hodgils aboot that littlin' o' hirs a' wye it she gangs.

2. To move slowly and clumsily, to hobble. Bnff.[1], Lei.[1]

Hence **Hodgilin**, *ppl. adj.* walking in an awkward, hobbling manner. Bnff.[1] **3.** *sb.* A push. Bnff.[1] **4.** A stout, clumsy person. *ib.*

HODGING, *vbl. sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Bad nursing.

HOD-HOLE, *sb.* Chs. A hollow formed by cutting up rushes by the root with a scythe. See **Hodding-scythe**, s.v. **Hodding**.

The hod holes or cavities should be filled level to the surface of the land with soil, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 35; **Chs.**[1]

HODIN, see **Hodden**.

HODLACK, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A rick of hay. Cf. **hoddle**, *sb.*[2]

HODLAD, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] The bedstraw, var. species of *Galium*.

HODLAND, see **Headland**, *sb.*

HODLE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A small roadside inn.

HODMAN, *sb. Obs.* Oxf. A term of contempt applied by undergraduates of Christ Church, who were Kings' Scholars of Westminster School, to those who were not, and hence to men of other colleges.

Not chosen immediately from Westminster School, but recommended by one of the canons, and therefore consider'd as a sort of novice, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 214; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); The men [of Christ Church] gave themselves airs... Those of other colleges were 'squils' and 'hodmen,' AMHERST *Terrae Fil.* (1721) No. 1.

[Hodman, *advena, alienigena*, COLES (1679).]

HODMANDOD, *sb.* and *adj.* ?n.Cy. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Cant. Also in forms **hoddamadod** Cmb.[1]; **hoddy-mandoddy** Cor.[12]; **hodmadod** n.Cy. Glo.[1] Suf. Ess.[1] Dor.; **hodman** Suf.; **hodmedod** Nhp.[1] Brks.[1] Hrt. Hnt. e.An.[1] Suf. Ess. Wil.[1] Som.; **hodmidod** Suf.; **hudmedod** War.[3] Wor.; **hudmedud** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **odmedod** Brks.[1] **1.** *sb.* A snail with its shell; the shell of a snail. Cf. **dodman**.

Hrt. (H.G.) **Hnt.** Empty snail shells (T.P.F.). **e.An.**[12] **Cmb.**[1] The boys at Wisbech used to recite some words commencing 'Hoddamadod, hoddamadod, draw in your horns.' **Nrf.** (P.R.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 139, 214. **Suf.** A certain number of 'hodmidods' or small snails ... were passed through the hands of the invalids and then suspended in the chimney on a string, in the belief that as they died the hooping-cough would leave the children, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 171; (C.T.); (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Children here will take a snail, shake it, and repeat the lines: 'Hodmadod, hodmadod, pull out your horns: Here comes a beggarman to cut off your corns' (F.H.). **Ess.** (R.G.C.), **Ess.**[1] **e.Cy., s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Wil.**[1] **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.* [The slugs or dew-snails are snails [hodmandods] without a shell, COMENIUS *Jan. Ling.* (1650) 216.]

2. An ill-shaped, deformed person; a 'bunchy,' clumsy thing; an overgrown stupid boy, a simpleton.

?n.Cy. JAGO *Gl.* (1882) (s.v. Hoddy-mandoddy). **Suf.** Now I fares like a hodmadod, what wi' my poor leg and back, HEYGATE *Poems* (1870) 186. **I.W.**[1] Any strange animal; a nondescript. **Dor.** I han't a rod An can't in thik there hodmadod, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 133. **Cor.** I'd rather be toarned to a hoddymandoddy, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 35; **Cor.**[12]

3. A mean, stingy person. Hmp.[1]

4. A scarecrow.

War.[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 214; **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** He do be for all the world like a hudmedud, without the usefulness of un, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xviii; Its sutch a cusnashun rum looking hudmedud of a theng, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 79; **Wil.**[1] In common use in n.Wil. 'That nimity-pimity odd-me-dod!' JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) iii.

5. Old or very poor clothes, rags.

n.Wil. I've got my hudmeduds on (G.E.D.).

6. *adj.* Short and clumsy, squat.

Nhp.[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

HODMAN-HOB, *sb.* e.An.[1] A snail-shell.

HODS, *sb. pl.*[1] n.Yks.[2] [ɔdz.] Pains, twinges, esp. in phr. *crukes and hods*. Cf. **crook**, *sb.*[1] 11.

HODS, *sb. pl.*[2] Nhp.[2] Pieces of turf cut into a quadrangular shape.

HODS-BOBS, *int.* Not. Also in form **hobs-bobs**. An exclamation used to give additional emphasis to a remark; also in phr. *hods-bobs and buttermilks*.

THROSBY *Hist.* (1797) 455; **Not.**[3] Quite common. 'Hods-bobs

and buttermilks! if you do so, I'll be after you!' addressed to a child in mischief.

HOE, see **Ho**, *int.*, **How**, *sb.*[1], **How(e**, *adj.*

HO(E, *sb.*[1] Sh. & Or.I. e.An. **1.** The piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. Also in *comp.* **Hoe-fish.**

Sh.I. Du's laek a whaal wi little faer For dis, or twice as mony mair O siccan hoes, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 36; Noo da hoes an' skate rumples boiled fir da grice, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42; Da first time 'at ye can get a haud o' a hoe or twa tak' in [and] cut aff da tails an lug fins, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); (W.A.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** More freq. called dog (JAM.). The piked dog-fish,—here known by the name of hoe, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 296 (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hoe-egg**, the egg or spawn of the 'hoe'; (2) **-mother** or **Homer**, the basking shark, *Squalus maximus*; (3) **-tusk**, the smooth-hound, *S. mustelus.*

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) *ib.* **Or.I.** The basking-shark has here got the name of the hoe-mother, or homer, that is, the mother of the dog-fish, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 296 (JAM.). **e.An.**[1] (3) **Sh.I.** EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) II. 304 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[**1.** Norw. dial. *haa*, the dog-fish, *Acanthias vulgaris* (AASEN); Dan. dial. *hå* (FEILBERG). **2.** (2) MDan. *håmær*=håbrand (KALKAR). See **Hobran.**]

HO(E, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. *pl.* **hone** n.Cy. [hō.] A single stocking; a soleless stocking. Also used *fig.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; A mach and a horse's hoe are baith alike, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 147; Very seldom used, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** The bride was now laid in her bed, Her left leg ho was flung, RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* (1715) II. 163, in *Poems* (ed. 1733) 55. **Slk.** On ilka leg a ho had he, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 274. **Gall.** The left leg hoe they now prepare, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 43, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[*Ho* is a sing. fr. *hose*; cp. *pea* fr. *pease.*]

HOEG, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **hög-** Or.I. A sepulchral mound or tumulus. S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Hög-folk**, *sb.* elves, hobgoblins.

Or.I. A portion of these elves were known as Hill-people or Högfolk, who resided in grassy knowes and within caves by the sea, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 195.

[Norw. dial. *haug* (*hog*), a mound (AASEN); ON. *haugr* (VIGFUSSON).]

HÖER, HOES, HOESHIN, HOFE, HOFF, see **Hover**, *v.*[1], **Hose**, *sb.*[1], **Hoshen, Hoaf, Howf(f.**

HOFF, *v.* Lin. [**of.**] To scoff at; to laugh at; to imitate. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

HOFF, HOFFIL, see **Hough**, *sb.*[1], **Hovel**, *sb.*[2]

HOFFLE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [**ho·fl.**] A stake on which salmon-nets are dried.

In a row of hoffle stakes one is higher than the others, and is called the bosom-hoffle.

HOFFLE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Also e.An. Also in form **houfle** Nhb.[1] [**h)o·fl.**] To shuffle, walk haltingly, limp. See **Houghle.**

Nhb.[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I can hardly get hoffled home; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 325. **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Hoffling**, *ppl. adj.* lame, limping, walking haltingly. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

HOFFLE, see **Houghle**, *sb.*[1]

HOFSAHELLYIKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Eave-stones, the flat stones laid along the lower edge of the roof under the straw for running off the water, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 88.

[(*H*)*ofsa* (Norw. dial. *ufs*, eaves of a roof) + *helyack* (q.v.).]

HOFT, see **Ought.**

HOG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hog-backed**, round-backed; (2) **-berry** or **-bare**, a wooden stretcher used for carrying the carcase of pigs or hogs from the place where they are killed to where the carcases are to be dressed; (3) **-form**, a bench on which pigs are laid to be killed and dressed; (4) **-grubber**, a Thames waterman, licensed by the Trinity House; (5) **-grubbing**, 'swinishly' sordid; (6) **-headed**, pig-headed, obstinate; (7) **-house**, a pig-stye, piggery; (8) **-jet**, a small bucket with a long handle, by which the food for pigs is taken out of the tub; (9) **-loom**, a sunk receptacle, *gen.* of brick, for the wash and refuse food for pigs; (10) **-meat**, pork; (11) **-mouse**, the shrew or little-snouted mouse, *Mus araneus*; (12) **-pat**, a trough made of boards; (13) **-pig**, a barrow or castrated pig; (14) **-pound**, see (7); (15) **-(s pudding**, a pork sausage; a black pudding or sausage of blood and meat; (16) **-seam**, pig's fat or lard; (17) **-seel**, the thick skin on the neck and shoulders of a hog; (18) **-taturs**, bad potatoes of a blue colour, fit only as food for pigs; (19) **-trou**, a confusion, litter, an untidy scene; (20) **-trough**, a trough-like hollow; used *fig.*; (21) **-tub**, a large tub or tank into which all the refuse is thrown for the pigs; (22) **-wash**, the refuse given to pigs.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] Applied to a vessel when, from weakness, the stem and stern fall lower than the middle of the ship. (2) **Ken.** (P.M.) (3) **Sus.**[1] (4) **Lon.** Among other privileged classes are the 'hog-grubbers' (as they are called by the other watermen), but their number is now only four. These hog-grubbers ply only at the Pelican stairs; they have been old sailors in the navy, and are licensed by the Trinity house. No apprenticeship or freedom of the Waterman's Company in that case being necessary, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 329. (5) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. (6) **Ken.**[1] He's such a hog-headed old mortal, 'taint no use saying nothing to him. **Sur.** (T.S.C.) (7) **Wgt.** Discharge any of the inhabitants of this Burgh to keep any swine from the date hereof in all time coming, unless they be confined in a hog-house, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 39. (8) **Sus.**[1] (9) **Nhp.**[1] (10) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (11) **Nhp.**[1] The name has obviously been suggested from its long nose like a pig's. It is superstitiously looked upon with disgust, probably from the erroneous idea that its bite is venomous. The labourers . . . consider this little mouse prognosticates in which quarter of the heavens the wind will prevail during the winter, by making the aperture of its nest in a contrary direction. (12) **Ken.**[1] (13) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Yks.** (W.H.) **n.Yks.**[2] Pigs of both sexes which cannot be bred from. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Chs.**[1] (14) **Sus.**[1] Ah! many's the time as we've stood over the hog-pound together, and looked 'em over, and reckoned 'em up, whiles people was in church. (15) **War.**[4] Don't forget the hog's puddings, and put plenty of fat in them. **se.Wor.**[1] Chitterlings stuffed with cutlins seasoned with herbs, &c. **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] If it has blood in it, it is called black hog-puddin', *MS. add.* **Sur.** (L.J.Y.), **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Hmp.** The entrail of a hog, stuffed with pudding, composed of flour, currants, and spice, HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** In a' the countryzide there beant 'er equal at 'ogs-pudden, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 56. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**[3] (16) **s.Cy.** (K.) (s.v. Same). (17) **e.An.** (HALL.) (18) **Bdf.** (HALL.) (19) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Howstrow). (20) **Ess.** I did not see one false furrow, or any tendency to a hog trough upon his whole farm, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 200. (21) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] The 'hog-tub' has stock of barley meal, and at feeding time the pigs assemble eagerly at the call of 'shug,' 'shug,' 'shug,' and the mixture is then bailed out by means of a sort of bucket, with a very long wooden handle. (22) **Brks.**[1] **Lon.** The trade in hogs'-wash, or in the refuse of the table, is by no means insignificant, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 132.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Hogails** or **Hogils**, (2) **-arves**, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (3) **-bean**, the black henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*; (4) **-'s beans**, the sea starwort, *Aster Tripolium*; (5) **-berries**, the fruit of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*; (6) **-gazels**, (7) **-gosses**, see (2); (8) **-grass**, the wart-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*; (9) **-haws**, see (2); (10) **-knives**, the common garden iris, *Iris germanica*; (11) **-weed**, (*a*) the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (*c*) the common sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis* (more prob. *S. oleraceus*); (*d*) the upright hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*; (*e*) the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (*f*) the scarlet poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.*

(1) **I.W.** (B. & H.); **I.W.**[12] (2) **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (3) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 316. (4) **Ess.** (5) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (6, 7) **Sus.** (8) **War.** (9) **s.Cy.** **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] (10) **Suf.** The leaves are supposed to resemble the knives used for slaughtering pigs (M.P.). (11, *a*) **Cum.**, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Stf.** Hog-weed, a good plant for neat beasts, which they are fond of, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 42. **s.Bck.** **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **Nrf.**, **Suf.**, **Ken.**, **Sus.** [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 582.] (*b*) **Bdf.** Bud's knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*) or hog-weed—frequently abounds on sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 321; Though much hog-weed was left near this row, *ib.* 318. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**

Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*c*) Nhp.[1] (*d*) Glo.[1] (*e*) n.Yks. (*f*) e.An.[1]

3. Phr. *to come from Hog's Norton*, to snore. Lei.[1] 301.

4. A young sheep of about a year old, before it has been shorn.

Sc. It retains this name [hog] till it be a year old. Then it is called a dimmond, if a wedder; and a gimmer if a ewe (Jam.); A shepherd, whose whole stock was forty sheep, whereof fifteen were hogs, *Scoticisms* (1787) 120. Sh.I. One or two 'gimmers' or fat 'hogs' were found to be amissing, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 120. Bnff. Sure as foxes worry hogs, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 10. Bch. I was lying tawin an' tumblin' like a sturdy hoggie, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. Abd. James Stevens saw her meeting John Donaldson's 'hoggs' in the burn of Green Cottis, and casting the water out between her feet backward, in the sheep's face, and so they all died, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 179. Twd. The names of sheep are—1st, ewe, wedder, tup, lambs, until they are smeared. 2nd, ewe, wedder, tup, hogs, until they are shorn, *Statist. Acc.* I. 139 (Jam.). Slk. How could we turn our hand wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter if their bit foggage war a' riven up? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. Rxb. That our croaks and our hoggs in the spring time might dee, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 202. Dmf. What gars ye tatter At a dead sheep amang the water. I'm sure at hame ye may get bettir Than a dead hog? Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 24. Gall. (H.M.) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. I'm flaid yon hogs beside the cairn Are drifted up, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 85; Nhb.[1] s.Dur. A' lost a lot o' hogs in t'Blackwatter last backend (J.E.D.). Lakel.[1] A lamb for twelve months after weaning; Lakel.[2] Cum. If it's a lamb or a young hogg, they'll mell of it, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383; (J.P.); Cum.[4] Wm. He brag'd . . . aboot his Herdwic hogs, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 42; (E.C.) n.Yks. A gelded sheep is simply a hog (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Young sheep from weaning till first shearing-time. Hogs are distinguished as wether- and gimmer-hogs, according to sex; after shearing they are called shearlings. e.Yks. The hogges went snuffinge and snookinge, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 74; e.Yks.[1] A yearling male sheep. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); A young male sheep (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] Neen gimmer mugg'd hogs, ii. 289; w.Yks.[2] Lan. The sheep are separated and sorted, viz. the wethers aged, ewes one year old (provincially hogs), Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 323. Chs.[13], Stf., Der. (J.K.), Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], Not.[13], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; (J.C.W.) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] A lamb, separated from its mother, but unshorn. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) sw.Lin.[1] Amongst the sheep the bulk were hogs, there being few ewes and lambs. Lei. Ray (1691); Lei.[1] Nhp. Ray (1691); Nhp.[1] A yearling sheep, which has only been shorn once; Nhp.[2] War. (J.R.W.), w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] A male sheep of the first year. Rdn.[1], Glo.[12], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Suf. The male sheep in its second year, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] Lamb, male or female, between one and two years old. I.W.[1] Dor. Lambs after weaning up to the time they have shed their first or sucking teeth, usually about 15 months (C.V.G.); The men were proceeding with the shearlings and hogs, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii; *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 8; Dor.[1] Som. Fourteen ewe hogs, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Hogs, simply, would be understood to mean sheep of a year old of either sex; these would be more particularly described as [yoa·augz] ewe hogs, [wadh·ur augz] wether hogs, or [aug raa·mz] hog rams. '150 splendid fat sheep, nearly all wether hogs,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Dec. 2, 1886). Dev.[1] w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] Only applied to sheep, and to them only before knowledge of the other sex. [After a lamb has been weaned, until the first fleece is shorn from its back, it receives the name of hogg, which is also modified according to the sex and state of the animal, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.]

Hence **Hogging**, *sb.* a place where sheep, having arrived at the state of 'hogs,' are pastured. s.Sc. (Jam.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Hog-chapped**, deformed in the mouth, having the upper jaw longer than the lower, as sheep often have; (2) **-ewe**, a female sheep of a year old; (3) **-fence**, a feeding-ground for sheep; a fence for enclosing sheep; (4) **-fold**, a fold of young sheep; (5) **-gap**, a small opening or aperture left in a wall or dry stone fence, to allow sheep to get through from one pasture to another; (6) **-garth**, an inclosure to fold lambs in; (7) **-ham**, hung mutton of a year-old sheep, that has died of disease or been smothered in the snow; (8) **-hole**, see (5); (9) **-house, Hoggas**, or **Hoggast**, an out-house or pen for wintering lambs in after weaning on the mountain-side; (10) **-lamb**, a young sheep of about one year old; (11) **-mutton**, meat of a year-old sheep; (12) **-pox**, the pox in sheep; (13) **-ram**, a male sheep of about a year old; (14) **-reek**, *fig.* the light fleecy patches of mist which float away on hillsides with the rising sun; (15) **-sheep**, see (10); (16) **-wool** (also called **Hog**), wool taken from year-old sheep.

(1) Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. (2) Cor.[3] (3) Sc. A proper hog-fence ought to consist of a variety of pasture, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 66. e.Lth. The ewes are milked for about 8 weeks after the weaning . . . and are then put out with the lambs, into the hog-fence, for the winter, *Agric. Surv.* 192 (Jam.). Peb. In a hog-fence or pasture capable of keeping thirty score of hogs, there is some years a loss of from three to four score, *ib.* 393. Slk. It's our hogg-fence, that's the hained grund like, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. (4) Hmp.[1] (5) Cum.[4] (6) ne.Lan.[1] Twd. (Jam.) (8) Lakel.[12] Cum. T'feul a hog-whoal through hed croppen, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 143; Cum.[3] It wosn't seeaf ut let him climm t'wo's, I meead him creep t'hog-hooals, 87; Cum.[4] Wm. Sooa Betty dreeave im on be t'side et woe while thae com et a hog-hooal, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 27. ne.Lan.[1] (9) Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.W.O.), Cum.[14] Wm. (E.C.); They're carting hay to t'hoggus (B.K.). n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A shed for sheep and young cattle. (10) Sc. The warst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor hog-lams, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii. Cor.[123] [Tup-lamb, and this last is changed to hogg-lamb, when it undergoes emasculation, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.] (11) n.Yks.[2] 'Hog-mutton,' last year's lamb. Lan. Hoo browt meh some hogmuttn an special turmits, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 26; Davies *Races* (1856) 278; Lan.[1] (12) Hrt. Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 324. (13) w.Som.[1], Cor.[3] (14) Nhb.[1] From the resemblance to the fleece of the 'hog' or young unshorn sheep. (15) Yks. Thou art as wairm and comfortable as a hog sheep in winter neights, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 84. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Hmp.[1] Dev. The ewes and lambs, with the preceding year's hog sheep, Vancouver *Agric.* 346, in Pengelly *Provinc.* (1875) 93. (16) ne.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1] Glo. Hogs wool, long wool, tagg, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 215. e.An. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] The wool of a hog sheep which had not been shorn as a lamb, and consequently it is the growth of about eighteen months instead of twelve, the ordinary growth of the fleece. Hog-wool is, by reason of its age, of greater length of staple, and *gen.* of more value per lb. than the fleece of the same animal if it had been shorn as a lamb at six months old. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 215.

6. Phr. (1) *hog and score*, a term formerly used in buying sheep, one being allowed in, in addition to every score; (2) *— and tatoe*, 'braxy' mutton stewed with potatoes, onions, salt, and pepper; (3) *— in har'st*, a young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb; (4) *a Hampshire hog*, a country simpleton; (5) *to lose a hog for a ha'porth* or *pennyworth o' tar*, prov., to be niggardly or over-economical in farming.

(1) Tev. (Jam.) (2) *ib.* It is customary with those who have store-farms to salt the 'fa'en meat' (i.e. the sheep that have died of 'the sickness') for the use of servants during the winter (*ib.*). (3) Sc. The central dish was a yearling lamb, called 'a hog in har'st,' roasted whole, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xx; (Jam.) (4) Hmp. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 103. (5) e.Yks. Let's not loase a hogg for a hawpoth of tar, *Spec. Dial.* 42. Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.[2] To conclude with the old proverbe, hee that will loose a sheepe (or a hogge) for a pennyworth of tarre, cannot deserve the name of a good husband, *C'yman's Instructor* (1636).

7. The first fleece clipped from a sheep. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), Nhp.[1]

8. A horse of a year old.

War. (J.R.W.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] A sale of 'Live Stock,' among which is a 'black hog cart mare,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Mar. 14, 1878).

Hence **Hog-colt**, *sb.* a colt or filly of a year old.

Glo.[1] Hmp. Grose (1790); Hmp.[1] Som. One hog colt. Sale bill, *Weston Merc.* (Mar. 4, 1876); (W.F.R.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). w.Som.[1] w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

9. Any animal of a year old.

Wil. Originally meant a castrated animal, . . now used for any animal of a year old, as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep, Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303.

10. A shilling.

Ir. I'll pay five shillings a week. . . Here's five hogs to begin with, LEVER *O'Malley* (1841) xii; Before the English and Irish currency were assimilated in 1825, a white hog meant an English shilling or twelve pence, and a black hog the Irish shilling of thirteen pence, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 240; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dub.** 'Till you pay me a hog for the pike, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xxv. **Lon.** A sixpence is a 'tanner'; a shilling a 'bob' or a 'hog,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 473. **Ken.** A score of hogs, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 47, ed. 1824. **Slang.** 'What's here?' cried he, searching the attorney's pockets . . . 'one quid, . . three hogs, and a kick,' AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. xiii.

11. Curling term: a stone which does not pass over the distance score.

Sc. The stone neglects the rank And stops midway; . . ev'ry mouth Cries 'Off the hog,' GRÆME *Poems* in ANDERSON *Poets*, XI. 44 (JAM.); (G.W.) **n.Sc.** It seems to be denominated from its laziness. It is thrown aside, as of no account in the game (JAM.). **Lth.** Allan's first stone was a 'hog,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 271; Tak' him aff—he's a hog, *ib.* **Gall.** The trimling player stells his tramps Wi' mony a stamping stay; Af gangs his stane, and ay it clamps, But hoh portule, a hog—It grunts that day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 81, ed. 1876; If the bottom of a stone gets over this 'score,' and its upper bulb not, still that stone is no hogg. If the stones come not over this line, they are flung out of the game, *ib.* 274. **Wgt.** The willing rink watch how each stone is sent, And with deft brooms the lazy hog prevent, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 202; We'll soop up the stanes wi' the greatest o' pains, An' strive tae ha'e nae hogs ava, *ib.* 210.

Hence **Hogged**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* fallen behind in substance or trade.

Rnf. The ballast o' every business has shifted; an' there's no a merchant amang us that's no hogged mair or less, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1822) 307 (JAM.).

12. The distance-line in the game of curling. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Hog-score**; also in form **Hogging-score.** Also used *fig.*

Sc. It was wholly hidden into the butcher's stone back at the hog-score, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 161; The score short of which your stone is a 'hog' is sometimes called the hoggin' score—usually the hog-score. So the player is 'a hog,' the score is 'the hog,' the stone is 'a hog' (G.W.); O'er far to either side Or lag ahint the hoggin' score, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1887–88) 379. **Frf.** Feech, man, ye're no owre the hog score, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 96. **Per.** The nineteenth century has proved, in the language of curlers, a hogscore to not a few old Scottish customs, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 1. **Ayr.** But now he lays on Death's hog-score, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 5. **Lnk.** Stan' back at the hog wi' a besom, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 63. **Peb.** Yont the hog-score, straight in the way, [He] warns, o' his flock, ilk chiel His stane to lay, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817. **Gall.** They are made in the form of a wave, and are placed one fifth part of the whole rink from either witter; that is to say, if the rink be fifty yards long from tee to tee, the hog-scores of that rink are thirty yards distant from [each other]. . . Sweeping is not allowed until the stone comes over the 'hogg,' unless by the person who played, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 274, ed. 1876. **n.Ir.** A shot we try at 'chap an' lie,' At 'hogs' we luk sae dreary, O; Then fling the stane wi' micht an' main, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 96.

Hence *to lie at the hog-score*, *phr.* not to be able to get over some difficulty in an undertaking. Cld. (JAM.)

13. A term used in the game of peg-tops; see below. Cf. **hoges.**

e.Yks.[1] When a boy throws his top down, and it spins round on its side, instead of on its peg, it is called a hog; if it becomes entangled in the string it is called a hog in a band. In either case he has to put it into the ring, to be aimed at by the other players, and it is often split up, to the great grief of the owner, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

14. *v.* To cut short the mane of a horse or pony, so that it stands straight up like a brush.

Nhp.[1] 'To hog a horse's mane,' is to cut it up on both sides to a point. **War.** It may sometimes but rarely happen that a hunter's mane grows so badly . . . it may be necessary to hog it, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 293. **s.Wor.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hog-mane**, *sb.* a horse's mane, cut quite short, so as to stand erect; (2) **-maned**, *ppl. adj.* having the mane cut quite short.

(1) **Shr.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Used by auctioneers in their advertisements.

15. To cut or trim a hedge by sloping it to the top.

nw.Der.[1], **Der.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Hog'd**, *ppl. adj.* cut, clipt.

Wil. A hog'd thorn hedge, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813).

16. To clip or make pollards of trees.

Per. To cut them over about the place where the branches begin to divide. In this case they are said to be hoggit (JAM.).

17. To hack, cut off roughly. s.Wor. (H.K.)

HOG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Wor. Shr. Also Dev. [og.] **1.** *sb.* A mound or heap of earth in which potatoes, &c. are stored to keep out the frost.

s.Wm. (J.A.B.) **Lan.** I laid up 17 half bushels of sets [seed potatoes] in one hog and 6 half bushels of little ones in another, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 56; The 'hog' was the nook where the potatoes were put and covered over, and the word was afterwards transferred to the more convenient pit, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Chs.**[1] A potato hog is a heap of potatoes covered with straw and soil to keep out the frost. The potatoes are then said to be 'hogged up' or 'in the hog'; **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] A heap of potatoes, in form either conical or roof shaped. It is covered with earth and either straw fern or the wizells of the potatoes, to keep the root from frost; such is the usual mode in Chs. for storing potatoes, mangolds, and turnips in winter. **s.Chs.**[1], **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Shr.**[1 2], **Dev.**[1]

2. *v.* To earth up potatoes, &c. in a heap.

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 233; **Lan.**[1] I put off at present, being throng hogging up some of my potatoes, WALKER *Diary* (1730) 23. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 2], **s.Chs.**[1] **Wor.** Oggin is placing the potatoes in long rows in the field, covering them with straw and then earth, leaving straw to come through the earth at the top of the earth at intervals for ventilation (E.S.). **Shr.**[1]

HOG, *sb.*[3] Stf. Som. In phr. *hog, dog, or devil*; see below. Cf. **hob**, *sb.*[1]

s.Stf. I'd fight this as lung as I could stand again, hog, dog, or divil, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 159. **w.Som.**[1] 'I 'ont hark to,' or 'I don't care vor hog, dog, nor devil.' Prob. an alliterative change from hob or devil.

HOG, *v.*[3] Yks. [og.] To spy after people who are courting.

w.Yks. To go 'oggin' is to go watching courters (S.P.U.); (J.W.)

HOG, *v.*[4] Suf. To tumble.

e.Suf. They never have a bed made; they hog out and hog in as best they can (F.H.).

HOG, see **Hug**, *v.*

HOGA, *sb.* Sh.I. A hill-pasture.

Your young horse is up i' da hoga, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899); Hoga [hag] is a piece of hill or uncultivated land enclosed for pasture, or in a more general sense, hill-pasture, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 108.

[ON. *hagi*, a pasture: Icelanders dist. betw. *tún* and *engjar*, for haymaking, and *hagar* for grazing (VIGFUSSON).]

HOG-A-BACK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa.* Also called **Blue-buttons** (q.v.).

HOGALIF, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **hagalef, hoga-leave.** [ho·gəlif.] The privilege given to a man to use another's distant field for cutting peat, also, the payment for such a privilege.

Hoga-leave . . . liberty either to cut peats or to have animals grazing for a certain payment in another skattald, and then secondly: payment for this liberty to make use of another skattald, and hence the phr. to pay hoga-leave, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 108; If there be no moss in the scatthold contiguous to his farm, the tenant must pay for the privilege to cut peat in some other common and this payment is called hogalif, EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) I. 149 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. **hagalǫyfi*, leave, permission for cutting (JAKOBSEN, *l. c.*).]

HOGAMADOG, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The huge ball of snow made by boys in rolling a snowball over soft snow.

HOG-A-WE, *sb.* Nhp.[2] A boys' game, in which the chief feature is tickling or gently striking.

HOG-BOAT, *sb. Obsol.* Sus. A small kind of fishing-boat formerly in use at Brighton.

Going out of use. There were only two on the beach in 1882 (F.E.S.); MERRIFIELD *Nat. Hist. Brighton* (1864) 102.

HOGE, *int.* w.Yks.[2] [ōg.] A cry used by shepherds to call sheep to be fed.

HOGER, *sb.* Sh.I. Condition, circumstances.

To come till a puir hoger, JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 36; S. & Ork.[1] 'To come to an ill hoger,' to come to an ill end.

HOGES, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] A boys' game played with peg-tops. Cf. **hog**, *sb.*[1] **13.**

The victor is entitled to give a certain number of blows with the spike of his 'peerie' to the wood part of his opponent's.

HOGEY, see **Huggerie.**

HOGG, *sb.* War. Pem. [og.] Subsoil; the red soil on the layers of limestone.

War. Certain limestone beds of the Lower Lias are so called by the quarrymen near Stratford-on-Avon, PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1871) 109. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

HOGG, *v. Obs.* Sc. To 'shog,' jolt. Cf. **hog-shouther.**

Ags. You'll hogg your lunach in a skull [shog your child in a basket made for a cradle], *Old Ballad* (JAM.).

HOGGAN, *sb.*[1] Cor. Also written **hogan-, hoggen**; and in forms **agan** Cor.[3]; **haggen-, hugging-.** [o·gən.]

1. A pork pasty; a flat cake, *gen.* with a piece of salt pork in the centre. Cf. **fuggan, hobban.**

Tom Trevarton had a piece of hoggan weth un, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 14; A passel of good things, flesh and fowl and figgy hoggens, *T. Towser* (1873) 4; (J.W.); Cor.[1] A cake made of flour and raisins, often eaten by miners for dinner. Sometimes called figgy hoggan or fuggan. A pork pasty; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] A large bun; a 'plum' [raisin] bun, rather heavy baked piece of dough, often baked with a slice of pork pressed into the top before baking.

2. *Comp.* **Hoggan-bag**, a miner's bag in which he carries his provisions; mutton or beef boiled or baked in pie-crust.

(H.E.); Eggs, clidgy, traade, and hoganbags, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; GROSE (1790).

3. The stomach of a pig. Cor.[3]

[**1.** OCor. *hogen*, a pork pasty, a der. of *hoch*, a pig (cp. Wel. *hwch*, a sow) (WILLIAMS).]

HOGGAN, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also written **hogan.** [o·gən.] The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* See **Hog**, *sb.*[1] **2** (2).

Cor. (B. & H.) w.Cor. A haws is also called a 'hoggan,' BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 158.

HOGGARD, *sb.* s.Sur. [o·gəd.] One who looks after pigs, a hog-herd. (T.T.C.)

HOGGER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. Stf. Nhp. Also written **hogar** Ant.; **hoger** Sc. (JAM.); **hoggar** Sc. Nhb. Dur.; and in forms **hooger** Lnk.; **huggar** Per. Ayr. Ant.; **hugger** Sc. Stf.[1] [h)o·gə(r.]

1. A stocking with the foot cut off, used as a gaiter. See **Cockers**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sc. Some had hoggars, some straw boots, Some uncovered legs and coots, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 232; And there she washed her foul face clean, And dried it wi' a huggar, CHILD *Ballads* (1884) I. 303. Abd. A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* (JAM.) Per. Lest their limbs should catch cold, they are securely encircled with ample huggars, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 84, ed. 1887. Rnf. Aff his huggers Watty drew, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 47. Ayr. Whyles, on a blusterous nicht, he would draw on a pair o' huggers to hap his legs, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 71. Lnk. Hoogers—that is, old stockings minus the feet, worn to protect the limbs during harvest operations from the weather, stubbles, and thistles, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 183. Edb. His limbs encased in strong gray rig-and-fur hoggers, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 21. Slk. Stockins that are in fack huggers, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 38. Dmf. SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. Gall. Knitted gaiters worn by boys over their shoes and above the knees, were so called (A.W.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Wi' sark and hoggers, like maw brothers, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23; Nhb.[1] Footless stockings worn by pitmen at work. Hoggers were sometimes used for riding stockings instead of gaiters by country people; and they are variously called looags, scoggers, hoggers, and gamashers. Nhb., Dur. There is my hoggars, likewise my half shoon, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 54. e.Dur.[1] The coal-hewer formerly wore his stockings with the 'feet' cut off, so that when small coals got into the stocking-foot, he had only to pull off this, and not the whole stocking; consequently his ankles were bare, while the stocking-leg covered his calf. He still swears by his hoggers, as, 'Dash mi hoggers!' s.Dur. Stockings worn over the shoes in snowy weather to keep the feet dry. 'T'snaw was that deep she had te put on hoggers te keep hersel dry' (J.E.D.). Cum.[1] (s.v. Beutt stockins); Cum.[4], Wm. (J.H.), ne.Lan.[1], Stf.[1], Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Hoggart**, *ppl. adj.* of stockings: footless, having no feet; (2) **Hugert**, *ppl. adj.* clothed with hoggers or footless stockings; (3) **Huggerful**, *sb.* a stocking-leg full.

(1) Sc. Her tawny face was furrowed ower Like a beggar's hoggart hose, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 224. (2) Rnf. While herdies sing wi' huggert taes, WILSON *Poems* (1816) *Ep. to Mr. W. M.* (3) Sc. I've a huggerfu' o' saut, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 130. Ayr. A wee callan is swappin' a soocker for a huggerfu' o' bools, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 74.

2. An old stocking used as a purse. Also used *fig.*

Sc. I have a bit auld hogger an' something in't, thou's get it when I die, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 56. Per. A rich man is here said to possess a lang hugger (G.W.); I heard one stone-mason say to another, 'Ye'll draw the hugger for this?' [tip me]. Stockings were formerly largely used by the peasantry as purses—hence 'draw the hugger' means, take out the purse and pay something, *ib.*; Your hugger and my hugger coupit intil ane wad be sure to keep us comfortable as lang's we leeve, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 92, ed. 1887. Clc. A 'hugger' cam doon the lum and fell at his feet. He . . . finding it very heavy opened it. His astonishment was great when he fand it fu' o' goud pieces, *Edb. Antig. Mag.* (1848) 40. Dmb. A' that she has in the hugger may be his ain, if he just tak' her alang wi't, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii. Ayr. I hae maybe a hogger and I ken when I die wha sall get the golden guts o't, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxix. Lnk. Nae millstane o' debt roun' the neck, But something laid by in a hugger, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 156.

3. A short pipe of leather, metal, &c., used as a connexion.

Nhb. A short length of pipe, esp. the lead-away pipe from the top length of a pumping set. Also the short length of pipe at the suction end. In old locomotive engines, the flexible tube used for insertion and withdrawal in the feed tank. In modern locomotives, the india-rubber pipe connecting the tender feed with the engine delivery pipe. Also the india-rubber connection pipes for the Westinghouse and for the vacuum brake between carriages (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] The receptacle at the top of a delivery pipe of a pump to receive the water before its discharge into the conduit. A spout and pipe lead away the discharged water. This arrangement is sometimes called a collar-lander. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). e.Dur.[1]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Hogger-pipe**, the uppermost length in a pumping set, with an attachment cast on it for the hogger. Nhb. (R.O.H.); (2) **-pump**, the top pump of a set, with a short pipe cast on to it at right angles near the top. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

HOGGERDEMOW, *sb.* and *v.* War. Glo. Oxf. Also in forms **hoggerimaw** War.[3]; **hoggery-maw** Glo.[1]; **hoggerymore, oggery-maw** War.; **oggery-mow** Oxf.

1. *sb.* A bill for cutting hedges. War.[13] See **Hocketimow.**

2. A very long-handled knife or scythe used for trimming ricks or corn-stacks.

War. (R.P.C.); (L.M.); War.[3] This tool is often made from an old scythe blade with the end filed off and the cutting edge curved upwards at the end of the blade. Glo.[1], Oxf. (J.W.)

3. *v.* To work in an awkward, bungling manner; to hack or cut a thing clumsily.

Glo. On course we cud a-go in and a-hoggerymaw ut aff and leäve 's many yeds on the ground as was in the sheiff, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii; Glo.[1]

HOGGET, *sb.*[1] Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. War. Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [h)o·git, -ət.] **1.** A young sheep of about one year old. See **Hog**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

Ir. This seems to be a word imported by the English as it has no Irish signification. It is now, however, common both with the English and Irish speaking people, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 125. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] A sheep more than one year old. 'Cross Down hoggs to 27*s.* 6*d.*, cross hoggets to 26*s.* 6*d.*,' *Carlisle Patr.* (Jan. 27, 1899) 2, col. 4. e.Yks. The fleeces of the wethers, ewes, hogs or hoggits, MARSHALL *Reports* (1818) I. 521. s.Chs.[1], Not.[13], War. (J.R.W.), Shr.[12] e.An.[1] A sheep a year old, after its first shearing. Nrf. The fleeces of hoggets, that is year-old sheep which have never been shorn before, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year*,

viii, in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 502; Year old sheep not sheared, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 45. **Suf.** The female sheep in its second year, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Lambs kept for the recruit of the flock, and so called till after their first shearing, which in this flock [on Hardwick Heath] is when they are about sixteen months old, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Lambs of last yeaning, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 197; (C.T.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.). **Sus.**[1] A little hogget what she'd hobbed-up (s.v. Holp). **Wil.** A wether sheep not 2 yrs. old (E.H.G.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** In very *gen.* use, *Lin. N. & Q.* 145. **Cor.**[1] A two-year-old ewe; **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Hogget-wool**, *sb.* wool from a one-year-old sheep. e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Hog-wool**, s.v. **Hog**, *sb.*[1] 5.

2. A colt of a year old.

War. (J.R.W.) **Hmp.** GROSE (1790); *Wheeler's Hmp. Mag.* (1828) 481; **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HOGGET, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also written **hoggat** N.I.[1]; **hoggit** Ayr.; and in forms **hoggart** N.I.[1]; **hogyet** Gall.; **hugget** Rnf. [ho·git, ·ət.] 1. A hogshead, a large cask or barrel.

Rnf. The lass wi' hakit hands an' feet, An' like a hugget roun' the waist, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 48. **Ayr.** Loaded seemingly with a hogget of tobacco and grocery wares, but the hogget was empty and loose in the head, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. **Lnk.** To buy their hogget for my gill, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 108. **Gall.** 'He spak right how, My name is Death.' Country folk say of those who speak this way, 'that they speak as if the soun' cam out o' a hogyet,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 276, ed. 1876.

2. *Obs.* A dry measure containing ten bushels. N.I.[1]

HOGGIN, see **Huggin**.

HOGGING SHIRT, *phr.* Yks. Wor. A very coarse sort of shirt.

w.Yks.[2] A man who had torn his shirt whilst working, said, 'Way, it's nobbut my hoggin' shirt,' meaning apparently his working shirt. **Wor.** He had an old coarse shirt, patched both at the neck and hand, of that very coarse sort which in that county goes by the name of 'Hogging' shirts, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXVI. 14.

HOGGINS, *sb. pl.* Ess. [o·ginz.] Gravel out of which the largest stones have been sifted. Occas. in *sing.*

'No 'm, this aint siftins—they've left the medium stones in this —this is hoggins.' Spoken by a gardener who had just brought a load of gravel (F.P.); Hoggin, *2s. 9d.* per yard (A.S.P.); **Ess.**[1] The sand sifted from the gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads.

HOGGINS, *sb.* Oxf. An 'innings' in the game of cricket or other similar game.

The captain of a side will say, 'Let's hit up for hoggins.' Or a boy will protest against the premature drawing of stumps by saying, 'Not till I've had my hoggins' (G.O.).

HOGGISH, *adj.* Der. Not. Wor. Glo. Ken. [o·giʃ.]

1. Greedy, grasping.

s.Not. She's not hoggish—she'll gie, if she has oat (J.P.K.). **Ken.** A boy was asked the meaning of the command 'Thou shalt not covet.' The answer was that we were not to be 'oggish (A.L.M.).

2. Obstinate.

Der. He's so queerish, and snappish, and hoggish as niver were, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) viii. **w.Wor.**[1] **Glo.**[1]

HOGGLE, *sb.* Ess. A bump, sudden jolt or jerk.

An old woman here, said, 'I came down with a hoggle' (H.H.M.).

HOGGLE, *v.* Som. [o·gl.] To pick over the refuse from a 'mindry' for the sake of the small particles of ore.

At Shipham women would earn often £1 10*s.* a week by 'hoggling' (W.F.R.).

HOGGLER, *sb. Obs.* Som. Sidesmen or kind of assistants to the churchwardens; see below.

Freq. occurring in ancient churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Banwell. It is explained to mean 'sidesmen,' or some kind of assistants to the churchwardens. They seem to have been responsible for collecting certain rates. Two seem to have been appointed, one for the upland, the other for the lowland or marsh (W.F.R.).

HOGGLING, *vbl. sb.*[1] Pem. [o·glin.] The begging and receiving of alms or New Year's gifts; see below.

s.Pem. Lime-burners go round to beg of the farmers who employ them; this is hoggling, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; (W.M.M.)

HOGGLING, *vbl. sb.*[2] Som. Clumsy, awkward work.

The word 'hoggling' for clumsy work is still a living expression in the neighbourhood of Cheddar, *Antiquary* (1892) XXV. 25.

HOGGLING, *prp.* Sc. (JAM.) In phr. *hoggling and boggling*, unsteady, moving backwards and forwards.

HOGGREL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lei. Nhp. Nrf. s.Cy. Also written **hogrel** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **hoggerel** Nhb.[1] Lei.[1]; **hoggeril** Lei.[1] [(h)o·grl.] A young sheep of about a year old. See **Hog**, *sb.*[1] 4, **Hogget**, *sb.*[1] 1.

Tev. (JAM.) **Nhb.** Male sheep from weaning, or taking from the ewes, to the shearing or clipping for the first time, are called hogs, or hoggerels, or lamb-hogs, CULLEY *Live Stock* (1801) 18; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Lei.** RAY (1691); (K.); **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** RAY (1691); (K.) **Nrf.**, **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. [A Hogrell, a sheepe two yeres old, *Bidens*, BARET (1580).]

HOGGY, *adj.* w.Wor.[1] [o·gi.] Clumsy, ugly.

The parish 'as give poor little Bill this 'ere pa'r o' boots. I should like far you to saay, miss, did you ever see a hoggier pa'r? Why the poor lad canna lift 'is fit up 'ardly, thaay be so lombersome.

HOGH, **HOGHLE**, see **How**, *sb.*[1], **How(e**, *adj.*, **Houghle**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

HOGLIN(G, *sb.* e.An. [o·glin.] A baked apple dumpling.

e.An.[1] A homely sort of pastry, made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust, and baking them without a pan. Otherwise called a 'flap-jack,' an 'apple-hoglin,' &c. (s.v. Apple-jack). **Nrf.** (F.H.), **Ess.**[1]

HOG-LIQUOR, *sb.* Chs. The liquor produced in the course of cheese-making.

The hog-liquor of the Cheshire dairy farms, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 64.

HOGMANAY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **hoghmanay** Lnk.; and in forms **hagmana** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.; **hagmanay** Nhb.; **hagmanheigh** Yks.; **hagmena** N.Cy.[1] Nhb. n.Yks.; **hagnuna** Cum.; **hogamanay** Nhb.[1]; **hogmanae** Edb.; **hogmanee** Ayr.; **hogmena** Bnff.; **hogmenay** Sc. (JAM.); **hogminae** Lth.; **hogminay** ne.Sc.; **hogmonay** e.Sc.; **hogmynae** Lnk.; **hoguemennay** Sc.

1. The 31st of December, New Year's Eve. Also used *attrib.*, and in *comb.* **Hogmanay day, night**, &c.

Sc. It is ordinary among some plebeians to go about from door to door upon New Year's eve, crying Hagmana, a corrupted word from the Greek Hagia-mana, which signifies the holy month, CALDER *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 123, ed. 1847; Base popish angels, which first keept that day [Christmas] And with the herds sung the first Hoguemennay, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 269; The schoolboys in those days were all expected to bring a game-cock to the annual 'main,' or fight, which was usually held on the earthen floor of the village school on Hogmanay, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 42. **n.Sc.** Hogmanay was another of the days to be remembered in Carglen. It was the last day of the year, and we celebrated it in this wise. . . Our sports did not begin until the evening. We would form a party of four or five, thoroughly disguise ourselves, and then sally forth, going from house to house. We boldly entered the kitchen, shouting lustily—'Rise up, good wife, and shak' yer feathers, Dinna think that we are beggars: We are guid folks come to play, Rise up, an' gie us Hogmanay.' Then we boldly insisted upon kissing every unmarried female in the room, claiming at the same time from the 'guid-wife'. . . hogmanay more specifically, in the form of refreshment, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 292. **Bnff.** About Yule-time an' Hogmenai, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 44. **Abd.** Jist last Hogmanay Nicht, as usual a gay nicht, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 41. **Frf.** Hogmanay is the mighty winter festival of Thrums, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 77; About fifty years ago, it was a common custom for the youths in the country villages to go round amongst their better-off neighbours on Hogmanay night, disguised as guisers, partly for sport and also for the purpose of getting something nice to eat. The version of the rhyme then employed by them in the parish of Kirkden was as follows:—'Get up, guideman, and be na sweer, And deal your bread as lang 's you're here; The day will come when you'll be dead, You'll neither care for meal nor bread,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 278. **Per.** I cam' to remind you That this is Hogmanay, STEWART *Character* (1857) 160. **w.Sc.** On the 31st Dec., all household work was stopped, rock emptied, yarn reeled and hanked, and wheel and reel put into an outhouse. The house itself was white-washed and cleaned. A block of wood or large piece of coal was put on the fire about ten p.m. so that it would be burning briskly before the household retired to bed. The last thing done by those who possessed a cow or horse was to visit

the byre or stable, and I have been told it was the practice with some, twenty years before my recollection, to say the Lord's Prayer during this visit, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 159. **Fif.** Saunders was sitting in his easy chair at the side of a blazing fire on Auld Hogmanay night, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 92. **Rnf.** 'Twas fear they micht forget themsels, Puir me sae anxious made, That on that scowlin' Hogmanay At hame they wad ha' stayed, Young *Pictures* (1865) 19. **Ayr.** Blithe and ree frae New 'er's day to Hogmanae, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Lnk.** We renounce Hallow-even, Hogmynae night, Valentine's even, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 351, ed. 1828. **Lth.** Neist Hogminae, to Scotsmen dear, Comes smiling in fu' dainty, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 16; Cauldrife Rab last Hoghmanay Cam' tae try his hand at wooin', M^cNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 92. **Edb.** We first canty held our hog-ma-nae, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 192. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He rarely forgets 'twas on Hogmanay day That he found me half deed 'mang the snaw, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 347; The Hagmena is still preserved amongst them [at Newcastle], Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 164. **n.Yks.** The refrain of the Richmond 'Hagmena song' sung on New Year's eve is, 'Sing, fellows, sing, Hagman-heigh,' Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 186, ed. 1857.

2. The offering for which children go round and beg on New Year's Eve; a New Year's gift.

Sc. Hogmanay trollolay, Give us of your white bread and none of your grey, Get up and gie's our hogmanay, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 165. **ne.Sc.** On the last night of the year the children . . . went into the houses asking their hogminay, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 162. **Frf.** We are bairns come to play—Get up an' gie's oor Hogmanay, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 107. **w.Sc.** Rise up, gudewife, and shake your feathers, Dinna think that we are beggars, We're girls and boys come out to-day, For to get our Hogmanay, Hogmanay, trol-lol-lay. Give us of your white bread, and not of your grey, Or else we'll knock at your door a' day, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 154. **s.Sc.** At one time [the custom was] very prevalent in Sc., not on New Year's Day, but on Old Year's Day, under the name of Hogmanay. In the south of Scotland it has greatly fallen off, but in various rural districts it is still observed to a limited extent. The children go in companies, chiefly to houses of people of the better class, and repeat the simple rhyme:—'My feet's cauld, my shoon's thin, Gie's my cakes an' let's rin.'... It was not money that was given and expected, but a cake and perhaps a bit of cheese—sometimes, no doubt, oat cake, but more *gen.* a bit of wheat-flour cake baked with currants and raisins. On Dec. 30 last I saw a basket containing perhaps 50 currant rolls, about the size of an ordinary penny roll, ready to give to the children who might call next day on their hogmanay errand, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 59. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The New Year's offering for which children beg. Their common inquiry is, 'Please will you give us wor hogamanay?' Or, varying this, they chant: 'Hogamanay, hogamanay, Gis wor breed-an'-cheese, an' set's away' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] In n.Nhb. the hogmanay is a small cake given to children on Old Year's Day; or the spice bread and cheese, with liquor, given away, on the same day. **Lakel.**[2] Ah've come ta lait mi hag-ma-na. **Cum.** In some parts of Cum., a number of boys and girls, on the eve of New Year Day, go about from house to house, singing a sort of carol, of which the following lines are the first couplet: 'Hagnuna, Trolola, Give us some pie, and let us go away.' When they receive their present of pie, they depart peaceably, wishing the donor a Happy New Year, Sanderson *Essay*, 59, in Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1820) I. **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Yks.** Hagman-heigh, a local New-Year's custom, of demanding a Christmas box; formerly on behalf of the hagman, or wood cutter, in consideration of an extra supply of fuel at Christmas. 'To-night it is the new year's night, to-morrow is the day, Sing, fellows, sing, Hagman-Heigh,' Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) 8.

[1. Of Fr. origin. Cp. Norm. dial. *hoquinano, haguinelo*, cries on New Year's Eve; *hoguilanno* (at Caen), a New Year's gift, see Duméril (s.v. *Hoguinètes*).]

HOG-ME-DITHERUM, *sb.* Lin. A confused mass; a mixture of many things.

Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**[1]

HOGMINNY, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A very depraved young girl. (Hall.)

HOGMONAY, HOGMYNAE, see **Hogmanay.**

HOGNEL, *adj.* Hrf.[2] Uneven; awkward, surly.

HOGO, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Amer. Also written **haugo** n.Yks.[12]; **hogoh** I.W.[1]; and in forms **hoag** N.I.[1]; **hoogo** e.An.[12] Ken.[1] [h)ō·gō.] **1.** A strong disagreeable smell or odour. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **fogo**, *sb.*[1]

Ir. Such as meat has when 'high' or tainted (A.S.P.). **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A very common expression is 'The meat is hogo.' **Nhp.**[1] **Hrt.** Coleseed oil is mixed with fresh oil to lessen its hogo or stinking scent, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. **e.An.**[12] **Ken.**[1] A gamekeeper, noticing a horrible stench, exclaimed: 'Well, this is a pretty hoogoo, I think!' **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Still freq. used of tainted meat or strong cheese. **s.Wil.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Well, Soce, this here's a pretty hogo, sure enough! [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

Hence **Haugoed**, *ppl. adj.* tainted like over-kept meat or game. n.Yks.[12]

2. A disease, imaginary or otherwise, caused by a disagreeable smell.

e.Suf. That stink is enough to give one the hogo (F.H.).

[Fr. *haut goût*, high flavour.]

HO-GO, *sb.* Brks. Lon. A children's game played with marbles; see below.

Brks.[1] The first holds up a number in closed hand and says, 'Ho-go'; the second says 'Hand full'; the first then says 'How many?' The other guesses. If he should guess correctly he is entitled to take them all; but otherwise he must give the difference between the number he guessed and the number actually held up to 'make it so.' **Lon.** Also called 'How many eggs in a basket?' Gomme *Games* (1894) 218.

HOG-OVER-HIGH, *sb.* e.An.[1] Suf.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) The game of leap-frog.

HOGSHEAD, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Cor. **1.** A cask or butt containing about 100 gallons of cider.

se.Wor.[1] **Wor.**, **Hrf.** Of cider, 110 gallons, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hrf.**[2] The oak casks containing cider, usually 100 to 112 gallons. All other vessels for cider are casks. **Glo.**[1] Pronounced Hockshet.

2. A dry measure of varying capacity; see below.

Dor. Of lime, 4 bushels, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dev.** Of lime, sometimes 36 level pecks, or 40; sometimes 11½ heaped bushels, Winchester, *ib.* **Cor.** Nine imperial bushels of oats, *ib.*

HOG-SHOUTHER, *sb.* and *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A game in which the players jostle or push each other with the shoulders. **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Burns *Poems Gl.*, Globe ed.

2. *v.* To push or jostle with the shoulders.

Ayr. The warly race may drudge an' drive, Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive, Burns *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 16.

Hence **Hog-showthering**, *ppl. adj.* pushing, jostling.

Fif. A howdle o' hog-showtherin' freirs, Augustines, Carm'leits, Cordeliers, He bauldly left ahent, To be that altar's body-guard, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 203.

HOG-THRUSH, see **Hob-thrust.**

HOGWELLY, *adj.* Hrf.[2] Large, hoggish.

HOH, see **How**, *sb.*[1]

HOHLE, *sb.* Lin. Also in forms **howl, owle.** A wooden tunnel under a bank or road for the conveyance of water.

Lin. In common use. 'We shall be glad to build howl at Bottesford 20 ft. long, 3 planks deep' (E.P.). **n.Lin.**[1] ¼ hundred nales for a owle, 6*d.*; crooks & bands for an howl, 2*s.* 6*d.*; to Wm. Stainforth for an howl, £1 1*s.* 0*d.*, *Bottesford Moors Acc.* (1809).

HOICHLE, HOIGHEL, see **Hochle.**

HOICK, *v.* Lin. To hoist, lift up.

Tha joompt in thysen, an' tha hoickt my feet wi' a flop fro' the claäy, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885); **Lin.**[1] Now then, hoick.

HOID, see **Hide**, *v.*[2]

HOIDE, *v.* Sh.I. To conceal, hide.

Man, dü's gane fae bad ta worse, Dy letter just but hoides a curse, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897); (K.I.); (J.I.)

HOIDE, HOIDED, see **Hide**, *v.*[12]

HOIDEEN, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **hoiddin; hoyddeen** S. & Ork.[1] [hē·din.] A 'haaf' term for a clergyman or minister.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B); He [the minister] had many other names, such as, for instance, . . de hoideen, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 26; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 165.

[Lit. 'the threatener,' see **Höder.**]

HOIDER, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Written **hoyder** Cum.[14] [h)oi·də(r.] Injury, mischief, in phr. *to play hoider*, (1) to take severe measures to injure or harm a person or enter-

prise; (2) to complain or scold violently because anything has gone wrong.

(1) **Cum.**[1] Stop! you're gaan to play hoyder wi' me; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] Ah threw t'cart ower at t'gap steed an' t'maister play'd hoider ower't. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

HOIDLE, *v.* Yks. [oi·dl.] **1.** To idle, loiter; to lose or waste time. n.Yks.[124] Hence (1) **Hoidler**, *sb.* a loiterer, idler. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Hoidling**, *ppl. adj. ib.*; (3) **Hoidly**, *adj.* loitering, idling. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** To compliment or flatter. n.Yks.[2]

HOIK(E, see **Hike.**

HOIL, *v.* Yks. To expel.

w.Yks. Hoil him out (S.P.U.); (HALL.)

HOIL(E, HOILIE, see **Ail**, *sb.*[2], **Hole**, *sb.*[1], **Hooly.**

HOILK, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

In Unst a wooden oil vessel, broader at the bottom than at the top, is called 'a ɸli hoilk,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34.

[Norw. dial. *holk*, a small vessel for butter, cheese, or milk (AASEN).]

HOILY COAL, *phr.* w.Yks. Coal-tar; black grease or dirty oil, &c. (S.P.U.), (M.F.)

Hence **Hoily coild**, *ppl. adj.* covered with coal-tar, grease, &c.

Great bokes runnin' across t'top, t'chimley jome hoily coild, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi.

HOIN, *v.* Yks. Lan. Also written **hoine** m.Yks.; and in forms **hooin** ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **hoon** w.Yks.[18] ne.Lan.[1]; **oine** Yks.; **ooin** w.Yks. ne.Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **oyne** e.Lan.[1]; **yooin** w.Yks.[5] [uin.] **1.** To ill-treat, ill-use, esp. by starvation and chastisement. Cf. **hone**, *v.*[3]

w.Yks. Doant ooin him, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); T'wife vowed shoo'd stop no longer wi' sich a beast, . . . shoo'd been ooined long eniff, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches*, 29; WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 51; **w.Yks.**[1] I's as waa to see 'em hoined as thou can be, ii. 350. **ne.Lan.** Everybody wur ooined at their house but Oliver an' th' dog, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 210; **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hoined**, *ppl. adj.* ill-used, maltreated; half-starved; (2) **Hoined-looking**, *ppl. adj.* ill-looking, as from sickness or bad treatment; (3) **Ooin**, *sb.* ill-treatment.

w.Yks. (1) My poor hooined bairns! *Yksman. Comic Ann.* 8; Poor oined thing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 26, 1895). (2) *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). (3) So regg'd, an' so pale, an' hooined-leukin' wor he, Wol Ah pitied t'poor lad i' mi heart, *Wilsden Almn.* (1892) 30.

2. To overwork, overdo; to fatigue, oppress; to harass. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Yks. It's too hard work for him, he seems fair oined when he comes home of a neet (M.N.). **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.** Tak' care tha doosn't hoine thisel (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** Fur rayther nur he sud be hoined, Shoo'd wheel him in a barra, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 12; He wor fair hooined wi t'job (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] It hoins t'galloway feeafully, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[34]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Hooined to dēath.' 'It's fair hooining.' One returning from a crowded place of assembly declares that she 'ne'er wur so hooined i' her life afoar.' A man 'hooined' his horse by over-working it, or, rather, in the act of over-working it. Also, to be neglected and put upon, as applied to a baby, who, having been left in the care of children, has not had its wants attended to. 'Come thee wāays to me doy!—it's bin fair hooined am sūre.' 'Ower-yooin'd,' over-fatigued. **Lan.** Oyned an' harrished whol life were a ruebargain, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 397.

Hence **Hoined** or **Hooyned**, *pp.* overdone, over-pressed; low-spirited, harassed, depressed.

w.Yks. Stur abat, thal get reglar hooyned sitting there (W.H.); This lovin' wife, Hard-ooined although shoo be, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 107; **w.Yks.**[34]

[1. The same word as ME. *hōnen* in *for-hōnen*, to despise (STRATMANN); MDu. *hoonen*, to ill-treat (OUDEMANS); cp. OFr. *honnir*, couvrir de honte publiquement (HATZFELD).]

HOIN, see **Hone**, *v.*[2]

HOIND, *v.* ? *Obs.* Chs. Also written **hoynd.** To make a hard bargain; to screw up.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] A landlord who behaves in this manner with his tenants, is said to hoynd them; **Chs.**[3]

HOINDUR, see **Hinder**, *adj.*[1]

HOINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] The latest time of the night. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HOINTIKLOK, *sb.* Sh.I. A beetle.

Oh gūd gad! a hointiklok. . . Come an' shak' him aff or A'll be oot o' me head, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); (K.I.); (J.I.)

HOISE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **hoice** ne.Lan.[1]; **hoize** Edb.; **hoyse** Sc. Cum.[14]; and in form **hoish** e.Yks.[1] [h)ɔiz.] **1.** *v.* To hoist, lift on high; to raise, elevate, lift. Cf. **heeze.**

Sc. They hoysed their sails on Monenday morn, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 301, ed. 1848. **Or.I.** Men at the top of the rock, who hoise up the net till it be over against the place where the young fowls sit, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 43, ed. 1883. **Rnf.** The growlin' fish wives hoise their creels, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 89. **Ayr.** I'm hois'd a wally wipe indeed, But I'm sae dizzy i' the head, I'll no stay lang up there, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 95. **Lnk.** Ye are hoisin' Yer flags on heights, frae shore tae shore, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 75. **Edb.** They . . . wad hoize our isle aboon the sky, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 169. **Slk.** Gin I could get a cleik o' the bane . . . I might hoise it gently up . . . and then pu' it out o' his mouth, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 349. **Rxb.** Whan in her scales does Libra hoise The day an' night in equal poise, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 93. **Dmf.** Treadna on worth, yersel' to hoise Up into view, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 23. **Gall.** It was you that . . . hoised him oot o' the wicket . . . when his lordship . . . cam' on us ower quick, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. **N.I.**[1] s.v. Hize. **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] s.v. Heyce. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Hoising**, *vbl. sb.* a hoisting, lifting on high; a kicking into the air.

Ir. The result was a severe hoising, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 148. **Wxf.** Won't you call me to hold up John Dunne the next time he desarves a hoising? *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 257.

2. *Fig.* To brag, vaunt; to bluster, rant; to talk, gossip.

Abd. (JAM.); The hinds did wi' the hizzies hoise, An' a' the country news Recount that day, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 100.

3. *sb.* A hoist, lift upwards; a kick upwards. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. They gie her on a rape a hoyse, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 13. **Edb.** He . . . gies them a' a hearty hoyse Wi's bacchanalian muse, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 210. **Gall.** So we e'en gied him a bit hoise and ower he gaed intil the water, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl. **s.Ir.** The little man gave him one hoise, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 330. **Wxf.** Ay, and ourselves get a hoise, and maybe fall down on the top of Castleboro and be kilt, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 189. **Cum.** 'Ah'll let yeh see a hoise.' Ah turn't in t'buttick, an fetcht me greasy gentleman reeght ower me heid, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 130; **Cum.**[14]

[1. We'll quickly hoise Duke Humphrey from his seat, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 169; I hyse up the sayle, as shypmen do, *Je haulce*, PALSGR. (1530).]

HOISPEHOY, HOIST, see **Ho-spy, Hoast**, *sb.*[1]

HOIST, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Heist**, (2) **Highst**, (3) **Hist**, (4) **Hoost**, (5) **Hyste**, (6) **Oost.** See **Heeze, Hoise.**

(1) **Sh.I.** We'll heist up da sail, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 92. **Glo.**[1] **Dor.** An' heist his zacks, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 81. (2) **Midl.** (E.S.) **Glo.** The Cotswold native does not talk of hoisting a ladder, but 'highsting' is the term he uses, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 84; **Glo.**[2] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (3) **Ken.** (G.B.) **Som.** Hev a fresh cask ready histed, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 17. **Oxf., Brks.** They were a-hoostin' the cask when the rope broke (W.B.T.). **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] Hoost up thee end o' plank a bit. (5) **Sh.I.** The ship is noo come, an' her sails hysted up, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 238. **Ken.** Gie me a hyste up wid dis meäte (W.G.P.). (6) **w.Mid.** Oost up a minuit, I want that paper you're sitting on. Just oost up that end a bit (W.P.M.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v. intrans.* To rise.

e.An.[1] The river is hoisted or risen.

2. To raise a person sitting in a chair, as high as the arms can reach. Hence **Hoisting**, *vbl. sb.* an Easter custom; see below. See **Heave**, *v.* **II. 4.**

Chs.[1] Formerly practised throughout Chs. but now fast dying out. The custom is sometimes called Heaving and occas. Hoisting (s.v. Lifting); **Chs.**[3] Raising up a person sitting on a chair decorated with ribbons and flowers, as high as the arms can reach, at Easter. This is done by the women of a household on Easter (also called lifting) Monday, and by the men to the women on Easter (lifting) Tuesday. A slight fee is paid by the lifted to the lifters, afterwards spent in a feast.

Hence (1) **Hoisting-days**, *sb. pl.* Easter Monday and Tuesday. **Chs.**[1]; (2) **Hoisting-the-glove**, *sb.* a custom of

carrying a hand with the first two fingers erect, and surrounded by flowers, formerly practised at Lammas fair. Dev. (Hall.)

3. *sb.* Phr. *to give the hoist*, to give the 'cold shoulder.'

Dev. For the maidens they gave them the hoist more than ever, through Nance having picked them out for them, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iv.

HOIST, *v.*[2] Hrf.[2] To keep still. (s.v. Hice.)

HOISTER, *sb.* Irel. A bundle of things put together without any order.

Ant. A hoister of clothes, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

HOISTER, *v. Obs.* Ess. To support. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

HOISTING, see **Hosting**.

HOIT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **hoyt** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks.; **hoyte** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **hoity** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1]; **hout** Nhb.[1]; **oit** w.Yks. [h)oit.] 1. *sb.* A foolish, awkward, clumsy person; a fool, simpleton; a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow.

Ags. A clumsy and indolent person always conjoined with an epithet expressive of contempt. 'Nasty hoit' (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Thoo bubbly hoit, thoo (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Ye greet lazy hoit. e.Dur.[1] Ye mucky hoit. n.Yks.[1 2 4] ne.Yks.[1] He's a hoit. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A gurt silly oit, he's nooa gumption (B.K.); w.Yks.[1] An ill-taught, spoilt child; w.Yks.[5] 'A gurt fond hoit.' One least fit to be seen yet who is fondest of showing herself; for the word is more often applied to females. n.Lan.[1]

2. A hobbling or awkward motion.

n.Sc. One to whom this motion is attributed is said to be at the hoit (Jam.).

3. A shrug, a motion of the shoulders.

Sh.I. 'Weel dan, why spaeks doo laek yon?' Sibbie axed wi a kind ill hoit apon her, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897); (K.I.); (J.I.)

4. *v.* To act or play the fool.

n.Yks.[1] With a sort of implication of ostentatiously. To engage in some evident absurdity; n.Yks.[2] 'Hoiting and toiting,' trifling away time; playing the fool; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Hoyting**, *sb.* riotous and noisy mirth. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

5. To move in an awkward or clumsy manner; to run or walk clumsily.

Sc. Do ye think I have naething a-do, but come here every other day hoiting after you? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 62; Often used to denote the attempt made by a corpulent person to move quickly (Jam.). Ayr. Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 7.

Hence **Hoited**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward; clumsily made or shaped.

Sh.I. A'll wush me haands i' dy hert blüde, doo ill hoitid fat üseless lump at doo is, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899); He's [a foal] a weel-hoited craeter, an' weel at himsel', *ib.* (Dec. 4, 1897).

[4. Let none condemn them [the girls] for Rigs, because thus hoiting with boys, Fuller *Pisgah* (1650) II. iv. vi. Prob. cogn. w. MDu. *hoetelen*, to play the fool, *hoeteler*, one who plays the fool, a good-for-nothing fellow (Oudemans); cp. EFris. *hötelen* (Koolman).]

HOIT, *sb.*[2] Bck. A newt. (Hall.)

HOIT, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. A small, uncomfortable dwelling or house; a hut, hovel.

Der shürely nane bit da puir folk here in Shetlan' 'at bide in siccan hoits as dis, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897); (J.I.); (K.I.)

HOIT, *v.*[2] Irel. 1. To persuade or goad any one on to do a thing. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. To turn cattle out of a field. Ant. (S.A.B.)

HOIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ill- or well-behaved. Hence **Hoitafick**, *adj.* applied to good or bad behaviour. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HOIT, *int.* Dev.[2] A call to cows.

HOIT, HOITH, see **Heit, Hoyt, Height**.

HOITHER, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [oi·ðər.] To talk in a foolish or imbecile manner. Hence **Hoithering**, *ppl. adj.* silly, blundering; fatuous.

HOITINA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **hoitana, hoitena, hüitina.** The end or finish of anything; *fig.* a time of rest and quietness.

Noo, Sibbie, dis is Hoitina, Gude be tankit, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899); Tanks ta Gud your koo hüvd oot her feet da last year. Dat wis hoitana. Da folk 'ill no loss der butter noo, *ib.* (May 7, 1898); A'm düne no sae ill, bit dis will be hüitena wi' me dis year, *ib.* (Aug. 7, 1897); The last load of peats when they are being brought from the hill, or the last of any heavy piece of work, is called 'hoitena' in some parts, but it is not common everywhere in Shetland (K.I.); (J.I.)

HOITY-TOITY, *int., adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **hoyty-toyty** Cum.; and in forms **hoit-a-poit** e.An.[12]; **hoity-poity** e.An.[2] [h)oiti-toiti.] 1. *int.* An expression used to soothe cows when they are being milked; also used as *v.*

nw.Dev.[1] Hoity-toity wi' min [fondle or soothe them].

2. *adj.* Giddy, frolicsome, flighty. Cf. **highty-tighty**.

N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] An epithet applied to giddy, thoughtless young females. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] [Assuming] important airs, high spirits. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp. Holloway.

3. Haughty, proud, 'uppish'; somewhat ruffled in temper.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (R.O.H.), n.Yks.[4] Lei.[1] A hoity-toity sort of a body. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cor.[1] She's a hoity-toity thing [capricious, haughty].

4. *sb.* A fuss, commotion, 'to-do.'

Dev. Humph! what a pretty hoity toity's here, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 211.

5. An awkward, tawdry appearance. Per. (G.W.)

HOITY, HOKE, see **Hoit**, *sb.*[1], **Howk**, *v.*[1]

HOKE, *v.*[1] w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To gore with the horns. (Hall.)

HOKE, *v.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To romp or play; to gambol. (Hall.)

HOKER, see **Hocker**, *v.*[1]

HOKEY, *int., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lin. Cor. Slang. Also written **hoakie** Ayr. (Jam.); and in forms **hookey** Lin.[1]; **hookie** Edb.; **hooky** Cor. 1. *int.* A meaningless exclamation or expletive. Also in *comb.* **Hokey oh!**

N.I.[1] s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Lin.[1] An expression signifying 'Catch me at it,' 'See me do it,' and the like.

2. *sb.* Phr. *by the hokey* or *hokeys*, a meaningless exclamation or mild expletive.

Ayr. (Jam.) Edb. By the hookie! if ye think I at your teasings here do wink, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 54. Ir. By the hokey, such sport you never saw, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106; Be the hokey, it's herself has more gumption and comperhinsion in her than the half of yous all rowled together, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 113. n.Ir. By the hokey, I'll fish no more here—it won't pay, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 15. w.Ir. By the hokey, this is too bad intirely, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 436. Myo. Aye, an' be the hokey, the shquire himself sez that it was a good day for him whin he sot eyes on her first, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) vii. Qco. Ough, by the hokys! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. i. s.Ir. By the hokey, this is too bad intirely, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 436. Lin. 'By the hookeys,' an unmeaning adjuration, supposed to have reference to the fairies, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710. Cor. By the hooky! but they'm givin' 't us hot, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 143. Slang. What sound mingles too? By the hokey—a drum! Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Dead Drummer*.

3. *adj.* Phr. *by the hokey farmer*, a meaningless exclamation or expletive.

Ir. O, be the hoky-farmer, but that was the hair! Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 110.

HOKEY, HOKKEN, see **Hawkie, Howkan**.

HOKNER, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for a dog. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

HOKY-POKY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. I.Ma. Lon. Slang. Also in forms **hokery-packery** Sc.; **hokery-pokery** Sc. Cum. 1. Hocus-pocus, anything mysterious or underhand; 'sharp practice,' 'hanky-panky.' Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Managed them weel eneuch wi' nane o' that kind o' hokery-packery, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v. Nhb.[1], Cum. (J.Ar.) I.Ma. No keepin back, no sneaking hoky-poky ways, With yandhar fellow, Brown *Witch* (1889) 35.

2. Ice-cream.

Lon. A curious delicacy known as 'hokey-pokey,' a kind of sublimated ice-cream frozen into small solid blocks and wrapped in highly-coloured papers at two a penny, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 277, col. 2. Slang. He had been earning a precarious living by the sale of penny ices—or 'hoky-poky,' as the substance is called by many, *Sat. Review* (1890) 366, col. 2.

HOL, *v.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] To bawl.

HOL, HOLAP, see **Holl**, *adj.*, **Hollop.**

HOLD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Had**, (2) **Hadde**, (3) **Haowt**, (4) **Haut**, (5) **Hawlt**, (6) **Hoad**, (7) **Hoal**, (8) **Hoald**, (9) **Hote**, (10) **Hoult**, (11) **Hout**, (12) **Howlt**, (13) **Howt**, (14) **Odd**, (15) **Olt**, (16) **Oud**, (17) **Owlt**, (18) **Owt**. [For further forms see **Hold**, *v.* **I.** 1 and **II.** below.]

(1) **Sh.I.** He took a had o' her, *Sh. News* (Dec. 2, 1899). **Cai.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898). (3) **se.Wor.**[1] Now then lay haowt o' this 'ere shuppick. (4) **Hrf.**[2] (5) **Brks.**[1] (6) **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** I gat hoad ev hes hand, Close *Satirist* (1833) 155. (7) **Cum.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[14] (9) **Glo.**[1] (10) **n.Ir.** A gruppit hoult o' him, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 21; **N.I.**[1] **I.Ma.** The docther slacked the hoult, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 94. **Chs.**[18] **Glo.** He catched hoult of my leg, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. (11) **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[12] (12) **Ir.** It's a . . . good howlt of the floore she's got too, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 251. **Glo.**[1] (13) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (14) **w.Yks.** Hittha, David, tak odd, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 17. (15) **Wor.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 112. (16) **w.Yks.** Sooa yo seen Dame Flatback ger oud a won leg, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 33. (17, 18) **Glo.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *a hold of health*, a symptom, sign of health; (2) *sleek haud*, a term of encouragement used in setting dogs to fight; (3) *to drop hold of*, to come across, light upon, find; (4) — *get* or *take a hold of* or *on*, to get or take hold of; (5) — *get hold*, to recover; (6) — *get hold of*, to become possessed of; (7) — *go by the holds*, to be in leading-strings, to go by the help of another; (8) — *had haul*, to offer sufficient resistance, to be firm, strong, hard; (9) — *hold one's hold*, (*a*) to adhere, keep what one has got; (*b*) to hold fast, to stop or go gently; (10) — *plough with a hold*, to plough deeply; (11) — *take holds*, to take hold.

(1) **Ayr.** Ony ha'd o' health he has is aye at meal time, and yet he puts a' in an ill skin, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i. (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (3) **Wor.** Where 'er'll very likely drop olt o' that old drunken deaf Tom, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 112. (4) **n.Sc.** Here, my laddie, tak' a haud o' the reins, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 9. **Cai.**[1] He gote a had o'm. **Frf.** The very bairns at the Sabbath-School got a haud o' the story, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 53, ed. 1889. **Rnf.** God's common-sense, as we have it i' the Book, if we only got a haud o't, Gilmour *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 21. **Nhb.**[1] Stop till aa get ahad on't. If aa get ahad on ye, aa'll warm ye (s.v. Ahad). (5) **w.Yks.**[1] My lad begins to git hod. (6) **n.Lin.**[1] Sally's that setten up wi' her bairn onybody wo'd think she was fo'st woman as hed larnt how to get hohd o' childer. (7) **Sc.** To gae be the hadds (Jam.). (8) **Cai.**[1] ''E last rope brook but 'iss ane 'ill had haul.' Things hard to chew 'had haul' to the teeth. A thrifty mother in getting clothes for her boys wishes to get material that will 'had haul' to them. (9, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They'll hod their hod. **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[1] (10) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (11) **Nhb.** There—tak hauds, lad, and lets gan in, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 19.

2. A tenure of land; a 'holding,' property held upon a certain tenure; a home, habitation, esp. in phr. *house and hold.*

Sc. And I'm your Annie of Lochroyan, Turned out frae house and hald, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 46. **Abd.** A wuddiefu', wi' nedder hame nor haul' o' 's nain, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 18. **Fif.** Scarce house or hald to screen frae cauld, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 49. **Rnf.** It seem't to be the hale Life's aim hoo best they micht defraud Him oot the payments o' his haud, Young *Pictures* (1865) 153. **Lnk.** Ye may be reft o' house and hald, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 167, ed. 1897; They thrust them out of house and hould, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (ed. 1863) *Scotland's Welcome.* **e.Lth.** The ministers turned oot o' hoose an' hauld, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 158. **Edb.** I now hae neither house nor hauld, And maun wander far awa, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 129. **Slk.** While I hae house or hauld on earth, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 99. **Dmf.** Rentit their hauld frae the Laird o' the Peel, Reid *Poems* (1894) 76. **Cum.** God help them widout house or hauld This dark and stormy neet, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 33; **Cum.**[1] They've nowder house nor hoald to draw teah. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A wankle hod,' an uncertain tenure. 'He has his land under a good hod'; **n.Yks.**[4] If thoo dizn't mak thi ho'd paay thi owt. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] He has his land under a good hod. **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. A haunt, resort, a place of rendezvous.

Sh.I. The 'Summer-set' was . . . a hadde for old soldier pensioners and man-of-war's men, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898). **Cor.**[2]

4. A place of retreat or shelter, a hiding-place; the den, hole, or lair of an animal, esp. the lurking-place of fish in streams.

Sh.I. 'Had,' the den of a wild beast, *Chambers' Jrn.* (Oct. 23, 1886) 685; The word 'hadd' is applied particularly to the hole made by a burrowing animal. Even the earth dwelling of man might be termed a hadd or hiding place, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 19; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Nhb.** Terriers . . . are necessary to make the otter bolt from his 'hover' or 'holt,' Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxvi; Thrusting the hand and naked arm up rat holes, or below the brae edges under water (called haads), whilst lying flat on the burn side, and gumping the trout there concealed (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** That's a likely hauld fer a troot er tweea (B.K.). **n.Yks.** A rabbit hod (T.S.). **w.Yks.**[1] There's nut a finer hod i' au'th' beck. **ne.Lan.**[1] Fish haalds. **Nhp.**[1] When a pike has taken its bait, he is often said to run to his holt or home. The retreat of the otter is frequently called his holt. **War.**[12] **Wor.** The sport was worked from holt to holt, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] You canna get at 'im, he's in 'is hoult. **Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**[1] A rabbit's burrow; a badger's earth. **Sur.**[1] Such a wood is a good holt for a fox. **Dev.** Thee was glad tu kom tu holt, Ov the cold thee'st had a taste, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 17, 1885) 2, col. 5. **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] Badger's holt; otter's holt. **w.Cor.** Commonly implying secrecy as well as security, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319. [The lurking place of a fish, especially of a trout, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 63.]

5. The goal in a game; a temporary stopping-place in games of chase. n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1] Cf. **holt**, *sb.*[2]

6. A prison, lock-up; confinement; *gen.* in phr. *in hold.*

Qco. We have your husband in hoult, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. **w.Yks.** They've getten 'o'd on 'im, and putten 'im in hold (F.P.T.). **Midl.** Tom is in the hold of Bumbledon, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 20. **War.**[3] 1682. Served a warrant on Will. Clark and going to justise with him and keeping him in hould, *Ansley Par. Accounts* in *Trans. Arch. B'ham Institute* (1890).

7. A wrestling term: a wrestle, tussle; a grip, embrace; *gen.* in phr. *in holds.*

N.I.[1] 'When I first seen them they were in hoults,' i. e. they were grappling with each other. **Nhb.** 'To tyek had,' to get into grips (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Let's hev a haad together. **Cum.**[4] Used when the wrestler gets hold of his own two hands. Hoalds may be 'slack' or 'close.' 'It teaak a fella wid t'grip of a dancen bear teh keep Bob fra twisten that girt roond back eh his oot eh hoalds,' Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 75. 'When they were in hauds the comical sight provoked a burst of laughter,' *C. Patr.* (June 30, 1893) 3, col. 4. **Wm.** To secure some advantage in the game great caution is displayed in taking. After the umpire has declared 'hauld' the contestants are compelled to wrestle. 'They war a lang time gitten hauld' (B.K.). **Hrf.**[1] When two men are grappling with one another, they are said to be in holt. **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839).

8. An argument, dispute, wrangle.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] I had several arguments and holts with him. **Nhp.**[1] We'd such a holt over it; **Nhp.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

9. A support, something to lean against, esp. in *comb.* **Back-hold.** Also used *fig.* and *advb.*

Sc. I'm old and faild, And cannot walk without a hald, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 237. **Bnff.**[1] A'm a' richt noo: a've gotten ma back till a haul. **Abd.** Wi' the help o' haul' and hirst, He joggit on, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 219. **Wm.** Wait a minute till Ah mend mi back-hauld (B.K.); In wrestling where one of the contestants is much superior in skill and strength, he will allow the other to embrace him from behind, with a view to equalizing the disparity—this is called 'wrusslin' back-hauld' or '-back-hod.' 'Ah can wrussle thee back-hauld' (*ib.*). **e.Yks.** Ah's tired oot o' sitting here, wivoot a bit o' back-hod, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

10. A handle to lay hold upon, a holder. n.Yks.[2]

11. A mortgage on property. *ib.* **12.** A hobby, favourite pursuit. *ib.*

13. Anything nursed, a source of care or trouble.

My bairn's my hod. My bad leg's my hod, *ib.*

14. Restraint, power of retention.

Ayr. Applied with the negative to denote prodigality (Jam.); My people . . . dealt round shortbread and sugar-biscuit with wine . . . as if there had been no ha'd in their hands, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlvi.

15. Trust, faithfulness; dependence on a person or thing.

s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr)z nóo uwt ŭ dhaat· mon [There's noo howt o' that mon]. **Nhp.**[1] We have no holt on him, i. e. we have no security

that he will keep to any promises of amendment. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839). ['There is no hold in him,' said of a false and treacherous person (K.).]

16. Ability, intellect. **n.Yks.**[2] Has he a good hod?

17. Force, energy; strength, body, substance.

e.Yks.[1] We gä job sum hod when we gat ageeat on't, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Glo.**[1] Used of cider, hay, &c. 'I didn't think there was no owt in bran.' **Cor.**[3] The stew is sloppy—no holt in it.

18. Punishment, a beating, flogging; a scolding; pain; also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[2] 'They gave 'em some 'od;' as we say, 'held them to the mark.' **e.Yks.** Ah'll gi tha sum hod afooar lang, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] I'll give him some ho'd when I get hold of him. Of a blister, it will be said, 'It gave me some hold.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

19. A crick in the neck.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] I've gitten a hod i' my neck.

HOLD, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer.

I. Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Ald,** (2) **Haad,** (3) **Haald,** (4) **Had(d,** (5) **Hald,** (6) **Haud,** (7) **Haul,** (8) **Hauld,** (9) **Hawld,** (10) **Heeld,** (11) **Ho,** (12) **Hod,** (13) **Hode,** (14) **Hohd,** (15) **Hole,** (16) **Holld,** (17) **Holt,** (18) **Houd,** (19) **Houl,** (20) **Hould,** (21) **Houle,** (22) **Howd,** (23) **Howld,** (24) **Hud,** (25) **Hull,** (26) **Hyld,** (27) **Oald,** (28) **Od,** (29) **Ole,** (30) **Owd.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Sc.** As good hads the stirrup as he that loups on, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 7. **Cai.**[1] **nw.Abd.** We hae an unco canny laft For haddin orra trock, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 6. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] (5) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Lakel.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (6) **Sc.** Haud my naig, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. **Bnff.**[1], **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[13], **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1] (7) **Abd.** *Deeside Tales* (1877) 213. **Dmf.** (Jam.) (8) **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Relfe *Misc. Poems* (1847) *Gl.* (9) **Brks.**[1] (10) **Abd.** Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. (11) **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.) (12) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] 33, **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[135], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2] (14) **n.Lin.**[1] (15) **e.Yks.** *E. Morning News* (Aug. 3, 1896). (16) **w.Yks.** Hey, dog! Hey, Wolf, holld him, holld him! Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ii. (17) **Nhp.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 50.] (18) **Yks.** Hou'd thy tongue, mother, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) 43, ed. 1874. **e.Lan.**[1], **Lin.** (M.P.), **Shr.**[1] (19) **N.I.**[1] (20) **Ir.** Kitty was houlding the door, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 99. **Nhb.**[1] **I.Ma.** And you . . . houldin on, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 11. (21) **Wxf.**[1] (22) **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[13] **Der.** I'd a hole big enow to howd my fist, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. vii. **Lin.** For whoä's to howd the lond ater meä? Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 15. **Nrf.** A large charch big enough te howd a dozen o' the rector's in, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 7. **Suf.**[1] (23) **Ir.** Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. vi. (24) **e.Sc.** Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. (25) **Nhp.**[1] (26) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (27) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (28) **Wm.** Ez lang ez yer wind ur yer taael 'll od oot, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 29. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 28. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. **Not.**[2] (29) **Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 18. (30) **Lan.** Owding t'varmint by it neck, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 149.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Hadded,** (2) **Haded,** (3) **Haeld,** (4) **Hald,** (5) **Heed,** (6) **Heilded,** (7) **Heilit,** (8) **Helt,** (9) **Heud,** (10) **Hewd,** (11) **Hild,** (12) **Hilt,** (13) **Hodded,** (14) **Hoddit,** (15) **Hoded,** (16) **Hold,** (17) **Holted,** (18) **Howded,** (19) **Howdud,** (20) **Howld,** (21) **Howlded,** (22) **Hude,** (23) **Hued,** (24) **Huild,** (25) **Oald,** (26) **Oddad,** (27) **Odid.**

(1) **Nhb.** Aw hadded him, an' waddent let him gan, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4; **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** An' when she haded it, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 15. (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (4) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) (5) **Cai.**[1] (6, 7) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (8) **Lan.** Whol e helt o greyt sloice o ham, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 40. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He helt it up. **War.**[2], **Oxf.** (G.O.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.] (9) **Nrf.** I heu'd him, and wudn't ler 'im go, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4. (10) **Suf.**[1] A nivva hewd up a's hid aater. (11) **Suf.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (12) **Oxf.**[1], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.] (13) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] (14) **Cum.** He teùkk hod o' t'reakk, an' hoddit t'oot (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] (15) **Cum.** I hoded up my neef, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) 72. **ne.Yks.**[1] 33. (16) **e.Dev.** Ai hold'en, an' eud'n leyve geu, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4. (17) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (18) **Lan.** Aw howded him, un wouldn't let him gooa, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4. (19) **Lan.** Thi bwoath howdud thir honds eawt tu mi, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 5. (20) **Cor.** I howld un, and wudn't lev un go, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4. (21) **Wil.** I howlded un, an' keep'd un, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4. (22) **Frf.** When dark December's tempest hurl'd, She hude unholy feasts, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 232. (23) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** For still she hued it toight, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 85; **Ess.**[1] (24) **Slk.** (Jam.) (25) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (26) **w.Yks.** Yo'de see at e oddad it undar hiz chin like, Tom Treddlehoyle *Ben Bunt* (1838) 12. (27) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Hadden,** (2) **Haddin,** (3) **Haddn,** (4) **Haden,** (5) **Halden,** (6) **Halt,** (7) **Hauden,** (8) **Haudin,** (9) **Helt,** (10) **Hilt,** (11) **Hodded,** (12) **Hodden,** (13) **Hoddn,** (14) **Hoden,** (15) **Holden,** (16) **Holt,** (17) **Holten,** (18) **Houden,** (19) **Hoult,** (20) **Howd'n,** (21) **Howlded,** (22) **Howt,** (23) **Hudden,** (24) **Hued,** (25) **Huld,** (26) **Oald,** (27) **Oaldud,** (28) **Odid,** (29) **Odn.**

(1) **Sc.** An ill wife and a new kindled candle shou'd ha'e their heads hadden down, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Sh.I.** Da frost [ice] wis very tick, an' wid a hadd'n wiz a' up, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). (4) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Edb.** *Har'st Rig* (1794) 25, ed. 1801. (5) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (6) **Wxf.**[1] Vaate apan vaate a met-borde was ee-halt, 98. (7) **Sc.** Better hae hauden her tongue, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** At Skinburness . . . This weddin' it was hauden, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 3. (8) **Sh.I.** Da coo wis dat wye gluff'd 'at I couldna get her haudin, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). (9) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.] (10) ? **Oxf.**[1], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.] (11) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[5] Hah long's he hodded it? (12) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] If t'doctor he went tull, hed hodden his tung, 165; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] 33, **m.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[135], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** That's yan thing to be hodden i' mind, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) III. bk. iv. vi. (13) **Wm.** T'king's hodd'n i' t'galleries, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 5. **w.Yks.** Hodd'n cloise to t'pipe, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6. (14) **w.Yks.**[8] (15) **Or.I.** Holden under thraldom and tyranny, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 116. **Abd.** A head court to be holden at the Foot o' Gairn, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 133. **Ayr.** A person holden in great respect and repute, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [**Amer.** *Dial Notes* (1896) I. 239.] (17) **Lei.**[1] 28. (18) **w.Yks.** *Pogmoor Olm.* (1869) 24. (19) **I.Ma.** Brown *Doctor* (1898) 138. (20) **Lan.** Johnny went to a perty howd'n at a public-heawse, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 50. (21) **Wil.** Th' king uz howlded in th' galleries, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 5. (22) **s.Chs.**[1] (23) **Sc.** You'll wish you'd hudden your hands aff ane, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xv. (24) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (25) **Dev.** Tha king es huld en tha gallerys, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 5. (26, 27) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (28) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. (29) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *Comb.* with *prep., adv.,* &c. (1) **To hold again,** to resist, withstand; to stop, arrest; (2) **— at,** to persist in; keep on at; not to spare; (3) **— away,** (*a*) to keep away, hold off; (*b*) to go on one's way, to go on or away; *gen.* in *imper.* as a term of encouragement; (4) **— by,** (*a*) to go past, to pass; (*b*) to stand or get out of the way; (*c*) to refrain from, abstain; (*d*) to esteem, to have an opinion of; (5) **— forrust,** to lead the first horse in a team; (6) **— forward (forrit),** to go forward; (7) **— in,** (*a*) to restrain; to confine, keep from spreading; (*b*) of vessels, &c.: not to leak, to contain any liquid; (*c*) not to expend, to save; also used *fig.*; (*d*) to supply; (8) **— in about,** to curb, check, keep in order; (9) **— in with,** to keep on good terms with, curry favour with; (10) **— off,** or **— aff,** (*a*) to keep off, keep away from, not to befall; esp. of rain, &c.; (*b*) to keep back or away; *gen.* in *imper.*; (11) **— off of,** or **affen,** to protect or defend; (12) **— on,** (*a*) to stop, wait, pause; *gen.* in *imper.*; (*b*) to continue, persevere; (*c*) in sewing: to keep one side of two pieces to be sewn together fuller than the other; (13) **— out,** (*a*) to pretend, allege, to persist in a lie; (*b*) to dwell, live; (*c*) to present a gun; (*d*) to extend to the full measure or weight; (*e*) to attend regularly; to frequent; (14) **— so,** to cease, give over, *gen.* in *imper.*; (15) **— till,** to persist in anything; (16) **— to,** (*a*) to keep to, stick to, maintain; (*b*) to go on one's way; (*c*) to keep shut; (*d*) to keep hard at work, to keep going; (17) **— up,** (*a*) to keep fine; to

leave off raining; (*b*) to endure, bear up against illness or trouble, not to give way to despondency; to keep up and about, not to take to one's bed from illness; (*c*) to hold, cause to take place, observe; (*d*) to resist; (*e*) to occupy the attention of; (*f*) of a woman: not to be confined so soon as was expected; (18) — **up to**, to court, woo, make up to; (19) — **up with**, to keep pace with; (20) — **with**, (*a*) to agree with, be of the same opinion as, to approve of, side with; (*b*) to consume, take.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** Pete wadna let me. He hauds at me mornin', nune, an' nicht, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iii. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ye're ahin wi' the wark, a lang wauy behind, Haud the eidenter at it, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 134. (3, *a*) **n.Sc.** And ye'll had far away frae me, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 111, ed. 1875. **Bch.** They had awa' frae you; they ken Ye're but an useless folp, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 24. **Abd.** Toot, haud awa', don't shake me thus, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 50. **Gall.** I'm no sae sonsie To haud away the wights unchancie, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 54, ed. 1897. (*b*) **Abd.** Ye maun jist haud awa' ower to Kirkbyres, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) III. 181. **Ayr.** Beneath the moon's unclouded light I held awa to Annie, BURNS *Rigs o' Barley*, st. 1. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Hadaway, get yor coat on, lad. 'Hadaway Harry, lad; hadaway Harry! Pull like a good 'un, through storm or through shine' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] When used to another man implies that the speaker will accompany the one spoken to (A.B.). **Cum.** 'Hold away' was the common phr. used by sportsmen to encourage their dogs to take a wider and quicker range in search of game, or as a signal to the dog to start off after the down charge (J.Ar.). **n.Yks.**[2 4] (4, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **nw.Abd.** Haud by the luncart, by the strype It's no a bit, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 54. (*b*) **Cum.** Mak a ring, mak a ring; iverybody [ho bye] hob-bye, an let's ha fair-play, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 123; **Cum.**[1] (*c*) **Abd.** 'Come roun' to Luckie's, an' we'll weet oor mou'.' 'Na; I think I'll need to try an' haud by't some the day,' *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 37. (*d*) **Sc.** I haud unco little by the Parliament House, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii. (5) **Oxf.**[1] I wants a bwoy t' 'old forrust, *MS. add.* (6) **Slk.** He had hodden forrit a' the way wi' our wife, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 297, ed. 1866. (7, *a*) **Edb.** Whenever they begin The deil's nae fit to had them in, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 60. **Gall.** They ran on the braes sae sunny That haud in the river Dee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 272, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Sc.** That lume [vessel] doesna hald in (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.** The kit winna had in; it's runnin' like a siv (R.O.H.). (*c*) **Sc.** Little wats the ill-willy wife what a dinner may had in, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 23; He hauds in the siller weel (JAM.); Ilk presbyter had given up the names of the disaffected ministry within their presbytery—whilk held in their travels frae coming to Turriff, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 195 (*ib.*). (*d*) **Sc.** 'Hald in eldin,' supply the fire with fuel, spoken of that kind which needs to be constantly renewed, as furze, broom, &c. (*ib.*) (8) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (9) **Sc.** (*ib.*), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** To help 'im wi' that he heeld in wi' Johnny Gibb, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. (10, *a*) **Per.** Haud aff the daddin' wind an' weet, An' bless the bread, an' mak' it sweet, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 28. **n.Yks.**[1] Of something probably impending, as a fall of rain, a change of weather, a fit of illness or pain; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah think t'rain's gahin' ti ho'd off. If he can nobbut ho'd off fra drinkin' he'll cum roond. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Spoken by a putter putting a full tub to one meeting him with an empty one, the latter being obliged to get out of the way, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Chs.**[3] **Lin.** Ho'd off, will ye, man! *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 108. (11) **Abd.** (JAM.); I wid be sweir to ill-guide ony craeter 'at's nae able to haud affen theirsel', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). (12, *a*) **Lnk.** Ye maun alloo that was bad eneuch; but haud on, there's waur to come, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** 'Haud on, mê man,' sed Ah, 'nut seah fast,' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 34. **n.Yks.**[4] Ho'd on a bit, deean't thoo slavver on seea fast. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Howd on, Harry! see the, Jim! there's sommat yon, DONALDSON *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 14; Howd on, lad, Aw want thee, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 50. **I.Ma.** But hould on, you'll hear, you'll hear, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 17. **nw.Der.**[1] Uu:ŭŏd onn. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (*b*) **Abd.** Up there, . . . I' the bow o' the blue, Haud skirlin' on as gien a' war new, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii; Hadd on a cow till I come o'er the gate, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 70. **Per.** 'It may be a' discharged for the past, but ye'll never haud on.' 'Never haud on!' says I, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 66. (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (13, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Will ye haud oot sic a lee i' ma face? (*b*) **Edb.** A far away cousin . . . that held out among the howes of the Lammermoor hills, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. (*c*) **Sc.** When Sir Edgar hauds out, down goes the deer, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) iii. (*d*) **Sc.** 'Will that claithe hald out?' will it be found to contain the number of yards mentioned? (JAM.) (*e*) **Abd.** (*ib.*) (14) **Sc.** I think I'll haud sae for a' night (JAM.). **Edb.** Had sae, and let me get a word in, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 176, ed. 1785. **Nhb.**[1] 'Fill up [the glass] an' hadsee,' fill up a sufficient quantity. (15) **Sc.** (JAM.) (16, *a*) **n.Yks.** Ah sall hod teah as lang as Ah live, *Sketches Broad Yks.* 6; **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo mun ho'd ti what thoo's sed. (*b*) **Ayr.** O, he held to the fair, BURNS *Rattlin', Roarin' Willie*, st. 1. (*c*) **Sc.** Hald to the door (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (*d*) **Edb.** They've been right sair haden to, And kept their place wi' great ado, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 25, ed. 1801. (17, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] It isn't boun te hod up. **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Will it hohd up to-daay, I wonder? Th' glass is droppin' fast. **Oxf.**[1] The rain 'ilt up. **w.Som.**[1] I hope t'll hold up zoon, or I can't think whatever we shall do about the wheat sowing. Please God t'll hold up' gin to-marra night, all our hay'll be up in rick. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] Match'd t'ho'd up; **n.Yks.**[4] Noo deean't gi'e waay, thoo mun ho'd up. Things isn't seea bad, noo ho'd up. **e.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Hode-up. Said to . . . a man who is inclined to 'give in' to any misfortune. **Lin.** Aw, lad, I can't houd it up noä moore (M.P.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) (*c*) **Lan.** Th' witches are howdin up their devulment, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 174, ed. 1884. (*d*) **n.Yks.** Ah hodded him up (I.W.). (*e*) **n.Yks.** He hodded her up wi talk [he kept her in conversation so as to take her attention off something else] (I.W.). (*f*) **nw.Lin.** When a woman is not confined so soon as is expected, esp. when her friends have reason to wish the event to be delayed, she is said 'to hold up well.' 'She held up well, I will say that, but they fool'd about so as not to get married till the week afore the bairn was born' (E.P.). (18) **Fif.** Wha's yon lassie he's tryin' to haud up to? MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 123. (19) **Sc.** (JAM.) (20, *a*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Sh.I.** Da mair I toucht ipun hit, da mair I wis inclin'd ta haud wi' Captain Henderson, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 95. **Per.** Gley'd Andro Toshack held wi' Pate, FORD *Harp* (1893) 156. **e.Sc.** But I dinna hud wi' ye there, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **n.Yks.**[4] Whya noo, Ah ho'd wi' t'main o' what thoo sez. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Tha knows aw've never howden wi this loom-makkin', CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) v. **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] Ah don't haud with such goings on. **n.Lin.**[1] It's no ewse talkin' noä moore, I shall niver hoh'd wi' you aboot them theäre things. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Suf.** I don't hold with that by no manner o' means, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Sur.**[1] I don't hold with these new-fashioned ploughs. **Sus.** Good principles, Sir, good principles—I hold wi' them, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 82; (J.W.B.) **w.Mid.** I don't hold with walloping children (W.P.M.). **Wil.** Well, wi' yer mother I don't hold, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 35. **Dor.** I doant hold wi' all that there school larnen, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 149. **w.Som.**[1] I do hold wi' letting volks do eens they be a minded to. **Dev.** You do not hold with the Dissenters, then? (J.W.B.); Vather doant hold wi none o' sich vo'k, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 158. (*b*) **Abd.** Fining both parties, and advising them to 'haud wi' less drink neist time,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 113.

2. *Comb.* in horse-calls: (1) **Hold back**, a ploughman's call to the horses of his team to turn to the left; (2) — **in**, keep in the furrow; (3) — **off** or **aff**, (*a*) turn to the right, away from the driver; (*b*) see (1); (4) — **oot**, a call to the near horse when it gets too far from the far horse; (5) — **to the right**, see (3, *a*); (6) — **towards**, see (1); (7) — **up**, (*a*) go forwards a little; (*b*) a command to a horse to lift up its foot for the purpose of shoeing, &c.

(1) **Sc.** (G.W.) (2) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.) (3, *a*) **n.Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395. **Midl.** STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **Sc.** (G.W.) (4) **Cum.**[4] (5, 6) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (7, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] A waggoner's caution to a horse at starting. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hold-again**, a check, opposition; (2) **-dog**, a sheep-dog; (3) **-dune**, a hindrance, interruption to any kind of work; (4) **-fash**, a trouble, bother; a troublesome person, a 'plague'; (5) **-fast**, (*a*) possession, hold; (*b*) a stone in a field held fast in the ground and difficult to dig out; (*c*) part of a plough; (*d*) an iron hook for supporting a rain-water spout; (*e*) sure, certain; (*f*) honourable; (6) **-fire**, putrid blood [not known to our correspondents]; (7) **-on**, a thrashing, beating; (8) **-over**, (*a*) see below; (*b*) a temporary licence given to a publican before he obtains a full licence when taking to a public-house; (9) **-plaster**, plaster of Paris; (10) **-poke**, a churl, beggar; (11) **-pot**, one who detains the circling bottle or drinking vessel; (12) **-sae**, a sufficiency, a due allowance; (13) **-stock**, a

culvert under a road; a small bridge over a stream of water crossing a road; (14) **-talk**, a chat, gossip, commonplace talk; (15) **-to-dea**, useless employment; (16) **-tyul**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) to hold on to, keep fast to; to hamper, hinder; (17) **-weel**, a miserly person.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Sh.I.** When a flock is in sight the Shetlander seizes hold of his had-dog . . . and points out to him a particular sheep, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 184, ed. 1891. (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **N.Cy.**[1] Sic a hadfash. **Nhb.** Had away, bairn, ye'r a fair hadfash. He led me sic a hadfash as aa nivvor did see (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] He's a fair hodfash, for he niver lets yan aleänn. **Wm.** (B.K.) (5, *a*) **Wm.** Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 443. (*b*) **n.Yks.** This steean's a hod-fast (I.W.). (*c*) **Bdf.** Shar-hook and holdfast, *2s. 6d.*, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 162. (*d*) **Lakel.**[2] (*e*) **w.Yks.**[3] Au'm varry hodfast on it. (*f*) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (7) **w.Yks.** T'company ax'd him if't owd lass had been giin him sum 'howd-on,' Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvii. (8, *a*) **War.**[3] A sheriff's officer or Court bailiff taking possession of property under an execution sometimes withdraws from possession for a stated period on receiving from a responsible person a guarantee that his position shall not be thereby prejudiced, or that if it is the guarantor will be personally responsible for the amount distrained for. 'Mr. So-and-so has given me a hold-over.' (*b*) **Wor., Glo.** Applied for a holdover of the licence, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Oxf.**[1] A paper given to a publican authorizing him to sell beer in the name of the former occupant. (9) **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Them ornaments is meead o' ho' plaster (B.K.). (10) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (11) **Cum.**[1] (12) **Rxb.** Ye've gotten your haud-sae (Jam.). (13) **e.Yks.** He dreamed that he saw a dog coming out of a holestok. . . This holestok is near to where the body was found, *E. Morning News* (Aug. 3, 1891) 3, col. 6; **e.Yks.**[1] (14) **n.Yks.**[1] (15) **Cum.**[1] It's fair hod te dea. (16, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] He's a reg'lar had-tyul; aa wish he'd stop at hyem. (*b*) *ib.* Whe are ye haddin-tyul? **Wm.**[1] (17) **Nhb.**[1] Ane o' Hadweel's kind, *Prov.*

4. Phr. (1) *Hold away from*, except, with the exception of; (2) *— fast*, an expression used to warn the man on the top of a wagon of hay or corn that the cart is about to be moved on; (3) *— the rake*, the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (4) *— thee*, see (2); (5) *— thee by the wall*, (*a*) a kind of thin gruel sweetened with treacle; (*b*) an expression used when any one sneezes violently; (6) *— thy tail in water* or *— tail o' watty*, a term of encouragement: persevere, stick to it; (7) *— ye, yer*, or *you*, see (2); (8) *to be howt on anything*, to have hold of anything; (9) *— hold a care*, to take care, beware; (10) *— an ear to*, to listen, attend; (11) *— a hard cheek*, to keep a thing secret; (12) *— the heart in one*, to keep in good spirits, cheer up; (13) *— a hough*, to assist at a confinement; (14) *— a wark with*, to be fond of, familiar with; (15) *— aff oneself*, to go ahead, go on; (16) *— foot* or *feet (with*, (*a*) to keep pace with, to equal; (*b*) to keep to one's point, to do what is right; (17) *— going*, to continue, go on; (18) *— good with*, to agree; (19) *— hard*, (*a*) to stop, wait; (*b*) to hold fast, keep hold; (*c*) to pay attention; (20) *— in a cheek of*, to help to bury; (21) *— in the mouth*, to feed by hand; (22) *— light*, to esteem but little; (23) *— mending*, to mend slowly, recover; (24) *— on anything to the mast-head*, to keep on with, endure to the end; (25) *— one by the wall*, to intoxicate; (26) *— one tack*, to keep one close to the point; (27) *— one unthought*, to keep one from thinking, to hold engrossed; (28) *— one's bit*, to retain health, station, or position; (29) *— one's feet*, to keep one's feet; to walk straight; (30) *— one's loof*, to hold out one's hand; (31) *— one's own*, (*a*) to keep one's health; (*b*) to persist in the same conduct; (32) *— pace*, to slacken one's speed; (33) *to hold plough*, to plough, drive the plough; (34) *— pross*, to have a gossip; (35) *— slack*, to relax the pressure or tension of one's grasp; to relax one's attention, wile away time; (36) *— soft*, to keep still, control oneself; (37) *— still*, to keep still, be quiet; to be at rest; (38) *— strong*, of liquor: to be strong, see below; (39) *— talk*, see (34); (40) *— the crack*, to keep up the conversation; (41) *— the pudden reeking*, to 'keep it up,' to keep up, continue dancing or merriment; (42) *— thy bother*, intoxicating liquor sold on unlicensed premises; (43) *— thy bother shop*, the unlicensed premises where intoxicating liquor can be obtained; (44) *— way*, to keep pace with others; (45) *— way by*, to get out of the way.

(1) **e.Fif.** Her word was a law to a' the women fouk i' the parish; haud awa frae the meenister's wife, an' maybe the Dominie's, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. (2) **Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Used for the horses to move from one cock of corn to the next, as well as to caution the man on the load to be careful and hold on. (3) **Cum.** In raking up hay in fields where this plant grows the teeth of the rakes are pulled over its creeping and rooting stems with great difficulty (B. & H.); **Cum.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (5, *a*) **Lan.** Wee'n . . . had nout for 'live on boh a little howd-te-beh-th'-wooes, mede ov a bit o' mele, aw saut an wetur, like gruel, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 10, ed. 1801; (S.W.); We'd nothin' to fence eawr cowd bodies 'gen th' cowd But creep-o'ers, an howd-teh-bi-th'-wohs, Brierley *Spring Blossoms* (ed. 1893) 114. **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] Heigh up; howd thi by t'wall, lad! (6) **Cum.** Hod thy tail in the watter, lad, and there's hope for thee yit, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 215; An anudder cried, Hod tail o' watty, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 2; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Nhp.** Ole jer, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 18. **Shr.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[1] (8) **s.Chs.**[1] We say indifferently, 'I had howt on it' or 'I was howt on it.' (9) **Sc.** Haud a care, haud a care, Monkbarns! Scott *Antiquary* (1816) viii. (10) **Per.** An old man told me he was going 'to haud an ear to' the minister of a neighbouring parish next Sunday. I lately heard a man say, 'Ye sudna haud an ear to gossip' (G.W.). (11) **Ir.** Jist a girl we're bringin' off, an' to hould a hard cheek about it, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 246. (12) **Abd.** Jist haud the hert in her till I come back, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 191. (13) **Abd.** She could, . . gin wives were to cry [in travail], Haud a hough on occasions, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 32. (14) **Abd.** When we were at the schule Willie held a wark wi' me, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 267. (15) **Ayr.** Ay! ay! doctor, noo ca' awa and haud aff ye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 3. **Lnk.** Weel, then, jist ca' awa' an' haud aff ye! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 128. (16, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Cum.**[1] I can hod fit wi' that chap. **Wm.** Ah's flait ah's nivver hod feut wi yon lad (B.K.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (17) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] (18) **w.Wor.** I holds good ooth that, and approves o' it too, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 205. (19, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] Hod hard, Thomas, mi fuit's gitten hankled i' t'car riap. It's a good thing i' life ta know when ta hod-hard a bit and liuk aroond. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] **w.Mid.** Hold hard there! Don't run over me. Let's hold hard a bit, till we see which way it's coming (W.P.M.). **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Colloq.** 'No; hold hard a bit, Joe,' he said imperatively, Black *Three Feathers*, xxii. (*b*) **Brks.**[1] There is a game commonly played about Christmas time where a number hold a piece of a handkerchief. One then moves his hand round the handkerchief, saying, 'Here we go round by the rule of Contrairy. When I say "hawld hard," let go, and when I say "let go," hawld hard.' (*c*) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (20) **Lnk.** When they brought out the corps John told the people they were welcome, to haud in a cheek o' his auld mither wast the gate, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 40. (21) **Sh.I.** If dey're [lambs] no haden i' da mooth o', dey'll hae a' da less shance, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (22) **Ayr.** If he hasna siller an' gude claes, he is held light amang the lasses, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 19. (23) **Lei.** She holds mending, but nows and thens she hurls up, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186. (24) **Abd.** He'll haud on the manure to the mastheid fat ever it may cost, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Per.** (G.W.) (25) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (26) **e.An.**[1] (27) **Sc.** To haud him unthought lang, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 94. (28) **Cum.**[1] 'Hoo's Peggy?' 'Nobbet waekly and pinch't to hod her bit.' (29) **Abd.** A drunken jeet, Unable amaist to haud his feet, Reelin' frae side to side o' the street, Anderson *Poems* (1826) 71. (30) **N.I.**[1] An expression used in bargaining at markets. (31, *a*) **Lei.**[1] **Bdf.** 'I hold my own,' was the reply of a woman who wished to say that she was as she had been—neither better, nor worse. It was declared of a child that he would grow up as stout as his elder brother, 'if he held his own' (J.W.B.). (*b*) **e.An.**[1] (32) **n.Yks.**[2] (33) **Oxf.** Wanted at once, a strong boy to hold plough, *Oxf. Times* (Mar. 14, 1896). (34) **ne.Yks.**[1] (35) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Hod slack,' slacken the rope you have hold of. **m.Yks.**[1] (36) **Lin.**[1] Sometimes she couldn't hō'd her soft When we got up ta bed, 230. (37) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Haud still thy tongue, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 65. **Nhb.** Had still (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** Hod t'still er ah'll gie the' a twanck, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 30. (38) **Suf.** 'It don't hold strong enough,' an excuse for not drinking, meaning 'I can't afford it' (R.E.L.). (39) **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha'll ho'd talk wi' onnybody; aye, sha's a champion at ho'ding talk. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah like tī hod talk wī Bessy a bit, sha

knaws all news i toon, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] (40) **Lnk.** They'd come stappin' yont that nicht, An' haud the crack till mornin' licht, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. (41) **e.Fif.** As for the lads an' lassies they 'held the pudden reekin' till four o'clock the followin' mornin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. (42, 43) **s.Lan.** Very common (F.E.T.). (44) **n.Yks.**[2] (45) **Cum.**[1]

5. To keep, maintain; to look after, preserve.

Sc. Foulks hae need o' a wee puckle sense, juist to haud the world gangin' straucht, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 274. **Sh.I.** Ye hae nae wife at hame ta haud you oot o' langer wi'. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4. **nw.Abd.** Fae green bogs haud free, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 51. **Per.** Haud him on the richt road, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 96. **Lnk.** Blythely roun' the board that nicht, I held the story passing licht, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 26.

6. To nurse. n.Yks.[2]

7. To hold the plough, direct, guide the plough.

w.Yks. 'Ah can't boath hod and drive,' i. e. hold the plough and drive the cattle, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

8. To uphold. Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

9. Of vessels: to be sound, not to leak.

w.Som.[1] Thick there cask 'ont hold, tidn no good to put it in he. The wall o' the leat don't hold, the water's all hurnin away.

10. To occupy, give employment to; to keep busy, engage.

Ayr. Hughoe, the great bluiter, hauds her wi' his clavers, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3. **Sik.** Nae doubt, she's hadden busy, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 94. **Dmf.** Gousty winter . . . Is hadden thrang a manufacturing storms, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1829) 113. **n.Yks.**[1] A job at'll hold him mair an yah year, or tweea owther; **n.Yks.**[4] T'job at t'church 'll ho'd him foor lang eneeaf. **Lan.** But I have moneys to get in and pay which holds me in employ at present, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 67.

11. To oppress, burden; to afflict with trouble or illness; to suppress, tread down; *gen.* in *pass.* and with *down*; also in phr. *to be hadden and dung.*

Sc. My lassie's . . . haddin an' dung, daresna speak to them that I'm sure she anes liket, *Campbell* (1819) I. 334 (JAM.); An auld and honourable name, for as sair as it has been worried and hadden down and oppressed, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Would they be hauden doon by kings or governments? JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 41. **e.Lth.** He tell't us we had been lang eneuch hadden an' dung, livin on doug's wages, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 88. **Edb.** Wae-worn fock dung doil'd, an' haddin down, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 195. **Rxb.** She's been sairly hauden doon in mony ways, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 30. **Nhb.** He's sair hadden a fash (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] Thou was hauden just like me. **Cum.**[4] Said of ground trodden down by walking. 'Ah was hard hodden ta keep mi tongue atween mi teeth, an' keep frae tellin mi mind,' *Pen. Obs.* 'Thoo's maist as sair hodden as moother,' *Rise of River*, 281. **n.Yks.**[4] He's laam'd foor leyfe; 't'll ho'd him ti t'end ov his daays.

Hence (1) **Hodden** or **Hadden-doon,** *ppl. adj.* oppressed, troubled; kept under, suppressed, downtrodden; (2) **Hodden-up,** *ppl. adj.* frail.

(1) **Sc.** He's a peer hauden-doon man b' that vyaag o' a wife o' his (W.G.). **ne.Sc.** We're a lot o' poor folk, sair hadden doon wi' big families, bad seasons, and sma' prices for oor fish, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 119. **Abd.** A gweed aneuch servan', but sair haud'n doon naitrally, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 229. **w.Yks.** They came fro men hard hodden, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 9. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **m.Yks.**[1]

12. To restrain, hold in check; to prevent, detain; to govern.

Sc. But cold they not have holden me when I was in all that wrath, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 15; The wizard made sic a terrible wark to haud fowk frae meddlin, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vii. **Slg.** Discharged of my ministry, holden from my family, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 94, ed. 1843. **w.Yks.** Such folks are fitter to hang than to hold, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **I.Ma.** Aw, they would' be hoult, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 138, ed. 1891.

Hence phr. (1) *to be neither to hold nor to bind, to neither hold nor bind,* to be ungovernable, unmanageable, to be beyond control; see **Bind,** *v.* **5**; (2) *to hold one's bother,* (3) *— din,* (4) *— gab* or *gob,* to be quiet, keep silent; *gen.* used in *imper.*; (5) *— hand,* to stop, desist, stay; (6) *— jaw,* (7) *— noise,* (8) *— whisht, husht,* or *hush,* see (4).

(1) **Sc.** Neither to haud nor to bind, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Sh.I.** He wis nedder ta had nor binnd, bit wis aff ower da hill laek a shot, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 65. **ne.Sc.** When the gudeman wis tel't, he wis naither to haud nor bin' wi' anger, GRANT *Keckleton*, 147. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** When this he heard he wadna ha'd nor bin', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 73. **Frf.** The curlers were neither to haud nor bin' wi' joy, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 73, ed. 1889. **Dmb.** Mr. Bacon will miss his mark, and he'll be neither to haud nor bin', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Ayr.** Whan the luckies they fannd out the trick, They were neither to haud nor bin', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 244. **Edb.** Our laird wad neither haud nor bind, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 130. **n.Ir.** He's nether tae haud nor tae bin' aboot, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 74. **Nhb.** He wis nowther ti had nor to bin' (R.O.H.). (2) **Qco.** BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. vi. **Cum.** O Jack, hod thy bodder! I can't sleep a wink, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 64; **Cum.**[1] (3) **Yks.** Cannot ye hod yer din? TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) i. **w.Yks.** When they'd houden their din, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1869) 24; **w.Yks.**[3] Hod thi din, wilt ta? **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) v. **Der.**[2] (4) **Edb.** Wha kens na whan to haud his gab, Or whan to speak, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 35. **Nhb.** An' thurs nivver a one o' them offers to speak, For it tells them to had aw thur gobs, man, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 10; **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Bch.** I wonder how they held there [*sic*] hands, They girnt at me sae sair, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 21. **Abd.** When hunger now was slak'd a little wee . . . she hads her hand, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 30, ed. 1812. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** Had yor hand! *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 32. **e.Dur.**[1] An expression to be heard every day in playing games. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] (6) **Abd.** Haud yer jaw, min, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Nhb.** Just haud yer jaw, an' sit doon on that steul, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 23; Hout, hinny, had thy blabbin' jaw, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 12. **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Hod the jaw, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 68. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.**[2] (s.v. Jaw). **Cor.** For genteel talking, thee must knaw, Waent do for thee, so hould thy jaw, TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 7. (7) **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Hod thee noise an' bundle oot, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 69; **e.Yks.**[1] Hod thi noise. **w.Yks.** 'Hod thi noise!' cries a voice, hez'nt ta seld enew! *Bradford Life*, 5. **Not.**[2] **Lin.** Ho'd yer noise, bairns, can't ye, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 35. (8) **Sc.** 'Haud your whist!' said Jean, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xx. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Thou'd best had thy whisht about warik, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76; (R.O.H.) **Cum.**[4] Oh! haud yer whisht! Haud yer whisht, Geordie! *Pearl in a Shell*, 107. **w.Yks.** Hod thy wist, the' tiresome brat (W.F.). **Lan.** He couldn't booath sup and tawk, so he howded his husht, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 100; 'So howd thi hush,' aw sez, 'an behave thysel dacent,' *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 7. **Chs.**[3] Howd yer hush.

13. To arrest. Ant. (W.H.P.) See **Hold,** *sb.* **6.**

14. To withhold, refuse to give; to retain.

Kcd. O Fortune . . . haud or gie whate'er ye will Sin' ye hae gi'en me Lizzie, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 180. **n.Yks.**[1] T'au'd roan coo ho'ds her milk. We'll hev to quit 'r. **w.Yks.**[1] T'cow hods her milk. **ne.Lan.**[1] The cow hods her milk.

15. To snatch. n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

16. To consider, have as an opinion, maintain, to think; to agree.

Rnf. It holds that Mr. Kennedy . . . came from Spain to the rebels and encouraged them, WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) II. 446. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah ho'd 'at he's i' t'wrang. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Suf.** (F.A.A.), (H.H.)

17. To owe, be indebted to; used only in *pret.*

w.Yks. I knew how much I held him, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 386; He said that he held everything to his mother (S.O.A.); 'He held me twenty pound.' Peculiar to Sheffield, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2]

18. To wager, bet.

Sc. 'What will you hold, master, but I'll steal that calf from the butcher before he goes two miles off?' 'Why, . . I'll hold a guinea you don't,' GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 77; I'll haud ye the gill on the table that there's no a word about the Patterraw in a' Paul's history, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (1894) 101. **Lnk.** I'll haud ye a saxpence ye'll lauch on the wrang side o' yer mooth before ye're dune wi' this job, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 48. **Ir.** I'll howld ye a quart, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) 18. **n.Ir.** A'll haud ye it's yin o' them new sort o' preechin' buddys that's gaun aboot the country, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 11. **Cum.** Now I'll hod t'ee a bit of a weager, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 15. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's ho'd thee a crown on't. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] I'll hold thee sixpence.

19. To accept as a bargain, to ratify an engagement, esp. in *pp.* or in phr. *hadds you.*

Abd. A pair of kissing-strings and gloves fire new . . . shall be your due. Says Betty, Hadds you, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 34, ed. 1812; Betty might have said 'hadden': in such way boys complete a bargain or ratify an engagement (G.W.). **Rnf.** Clooty leuch an' shook his head, An' says, 'My lad, I'll haud ye,' CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 32. **Lnk.** I'll mak ye a propine . . . a tartan plaid. . . Weel, hald ye there, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 371.

20. To preserve for stock. See **Holding, 11.**

Sc. (JAM.) **m.Yks.**[1] Of a calf—to hod which, is to rear it for milking.

Hence **Hodden-ewe,** *sb.* a ewe kept for stock and not for slaughter. w.Yks.[1]

21. Of animals: to conceive, be with young.

n.Yks.[1] 'She's been te t'bull, bud Ah quesshun ef she ho'ds.' Sometimes, 'ho'ds t'bull.' **n.Lin.**[1] If she [a mare] hohds we can't work her next spring. **nw.Dev.**[1]

22. Of seeds: to keep to the ground; to come up, shoot.

Sc. Most of these planted under the second turf have held, and made good shoots, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 101 (JAM.).

23. To contest or resist strongly, to be a match for. Also in phr. *to hold one a good one.* n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

24. In *pass.*: to be inclined to, to favour.

n.Yks.[4] Ah war gretly held i' t'seeam waay.

25. To go on one's way, to proceed; of things: to go on, take place; to turn out.

Sc. Ye should hae hadden eassel to Kippletringan, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i; Ho thy way, my bonny bairn, Ho thy way upon my airm, Ho thy way, thou still may learn To say dada sae bonny, *N. & Q.* (1881) 8th S. iv. 29. **Sh.I.** Haddin' fur wir 'oos, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 107. **Bnff.** One man told him to 'gang east a bit, then turn south, syne haud wast,' SMILES *Natur.* (1879) iv. **Abd.** He and I sall hae a horn, Gin ilka thing had right, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 36, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** She held o'er the moors to spin, BURNS *There was a Lass,* st. 1. **Edb.** Near Edinbrough a fair there hads, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. **Wm.** Heel git it hot . . . if he dusn't . . . git ta kna fer hissel hoo things is hodden, *Kendal Cy. News* (Oct. 22, 1888). **m.Yks.**[1] Thou must hod on the lane, till thou comes to the old wooden bridge.

26. To fare, progress, to be (as regards health); to retain one's state of health. Also used *reflex.* and in *pass.*

Fif. How hauds your health? DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 88. **Lnk.** An' hoo are ye haudin yersel, Peggy? MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) III. 9. **Cum.** T'doctor com' an' examin't him ower, an' enquir't hoo he was hodden, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 2nd S. 74, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A went tull her fadther an a telt him hoo a wes hodden et heeam, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 28. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Rut.** 'How do you hold?' implying that the inquirer hopes you are quite well, though he feels some little anxiety about the state of your health (P.G.D.); **Rut.**[1] How do you hold yourself, mister? **Lei.**[1] A'll git to wook agin, if a 'oo'd's better. **Nhp.**[1] 'How d'ye hold?' A common mode, amongst old people, of inquiring after each other's health; **Nhp.**[2] **Nrf.** 'How is your husband?' 'Well, sir, I am sorry to say he hald werry sadly' (W.R.E.). **Suf.** With regard to condition of health, denotes an unchanged state. 'Thank ye, sir, I hould right purely,' RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264.

Hence *how are you hadden till'd? phr.* how are you? Cai.[1]

27. To continue, last, esp. of the weather.

Frf. The ice never held again that winter, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 77, ed. 1889. **e.Sc.** It'll no howd muckle langer, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xii. **n.Yks.**[1] Better weather now; but Ah quesshun an it'll ho'd fair while neeght; **n.Yks.**[4] If t'daay ho'ds fair wa s'all git wer hay. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] If th' raain hohds like this I shall not goä to Brigg. **Lei.**[1] Way shall git the corn if it hoolds foine. **s.Pem.** Esp. of rain, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Oxf.**[1] I hope t'ull hold fine, *MS. add.* **Suf.** 'That hood dry, Jim?' 'That that du, Tom bor!' ['It keeps dry, Jim!' 'Yes it does, Tom, bor!'] FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 33.

28. To stay, remain, keep.

Sc. Better haud with the hound than rin with the hare, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** Gif ye'd keep dry, in back or wame, Hap ye weel, or haud at hame, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 13. **Slk.** Haud out o' my gate, auld wife, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 351, ed. 1866. **m.Yks.**[1] Hod here a bit.

29. To restrain oneself, refrain from; to cease, stop; *gen.* used in imper. as an *int.*

Sc. Enough of this, therefore I'll had Lest all the Poland dogs go mad, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 112 (JAM.). **Abd.** Winna ye haud? Ye'resurely mad! MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** I could not hold from stroking her hair, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii; T'doctor . . . laft as hard as he cud bide, He cuddant hod, *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1875) 2; **w.Yks.**[1] I cudn't hod fray laughin, ii. 288. **Lan.** Houd; what mak ov a nick dun yo meon? WAUGH *Tim Bobbin* (1858) iii. **Nhp.**[1] **Sur.**[1] At a country cricket match an incautious batsman, on attempting a run, will be met by a chorus of 'Holt! Holt!' from the bystanders. **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1890); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Always used by a man to his mate or mates working with him, when he desires to stop. Among sawyers, blacksmiths, and handicrafts, where two or more men have to work in concert, the expression is invariable. It is never used in speaking to horses or cattle. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hodsta, Hod-ta, Hod-to,** or **Holter,** *int.* (*a*) stop, wait; (*b*) come back; (2) *hold ye there, phr.* stop, that will do; (3) *holt-a-blow, phr.* give over fighting.

(1, *a*) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Hodto a bit, hodto a bit. I'll tell the au enow, ii. 301. **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Brks.**[1] (2) **s.Sc.** 'Haud ye there, cummer,' interrupted Mrs. Cruickshanks, not a little piqued at the air of incredulity assumed by her visitor, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 1. (3) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

30. To take care, beware. ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

31. Of fish: to get under stones for shelter, to lurk, hide under rocks.

Abd. He knew every stone for miles along the river where the salmon were likely to 'haul,' *Deeside Tales* (1872) 213. **Dmf.** The trout has haul't under that stone (JAM.).

HOLDER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Der. Lin. Glo. Som. Also in forms **hadder** Dmf. (JAM.); **halder** Abd. Dmf. (JAM.) Lin.[1]; **hauder** Abd. (JAM.); **hodder** Lakel.[2]; **houder** Der.; **houlder** nw.Der.[1] **1.** One who never leaves go of a thing, one who sticks to a thing or perseveres. Lakel.[2]

2. *Comp.* **Holder-up,** the workman who holds up a 'set' or 'hobby' against the head of a hot rivet at one side of a plate whilst its red-hot end is clinched by the riveter at the other. Nhb.[1] **3.** A niggard; also in *comp.* **Halder-in.** Abd. (JAM.) **4.** A plough-handle. Lin.[1]

5. Part of a flail; *gen.* in phr. *hadder and pelter.*

Dmf. The hadder or halder is that part which the thrasher lays hold of; the pelter, that which is employed for striking the corn (JAM.).

6. A needle-cushion.

Sc. The first job that he gied me was to mak a holder to mysel', FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 296.

7. *pl.* Sheaves placed as a temporary covering for corn-stacks.

Der. Sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thrashing takes place, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

8. *pl.* 'Sprinklings' used in thatching. nw.Der.[1]

9. *pl.* The fangs of a dog. Glo.[1], w.Som.[1]

HOLDIN(G, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Beholden.

w.Som.[1] I'd zoonder work my vingers to bones, than I'd be holdin [oa-ldeen] to they. **Dev.** I ban't holding to you vor ort I've a-got, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 105, ed. 1871.

HOLDING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Also in forms **hadden** Sh.I.; **haddin(g** Sc. N.I.[1]; **hadin(g** Sc.; **hauddin** Kcd.; **haudin(g** Sc. Nhb. Cum.; **hoddin(g** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **hodin** Bnff.; **houldin** N.I.[1] I.Ma.; **howdin** Chs.[1] **1.** *sb.* A house or land held upon lease; a farm, tenement. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Sae swift away hame to your haddin', The mair fule ye e'er came awa, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 361. **Sh.I.** In her hoose an' her hadden been sairly distressed, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 113. **Bnff.** Came chearfu' to us for a biddin As Peggy to her Patie's hodin, To fish for fadges frae the night, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 176. **Abd.** Gushetneuk, a two-horse 'haudin' on the property of Sir Simon Frissal, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Per.** We'll a' get meat and claith enough, A croft and haudin' braw, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 66. **Rnf.** A wee bit housie to my mind . . . Is a' I'd seek o' haddin' kind, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 168 (JAM.). **Ayr.** An' he get na hell for his haddin', BURNS *The Election,* II. **Lnk.** Ye hae siller, An' aiblins a haddin fu' braw, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 45. **Slk.** Are we to be habbled out o' house and hadding? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 323, ed. 1866. **Gall.** The beggar, free from tax or charge, Sighs for a house and haddin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 136, ed. 1897. **Ir.** His 'little houldin',' as he called some five hundred acres of bog, mountain, and sheep-walk, LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (1839) xix. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** An' ravaged wi' fire Peel, hau'din' an' byre, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192. **Cum.** Our haudin', wi' its sma' kail yard, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 201. **Chs.**[13]

2. Possessions, means of living, property.

Sc. I wad fain marry that lass, but I fear I haena haddin for her (Jam.); A puir lad like himsell, . . that had nae hauding but his penny fee, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv. Cai.[1] 'House an' haddin,' all that one possesses. Kcd. Ye ken my hauddin' an' mysel', Mak' it an' me yer ain, Grant *Lays* (1884) 92. Rnf. When John and me were married Our hading was but sma', Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 200, ed. 1817. Lnk. The haill o' my haudin' an' warldly plack Button'd beneath the coat on my back, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 96. Kcb. This wee creepie stuil that I noo hae my fit on, Has been in the haudin' for mony a year, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 69.

3. Furniture, equipment, trappings; the stock of a farm.

Dmb. It was owre little to gang far in the way o' house plenishin, or house haudin', no to speak o' stockin' a farm, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. Rnf. A gude bein house, wi' haudin neat an' fine, Picken *Poems* (1788) 104 (Jam.). Ayr. Ye maun just let me ride my ain horse wi' my ain ha'ding, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. Rxb. The haddin o' a farm, the quantity or number of scores of stock, i. e. sheep which a farm is reckoned to maintain or graze (Jam.).

4. *pl.* Savings, money laid by. n.Yks.[2] Yan's bits o' hoddings.

5. The holding of an entertainment, a party, feast.

Lnk. At ilk haddin' in the kintra She was still the reignin' queen, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 44.

6. The act of embracing.

Lnk. Sic haudin' and drawin', sic daffin' and fun, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 21.

7. *Comp.* Holding-brass, the money or stake of a wager.

n.Yks.[2] Wheea hods t'hodding-brass?

8. *ppl. adj.* Lasting, enduring; also with *out*.

n.Yks. Luckily it was not a 'hoddin' storm,' for the snow ceased in less than half an hour, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 377. I.Ma. 'Deed he was as active as a cat, was Cain—and skilful, and houldin out, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 263, ed. 1889.

9. Phr. *with a holding stroke*, without intermission.

Chs.[1] With a howdin stroke.

10. Sure, certain.

Sc. This and many other things about them and amongst them are holding evidences and sad swatches of anti-gospel spirits, Walker *Life of A. Peden* (1727) 75 (Jam.); One of the holdingest signs or marks, *ib.* 79.

11. Of animals: preserved for stock, not intended for sale; *gen.* in *comp.* Holding-calf, -stock, &c. Cf. hold, *v.* 20.

Sc. A haudin cawf (Jam.). Peb. The whey is used . . . sometimes instead of water for drink to weaned calves for holding stock, *Agric. Surv.* 82 (*ib.*). n.Yks. Three tenants who might . . . send up their holding-stock, viz. young horses, young cattle, and perhaps a few sheep, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 216; n.Yks.[1] Holding-ewes, holding-stock; n.Yks.[2] 'Hodding cawvs,' kept for growing up to full-sized cattle. 'In hodding order,' in a condition for retaining as stock.

12. Of corn: not fully ripe.

e.Yks.[1] 'Ah likes tĭ cut mah wheeat hoddin; it tons oot betther,' i. e. yields more when threshed, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

HOLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms haul w.Yks. Dev.; hawle Cor.; hoil Yks. w.Yks.[285]; hoile Yks.; hooal Cum.[3] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; hoyle Lan.; hul- Wxf.[1]; hyell Nhb.; oil w.Yks.; whoal Cum.[3]; wholl Cum. [(h)ōl, h)oəl, w.Yks. oil.] 1. *sb.* An opening, an empty space or cavity; *gen.* used with a qualifying prefix.

w.Yks. Gate-hoil, door-hoil, window-hoil (J.T.); Wreng chimley hoil, *w.Yks. Alm.* (1881) 21; w.Yks.[3] Draught-hoil, pickin-hoil, &c. Dev. Ma beluvid put in es han be tha haul uv tha dore, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 4. e.Dev. My leuve putt in ez han' by th' deur-haul, Pulman *ib.*

Hence *to put boards i' t'hoil, phr.* to shut the door. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (J.W.)

2. A house; a room; a corner, recess; a coal-hole.

Yks. A house full, a hoile full. 'Ya' canna' fetch a bowl full,' *Answer*, Reek, *Riddle* in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 325. n.Yks. In contempt. 'I wish I was out o' this hooal' (I.W.). e.Yks. They meeade sike a row iv hooal, that Bob gat up off a creeal, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34. w.Yks. There's not another hoile to lig down in i' th' hahse! Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii; He works i' t'combin' hoil (J.T.); w.Yks.[2] O'll clear t'hoil a yond set; w.Yks.[5] We've bowt t'owd hoil twice over, 21. Lan. Thea'st have a quart o'th best ale i' this hole, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 259; They mun be somwhere i' th' hoyle, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 292.

Hence **Hoilful**, *sb.* a houseful, room-full.

w.Yks. There's a hoilful below, an' t'steps is full waitin' to cum up, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 17; An' a rare hoilful ther wor, Hartley *Pudden* (1876) 31.

3. A gallery in a mine or quarry; the opening in which gunpowder, &c. is placed when blasting is necessary.

Nhb. Though still they're i' the hyell a 'hewin,' Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59. n.Yks. (C.V.C.) Cor. Stopped the owld hop, an' jumped out like as ef a hawle wor going off, Tregellas *Tales*, 33; (M.A.C.); Cor.[3] An everyday word with miners and quarrymen. When the explosion occurs the 'hole' is said to have 'gone off.'

4. A gaol, prison.

w.Yks. Three or four custom-hawse officers pahnced on us, an' tuk us to't hoile, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiii; They'l other foin us, or else send us to't oil, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 9; w.Yks.[2] But wot's to become on us families when we gooan to t'hoil; w.Yks.[35] Lan. Eawr Dick 'll ha' to goo i' th' hole, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 164.

5. A grave.

e.Yks.[1] We put him intiv hooal, and happed him up, and that's end on him.

6. *Obs.* Shelter, cover, esp. in phr. *to take hole.*

Fif. They landit at Balmernie: And there he took hole like a rabbit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 67.

7. *Obs.* A hole dug in the surface of a vein to denote the right of a miner to the vein which he has found.

Der. Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 268; A miner by digging a hole, and cutting a cross upon the surface of a vein first found by him, thereby gained by custom a perfect right to such vein. . . It was the duty of the miner to fence in his holes and groves in order that cattle might not fall into them, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

8. A sheep-mark.

Sh.I. These [sheep-marks] received such names as a shear, a slit, a hole, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 185, ed. 1891.

9. *sb. pl.* A game of marbles; also in form Holie.

Bnff.[1] Played by running the marbles into holes, three in number. Rnf. 'Holie' is his favourite game, Hoo he birls them in, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 92; Play of three round cup-shaped holes (at equal distances) in which the 'bools' or marbles have to be rolled (A.W.).

Hence (1) **Hoilakes**, (2) **Hoil-taw**, (3) **Hole-and-taw**, *sb.* a game of marbles.

(1) w.Yks.[3] The marbles are cast into a hole in the ground. Lit. 'Hole lake,' hole play (J.W.). (2) w.Yks. Can tah laik at hoil-taw? Wyke *Yks. Cousins* (1895) 272. (3) N.I.[1]

10. Phr. (1) *a hole in the* or *one's coat*, a flaw or blemish in character or conduct; (2) *by the hole of one's coat*, an expletive; (3) *to make a hole in the water*, to commit suicide by drowning; (4) *to make holes in anything*, to empty.

(1) Ayr. It was like butter in the black dog's hass for Jenny to get haud of a hole in my coat like this, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 102; If there's a hole in a' your coats I rede you tent it, Burns *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 1. n.Cy. Holloway. n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks.[1] 'To have a hole in his coat,' to know of some blemish in another's character. nw.Der.[1] 'Poo a hole in his coat,' disparage him. Nhp.[1] s.Cy. To pick a hole in one's coat, Holloway. (2) Ir. By the hole o' my coat, there's something alive in it! Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 190. (3) w.Yks. If it heddant a been at ah wor affread on hur mackin a hoyle i t'wattar ah sud a brockan t'conneckshan off, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 28. (4) Lan. Took hold of the proffered pot, and to use his own expression, 'made holes in it,' Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 88.

11. *Comp.* (1) **Hole-ahin**, a term of reproach; (2) **-gitten**, of obscure origin; (3) **-pits**, vestiges of ancient British dwellings.

(1) Kcb. Her tittas clap'd their pips an' hooted Ah, hole-ahin! Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 178 (Jam.). (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) *ib.* Each pit having had heightened sides of stones and earth above ground, with a roof formed, doubtless, of branches and sods. Originally conical or hive-shaped, some exhibit a paved flooring; and stand in a line like a street between parallel walls of earth.

12. *v.* To perforate, to drill a hole; to pierce, gnaw; also used *fig.*

Gall. Those a-gnawing with hunger, are said to be 'holin wi' hunger,' or that the worms are holing their bodies, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1] Chs.[1] Salt-mining term. Cutting with a chisel holes in various directions from twelve inches to thirty or forty inches deep, and about one inch in diameter for the purpose of blasting the rock-salt.

Hence (1) **Holed**, *ppl. adj.* suddenly pierced; (2) **Holed-stone**, *sb.* a stone having a hole in it. Cf. **holey-stone**, s.v. **Holey**.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** Holed stones are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases. Horses that sweat in their stalls are supposed to be cured by the application of this charm. The stone must be found naturally holed. If it be made it has no efficacy (J.H.). **Cor.** [An] ancient custom which prevails to the present day at the 'holed stone,' near the village of Lanyon, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iii.

13. In mining: to excavate a passage-way; to undermine a seam of coal.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** They frequently hole or cut through from one board to another, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 18; Holing, making a passage of communication between one place and another, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** (D.T.); To open into or make a communication with a working place (S.J.C.). **Shr.**[1] To cut round a block of coal in such a way as to detach it for removal; **Shr.**[2] [To undercut, *Reports Mines.*]

Hence (1) *hole to grass, phr.* to work a vein of metal to the surface; (2) **Holers**, *sb. pl.* in a colliery: men employed in 'kirving' where 'getters' and fillers are employed; men who 'hole'; (3) **Holing**, *sb.* the depth of coal displaced by one blasting; (4) **Holing about**, *phr.* driving in a pit with 'bratticed' air after a seam of coal has been won; (5) **Holing-shots**, *sb. pl.* in blasting: shots nearest the floor.

(1) **Cor.**[1] (2) **Nhp.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Shr.**[1] (3) **n.Ayr.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 339. (4) **Nhb.**[1] In order to establish the air communication between the downcast and upcast shafts and to form off the shaft pillars and walls. (5) **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

14. To dig, delve; with *out*: to dig out; *fig.* to expel.

Abd. To go down one evening to Craiguise to hole some fir to make blazes, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 147. **Frf.** Willum was hol'ing, and I was lifting, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 342. **Dmb.** I'll hole out M'Corkle before I be mony days aulder, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix.

15. To bury, inter; to make away with, murder.

s.Ir. Keep yourself from being holed as they holed Muster Bingham the other day, TROLLOPE *Land Leaguers* (1885) 13. **Wxf.**[1] 84.

Hence **Hooald** or **Hulth**, *ppl. adj.* buried, interred. **Wxf.**[1], n.Yks.[2]

16. To put in prison, send to gaol.

w.Yks. Tell'd em abaht bein hoiled an fined, *Yksman.* (1877) 5, col. 1; **w.Yks.**[1]

17. To claim possession of, to secure, 'bag.'

Cum.[3] Thou thinks th'u's hooal't our lile bit grund, 97; A great hulking fellow thrust it into his pocket, exclaiming, 'I've hooal't that an',' *ib. Gl.*

18. To wear into holes; to have holes.

Lnk. When a shoe begins to hole, Be't upper-leather, or the sole, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 23. **Cum.** His shoon war wholl't, beath nebs and heels, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 175.

Hence **Holed**, *ppl. adj.* having holes, worn into holes.

N.I.[1] **w.Yks.** Ah can't bear a woman wi' a hauled stockin' (F.P.T.).

19. To hide; to take shelter, get under cover.

Nhb. The rysing moone . . . holed ahint a cloude, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 139. **w.Yks.** If it's bahn to rain Ah think we'd better hoil, hed we n't? (S.K.C.); Wet to t'skin? What didn't ta hoil in somewhear for? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 3, 1894). **Lan.** 'How leets thou didn't hole?' 'Hole! wheer mut I hole, at th' top o' Rooly Moor?' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 169, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Hooal'd**, *ppl. adj.* concealed. n.Yks.[2]

20. To earth as a fox; *fig.* to stay at home lazily; also with *on.*

Abd. To shame the hincum-sneevie louns wha aye holed on at hame, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 259. **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] 'He's holed,' he's gone into the house.

HOLE, *sb.*[2] Irel. A bad, wicked person. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

HOLE, *v.*[2] Sh.I. To run down, pour. Cf. **hale**, *v.*[1], **heel**, *v.*[2]

He wis yarkin oot da paets an' da swaet holin' aff o'm, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899).

HOLE, HOLEN, HOLEYN, see **Hold**, *v.*, **Holl**, *adj.*, **Hollin.**

HOLEY, *adj.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lei. Also Som. Also written **holy** N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[124] w.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1]; and in form **hooaley** n.Yks.[2] [(h)ō·li, oə·li.] In *comp.* (1) **Holey-flint**, a flint with a natural hole through it; (2) **-stone**, or **Holstone, Hosten, Hoston**, (*a*) a stone with a natural hole through it, supposed to act as a charm; (*b*) a large upright stone.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] It is better even than a horse-shoe to keep off the pixies, or the witches, or the evil-eye. (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 97; **N.Cy.**[1] A charm against diseases. **Nhb.**[1] The stone must be found already perforated, or it has no virtue. These are very commonly hung behind house doors as charms. A sanctity or superstition appears to have been attached to stone implements with holes. They were supposed to have been perforated by snakes.—Within recollection no fishing boat was without a 'holey-stone' suspended from the inwiver, *ib.* (s.v. Inwiver). **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1] Supposed to have peculiar virtues in propitiating luck, and efficacy as against witch-power and mischief. Suspended by a string from the bed-tester, or attached to the key of the house-door for the safety of the inmates; hung above the standing of the cow, or over the stall of a horse, especially one that is found to sweat much at night, for the several security of those animals; **n.Yks.**[2] The perforated fragments of the grey alum shale found on our beach, the round holes being viewed as the work of the shell-fish called the 'borer'; though tradition assigns the punctures to the sting of the adder (s.v. Haggom-steeans); **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] Frequently suspended by a string from the tester of a bed, or from the roof of a cow house. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] Holy-stones are those artificial formations connected with the oracular ceremonies of past ages; and it is recorded that one of these up-rights, called the Needle, stood in the vicinity of the west pier at Whitby, through the eye of which rickety children were drawn in order to strengthen them; a custom practised in some parts to this day. Lovers also pledged themselves by joining hands through the hole, esp. in the case of young mariners bound on their voyage; and where the holes were large enough people crept through them 'so many times' to cure pains in the back (s.v. Haggom-steeans). **Lei.** There is a parish called Humber-stone wherein is a stone called Holstone, Hoston, or Hosten, NICHOLS *Hist. Lei.* III. pt. ii. 981.

HOLGHE, *sb. Obs.* **Wxf.**[1] Also in forms **haoleghey, holgave.** Shrove Tuesday.

HOLIDAY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Bdf. Cor. Also in forms **haliday** n.Yks.[2] **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1]; **hallidey** Lan. [o·li-, a·lidə.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Holiday-folks**, people without the ties of business; (2) **-Jack**, a man fond of holidays and the display of clothes; (3) **-turned**, intent upon pleasure.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Lan.**[1] Look at him neaw. He's a bonny haliday-jack—isn't he?—wi' his mester's foine shirt on. (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. *to ride, gallop,* &c., *as if the devil had bad holiday,* to ride, gallop, &c., fiercely, wildly.

Lan. I heard some fock cummink after meh o gallop, o gallop os if the Deel had bad hallidey, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 48.

3. A pastime; a party, esp. one given for the sake of dancing. e.Lan.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.)

4. *pl.* Parts left untouched in dusting, sweeping, painting, &c.

Cor. Plenty of holidays on that door, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2] Don't leave any holidays.

HÖLIE, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *hölie be with you*, an exclamation.

Hölie be wi you, dere I fan hit! *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); Jeemie Willie guid aeft ta shut da rudder, bit höli be wi' you, diel rudder wis inside her, *ib.* (Mar. 25, 1899).

HOLIE, *adj.* Sc. In *comb.* **Holie-pie things**, patterns of sewing or knitting; small holes cut out of linen and stitched round.

Abd. This is a little bun'lie 't my mither bad's gie ye; there's holie-pie thingie's in't 't ye made yersel', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 21. **Per.** (G.W.)

HOLIMAUL, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat. (HALL.)

HOLING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **hoaling** n.Dev. **1.** *vbl. sb.* Picking holes, fault-finding.

n.Dev. Oll vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a tale, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 297; 'Hoaling and halzening,' picking holes, and suggesting the worst that can happen, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 213.

2. *ppl. adj.* Ready to pick holes, fault-finding.
w.Som.[1] A purty holin old thing her is!

HOLIS-BOLIS, see **Holus-bolus.**

HOLL, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. Also written **hol** n.Yks.[2] e.Nrf.; and in forms **hole** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] Glo.; **hooal** e.Yks.[1] [(h)ol, (h)ōl.] **1.** *adj.* Hollow, deep, concave. Cf. **how(e**, *adj.*, **howl**, *adj.*
n.Cy. Opposed to shallow, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] An 'hole dish.' n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Hol spots,' depressions in the ground. e.An.[1]

2. Empty, hungry.
e.Yks. Of cattle: empty of meat, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Let's hé summat tĭ eeat; Ah's as holl as a dhrum.

Hence **Holl-kited**, *adj.* with an empty stomach; also in phr. *a holl-kited set*, a penurious lot. n.Yks.[2]

3. *sb.* A hollow or depression in the surface of the ground, a deep or narrow valley, a ravine.
n.Yks.[1] A deep narrow depression in the surface of the land or place, of no great longitudinal extent; n.Yks.[2 4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1] Nrf. (E.M.); (R.H.H.)

4. *pl.* The hollow or concave parts: the groin, legs, &c.; esp. in phr. *heads and holls*, heads or tails.
e.An.[1 2] e.Suf. Children, here, will throw up a stone, or anything else, and cry out: 'Heads and holls! God Almighty only know [*sic*] where it falls' (F.H.).

5. A ditch, *gen.* a dry one; a moat.
e.An.[1 2] Nrf. He'd . . . bundle me and my spades and traps off his back into some holl or deek, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 324; I see the mare fall into the holl myself (W.R.E.); A wide ditch of water, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2. e.Nrf. The hollow of the ditch, in distinction to the 'dick' or bank of the hedge, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. *Fig.* The depth, middle of winter or of the night, &c. Also in *comp.* **Holl-time.** Cf. **how(e**, *sb.*[1] **10.**
n.Yks. A fire was to be made as the 'holl time of the night' drew on, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 104; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] The holl of winter; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] T'hole o' winter. ne.Lan.[1] Holl o' winter, holl o' neet.

7. *v.* To hollow out, to dig; to pierce, penetrate.
Sc., Abd. (JAM.) Kcb. Communion feasts, the remembrance whereof . . . holleth my heart, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 177. n.Yks.[1] n.Der. Farmers speak of holling out land for drain-pipes (S.O.A.).

8. To make hollow or lean by starvation, to emaciate.
n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Holling, pining or pinching with cold or hunger. m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Holl'd**, *ppl. adj.* starved, puny, without growth or power. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

[1. Of the holl grave law, A gret eddir slydand gan furth thraw, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 228; Hol, as pypys, or percyd thyngys, *cavus*, *Prompt.* OE. *hol*, hollow (*Leechdoms*). 2. Holle, *inanis*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). 3. *Lustra*, wilddeora holl and denn, *Voc.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 187. 5. Þe holl of wyntir, BARBOUR *Troy-Bk.* (c. 1375) II. 1695.]

HOLL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [hol.] **1.** *v.* To stay in a place without occupation; to frequent a place in a lazy, idle manner; to loaf; also with *aboot*. Cf. **hole**, *v.*[1] **20.**
Bnff.[1] Twa or three o' thim hollon at the corner o' the street.

Hence **Hollin** or **Hollin-aboot**, *ppl. adj.* lazy. *ib.*

2. To be contented with mean work; to be working hard and accomplishing little; also with *aboot*.
Bnff.[1] He's hollt the hail simmer castin' peets i' the moss. Abd. To employ oneself in a sluggish, low, dirty manner; to satisfy oneself with any occupation, however mean and dishonourable; in this sense commonly 'to howk and holl' (JAM.).

Hence **Hollin** or **Hollin-aboot**, *ppl. adj.* unskilful, awkward. Bnff.[1]

3. *sb.* A lazy, idle meeting or gossiping.
Bnff.[1] They keep an unco holl in that chop.

HOLL, *v.*[3] Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hrt. Hnt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [ol.] To throw, hurl. Cf. **hull**, *v.*[3]
e.Yks. (W.W.S.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] He's holling stones at him! Chs. He holl'd a stone, *Sheaf* (1878) No. 125, I. 37; Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. Holl a stun at 'im (J.P.K.). Lin. Holl it to me, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; Lin.[1] Holl the tennis ball to me. Lei. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhp.[1] Holl it away. Hrt. (E.G.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken. I . . . holl'd her pattens to de top An dragged her through de quick, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 39; Ken.[12], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

HOLLAN, see **Hallan**, *sb.*[12], **Holland**, **Hollin.**

HOLLAND, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Nrf. Cor. Also in forms **hollan** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **hollen** Cor. [(h)o·lən(d.] In *comb.* (1) **Holland('s bools**, Dutch marbles; (2) **-duck**, the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (3) **-goose**, the solan-goose or gannet, *Sula bassana*; (4) **-hawk**, the great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*; (5) **-smock**, the sea-campion; (6) — **wait**, a frog.
(1) Sc. Striped or variegated bowls greatly prized by boys (JAM. *Suppl.*); Grannie! Mysie's ta'en my ba' . . . And flung my Hollan's bools awa'. SMART *Whistle Binkie*, II. 377 (*ib.*). (2) Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 159. (3) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (4) Ayr. SWAINSON *ib.* 213; She . . . could hae run wi' the win' an' took the sea like a hollan' hawk, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 127. (5) Cor. Where hollen-smoks and fragrant tags, And britons were in blowth, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 15. (6) Lin. Frogs swarmed everywhere, and because of their croaking were called Holland waits, WHITE *Eng.* (1865) I. 280.

HOLLARD, *sb.* Som. The alder, *Alnus glutinosa.* w.Som. (B. & H.)

HOLLARDS, *sb. pl.* Sus.[12] [o·lədz.] The dead branches of trees.

HOLLARDY-, **HOLLEE**, see **Holyrood**, **Hollo.**

HOLLER, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Also in form **huller** Nhb.[1] Cum. [ho·lər, hu·lər.] **1.** *sb. pl.* A great number, a great quantity.
Nhb. Aa've seen hollers on them (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

2. *v.* To heap on indiscriminately. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Huller't**, *ppl. adj.* of blood: clotted, coagulated.
Cum.[3] At last some barns peep't in, an' so' some huller't bleùd on t'flooar, 71.

HOLLEY, see **Hully**, *sb.*

HOLLIBUBBER, *sb.* Cor. [o·libʉbə(r).] A man employed to clear away refuse from a slate quarry.
The old man had once . . . made his living as a 'hollibubber,' or one who carts away the refuse slates, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) viii; Cor.[1] A man who, unattached to the works, makes a living out of the refuse of the slate quarries at Delabole; Cor.[2]

HOLLICK, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also written **ollick** Cor.[12] [o·lik.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*
[Apparently the same word as *holleke*, used by 16th c. writers for the Welsh onion, *Allium fistulosum*; cp. COTGR.: *Ciboule*, a chibol, or hollow leek.]

HOLLIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Holed, having holes. See **Holey**, *adj.*
Hit's dis hollie yakle o' mine. Der been a staangin' intil him da hale day, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898).

HOLLIE, see **Hollo.**

HOLLIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Also written **holen** Sc.; **holeyn** w.Yks.[3]; **hollan** Sc.; **hollen** Sc. n.Cy. e.Lan.[1] Shr.[2]; **holleyn** Chs.[2 3]; **hollyn** w.Yks.[1] Shr.[2]; **holyn** e.Lth.; and in forms **holland** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **hollond** n.Lin.[1]; **ollen** w.Yks. [(h)o·lin, -ən.] **1.** The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; also used *attrib.* Cf. **holling.**
Sc. He lies never but when the holen is green, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 374; *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiii. 100. Abd. The body of the devise was a hollin or lawrell branch, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 288. Rnf. Willie first made love to me Beneath my daddy's hollan tree, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 82. e.Lth. A man . . . that never lees but whan the holyn's green, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 165. Edb. Wi' mealy bags and hollan kent, To help him on his way, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 23. Slk. The picture of a knight, and a ladye bright, And the grene hollin abune their brie, BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 34. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] In s.Nhb. he-hollin and she-hollin are discriminated. The latter is the kind without prickles, and is used for fortune telling. Lakel.[1] Cum. Within a hundred yards ô' t'hollin' buss, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 88; John White o 't'Hollins, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 8. n.Yks.[1 2 4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Some ollen twigs, wi berries on, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 38; w.Yks.[1] I lost my hollin-busk, finely flower'd, ii. 296; w.Yks.[2 3 4 5] Lan. Meh mind moot os weel o line . . . in o rook o hollins or gorses, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 39; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Uncle carried me down some hibbin and

hollin this mornin', from the farrim (S.M.); The last bunch of the hibben and hollin, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 130, ed. 1889. **Chs.** Frames o' green and red hollin' berries, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 12; **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It lays just there by the hollin hedge (L.C.M.); **Not.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Sometimes called Prick-hollin. **Shr.**[2]

2. *Comp. Obs.* **Hollin-rent**, rent paid for the holly-trees growing upon a certain portion of ground in the commons of the manor of Sheffield. w.Yks.[2]

[OE. *hole(g)n.*]

HOLLIN, see **Hallan**, *sb.*[1]

HOLLING, *sb.* Wm. The eve of the Feast of Epiphany, Twelfth Night, Jan. 5; also called **Holling Day**. See **Hollin**.

So called at Brough, where there is an annual procession of an ash-tree lighted on the top of its branches, to which combustible matter has been tied. This custom is in commemoration of the Star of the wise men of the East (Hall.); *N. & Q.* (1899) 9th S. iii. 108; For a full account of the ceremonies by which 'Holling' or 'Holly Night' are celebrated at Brough see Hone *Table-bk.* (1838) III. 26; **Wm.**[1] The last time it was observed 'was the year of the Crimean War' (1854 or 1855). An ash-tree, with suitable branches, was peeled, and to each branch was attached a torch made of rushes dipped in oil. At 8 o'clock in the evening this tree, lighted, was carried in procession from the 'Swan' Inn twice round the town, by one of the strongest men, and brought to the central bridge. Here, in the presence of hundreds of spectators, a fierce struggle for the possession of the tree took place between two parties, one for the 'Swan,' the other for the 'Black Bull.' Whichever house won supplied free drink for a while. The ceremony ended in Bacchanalian disorder. The tree was formerly associated with the Star of Bethlehem. The night on which the ceremony took place was called 'Hol(l)in-night.' [Holling Day, Jan. 5, in the *Purse Almanack* (1898) (Crane & Co.).]

HOLLO, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **hollow** Hmp.[1] Dev. Cor.[1]; and in forms **holl** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **holla** Dev.[2] Cor.[2]; **hollah** e.Yks.[1]; **hollar** Som.; **hollee** Dev.; **holler** Lan. Der. War. Wor. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Sus. Hmp. w.Som.[1] Amer.; **hollie** Wil. Som.; **holloa** n.Lin.[1]; **holly** Dor.[1]; **holo** Sc.; **yoller** Cum. [h)o'lə.] **1.** *v.* To call loudly, shout, halloo; to cry out, scream; of animals: to make a loud noise, to neigh, low, bark, &c.

Cum. He yoller'd out for Cursty Bell, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 109. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I'd holler now, an' mak' thee coom back an' change 'em, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1897) 66. **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Ah picked him [a jackdaw] opp, an' a 'ollered an' a 'ollered.' 'The doogs begoon a-'ollerin'.' Freq. intensified by the addition of 'boller.' 'They was a-'ollerin' an' a-bollerin', yo' moight 'a 'eern 'em a moile off.' **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] He thrashed him so that you might have heard him holler for a mile. **Wor.** I does it for Christmas boxes; and I doesn't go hollering and bawling nights (H.K.). **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] In the rhyme sung by boys going their rounds on Guy Fawkes' Day we have—'Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, maayke yer bells ring, Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, God zaayve the Quane.' **Hmp.**[1] I heard the mare hollowing. That cow was hollowing. **s.Hmp.** I heerd ye hollering and squealing, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**[1] Where zellers buold to buyers shy Did holly roun' us, 186. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Never a soul on earth to hear you when you did hollar, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **w.Som.**[1] I yeard em hollin mackerell s'morning, but I didn ax how they was zellin o'm. **Dev.** I graps-en za 'ard, I made 'en hollee tü't, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); A puffin an blawin, . . A screechin an hollin, as if ha cude veel, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 15, ed. 1858. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 341.]

Hence (1) **Hollering** or **Hollowing**, *ppl. adj.* shouting, noisy; (2) **-bottle**, *sb.* a bottle of strong beer, sent to the labourers at the end of harvest; see below; (3) **-owl**, *sb.* the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*; (4) **-time**, *sb.* a hop-picker's term for five o'clock; (5) *hollowing the apple-tree*, *phr.* a custom carried out on old Christmas Day; see below; (6) — *the neck*, *phr.* the customary rejoicing when the 'neck' of corn is brought home; see *crying the neck*, s.v. **Cry, 12** (19).

(1) **Der.** This craze for 'shoutin' hollerin' people,' Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. x. (2) **Hmp.** At the end of harvest, some forty years ago, it was the custom to have what was called the Hollowing Bottle. This was a bottle of strong beer containing seven or eight gallons, which was sent out to the field. The head carter then recited these lines: 'Well ploughed—well sowed, Well reaped—well mowed, Well carried and never a load overthrowed.' After which he gave the sign and all cheered, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 408; It was understood that if one load or more had been overthrown the last line was altered to suit the circumstances, *ib.* 524. (3) **Sus.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 129. (4) **se.Cy.** 'Why do you call it hollering time?' I asked a picker once. 'Why, sir, they hollers "no more poles," at five,' Blackley *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 164. (5) **Dev.** The custom is still very prevalent. Toasted bread and sugar is soaked in new cider made hot for the farmer's family, and the boys take some out to pour on the oldest tree and sing, 'Here's to thee, Old apple-tree, from every bough Give us apples enough, Hat fulls, Cap fulls, Bushel, bushel boss fulls. Hurrah, hurrah.' The village boys go round also for the purpose and get some half pence given them for their hollering, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 148. (6) **Cor.** 'Hollaing the neck' is in some parts still heard, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 202.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Holla-balute**, a shouting or cheering; (2) **-mouth**, a foul-mouthed ruffian; (3) **-mouthed**, noisy, swearing, abusive, foul-mouthed; (4) **-pot**, a loud-talking person, a rude, noisy fellow.

(1) **Dev.**[2] (2) **w.Som.**[1] A gurt holler-mouth [aul'ur-maewdh]. (3) Why, there id'n no gurt holler-moutheder fuller 'thin twenty mild, *ib.* (4) **Cor.**[12]

3. *sb.* A halloo, a loud shout; in hunting: the cry given when the quarry is seen. Also in *comb.* **Holo-hoi.**

Sc. The Chess-windows they were broke, Sir, .. With a convoy of holo hoi Unto the sheets were sent, Sir, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 65, ed. 1868. **n.Lin.**[1] When a person holloas to any one at a great distance, a person near him often says: 'Holloa's deäd An' I'm cum in his steäd.' At other times: 'Holloa's deäd, an' his wife lives at Hull, Kept a coo but milk'd a bull.' **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The deer's gwain vor Horner, I yeard a holler down the bottom.

HOLLOCK, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [o'lək.] A hollow, valley.

A house is said to be 'down in a hollock' when it stands low down in a valley.

HOLLOCK, HOLLOK, HOLLOND, see **Hallock, Hallan**, *sb.*[2], **Hollin.**

HOLLOP, *v.* Hrf. Also written **holap-**. [o'ləp.] To scoop out the inside of an apple, turnip, &c. Hrf.[2]

Hence **Holaper**, *sb.* an apple-scoop. (W.W.S.), (N.G.)

HOLLOU, *int.* Yks. [olǫu'.] An exclamation of surprise; a call to stop.

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** 'He's trapped,' he said. 'Hollou!' And his mate fell back, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 104.

HOLLOW, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hollah** Yks.; **holler** n.Lin.[1] Nrf. w.Som.[1]; **hollo** n.Yks.; **owler-** s.Chs.[1] [h)o'lə.] **1.** *sb.* A deep lane, a road or lane through a cutting or between high banks. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Hollow-way.** s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Wil. (K.M.G.)

2. A carpenter's tool, a plane, *gen.* used in *comb.* with 'Rounds.'

Sc. Casements used in making any kind of moulding, whether large or small in wood. 'Hollows and Rounds, per pair to 1¼ inch, 0-34,' Arthur *List of Tools* (Jam.). **n.Lin.**[1] Used for making hollow trenches in wood. **w.Som.**[1] A small plane having a concave or hollow cutting iron with which to plane a convex surface. 'Th' old Tamlin . . . 'd a got a wole set o' rounds and hollers.'

3. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Hollow-back**, (*a*) easily, completely, thoroughly; (*b*) a stiff back, an attitude of pride; a term of derision to an idle person too lazy to stoop; (2) **-blocks**, sabots; (3) **-gouge**, a gouge, a hollow chisel; (4) **-headed**, foolish, silly, shallow-pated; (5) **-meat**, poultry, fowls as opposed to butcher's meat; (6) **-time**, winter; (7) **-tool**, (*a*) a spade used in digging earth; (*b*) a cooper's drawing knife; (8) **-ware**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) turned bowls, cups, and other hollow vessels; (9) **-work**, in embroidery: open work.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.** They ran togider A while, b't just at last he bet him hollo-back (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] Beaten them all hollow-back. (*b*) **w.Yks.** A! an' he had a hollah back whoile he wor tellin' me this, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xv; Occasionally heard (B.K.). (2) **Nrf.** Brendy, holly golone [Eau de Cologne], hollow blocks,

gin, &c., Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 108; I bought one of them glass holler-blocks, more for images than for use, *ib. Son of Fens* (1892) 54. (3) **Lin.**[1] A curved chisel of unusual length, a gouge which will make a round hole. **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **s.Chs.**[1] Gamblers are called 'owlery edded gawnies.' (5) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.** A' the kinds o' hollow meats That greasy cuicks se oft are speetin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 25; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] **e.Suf.** Applied to fowls, hares, rabbits (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] A man said to me of another who was suspected of stealing fowls: 'Jim was always a tartar for holler meat.' (6) **n.Yks.**[2] This hollow-time sholls on [the winter is sliding over] (s.v. Holl). (7, *a*) **n.Yks.** The symmetrical pieces of clay raised by employment of the navvy's 'hollow-tool'—seven or eight inches in the blade by about six wide, and with convex back and concave front, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 191. **n.Lin.**[1] A hollow wooden spade shod with iron used on the Trent-side for digging warp and other soil that is free from stones (s.v. Tool). (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Bent into a shape suitable for shaving out the inner surfaces of casks. (8, *a*) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (*b*) **Hrt.** Maple is approved of by the turner for making hollow-ware, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. (9) **Cor.**[1]

4. Of wood: concave.

w.Som.[1] Technical. Kaa'n dûe noa'urt wai dhaat dhae'ur boo'urd, tez z-au'lur [Can't do anything with that (lot of) board, 'tis so hollow].

5. Having a dismal sound, moaning; speaking in hollow tones. Also used *advb.*

Ayr. The wind blew hollow frae the hills, Burns *Lament for Glencairn*, st. 1. **Edb.** The hollow Dempster, with an ugly gloom, Pronounc'd the bloody word, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 28. **n.Lin.**[1] The wind sounds low and hollow, As a watchdog howls in pain. **s.Wor.** The church bell sounds hollow, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19. **Glo.**[1] Of the wind or a church bell.

6. One-sided, not closely contested.

War.[3] It was a hollow race, i. e. 'Eclipse was first and the rest nowhere.'

7. Deceitful, double-faced.

nw.Der.[1] Éə'z ŭz olŭ ŭz ŭ chu°:rn [He's as hollow as a churn].

8. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to carry a thing hollow*, to carry a thing off triumphantly, without difficulty, or completely; to proceed exultingly. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1]; (2) *to chip up hollow*, a cry used by boys when sliding on the ice. **Dur.**[1] See **Chip**, *v.*[1] **2.**

HOLLOW, see **Hallow**, *sb.*[1], **Hollo.**

HOLLY, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Pem. Ken. In *comp.* (1) **Holly-beating**, *obs.*, an old custom at Tenby on St. Stephen's Day; (2) **-boy**, ? *obs.*, a figure made of holly burnt by girls upon Valentine's Day; (3) **-brash**, a bright transient flame; (4) **-bussing**, the custom of fetching holly from a wood with music and dancing on Easter Tuesday; (5) **-dance**, a dance at Christmas; (6) **-night**, Twelfth Night; see below; (7) **-tree**, a tree having lighted torches on each branch, carried in procession on Twelfth Night; see below.

(1) **Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 267; The custom was for men and boys to parade the streets of Tenby with branches of holly wherewith to beat the bare arms of any chance females, who usually chanced to be domestic servants. It was purely a local custom and did not obtain elsewhere in the county (H.O.); At Tenby, 50 years ago, all maid-servants wore short sleeves, pulling linen slips over their bare arms when waiting at table, &c. On St. Stephen's Day the boys used to cut branches of holly and with these belabour such maids as they found in the streets with bare arms. This custom may have the same origin as the blooding of horses on St. Stephen's Day, i. e. shedding blood in honour of the Protomartyr (E.L.). (2) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 129; **Ken.**[1] It was the custom on Shrove Tuesday in West Kent to have two figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy. A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning the holly-boy, which they had stolen from the boys, while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning the ivy-girl, which they had stolen from the girls, the ceremony being, in both cases, accompanied by loud huzzas; **Ken.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] Such as that caused by burning holly. (4) **Nhb.** A very ancient custom that still obtains at Netherwitton. On Easter Tuesday the lads and lasses of the village and vicinity meet; and . . . proceed to the wood to get holly, with which some decorate a stone cross that stands in the village, while others are 'bobbing around' to 'Speed the Plough' or 'Birnie Bouzle,' *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 344; Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 101. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] When the holly-bough is a decoration. (6) **Wm.** [So called from] the ancient custom of carrying the 'Holly-tree' on Twelfth Night at Brough, Hone *Table-bk.* (ed. 1838) 26. (7) **Wm.** Formerly the 'Holly-tree' at Brough was really 'holly,' but ash being abundant the latter is now substituted. . . The . . . townspeople mostly lend their assistance in preparing the tree, to every branch of which they fasten a torch. About eight o'clock in the evening it is taken to a convenient part of the town, where the torches are lighted, the town band accompanying and playing till all is completed, when it is removed to the lower end of the town, and after divers salutes and huzzas from the spectators is carried up and down the town in stately procession, usually by a person of renowned strength, named Joseph Ling, *ib.*

HOLM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. se.Cy. Ken. Som. Also written **holme** s.Sc. n.Cy. Cum.[4] Wm. w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nrf. Ken.; and in forms **hoalm** Lin.; **hoam** Gall.; **home** Sc. (Jam.) Ken.; **houm** Sc.; **howm** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **oam** e.An.[1] e.Nrf.; **om-** N.Cy.[12] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.; **owm** n.Yks. [h)oum.] **1.** A small island or islet, esp. an island in a lake or river; an isolated rock.

Sh.I. Every holm and rock in the sea . . . has its own distinctive name, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 58; Seeing that to attempt reaching the holm . . . was useless, he . . . laid in one of the oars, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 45. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** A little isle for the most part desart, and only employed for pasturage, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 109, ed. 1883; The several isles . . . are divided into such as are inhabited and so are more commonly called Isles; and such as are not inhabited, which they call Holms, only useful for pasturage, Brand *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 28 (Jam.); A rock surrounded by the sea which has been detached from the adjoining rocks or from the mainland (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** (J.H.); *Appleby Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**[1] Holme Island near Grange. **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.** Or padded holm, where village boys resort, Bawling enraptur'd o'er their evening sport, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 76. **se.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Som.** Two islands in the mouth of the Severn are called the Holms: one flat-holm, lying low and flat; the other steep-holm, lying high and surrounded with cliffs (K.). **w.Som.**[1]

2. Low-lying level ground on the borders of a river or stream. Also in *comp.* **Holm-land.**

Sc. Dauner doon the lanely howm, whaur flow'rs Wi' sweets are laden, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 373. **Per.** Fair moon, light up thy beams And silver holms and lea, Spence *Poems* (1898) 108. **e.Fif.** The laverock frae the grassy howm Hoo joyfully he springs! Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Rnf.** I'll cross the burn and gowan howm, Clark *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 8. **Ayr.** A flat alluvial piece of ground along the Fail, opposite the mouth of the bloody burn, is still called 'The Dead-mens-holm,' probably from its having been the burial place of the warriors, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 23. **Lnk.** A flowrie howm between twa verdant braes, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 27, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Broom-clad knolls and ravines, with the . . . greenest of haughs and howms between, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 231. **Edb.** Green knolls and grassy holms . . . come unexpectedly on the eye at every bend of the stream, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 270. **Peb.** On t'other side of this bright howm, The Lyne runs circling round, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 17, ed. 1817. **Slk.** The plough was standing idle on the houm, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 186, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Green an' bonnie is the holm lan', Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 86. **Gall.** Ripin' up the green hoams, and forcing wheat to grow whar Providence never intended it, Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** The best grazing land we saw . . . were the holm lands on both sides the Eden near Carlisle, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 193; **Cum.**[12]; **Cum.**[4] That lown-liggin' onset by fair Eden side; Aw its green holms an ings, Powley *Echoes*, 148. **Wm.** Then doon by Crosby thro' the holme She gangs a gentle pace, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 22; (J.H.) **Yks.** The Howms, a green piece of ground near Thrustre, lying between the river Codbeck and the brook Sewell (K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Low-lying land which in time of flood may become more or less insular; **n.Yks.**[234] **ne.Yks.**[1] Land which is or has been liable to be surrounded by water at times. **e.Yks.**[1] A sort of peninsula, bounded by swamps or streams of water on the three sides. **m.Yks.**[1] A piece of ground entirely, or in great part, bounded by a water-course. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** Across moor an' bog, howt an

howm, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 242. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Wi' aäf the cows to cauve an' Thurnaby hoälms to plow! Tennyson *N. Farmer. Old Style* (1864) st. 13. **sw.Lin.**[1] Freq. in place names, signifying land rising from a plain or marsh. **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** Holmes abound in the valleys and flats of the Bure, Munford *Local Names* (1870) 37. **Ken.** A low flat pasture in Romney Marsh is yet called the Holmes or the Homes (K.).

Hence (1) **Holming,** *sb.* low-lying level ground on the borders of a stream; (2) **Holmlet,** *sb.* a little 'holm'; (3) **Holmy,** *adj.* (*a*) of land: level, having flat spaces; rich, fertile, mellow; (*b*) light, porous, floury.

(1) **Sc.** Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 9 (Jam.). (2) **Lth.** Ilk lown grassy holmlet and snell heathy brae, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 309. (3, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Cum.** In some low, an' holmy deal, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 106, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.** This is a howmy field (I.W.). **Nhp.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) (*b*) **e.An.**[1] Omy land, land just brought into cultivation, and requiring clay or marl to give it firmness. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

3. A depression, hollow; a narrow and deep glen.

Abd. (G.W.) **Nhb.** It lies rather in a howm, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 229; **Nhb.**[1]

4. A hill; *obs.* except in place-names. Nhb. (R.O.H.), n.Lin.[1]

[1. OE. *holm*, land rising from water, an island in a river. 2. Holm, place be-sydone a watur, *hulmus, Prompt.*]

HOLM, *sb.*[2] Glo. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **holme** Hmp.; and in forms **holn** Dev.[4]; **hōm** Dor.[1]; **home** Dor. Som. Dev.[24] e.Cor.; **hoom** Dev.; **hum** Cor.[3] [ōm.] 1. The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; also used *attrib.*

Sus. (S.P.H.) **Hmp.** To nattle like a boar in a holme bush, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 179; **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.**[1] Esp. the low and more prickly holly. **Som.** The clump of holm, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 219. **w.Som.**[1] Mind you bring some Christmasin, a good bush o' holm [oa·m], and a mestletoe, s'now. **Dev.** We an't a cut down none of thick holm bush, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 12; **Dev.**[4] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Holmen,** *adj.* made of holly, consisting of holly.

Dor.[1] Holmen bushes, in between The leafless darns, 211. **Som.** A wayside inn near the village of Blagdon was called in my remembrance Holmen Clavel, from its having originally had a clavel or clavel-tack [a chimney-piece] of holly (F.A.A.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Holm-berry,** a holly-berry; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-cock,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (3) **-frith,** a wood of holly; (4) **-screech** or **-scritch,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*; (5) **-thrush,** see (1).

(1) **Dor.** Let me put one little kiss on those holmberry lips, Tess, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 66, ed. 1895. (2) **Dor., Dev., Cor.** From the fondness of this bird for the berries of the . . . holm, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 1. (3) **Hmp.**[1] Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* (1866) II. 62. (4, *a*) **Glo.**[1] **Dor.** (C.V.G.); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7. **Som.** A home-screech came flying out of the apple-tree, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 105; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Dev.**[2]; **Dev.**[3] The usual name throughout the county. (5) **Dor., Dev., Cor.** Swainson *ib.* **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**[3]

[1. Holme or holy, *hussus, Prompt.*]

HOLM, *sb.*[3] Cum. Yks. Also in forms **ome** Cum.[1]; **owm-** n.Yks. The elm, *Ulmus campestris* and *U. montana.*

Cum.[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 259.

Hence **Owmy,** *adj.* consisting of elm, made of elm.

n.Yks. This is a owmy wood (I.W.).

[Holme, *Ulmus, Prompt.*]

HOLMBY, *sb.* Nhp.[1] In phr. *to shine like Holmby*, to shine very brightly.

A comparison that may have originated in the glittering appearance which Holdenby House presented, when gilded with the rays of the sun. The situation being elevated, it was visible from the surrounding country.

HOLME, see **Hame,** *sb.*[1]

HOLMOGEN, *sb. Obs.* Irel. Dor. Also in forms **homogen** Dor.; **hulmogee** Wxf.[1] A small cupboard in the wall; a cabinet.

Wxf.[1] **Dor.** A lady once had an old oak cabinet which she called the homogen or holmogen, Poole *Forth Gl.* (1867).

HOLN, see **Holm,** *sb.*[2]

HOLROD, *sb.* Dor. The cowslip, *Primula veris. w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

HOLSH, see **Halsh,** *v.*

HOLSIE-JOLSIE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A confused mass of food, swine's meat, &c.

HOLSTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hulster** Cor.[1]; **olster** s.Dev. e.Cor. [o·l-, ɐ·lstə(r).]

1. *sb.* A hiding-place, a harbouring place.

s.Dev. (Miss D.) **Cor.**[1] This rubbish es only a hūlster for snails; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Holt).

2. *Comb.* **Holster-iron,** *sb.* the iron socket inserted in the 'summers' into which the 'stud' is fastened. Som. (W.F.R.)

3. *v.* To harbour; to gather together into one close company.

Cor.[1] How dare you hulster my daughter here? **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319.

[1. OE. *heolstor*, a place of concealment (B.T.). 2. There I hope best to hulstred be, *R. Rose* (c. 1400) 6146.]

HOLSTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. 1. *v.* To make a noise or racket; to hustle and bustle.

n.Dev. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879; To make a confounded rattle, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 215.

2. *sb.* A noise, racket, disturbance.

n.Dev. Rather than tha wudst ha' enny more champ and holster, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 219.

HOLT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. e.An. se.Cy. Ken. Sus. Som. Also in forms **haut** Dmf. (Jam.); **ho't** s.Not.; **howt** Lan. [h)olt, h)out, ot.] 1. A wood, grove, or plantation; a wooded hill or knoll.

Sc. Frae out the haslie holt the deer Sprang glancing thro' the schaw, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197. **Ayr.** Both hill and holt, and moore and fenne, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 26. **Bwk.** It died away o'er holt an' lea, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 21. **Slk.** And there was . . . riding O'er holt and lea, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 29. **Dmf.** Ne'er on heath or holt, by wood or river, Reid *Poems* (1894) 51. **N.Cy.**[1] A peaked hill covered with wood. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Peaked hills covered with wood, Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Across moor an' bog, howt an' howm, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 242. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** Skinner (1671); **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] He lets the cherry-holt separate. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1], **Glo.**[12] **e.An.**[1] We have gooseberry-holts, cherry-holts, nut-holts. **Cmb.**[1] Stag's Holt is about 8 miles from Wisbech, on the Low Road to March. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **se.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.**[1] Much used in names of places, as Bircholt, Knockholt, &c.; **Ken.**[2] **Sus.** Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 152; **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] Esp. on a side hill, thus Jevington Holt, Wilmington Holt, &c. **w.Som.**[1]

2. An osier-bed or plantation. Also called **Osier-holt.**

s.Not. (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] If anyone talked of a plantation of willows instead of a willow-holt he would be laughed at. **sw.Lin.**[1] They fun in an osier holt agen——. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Osier holts by rivers near, Clare *Poems* (1827) 4; **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[13], **e.An.**[1]

3. Poor land covered with furze or ling; a field in a rough, weedy condition; a name for a field.

Nhp.[1] In Canons Ashby they have Thistly Holt, and Rushy Holt; **Nhp.**[2] A common name for a field.

4. A small haycock; a small quantity of manure before it is spread. Dmf. *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 568 (Jam.). Cf. **hut.**

[OE. *holt*, copse, wood; timber; G. *Holz.*]

HOLT, *sb.*[2] Chs. Also in form **hoult.** In games: a 'holing,' putting the ball into a hole. Cf. **hold,** *sb.* 5.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] I gained three points at one hoult; **Chs.**[3]

HOLTLESS, *adj.* Hrf. Also in form **holdless** Hrf.[1] Careless, heedless, random. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

HOLTS, see **Halts,** *sb. pl.*

HOLUMS-JOLUMS, *adv.* War. All at once. (J.R.W.)

HOLUS-BOLUS, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Brks. Som. Dev. Also in forms **holis-bolis** Ant.; **hollis-bollis** Sc.; **hollos-bollos** Ayr.; **holuns-boluns** s.Chs.[1]

1. Completely, entirely, all at once; also used as *subst.*

Sc. Precious little would tempt me tae lift my lines and gang ower tae the Auld Kirk hollis-bollis, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 55.

Kcd. It wad cost my wob o' wincey Holus-bolus, warp an' waft, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 37. Ayr. We wad leave it 'hollos-bollos' had we claes to rin away, AITKEN *Lays Line* (1883) 40. Lnk. A sort o' twa-hunder-year-auld shepherd's hut . . . tooken doon, holus bolus, frae the hillside, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 61. Lth. At fifteen she left my school for good and carried off my heart—holus bolus—along with her, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 251. Ant. The whole lot, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] nw.Dev.[1] He swallowed the cherries holus bolus.

2. Impulsively, without consideration, recklessly.

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Oo wù)nŭ stop tŭ bi tuwd, óo goz aat·it oa·lŭns-boa·lŭns [Hoo wunna stop to be towd, hoo gos at it holuns-boluns]. Shr.[1] 'E never thinks 'ow it's gwein to end, but gwuz at it 'ōlus-bōlus. Brks. Having resolved to 'sar' it out,' as we say in the Vale, 'holus bolus,' just as it comes, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) i.

3. Without asking leave, 'nolens-volens.'

w.Som.[1] They come and tookt th'osses, holus-bolus, and never so much as axed or zaid thank ee.

HOLY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **holie** Abd. e.An.[1]; and in forms **hali-** Som.[1]; **halli-** e.Yks.[1]; **hally** Sc.; **haly** Sc. (JAM.) w.Som.[1]; **helly, hely** Sc. (JAM.); **höli(e** Sh.I.; **holly** Lns. In *comb.* (1) **Holy band**, the Kirk-session; (2) — **bizen** or **by-zont**, a show, spectacle, a conspicuous or ridiculous object; (3) — **dabbies**, a species of cake or shortbread, freq. used instead of bread at Holy Communion; (4) — **dance**, a name given to the proceedings of certain religious sects, owing to the excitement and extravagances shown; (5) **-day tolls**, *obs.*, customs paid for all manner of provisions sold on holy-days; (6) — **doupies**, see (3); (7) — **eve**, All Hallows' Eve; (8) — **fair**, *obs.*, a summer gathering held on a Communion Sunday; (9) — **falls**, trousers buttoned with 'flap' instead of 'fly' fronts; (10) — **friar**, a liar; (11) — **how**, a membrane on the head, with which some children are born; (12) **-mass**, All Saints' Day; (13) — **mokers**, an exclamation of surprise; (14) — **palmer**, the palmer-worm; (15) — **poker**, see (13); (16) — **pokers**, the great reedmace, *Typha latifolia*; (17) — **post**, ? a ghost, 'boggle' [not known to our correspondents]; (18) — **show**, see (2); (19) — **Sunday**, Easter Day; (20) — **tavern**, see (13); (21) — **thorn**, the Glastonbury thorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, var. *praecox*; (22) — **Thursday**, (*a*) Ascension Day; (*b*) Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday; (23) — **verd**, holly used in the Christmas decoration of churches; (24) — **wake**, *obs.*, a bonfire; (25) — **water**, in phr. *to like as the devil likes holy water*, to hate mortally.

(1) Sc. The blear-ein'd bell-man . . . summoned him and her before the hally-band, a court that held in the kirk on Saturday morning, GRAHAM *Writings* (1885) II. 225. (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] Applied to an idolized and over-dressed person. 'Yor myekin a fair holy-bizen on that bairn.' Also used menacingly: 'Aa'll myek a holy-bizen on ye, ye slut.' n.Yks.[1] (3) Lnk. (JAM.) Edb. A species of cake baked with butter, otherwise called Petticoat-tails (*ib.*, s.v. Dabbies). Dmf., Gall. The designation still given to the bread used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is not baked in the form of a loaf but in cakes such as are *gen.* called shortbread (*ib.*). Gall. I saw these about 32 or 33 years ago used in a neighbouring parish at the Communion, for the Bread. They were cakes of shortbread. They are not now used I think in any church in Gall. (A.W.) (4) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] We've been at a holy dance. (5) Suf. GARDNER *Dunwich* (1754). (6) Frf. (JAM.) (7) Lns. It's neither Holly Eve, nor St. John's Eve, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 248. (8) Per. Ostensibly it was a gathering of Christians convoked at some rural central spot for the purposes of religious exercises, preparatory to a celebration of the Lord's Supper. The religious exercises took place in the open air, and were continued without intermission throughout the day, while the more sacred ordinance of the Sacrament was dispensed to communicants, coming and retiring in relays, under the roof of the little adjoining church, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 3, 4. Ayr. I'm gaun to Mauchline Holy Fair To spend an hour in daffin, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 5. Edb. By my faith they drank it rare As ony at the holy fair, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 232. Gall. The 'holy fair' is long defunct as an institution (A.W.). (9) Stf. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). War.[2] Wor., Glo. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). (10) War.[3] You are a holy-friar. (11) Sc. This covering is carefully preserved till death, first by the mothers and afterwards by those born with it; from the idea that the loss of it would be attended with some signal misfortune (JAM., s.v. How); They give out that children so born will be very fortunate, RUDDIMAN *Gl.* (1773) (JAM.). (12) e.An.[1] (13) Ant. (S.A.B.) (14) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] (15) Myo. Oh holy poker! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi. (16) n.Dev. (B. & H.) (17) Sur. A young servant-girl . . . told me that she was afraid to go into the garden after dark for fear of seeing 'a holy post,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 246. (18) N.I.[1] He made a holy show of himself. Wxf. 'Oh, you impostor,' says he, 'if ever you rise out of that, I'll make a holy show of you,' KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1863) 214; He became a holy show and gazabo to the entire world, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 305. Lon. He wasn't a going to make a holy show of his-self, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 377, col. 2. (19) Sus.[1] There is a tradition that the sun always dances on the morning of Holy-Sunday, but nobody has even seen it because the devil is so cunning that he always puts a hill in the way to hide it. (20) Ant. (S.A.B.) (21) War.[3] (22, *a*) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Halli-thesdä fair, held at Beverley. Oxf. (G.O.) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (*b*) Not. My mother did use to say as she wouldn't hang out a pair o' sheets if 'twere iver so, for if you did so a' Holy Thursday you'd sure to have a corpse in t'house afore a year wer out, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 485. (23) e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] (s.v. Hulver). (24) Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] (25) w.Yks.[1] He likes him as the Devil likes holy water.

HOLYROOD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Wil. Som. Also in forms **hally-loo-** n.Lin.[1]; **hollardy-** Wil.[1] Som. In *comp.* (1) **Holyrood-day**, the Festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3; (2) **-morn**, the Festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14.

(1) n.Lin. *Obs.* (E.P.); n.Lin.[1], Wil.[1] Som. The third of May, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) n.Yks.[2] If the buck rises with a dry horn on Holyrood morn, it is the sign of a Michaelmas summer.

[(1) Any time between Martilmas and holyrode-day, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 86. (2) On Holy-rood day, the gallant Hotspur there, Young Harry Percy and brave Archibald . . . At Holmedon met, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 52; Þe holi Roode was i-founde, as ȝe witeþ, in May, Honoured he was seþþe in Septembre, þe holi Rode day, *Leg. Holy Rood* (c. 1300), ed. Morris, 49.]

HOM, see **Ham**, *sb.*[1], **Holm**, *sb.*[2]

HOMAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Also in form **hommidge** n.Yks. [ō·midʒ, o·midʒ.] 1. *sb.* Attention, deference, respect.

n.Yks. Te men ov honerubbel neeam, Refuse that hommidge 'at their titles claim! CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 52. sw.Lin.[1] They want such a very deal of homage, them inspectors.

2. *v.* To respect, to show deference to.

e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. 'I do homage you, sister, for that you have done so well for poor father.' 'I don't think but what he would homage a poor person as much as he would a rich one' (H.M:M.). Sus. I've always homaged my betters, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 240.

Hence **Homaging**, (1) *vbl. sb.* flattery; (2) *ppl. adj.* respectful, deferential.

(1) n.Lin.[1] Ther's noä gettin' on wi' her she wants soä much homaagein'; it's that she lives on. (2) Nhp. What makes you 'neath the maples creep, In homaging surprise? CLARE *Poems* (1820) 184.

3. To make a bow to, curtsey to. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

HOMANY, *sb.* Som. Noise, disturbance. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HOMBER, see **Hamburgh, Hammer**, *sb.*[1]

HOMBLE, *sb.* Dor. [o·mbl.] A duck. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1]

HOMBLE, *v.* Oxf.[1] [o·mbl.] With *about*: to pull about.

HOMBLE, HOME, HÖMEEN, HOMELLS, see **Hamble, Hame**, *sb.*[1], **Holm**, *sb.*[1][2], **Humin, Hommells.**

HOME, *sb.*[1], *adv.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **hame** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **heamm** Cum.[1]; **heeam** n.Yks.[2]; **heyem** Nhb.[1]; **hiam** Lakel.[2]; **hoam** n.Yks.[2]; **hoame** w.Yks.; **hom** Dev.[2] Cor.[1]; **hooam** I.W.[12]; **hum** Not.[1] s.Not. Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] Hmp.[1] Cor.; **hwum** Dev.; **hyem** Nhb.[1]; **whoam** Wil.; **whome** Shr.; **whum** n.Dev.; **yam** n.Yks.[2] [ō·m, oəm, h)ēm, h)iəm, wom, wɐm.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Home-airted**, directed homewards; (2) **-along** or **-long**, homewards, towards home; (3) **-born**, belonging to the family; (4) **-bred**, a calf bred on the premises; *pl.* cattle of the Norfolk breed; (5) **-bringer**, a

household provider; (6) **-bringing**, the act of bringing home; (7) **-close**, the enclosure in which a farm-house is built, the field nearest the farm-house; (8) **-come**, (9) **-coming**, an arrival at home; a return, the festivities or reception on returning home, the time of return; (10) **-draughtit**, (11) **-drawn**, selfish, looking after one's own interest; (12) **-dwellers**, people accustomed to live in houses as opposed to tramps; (13) **-fare** or **-fair**, the removal of a bride from her own or her father's house to that of her husband; the home-coming of a newly-married couple; (14) **-field**, see (7); (15) **-given**, of a present: given by a relation or one of one's own home; (16) **-going**, (*a*) a return, a return journey; the act of going home; (*b*) returning home, homeward-going; (17) **-harvest**, a harvest-home, the supper at the close of the harvest; (18) **-head**, the head of a family or house; (19) **-lan'**, applied to farm-servants who live in the farm-house; domestic; (20) **-leg goose**, the greylag goose, *Anser cinereus*; (21) **-livier**, a person belonging to the immediate neighbourhood, a local inhabitant; (22) **-over** or **-owre**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) homely, humble, rustic, unpolished; home-keeping; (23) **-sang**, a song of home or country; (24) **-spot**, a house, the situation of a house; (25) **-spun**, see (22, *b*); (26) **-stall**, (*a*) a farm-house and adjacent buildings, a farm-yard and its appurtenances; (*b*) the place of a mansion-house, the inclosure of ground immediately connected with a mansion-house; (27) **-sucken**, (*a*) the crime of assaulting a person in his own house; (*b*) greatly attached to home; (*c*) see (11); (28) **-teuny**, *obs.*, a stronghold, a place of security; (29) **-tried**, of lard: made at home; (30) **-water**, a cordial made from horsemint; (31) **-went**, to go home; (32) **-with**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) homeward; (*c*) self-interested, esp. in phr. *to be ay to the hamewith*; (33) **-work**, work done at home instead of at a mill or factory; (34) **-yard**, see (7).

(1) **Sig.** I pray ilka nicht let your thochts be hame-airted, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 180. (2) **Dor.** He've clinked off home-along, depend upon't, HARDY *Greenwood Tree* (1872) I. 62. **Dev.** Now than, sose, 'tez time vur us tü shett away homalong, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Trim, my lil 'earty, I've comed 'ome-along to 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 238. **Cor.** Just as I turned back home-long, I see a man leanin' against thicky post, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 109; **Cor.**[3] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] He's heeam-boorn; you may see he's gying his father's geeat. (4) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Sc.** A debt owing . . . for home bringing Queen Ann out of Denmark, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 331 (JAM.). (7) **Lin.** The farmer thought it more advisable to remove his barn further into his fields, or home close, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 57. **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] There are two home-closen and twelve homesteads in the Glaston parish map attached to the tithe award. **Nhp.**[2] (8) **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] He'll be here about home-come. (9) **Sc.** During the week between Miss N.'s homecoming and the wedding, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 121. **Sh.I.** We'll get a hamecomin' 'at 'ill be dreary i' da hearin' o, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** She did not tell the story until Jamie's home-coming had become a legend, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xxii. **Fif.** This is a sad hame-comin' for ye, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 185. **e.Lth.** To see if it wasna time for my hame-comin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 179. **Nhb.**[1] They hed sic a hyem-comin as nivver was. **Cum.**[1] I whope thou'll hev a hearty heàmm comin'. **n.Yks.**[2] The evening tide for returning home after the labours of the day. 'I shall hev a bonny heeamcoming about it with my wife'; **n.Yks.**[4] **m.Yks.**[1] The time of home-return after the day's work. **w.Som.**[1] The arrival of the bride at her husband's home. This used to be celebrated with much festivity, but now it is mostly confined to a peal on the church bells. 'A purty home-coming that, sure 'nough, vor to slink in to the back door, 's off they was asheeamed to show therzuls.' (10) **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Fowk's files mair hame-drauchtit than they wid like till alloo, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 10. (11) **Bnff.**[1] (12) **Sus.**[1] A good many of these people who've come harvesting this year, look like home-dwellers. (13) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Their merry homefair I remind, When their blythe tenantry convened . . . To welcome them With signs of joy, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 36. (14) **n.Lin.**[1] Rarely used. When it is employed in this connection an error is made. **w.Som.**[1] (15) **n.Yks.**[2] (16, *a*) **Sc.** My Auntie K. would only consent to stay another night on the home-going, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 204, ed. 1894; The masters being under fear that the committee . . . would come and visit their college in their home-going, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 110 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Ags.** It is said iron. when one meets with something very disagreeable on one's return, 'I gat a bonny walcom for my home gäin' (JAM.). **Ayr.** In the hame-gaun we took a shorter road, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 25. **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Lnk.** The hame-gaun wearied busy bees Flee by on bummin' wings, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 127. (17) **Lin.** (HALL.) **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I ben at all the hooam harvests all they years. (18) **n.Yks.**[2] He'll be a heeam-heead by noo. (19) **Edb.** The hamelan' servants tak' the lead; The cottars next come on wi' speed, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 9, ed. 1801. (20) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. (21) **e.Dev.** Tell us the full names of this man, gentleman or ploughboy, gipsy or home-liver, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) ix. (22, *a*) **Frf.** Cadge the craps, fan cuttit down In hairst, hame o'er unto the town, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Fif.** The weel-kend gate They're on the nick o' takin' Hame owre this night, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 152. **Edb.** Deil ane o' them . . . wad be fit to take a dance Hame o'er, to tell the news in France, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 91. (*b*) **Sc.** I hadna weel begun to play Some hameowre lilt, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 40. **Abd.** Mak' nae words to speak in a gey hameo'er place, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Ags.** Will ye tak' a cup o' tea? for ye'll no like our hame-ower meal, I doot, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 232 (JAM.). **Frf.** What hame o'er foulk whiles ca' a keeking-glass, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 158. **Lnk.** Geography . . . was . . . perfect nonsense for hame ower folk, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 34. **Edb.** Hame-o'er langsyne you hae been blyth to pack Your a' upon a sarkless soldier's back, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 181, ed. 1785. (23) **Lnk.** Oh! for the lilt o' an auld hame-sang, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 111. (24) **n.Yks.**[2] (25) **Dmb.** In consideration of having such a homespun visitor in the place, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. **Rnf.** This feeble, plain, Rough hame-spun dirge, may flow in vain, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 110. **Edb.** Gar auld-warld wordies clack In hamespun rhime, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 224, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Ye're thinkin' I'm rough, an' lackin' o' lear, Hame-spun, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 25. **Gall.** My house is fu' baith butt and ben, Of hyplock hame-spun gentlemen, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 35. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] He's a real heàmm-spun an. **n.Lin.**[1] She's a hoämespun un; she is that. **Glo.** We be but plain, home-spun folk, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. iv. (26, *a*) **Nhb.** These huts are built a short distance from the home-stall, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1818) I. 40. **Nhp.**[1] Not very *gen.*.. It occurs in notices of sale: 'To be sold, a close lying contiguous to the home-stall.' **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.**[12] (27, *a*) **Sc.** I have evited striking you in your ain house . . . because I am ignorant how the laws here may pronounce respecting burglary and hame-sucken, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvi; Explained the nature of the various crimes, assault, robbery, and hamesucken, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 211; It is still a capital offence, although, as a matter of fact, the infliction of the extreme penalty has long fallen into desuetude. . . Nowadays hamesucken is seldom charged, but occasionally cases occur, and such a case has just been tried in the Dumfries Sheriff Court, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Jan. 3, 1899). (*b*) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Like some hamesucken weaver that had never been twa mile west o' Camlachie in his life, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 76. (*c*) **Ayr.** (JAM.) (28) **Cum.**[1] (29) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (30) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** Could ye gi'e her a pinch of bishopswort, for to make humwater? VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. (31) **Sur.** If the snow had been any deeper nobody couldn't home-went (H.J.M.). (32, *a*) **Abd.** We thocht it time to be stappin hamewuth, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Per.** As hamewith he cam' wi't he paikit a bairn, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 95. (*b*) **Abd.** And now the squire his hamewith course intends, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 137, ed. 1812. **n.Sc.** He's ay to the hamewith (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] (33) **w.Yks.** Not heard so frequently now. 'Ah've seen 'em swop hand-looms fer pähr-looms, . . hoame-wark fer miln-wark,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 18, 1896). (34) **n.Lin.**[1] In the home-yards two sorts of hemp were grown, MACKINNON *Acc. of Messingham* (1825) 12.

2. Phr. (1) *at home*, (*a*) at no great distance, not out of town; (*b*) of servants, &c.: out of situation, not in employment; (2) *in home*, indoors; (3) *up home*, upstairs; (4) *to be called home*, to have the banns of marriage published; (5) — *be not all at home*, to be wanting in intellect; (6) *to come home*, (*a*) to be born; (*b*) of a servant: to arrive at a new situation, to come to her mistress's or master's house; (7) — *go home*, (*a*) of a servant: to go to a new situation; (*b*) to die; to decay, perish; to be extinguished; (8) — *put home*, to escort home; (9) — *spring home*, to be born; (10) — *take home*, to cause to die, to call to heaven.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** 'Is Mr Such-a-one at home?' 'Yes, sir, he is at home, but he is not within,' *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323. (*b*) **Abd.** A tolerably lively recollection of her experiences in having previously had one or two of her sons 'at home' during the winter season, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 212. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (2) **Yks.** (*ib.*) **Dev.** You bide here, us be goin' in home for a minnit, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 9. (3) 'Where's your bonnet, Polly?' 'He's up home on the bed,' *ib.* (4) **Wil.**[1] They tells I as 'ow Bet Stingymir is gwain to be caal'd whoam to Jim Spritely on Zundy. **Dor.** You was not called home this morning, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xxxii. (5) **ne.Lan.**[1] He's net o' at heyam. (6, *a*) **Abd.** A richt protty gate-farrin bairnie. . . Fan cam't hame no? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 219. **Rnf.** Janet had her firstlin' baby, In September cam' he hame, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 37. (*b*) **Kcd.** A sonsie pawkie quean Cam' hame to keep his house, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 92; (A.W.) (7, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); (A.W.) (*b*) **s.Not.** Them taters never did no good; they went hum after they were flooded. Th' owd jackass hes gone home (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm sure it would be a blessing if it went home again. **e.Suf.** Used of whatever has animal or vegetable life, and of a lamp, candle, or fire (F.H.). **Dev.** Poor Sam's gwäyne hwum, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 105, ed. 1871. (8) **Cor.**[1] (9) **Slg.** Twa waly chaps sprung hame, twa lovely boys, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 58. (10) **sw.Lin.**[1] If it would please the Lord to take it home.

3. A parish consisting of several hamlets or townships.

Shr. A very large and populous parish containing at least twenty hamlets or townships. . . The inhabitants of this large district are said to live 'in Worfield-home,' and the adjacent . . . parishes (each of them containing in like manner many townships or hamlets) are called Claverly- or Clarely-home, Tatnall-home, Womburn-home or 'whome,' HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) 23.

4. Household furniture.

w.Yks. People in Sheffield speak of having got a home together, when they have got enough furniture together for housekeeping (S.O.A.). **Not.** I have been in the house a fortnight, but I wont be comfortable till my home arrives (A.S.P.).

5. *adv.* Close, near by, to the extreme point, quite, freq. in phr. *to make* or *shut home*, to close, shut. Also used *fig.* closely, urgently.

e.An.[1] 'The nail is driven home.' 'I pressed him home' upon the subject. **Suf.**[1] Is the nail home? I gave it him home. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.** For generosity to their comrades in trouble 'I cannot speak them home,' SWINSTEAD *Par. on Wheels* (1897) 203. **Som.** They hauled the waggon home beside the rick, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 14. **w.Som.**[1] Her and her mother do live home beside o' we. **Dev.** Hur drap'd bothe tha cans . . . An val'd . . . hom pin tap a tha vlore. NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 14, ed. 1866. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Take the niddle and crafe home that great squard in thy skirt, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; Lev us shut hum our eyes, T. TOWSER *Tales* (1873) 12; **Cor.**[1] Make hom the door; **Cor.**[2]

6. *Comb.* (1) **Home-by**, close to, near by; (2) **-done**, of meat: well-cooked; (3) **-to**, (*a*) up to, as far as, close to; (*b*) all but, excepting only.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] The house id'n ezactly in the street, but he's home by. **Dev.** Jenny Brook's 'ouze is homeby ours, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** I wiz born whum by es side, PULMAN *Sketches*, 6, in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888). (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41; I like my meat home-done; but my husband like his in the main (W.R.E.). **Suf.**[1] Do you love your meat home-done or rear? (3, *a*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The routs was up home to the nuts o' the wheels. 'Home to door' is a very common idiom. 'We went 'long way un all the way, right home to door.' **Dev.** He'th a-urned tha nive intü 'is leg right up 'ome tü tha hannel, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[2] 'Where's my glasses?' 'We thar' they be hom' to 'ee.' **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Dhai·v u kaar·d uwai· au·l aay-d u-gau·t, oa·m tu dhee·uz yuur [They have stolen all I had, excepting this one alone]. **Dev.** I have carried away everything, home to this, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 15. **nw.Dev.**[1]

7. *adj.* To the point, direct, close; decisive; also used *fig.*

Lnk. The paper was very home and close, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 342, ed. 1828. **Nhp.**[1] 'I gave him a home stroke.' A figurative expression for completion. **Nrf.** A 'home-stroke,' HOLLOWAY. **Sus.** It won't be long afore you have homer things to think of than politics, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) xxix. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Home-dealing**, *sb.* plain-dealing, close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject.

Sc. The interest of precious truth, and your great confidence, makes plain and home-dealing with you in the case indispensably necessary, M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 196 (JAM.).

8. *v.* To go homewards; *fig.* to die.

Cum. We'll heame to driving ploughs, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 42. **n.Yks.**[2] He's heeaming fast.

9. With *in*: of the tide, to flow in, come in. **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Homer**, *sb.* the seventh wave. Cf. **home**, *sb.*[2]

Suf. Every seventh wave is a heavy one, and when a boat is coming in, or a bather wanting to land, it might be said, 'Let's wait for a seventh wave, that'll be a "homer"' (A.L.M.).

10. With *to*: to live with, be domesticated with.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] She hums to us now her mother's dead.

11. To assign a particular pasture to a particular flock.

Cum. There is no rule which can oblige me to heaf or home my flock on any particular pasture, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 384.

12. Of corn: to carry, harvest. **Cor.** (J.W.)

HOME, *sb.*[2] **Suf.** A swell on the beach, esp. a well-marked swell, rolling in independently of any blowing. Cf. **homer**, s.v. **Home**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

There's no wind, but a nasty home on the beach, *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. x. 432.

HOMELY, *adj.* **Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Ess. Amer.** Also in forms **hamely**, **hamly** Sc.; **haumly** Ess.[1]; **heamly** Cum.; **hemly** Sh.I.; **humly** w.Yks. **1.** Friendly, familiar, 'at home,' free; regarded as one of the house and not as a stranger.

Sc. The Captain's sae hamely, he gars ane forget himsell, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) lv; Hame is a hamely word, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 132. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Kcb.** Now I am homely with Christ's love, so that I think the house mine own, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 134. **Cum.** They mead ther-sels beàth cumfurtabel an' heàmly, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 83. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Don't be balow, you're very homely (W.T.).

Hence **Homeliness**, *sb.* familiarity, intimacy, fellow-feeling.

Sc. O'er mickle hameliness spills courtesy, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 270. **Ayr.** Is there not some hameliness betwixt the work and the workman? DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 30, ed. 1845.

2. Phr. *to take so homely upon one*, to be at home with, treat in a familiar, easy way.

Sh.I. Noo, bairns, 'at I sall tak sae hamely apo' you, saet you in, an' Loard grant His blissin, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897).

3. *Comp.* **Homely-spoken**, plain-spoken, unaffected.

Sc. She is sae plain put on, and sae hamely spoken I kent every word she said, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 34 (JAM.).

4. Ugly. **Ess.**[1] [Amer. (A.S.P.)]

HOMER, *adj.* **Cor.**[1] Homeward. 'The homer fields.'

HOMER, see **Ho(e**, *sb.*[1], **Oumer**.

HOMERKIN, *sb.* *Obs.* **Wil.** A measure of beer.

One Homerkin of Beere, 12*s.*, *Chwrden's Acc. St. Thomas, Sarum* (1662–3) 335, ed. 1896.

HOMESOME, *adj.* **Sc. Yks.** Also in forms **hame-** Sc.; **heeam-** n.Yks.[2] **1.** Native, home-like, arousing associations of home.

n.Yks.[2] 'That sounds varry heeamsome,' said of hearing one's own dialect when abroad. 'T'seeght o' t'aud church was varry heeamsome.'

2. Homely.

Dmb. Braw in his beuk, and hamesome in his ways, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 25. **m.Yks.**[1]

HOMEY, *sb.* **w.Yks.** [uə·mi.] A term used in children's games: a rendezvous, 'home.' (J.T.)

HOMIL, see **Hummel**, *adj.*

HOMING, *adj.* **Wm.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Ridiculous. (HALL.)

HOMINY, *sb.* **Wm. Lan. Shr.** Also written **homminy** ne.Lan.[1] [o·mini.] A homily; a tale, story; a long, uninteresting story or recitation; a proclamation.

Wm.[1] 'He's been tellin ma a girt lang hominy.' 'What a hominy!' Freq. used. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer's no end to that fellow's story, 'e's jest like somebody readin' a 'ominy.

HOMLECK, HOMLICK, HOMM, see **Hemlock, Ham**, *sb.*[2]

HOMMAGED, *ppl. adj.* **Chs. Shr.** [o·midʒd.]

1. Harassed, overworked.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 228; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z des·pürt om·ijd wée·ür óo iz [Hoo's despert hommaged wheer hoo is].

2. Severely censured.

Shr.[1] 'E wuz badly 'ommaged about it, an' 'e wunna do it agen in a 'urry.

HOMMEL, see **Hummel**, *adj.*

HOMMELIN, *sb.* Sc. The rough ray, *Raia maculata.*

e.Sc. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 28 (Jam.). [Homlin, Homelyn Ray, Homelyn Maid, Satchell (1879).]

HOMMELLS, *sb. pl.* War. Hrf. Also written **homells** War. Large feet. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

HOMMER, see **Hammer**, *sb.*[1]

HOMMERED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Decayed, mouldy. (Hall.)

HOMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Ken. Dev. Also written **homock** Nhp.[2]; and in forms **aumox** s.Not.; **hammick** Dev.[2]; **hammock** w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] War.[34] se.Wor.[1]; **hommack** War.[2] Shr.[1]; **hommak** Shr.; **hommox** Hrf.[2]; **hommuck** War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Ken.[1]; **homuk** Bdf.; **omuck** Not.[2]; **omux.** [o·mək, a·mək.] **1.** *sb.* A heap; a large piece or slice; an untidy mess; *gen.* in phr. *all of a hommock.* Cf. **hummock.**

w.Yks.[2] 'I'm all of a hammock!' 'Now, then, throw it all into a hammock!' **Nhp.**[1] Always restricted to a female who, from an excess of ill-made clothing, that sits in heaps or ridges, looks disproportionally stout. 'She is all of a hommock.' **War.**[2] 'All of a hommock,' uneven, lumpy; **War.**[3] What a hommuck your clothes are in. **Wor.** A've maade a fine 'ommock o' that. A's a' ov a 'ommock (H.K.). **Dev.**[2] What a hammick of meat they gave me!

Hence **Hommocky**, *adj.* rough, uneven.

Wor. Rough hommocky ground (H.K.).

2. An awkward, clumsy person, esp. a tall, slatternly or romping girl; *gen.* in *pl.* form.

Not. Not restricted to females (W.H.S.). **s.Not.** Can't yer go by a cheer, yo gret aumox, wi'out knockin' it ower? (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1] A great hommocks. **War.**[2] **Bdf.** You're a great hommocks (J.W.B.).

3. A large, awkward foot or leg; *gen.* in *pl.*

s.Chs.[1] Tree·d of wi dhem om·ŭks [Treed off wi' them hommocks]. 'To shift one's hommocks' is to show a clean pair of heels. **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[3] Keep your great hammocks outside—don't come traepsing all over the clean floor. **Wor.** Shift your great ommocks, 'ull 'a? (H.K.) **se.Wor.**[1] Keep thee great 'ommucks off my toes ŏŏt, thy fit be like two great barges. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1]

4. *Comp.* **Hommock-plough**, a short, strong plough used for rough ground. Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1]

5. *v.* To huddle, heap together; to mess, spoil by rough usage.

War.[3] He has hommucked these apples together anyhow. **Shr.**[1] Said chiefly of dress. 'Look at that wench, 'ow 'er's 'ommacked 'er new bonnet.' **Hrf.**[2] What's the cow hommoxing with it?

Hence **Hommocking**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, confused.

War.[3] What a hommucking mess this straw is in.

6. To hurry a person away with one unceremoniously.

ne.Wor.[1] He don't give me no peace, he hommucks me off down to the Lion with him (J.W.P.).

7. To walk with a clumsy, awkward gait; to tread upon with large heavy feet; to romp; to hobble.

s.Chs.[1] Aay dhai om·ŭkn or dhŭr feyt [Haï they hommocken on their feit]. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's been sum herses hammockin' aboot e' Mr. Sorsby's barley. **War.**[4] I be so lame I can but just hammock to church. **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** A rude, romping, boisterous, unmannerly girl is said to go 'hommocking' (J.W.B.).

Hence (1) **Hommocking** or **Hommocksing**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Hommocky**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward.

(1) **Not.**[2] Yo' gret omŭckin' brute. **Nhp.**[1] She is a great hommocking thing; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] A hammocking walker. **Wor.** A's a hommockin' jaub (H.K.). **Shr.** A big hommakin fellow, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] 'Er's a great 'ommakin', on-gain lookin' wench. **Oxf.** A gret hommocksing gal (G.O.). (2) **s.Chs.**[1]

HOMNITHOM, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] Also in form **hopmithom.** A dwarf, 'hop-o'-my-thumb.'

Ŭ reg·ilŭr lit·l om·nithom ŭv ŭ fel·ŭ; wot kŭn ey dóo wi ŭ grae·t baa·rj ŭv ŭ wŭm·ŭn lahyk dhaat· fŭr ŭ weyf? [A regilar little homnithom of a fellow; what can hey do wi' a grät barge of a woman like that for a weife?]

HOMOGEN, see **Holmogen.**

HOMOLOGATE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To express agreement with or approval of; to countenance; to ratify, confirm.

Sc. Whilk I was altogether unwilling to homologate by my presence, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) ii; It might be confidently affirmed by the judge who tendered them, that the subscriver hade homologate the present government, civil and ecclesiastick, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 267; Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 44.

Hence **Homologation**, *sb.* a confirmation, ratification.

Sc. So going to the presbytery should be a homologation of episcopacy, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 297. **Rnf.** I am much straitened in anything that may import a homologation of prelacy, even in England, Wodrow *Corresp.* (ed. 1842) I. 130.

HOMPEL, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A kind of jacket. (Hall.)

HOMPER, HOMPLE, HOMSCHACKLE, see **Hamper**, *v.*[1], **Humper, Hamble, Hamschackle.**

HON, *adv.* w.Som.[1] When.

Usual form. 'I can't mind hon I zeed zo many volks to fair avore.' 'I'll lef the kay o' the door, and vetch 'n hon I come back along.'

HON, see **Herne.**

HONE, *sb.*[1] Wor. Hrf. Also written **one.** Wor. [ōn.] In phr. *to have the hone*, to be lazy.

Hrf. Occas. used (H.C.M.); **Hrf.**[2] Thee hast got the hone.

Hence **Honey** or **Oney**, *adj.* idle, lazy.

w.Wor.[1] 'My son an't able to work d'yŭ saay?' 'E con if 'e's a mind, but 'e allus was oney.'

[The same word as ME. *hone*, delay, tarrying (*Cursor M.* 8413); cp. *hone* (*hoyne*), to delay, tarry (*York Plays*).]

HONE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. A long, flat piece of dry bread.

Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.): *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 215.

[Prob. an extended use of *hone* (a whetstone for razors), see **Hone**, *v.*[1]]

HONE, *sb.*[3] Pem. A lean horse.

s.Pem. I moost put my hone in the trap an' car' yea (W.M.M.).

HONE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Wor. Amer. **1.** *v.* To sharpen on a hone or whetstone.

Per. He . . . could hone yer auld razor, Ford *Harp* (1893) 235. **s.Wor.** The 'ook waunts 'onin(g (H.K.). [**Amer.** Mr. Green . . . brought out a jack-knife, and commenced honing it on his shoe, Trowbridge *Coupon Bonds*, 286 (C.D.).]

2. *sb.* A whetstone.

Dwn. A few strokes upon his hone made the razor all right, Lytle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 20.

HONE, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **hoin** Lin.; **hoon** Slk.; **hune** Ags.; **on** s.Wor.[1] [(h)ōn, oən.] **1.** To whine, complain, murmur.

Sc. Thou awakest to hone, and pine, and moan, as if she had drawn a hot iron across thy lips, Scott *Fair Maid of Perth* (1828) v. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** I honed on at my grandfather to take me to see it, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 58. **Lin.** A dog hoins for his master, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710.

Hence (1) **Hoining**, *vbl. sb.* moaning, complaining; (2) **Hooning**, *ppl. adj.* murmuring.

(1) **Lin.**[1] I don't like to go to see her because of her hoining. (2) **Slk.** I heard a kind o' hooning sound, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 175, ed. 1866.

2. With *after* or *for*: to repine for want of; to long or pine for. Cf. **hunge**, *v.*

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **War.**[3] I think he's gettin' better—he's a beginning to hone arter his vittles. **w.Wor.**[1] Thahr's on'y one thing 'e 'ones far, an' that's a drap o' cider. **Shr.**[1] That poor cow's 'ōnin' after 'er cauve an' lowin' pitiful. 'E canna do no good at school, 'e does so 'one fur 'ome; **Shr.**[2] This word was appropriately used in the following way, by a poor person towards his rector who was in the constant practice of rigorously exacting the utmost of his tithes: 'One would think thee didst want thy money, for thee meetily honst after it.' **Dev.** Lye (1743) (Hall.). [**Amer.** He des nat'ally hone fer ter be los' in de woods some mo', Harris *Nights with Uncle Remus* (1884) 54; Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.*]

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *hoigner*, 'hogner, geindre, pleurnicher, se lamenter' (Moisy).]

HONE, *v.*[3] Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. [ōn.] To ill-use, beat; to punish a child. Cf. **hoin.**

s.Wor. (H.K.) **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] A boy speaks of honing another for getting him punished. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

Hence **Honing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

s.Wor. (H.K.) **s.Pem.** That fellow ought to 've a good honing for 'is trick (W.M.M.).

HONE, see **Ho(e**, *sb.*[2]

HONE LAD, *phr.* Nhb.[1] A cry of encouragement to a dog.

HONES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Shr. Also in forms **oans**, **oons** Shr.[1] [ōnz, ūnz.] Lumps in the udder of a cow consequent upon the milk-ducts having been overcharged.

Shr.[1] Betty, yo' mun rub that cow's elder, theer's oäns in it as 'ard as a stwun. [I saw Mistris Vrsula Leigh . . . wife to W. M. Schoolemaster of Petersfield . . . gather it [Hone-wort] in the wheat eershes about Mapledurham, who told me it was called Hone-wort, and that her Mother, late of Brading in the Isle of Wight taught her to use it for a swelling which shee had in her left cheeke. . . This swelling her mother called by the name of a Hone, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1018.]

Hence **Honed**, *adj.* having the udder swollen and hard, as a cow after calving.

w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] That brind'ed cow's elder's badly oaned. The cow's elder is honed.

HONEST, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nrf.

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Honest hour**, the hour of death; (2) **-like**, well-looking, respectable in appearance; good, substantial; liberal.

(1) Rnf. I tauld him . . . that he had come to the honest hour, and that if there was onything on his mind . . . it behooved him to make confession before he appeared at the judgment bar of the Lord, GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 12. (2) Sc. Honest-like has in some cases the same meaning with purpose-like—it *gen.* however implies something of fulness—thus, an honest-like man, means a jolly man, and an honest-like piece of beef, is a good substantial joint, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; Everything in the house was honest-like (JAM.). Abd. (*ib.*), N.Cy.[1]

2. Honourable; respectable, in good repute.

Sc. I'll warrant it's some idle dubskelper frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursells on nae honest errand, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. Or.I. William Neip, Fold [Fowd], accompanied with three honest men, to minister justice betwixt thame, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 31.

3. A kindly epithet, *gen.* applied to an inferior.

Sc. Collector Snail, honest man, that never fashes ony body, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ix; Honest woman, what garr'd ye steal your neighbour's tub? RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 114. Ayr. When twilight did my Grannie summon, To say her pray'rs, douce, honest woman, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 6. Edb. MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. N.Cy.[1] Well, my honest man, you have been convicted of a felony.

4. Chaste.

Sc. She saith herself she is an honest woman, but I trow scantly, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 115.

5. Phr. *to make an honest woman of any one*, to marry a woman whom one has previously seduced. Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks.[1] 6. Open, artless, engaging. Yks. (C.C.R.)

7. Well-informed.

n.Lan. He was the only honest man there (W.S.).

8. *adv.* Honestly, fairly.

Per. Honest noo! Wad ye raelly pet's a' out e'y dark this nicht? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) xxxiv. Nrf. 'It will be all honest your time.' Said to a person when they happen to be passing, and are asked to take a message if not inconvenient, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34.

9. *Comb.* **Honest-come**, honestly obtained; well-earned; used *attrib.*

Abd. My honest-come gear I earn'd with the sweat of my brow, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 79.

HONESTISH, *adj.* Yks. Honest.

w.Yks. O think if a body's honestish, BYWATER *Gossips*, 6; (J.W.); (C.C.)

HONESTLY, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Decently, respectably.

Dame Elizabeth Gordon . . . was buried honestly out of her own native soil, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 58, 59 (JAM.).

HONESTY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. 1. Honour; respectability; that which is becoming to one's station in life.

Beggarly pride is devil's honesty, and blusheth to be in Christ's common, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) No. 50 (JAM.); 'Honesty is no pride.' Spoken to them that go too careless in their dress; intimating that it is no sign of pride to go decently, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 48.

2. Kindness, liberality.

I'll hide nae man's honesty (JAM.); Why should I smother my husband's honesty, or sin against his love, or be a niggard in giving out to others what I get for nothing? RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) No. 86 (*ib.*).

3. A handsome, valuable gift; a thoroughly good article of its kind, worthy of the giver. Abd. (A.W.)

HONESTY, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Wil. The traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba.*

Lakel.[2], w.Yks.[2], War.[3] se.Wor.[1] A creeping plant, common in old hedges. s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (G.E.D.), Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Always. Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. (B. & H.), Wil.[1]

HONEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **honie** Rxb. n.Yks.[2]; **huney** Wm.; **hunny** n.Yks.; and in forms **hiney** Lnk.; **hinney** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **hinnie** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **hinny** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum.[14]; **honny** Nhb.; **hooney** e.Dur.[1] w.Yks. [u'ni, ʊ'ni, h)i'ni.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Honey and joe**, (2) — **and muck**, kindness; sweetness; (3) — **and nuts**, anything peculiarly agreeable; (4) **-bee**, a working bee as contrasted with a drone; (5) **-bike**, a hive of honey; (6) **-blob**, the contents of a bee's honey-bag; also used as a term of endearment; (7) **-bread**, bread and honey; (8) **-butter-cake**, a slice of bread on which both honey and butter are spread; (9) **-comb-bag**, the second stomach of a ruminating animal, whence the cud is returned to the mouth; (10) **-comb work**, the ornamental stitching on a smock-frock; (11) **-crock**, the earthen vessel in which honey is kept; (12) **-dew**, a kind of blight which covers the leaves of plants with a viscous covering something like honey; (13) **-drink**, a beverage made from honey; see below; (14) **-drop**, a mole on the skin; (15) **-fall**, (*a*) see (12); (*b*) an unexpected piece of good fortune; a 'windfall'; (16) **-good-gracious**, an exclamation of surprise; (17) **-(s how**, an exclamation of glad surprise; (18) **-mead**, see (13); (19) **-month**, the honeymoon; (20) **-mug**, a vessel containing honey; (21) **-pig(s**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) see (22, *c*); (22) **-pot(s**, (*a*) the vessel into which savings are put; (*b*) a term of endearment; (*c*) a child's game, see below; (23) **-spot**, see (14); (24) **-sweet**, (*a*) perfectly sweet; (*b*) sweetly, pleasantly; (25) **-work**, endearments, fine speeches.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Slk. Unless it come frae her ain side o' the house, and then she's a hinny and joe, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 67, ed. 1866. (2) n.Yks. He's all honey an' muck (I.W.). (3) Nhp.[1] Common. The most *gen.* use of the phr. is when a person hears another, who is no favourite, rebuked for his meanness or pride, he would say, 'Oh, it was honey and nuts to me!' (4) Sc. I wish I were a hinny-bee, That I awa' might sing, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 139. Ags. This term occurs in a . . . proverb, expressive of the little dependance that can be had on mere probabilities. . . 'Maybe was neer a gude hinny-bee' (JAM.). Lnk. The honey-bee [should] sip the reward o' his toil, the drone suit his wame to his winning o't, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897. Cum.[4] Industrious as the hinny bee, ANDERSON *Adveyce to Nanny*, st. 1. (5) Abd. Nae honey-byke that I did ever pree Did taste so sweet and smervy unto me, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 119, ed. 1812. Dur. (K.) (6) Lnk. A tear, like a pure hinny-blab, Was shed o'er the wretched by Jamie M'Nab, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 32, ed. 1897. Gall. A honey-blob ay, unto me ye doth prove, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 323, ed. 1876. (7) Sus.[1] (8) Lan. Ga' me a honey-butter-cake, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 10, ed. 1806. (9) Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Read). (10) Dor. HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) ix. (11) Sc. (JAM.) Kcb. The little feckless bee, wi' pantry toom, And hinny crock ev'n wi' the laggin lick'd, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 1, 2 (JAM.). (12) s.Not. This rain 'll wesh the honey-dew off o' the trees (J.P.K.). War.[3] I cut the tree down finding that the honey-dew from the leaves was such a nuisance on the flower border. se.Wor.[1] (13) w.Yks.[2] After the honey is melted from the combs they are put into a pancheon or vessel, and water is poured upon them, in order to extract the remainder of the honey. The liquor thus produced is allowed to ferment and then bottled. When old it is intoxicating (s.v. Honey-mead). (14) Sc. My sister Maisry, Wi' the hinny-draps on her chin, CHILD *Ballads* (1886) IV. 283. (15, *a*) Lakel.[2] Lan. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 319. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] s.Not. There's bin a honey-fall on my currans (J.P.K.). (*b*) Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They have had a brave honey-fall lately,' a great deal of property bequeathed to them; n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Ah gate a honey-fall this mornin' i' t'shap o' fifty pund 'at's been owing this thirteen year (S.K.C.). Chs.[1] A

man who had made several good speculations was described as having had 'two or three good honey-faws.' **s.Chs.**[1] It)l bey ŭ rae·r ùn·ifau· for)ŭm, wen dh)uwd mon deyz [It'll be a rare honey-faw for 'em, when th'owd mon deys]. (16) **e.Yks.**[1] (17) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Hinneys-how! efter aal we'll not fret, *Sng.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (18) **w.Yks.**[2] (19) **Frf.** The honey month's done, and she won't be control'd, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 188. (20) **Frf.** All you fair maids . . . Beware of evil-doing; Lest dipping in the honey-mug, An' that'll be a snare, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 95. (21, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** Ye're a' after this Bill o' Tod-Lowrie's like flees to the hinny-pig, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 199. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) **Gall.** The boys who try this sport sit down in rows, hands locked beneath their hams. Round comes one of them, the honey-merchant, who feels those who are sweet or sour, by lifting them by the arm-pits, and giving them three shakes; if they stand these without the hands unlocking below, they are then sweet and saleable, fit for being office-bearers in other ploys, *ib.* 270, ed. 1876. (22, *a*) **m.Yks.**[1] A certain field is called Honeypot Field, because a vessel containing spade guineas was ploughed up there. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Aw, it's mi little honey-pot (Æ.B.). (*c*) **Ir.** Several children squat down clasping their hands under their hams, and are then carried by others from place to place by their arms as handles, to the jingle 'Honey-pots, honey-pots, all in a row' (A.S.P.). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Two lads carrying another on their arms clasped together (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] Two carry a third, as a pot of honey to market. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90. **Chs.**[1] The game consists in one child sitting down and clasping its hands together under its knees. Two others then lift it up by its arms and swing it backwards and forwards, whilst they count twenty; if its hands give way before twenty is counted it is a bad honey-pot, if not it is a good one. **Lon.** Sometimes we has a game of 'honey-pots' with the girls in the court, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 152. **Sur.** (L.J.Y.), **Wil.**[1] [For further information, see GOMME *Games* (1894) 219 ff.] (23) **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* (24, *a*) **Som.** There's nothing on earth so honey-sweet as a Papist in disguise, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 58. **Dev.**[3] The clayne cloäthes, I've a jist tücked in vrom the line, 's whit 's za drip, and honey sweet. (*b*) **Dor.** I heard um tell, they did catch a sheep—just sweale th' hehur off o' un, down wi' un honey-sweet (C.W.B.). **w.Som.**[1] Usually applied to hay or straw. 'Well, tidn very good hay, but I mixes their corn 'long way it, and puts a little bit o' salt in 'long way it, and then they eats it honey-sweet.' 'I was afeard o' un [the rick], 'cause 'twas out so long, but howsomever, he cuts out honey-sweet.' (25) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Honey-ball,** the orange ball-tree, *Buddlea globosa*; (2) **-bind,** the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*; (3) **-blob,** a variety of gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*; (4) **-bottle,** (*a*) the cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralis*; (*b*) the furze, *Ulex europaeus*; (5) **-cherry,** a sweet variety of cherry, *Prunus Avium*; (6) **-crach,** a small plum; (7) **-flower,** (*a*) the bee-orchis, *Ophrys apifera*; (*b*) any flower which yields honey; (8) **-knobs,** (9) **-pear,** a variety of the pear, *Pyrus communis*; (10) **-pin,** a peculiar sweet apple; (11) **-pink** [not known to our correspondents]; (12) **-plant,** a sweet-scented garden plant; (13) **-stalks,** the blossoms of the white clover, *Trifolium repens*; (14) **-stick,** the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (15) **-sweet,** the meadowsweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (16) **-ware,** a species of edible sea-weed, *Alaria esculenta*; (17) **-wort,** the sweet Alysson, *Alyssum maritimum.*

(1) **w.Som.**[1] (2) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (3) **Sc., Ant.** (W.H.P.) (4, *a*) **Wil.** Moor-like lands, beautiful with heaths and honey-bottle, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) i; **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] (5) **Rnf.** Her lips were a hinney-cherrie, Sae tempting to the sight, *Harp* (1819) 288. **Dmf.** Her lips were a cloven hinney-cherrie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 7. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 151. (6) **e.An.**[1] Of luscious sweetness, but little flavour. (7, *a*) **Ken.** (*b*) **Ayr.** All sorts of honey-flowers, marigolds, pansies, roses, clover, and what not, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 36. **Som.** 'Tis a ztrange thing that where they honey vlow'rs blaw, there d' graw the pizen blossoms, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100. (8) **War.**[3] **Wor.** A pear known as Honey Knobs is grown for perry and cider making (E.S.). (9) **Lnk.** Her wee mou' as red as June roses, An' ripe as a sweet hiney-pear, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 76. (10) **Cor.**[12] (11) **Dor.** Here's rath'ripes here, enuff methink, But I do like a honeypink, *Eclogue* (1863) 25. (12) **I.W.** Sibyl bent over a honey plant encrusted with pink-scented blossom, about which the bees from Raysh Squire's hives were humming —an old-fashioned cottage plant, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 119. **Wil.** She watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented honey-plant, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) 25; **Wil.**[1] Some old-fashioned sweet-scented plant, perhaps the dark Sweet Scabious, which used to be known as 'Honey-flower' in some counties. (13) **War.** (G.E.D.) (14) **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1] (15) **Som., w.Som.**[1] (16) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** A twal fit plank . . . wi' da 'claeks' hingin' frae him laek hinniwirs, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899). **Or.I.** (17) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

3. A pet; a sweetheart; a term of endearment, *gen.* addressed to women and children; also used *attrib.*

Sc. For mony a bein nook . . . has been offered to my hinny Willie, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x; Just twa o' my old joes, my hinny dear, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. **n.Sc.** O open the door, my honey, my heart, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 114, ed. 1875. **Sh.I.** Quat says du, hinnie? BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 25. **Per.** Rise, my bonny hinny, Dance to Donald Ker, FORD *Harp* (1893) 159. **Fif.** Here, my honey, ye've bonnie red cheeks, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 108. **Dmb.** Whist, hinny, bide a blink, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 30. **Lnk.** Sweet hinney, come ye ben, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 81. **Lth.** Come to my arms, my sweet wee hinny, Fair image o' thy bonny minny, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 49. **e.Lth.** Bide a wee hinnies, an' ye'll get a' thae bonny-dies for naething, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 91. **Rxb.** The cits . . . That durst not to their betters speak Are all grown jolly honies, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 24. **Edb.** Will ye come down a wee, hinnie, and keep the shop? BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 133. **Gall.** Think weel, hinny! Hae ye nane that ye love? CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) li. **Ir.** But spake to me, honey—spake to me, acushla, LEVER *C. O'Malley* (1841) lxxx. **n.Ir.** Betty, me honey, take care av the money, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 47; **N.I.**[1] **Wxf.** 'Ah! then, Sir, honey,' said Shan, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 27. **N.Cy.**[1] Ironically said of a light woman, 'She's a canny hinny,' she's a bad woman. Used contemptuously of a man. **Nhb.** Heigho, heigho, my honny, Heigho, heigho, my own dear love, RITSON *Garl.* (1810) I. 43; **Nhb.**[1] The kye are come hame, but I see not my hinnie; . . I'd rather lose all the kye than lose my hinnie, *Old Sng.* **Dur.** And do you ken Elsie Marley, honey? *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 49, ed. 1834. **e.Dur.**[1] The standing epithet of endearment to children, and used in the *n.* in much the same unrestrained way that 'my dear' is used in the *sw.* 'Hooney hinney' is sometimes heard. 'Behave, hinny,' the stock admonition to a child at table. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** And Etty is the hinny fowt Of aw the country roun, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 74; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Whey, hinney, if that's the best thou hes it's not worth the money. **Wm.** It, frun's, drink, ey, drink yersels full, hūneys, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 1. **n.Yks.**[1] Often used also by the aged in addressing those they feel both respect and regard for: a kindly clergyman or lady-visitor often gets the appellative honey; **n.Yks.**[2] 'My blessed honies!' is a kindred exclamation [of surprise] (s.v. Honey Faathers); **n.Yks.**[4] Gan thi ways, honey dear. **ne.Yks.**[1] Cum thi waays, hunny. **e.Yks.** It's noän him 'ats made me cry, honey, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) xvii; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Chs.** Dunna cry, honey (E.F.). **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Pem.** Come, honey! LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Hrt.** *Hrt. Merc.* (May 26, 1888). **w.Som.**[1] Common. 'Sally my honey! Take care o' your money.' [**Amer.** Anything well approved. Also, the person sought, as 'you're my honey,' i. e. the one I am looking for. A fine fellow, *gen.* ironically, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I. No. 2.]

Hence (1) **Honey-bairn,** *sb.* a dear child; (2) **-dove,** *sb.* pet, sweetheart; (3) **-fathers,** *sb. pl.* the sweet saints, used as an expression of surprise.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] 'Oh, mah sweet honey bairn!' said as a mother picked up a fallen child. **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Lth.** My ain pet! my honey-doo! My trootie o' the burn, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 50. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] Honey faathers! is that you? **m.Yks.**[1]

4. Phr. *to be honey to,* to do one good, cheer one up.

Sh.I. Güd lat yon [whisky] be hinny 'ithin dee, Girzzie, *Sh. News* (Jan. 20, 1900).

5. *adj.* Honeyed; sweet as honey.

Sc. Stottie ba', hinnie ba', tell to me How mony bairns am I to hae, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 115. **Abd.** Fu' fain to pree her hinny lip, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 172. **Per.** I played amang her gouden hair, And preed her hinny mou', EDWARDS *Lyrics* (1889) 28. **Slg.** In the sweet hinny hours o' the gloamin', TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 136. **Rnf.** O! her hinney breath lift her locks, As through the dance she flew, *Harp* (1819) 288. **Ayr.** My hinny bliss, BURNS *Gowden Locks,* st. 1. **Lnk.** And hinny breath o' heather bells Comes glaffin on the breeze, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 51. **Edb.** Ah, fleechin' Jamie! had your hinny tale, LEAR-

MONT *Poems* (1791) 268. **Slk.** Wi' hinny word I row'd my tongue, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 276.

HONEYSUCK, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. War. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also in forms **honeysouk** n.Yks.[4]; **honeyzook** Som.; **honeyzuck** Dor.[1] **1.** The honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum.*

n.Yks.[4], **Hmp.[1]** **Dor.** There be rwoses an' honeyzucks hangèn among The bushes, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 72; **Dor.[1]** **Som.** The hawthorn wasn't arl off th' hedges, an' yet the honey-zooks and dag rhoses was out, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 38.

2. The flowers of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense.*

Nhp.[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.** **w.Som.[1]** Uun·ee-zëok. Common.

HONEYSUCKLE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. **1.** The purple clover, *Trifolium pratense.*

Yks. **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **Nhp.[1]**, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.[234]**, **s.War.[1]**, **Oxf.** **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 46. **Wil.[1]** **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Common (W.F.R.).

2. The white clover, *T. repens*; also in *comb.* **Honeysuckle clover.**

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Bdf.** Watering into sections the moss of dry pastures, and promote the growth of the white honeysuckle, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 492. **Wil.[1]**

3. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.* Chs.[1]

4. The dwarf cornel, *Cornus suecica.* n.Yks. (B. & H.)

5. The great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.* Dev.[4]

6. The white dead-nettle, *Lamium album.* Wil.[1] **7.** The lousewort, *Pedicularis sylvatica.* Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

8. The blossoms of the willow, *Salix.* Sus.

HONEYSUCKLED, *adj.* e.Yks. Twisted by honeysuckle; of ash saplings. (W.W.S.)

HONG, see **Hang.**

HONISH, *v.* Lan. Also in form **hunnish** ne.Lan.[1]; **unnish** Lan.[1] To ill-treat; to starve a person for want of food. Cf. **hoin.**

Hoo wur a bad un and her bairns wur fair honisht (J.D.); Th' puir bairns wur fair honished, aw uphowd yo, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 164; **Lan.[1]**, **ne.Lan.[1]**

Hence **Honished**, *ppl. adj.* wearied, tired out. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

[Nis no mon him neih his nuy to amende, Bote honesschen him as a hound, *P. Plowman* (A.) XI. 48. OFr. *honnir* (*hunir*), 'déshonorer' (LA CURNE).]

HONK, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Lan. [h)oŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A lazy, idle fellow.

Lakel.[2] Thoo gurt idle honk. **Cum.[14]** **Wm.** Twa girt guzzlan honks, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33.

2. *v.* To idle about.

Lakel.[2] Thoo'll honk aboot anyway afoor thoo'll buckle ta some wark. **Cum.[4]** **Lan.** Oalas honkin about yam when he sud be at wark, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 38; Aw kept honkin un hoverin abeawt, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 109.

HONK, see **Hank**, *sb.*[1]

HONKA-DONKA, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **hunka-donka** e.Suf. Thick, heavy boots.

Nrf. (M.C.H.B.), **Nrf.**, **Suf.** (P.H.E.) **e.Suf.** In common use (F.H.).

HONKAZIN, *prp.* Chs. Idling, lounging; 'hankering.' See **Honk.**

s.Chs.[1] Ahy mai· nóo ŭky'aay·nt ŭv ŭ mon lahyk dhaat·; ey dùz nuwt bŭ goa· ongk·ŭzin ŭbuw·t [I may noo accaïnt of a mon like that; hey does nowt bu' go honkazin abowt].

[For the freq. suff. *-az* (*-uz*) see s.Chs.[1] *Introd.* 8.]

HONNERIL, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) A foolish, talkative person.

HONOUR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Pem. Also written **honor** Irel. s.Pem. A title given to the younger sons of Earls, Viscounts, or Barons; a term of address used to a superior.

Ayr. His Honour maun detach, Wi' a' his brimstone squadrons, Fast, fast this day, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 10. **Ir.** BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) vi. **s.Ir.** I suppose your honor will be for startin' in the mornin', LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 406. **w.Yks.[2]** His Honour Wortley. **s.Pem.** If your honor will please to take the turning to the village, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

HONOUR-BRIGHT, BET WATT, *phr.* Nhb. A protestation of honour.

Nhb.[1] Often made use of by the common people in Newcastle. It originated with, and is still retained in commemoration of, a late well-known Newcastle worthy, DENHAM *Flk-Lore Newcastle* (1855) 6.

HONTISH, *adj.* Dor. Haughty. Cf. **hountish.**

In case you should be hontish with him and lose your chance, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xii; Now there's a better-looking woman than she that nobody notices at all, because she's akin to that hontish fellow Henchard, *ib. Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) xxxvii; **Dor.[1]**

[Perh. the same word as ME. *hontous*, bashful, ashamed (with change of suffix). I am ashamed and hontouse to lyue, CAXTON *Jason* (c. 1477) 42. OFr. *hontos*, *honteux*, 'modeste' (LA CURNE).]

HONTLE, see **Hantle.**

HOO, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **hooh** Ayr.; **hou** Sc. (JAM.); **huie** Bnff.[1] [(h)ū.] **1.** *sb.* A cry to frighten away birds; a call to attract attention.

Bnff.[1] Gee a hoo t'yir father t'cum haim till 's dainner. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Then Clootie ga'e a horrid hooh, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 99.

Hence **Hoo-shoo**, (1) *int.* a word used in driving away fowls; (2) *v.* to drive or frighten away fowls. s.Chs.[1]

2. *v.* To frighten away birds; to drive away generally.

Bnff.[1] 'Awa' is often added. 'The ooster cam a nicht or twa in the gloamin', bit the hird-loons huiet 'im awa.' **Cld.** (JAM.)

3. To hollo, shout. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Hooing**, *vbl. sb.* shouting, holloing.

Kcd. And noo the hooing it began, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 103. **Lnk.** Foxy frae 'mang the whins steals peulin', Syne sic a hooin', sic a yeulin', WATT *Poems* (1827) 98.

4. To howl; to jeer at, hoot.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897). **m.Lan.[1]** **s.Chs.[1]** Dhŭr wŭz ŭ mon i)dhŭ au· ŭz waan·tid mai· ŭ speych; bŭ dhai ŏod im daayn [There was a mon i' the haw as wanted may a speich; bu' they hoo'd him daïn].

5. Of an owl: to hoot.

Sc. The houlet hou't through the riftit rock, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (JAM.). **s.Sc.** The hoolet frae his garret gray Hoos up the glen at close o' day, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 142. **Dmf.** When the gray howlet has three times hoo'd, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 276.

6. Of the wind: to moan, sigh, howl in a melancholy manner. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Houan**, *ppl. adj.* of the wind: howling, moaning; (2) **Houin**, *vbl. sb.* the dreary whistling of the wind.

(1) **Cld.** Will sang the houan' win', *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 320 (JAM.). (2) **Cld.** (JAM.)

HOO, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Ken. Hmp. Also written **oo** Ken.[1] [ū.] **1.** *v.* To simmer, boil. Hmp.[1] **2.** *sb.* A simmer, boil, in phr. *on the hoo.* Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

3. *Fig.* in phr. (1) *all in a hoo*, all in confusion and disorder; (2) *all of a oo*; see below.

(1) **Hmp.** BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* (1869) 167. (2) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.[1]** 'I feel all of a oo,' I feel ill; or, 'That's all of a oo,' that is all in confusion.

HOO, *int.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Hnt. Also in forms **hoo'e** Nhp.[1] Hnt.; **hooy** e.Yks.[2] w.Yks.; **hoüy** sw.Lin.[1]; **huigh** n.Lin.[1] [ū, ū·i.] **1.** A call used in driving pigs.

e.Yks.[1] **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.[1]**, **sw.Lin.[1]** **Nhp.[1]** 'Hoo'e, hoo'e, hoo'e.' Used to drive away pigs, as 'Tig, tig, tig,' is to call them together; **Nhp.[2]** **Oxf.[1]** *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Hoo-away**, *int.* go along. Cum.[14]

2. A call of encouragement to a dog, &c. Also used *fig.*

w.Yks. They all seemed as keen as dogs, yet specially one man, that went dancing among them doing nought that I could see but shout 'Hooy, lads! Nah, then! At him!' and such like little barks, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) i. **Der.** Hoo [húu], go drive them (T.H.).

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hoo in**, an exhortation to zeal or energy in any kind of work; (2) **Hoo-lag**, (*a*) a call used in driving geese; (*b*) a call to go away.

(1) **s.Chs.[1]** (2, *a*) **Shr.[1]** (*b*) **Shr.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896) (s.v. Call-words).

HOO, *pron.* nw.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **ho** Wor.; **how** Der.[2]; **hu** Lan.; **oo** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1]; **ou** Glo.; **ū** Der. Not.[2] [ū.] **1.** She.

nw.Cy. RAY (1691); (K.) **w.Yks.** Huddersfield, Halifax, and those parts of w.Yks. bordering on Lan. and Der. (J.W.); Eh! but hoo is a bonnie lass (D.L.); **w.Yks.[1]** Seldom used except on

the borders of Lan.; w.Yks.[23]; w.Yks.[4] Rarely heard. Lan. Hoo'd had to nurse the poor thing, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 3; An' hoo're yore second chilt, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v; Hu could talk quoite foine, YELLOND *Triumph* (1860) 8; Lan.[1] ne.Lan. Hoo were some protty, bless her. MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 21; ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] sw.Lan., Chs. Oo ossed to fattle a poi (T.C.). Chs. But oo did no' say owt, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; Œu, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 411; Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Oo sez tü mi, 65. Flt., Dnb.[2] Iu, ELLIS *ib.* 453. Stf. (K.) e.Stf. Œu, ELLIS *ib.* 444. Der. Of hur head hoo had, as I since hard, A bone-lace cost full fourteen pence a yard, M. A. *Poems* (1668) 28; Molly sed how didna keer, ROBINSON *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 9; Ü, eu, ə, ELLIS *ib.* 319; Der.[1]; Der.[2] How's a rare firk (s.v. Firk). nw.Der.[1] w.Der. eu, ELLIS *ib.* 446. Not.[2], Wor. (K.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hoo-cat,** a female cat; (2) **-Jew,** a Jewess; (3) **-justice,** the wife of a justice of the peace.

(1) e.Lan.[1] (2) Lan. Thou'd ha' bin as rich as a hoo-Jew now, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) Frop i. (3) Lan. That th' hoo Justices awlus did mooast o th' wark, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 27.

3. He.

w.Yks.[1] Lan. Theer's th' owd parson...Hoo's goin' to teach some one summat I warrant, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) iii; As hoo does when hoos tawkin, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vi. ne.Glo. 'I axed thee wheer he wur.' 'An' I towld thee ou hadn't come in... I knooaw nowt, but that ou was like to goo any day,' *Household Wds.* (1885) No. 217, 141. [GROSE (1790).]

[1. I am in drede Lest ho turne her testament, *P. Pl. Crede* (c. 1394) 412; Ho watȝ me nerre þen aunte or nece, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 233, in *Allit. P.* 7. OE. *hēo*, she. **2.** & ay þou meng with þe maleȝ þe mete ho-besteȝ, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 337, in *Allit. P.* 46.]

HOO, see **Hew,** *v.*[1], **How,** *sb.*[12], *adv.*

HO(O, *int.* Cum.[14] [hō.] A preliminary expletive used as some use the word 'well.'

HOOAK, HOOAL, see **Hawk,** *v.*, **Hole,** *sb.*[1], **Holl,** *adj.*

HOOANT, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Lan. [uənt.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Swollen, hard in the flesh, fastened in the flesh.

He ses, ut I two hard hoo-ant spots ut he cun plenely feel ur goinkt o sprewt fro boouth sides o' me nob, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 4; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *sb.* Flesh swelled and hard from inflammation; a swelling from inflammation.

DAVIES *Races* (1856) 234. s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 11.

HOOAR, see **Her.**

HOOB, *sb.* Sh.I. [hœb.] The ebb-shore at the head of a bay over which a rivulet spreads itself; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Hoob is applied to a small shallow bay or bight, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 98; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *hōp*, a small shallow bay (FRITZNER).]

HOOCH, *int.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **hoogh** Lnk. Dwn.; **hough** e.Sc. Ayr. [hūχ.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation of joy, &c.; a shout, esp. a shout used in the dancing of a reel.

Cai.[1] Elg. Hooch, Sammy, hooch, man, there's naething like siller, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 108. Abd. Hooch! reel, ye kitties, keep yer ribbons reelin', OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 29. Per. Ha, ha! a deuran bla', Hooch! gars a body loup again, STEWART *Character* (1857) 21. Ayr. 'Hooch, hooch,' said David laughing, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 95. Lnk. Then hoogh for her bonnie young Queen, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 34, ed. 1897.

2. *v.* To cry 'hooch,' to shout.

Sh.I. Dey... began at ence ta irp an' flite Ipa da folk for hoochin twartree times a Yül-day, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). Frf. A' day lang he hooched an' shooed till he was as dry as a whistle, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 182, ed. 1889. Per. Gran'faither is hoochin' an' crackin' his thooms, FORD *Harp* (1893) 217. Fif. Tom and Elshin were in the middle o' the floor, hoochin' and whirlin' aboot on their taes like mad, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 111. Slg. Those that canna dance or sing, 'ill clap their hands and hooch, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 187. Ayr. The lads hooched and loupit, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 176; Telt them sleely ne'er to hough Till safe frae oot the wood, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 237. Lnk. They hooched an' heyed, an' loupt an' flang, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 48. Lth. Even when looking on they capered and 'hooched' (i.e. shouted merrily). 'Tammas, Tammas! ye're forgettin' yersel',' STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 37.

Hence **Hooching,** *vbl. sb.* the shouting or crying of 'hooch.'

ne.Sc. There was... little art in their dances, but a tremendous deal of 'hooching' and 'hiching,' *Gordonhaven* (1887) 71. e.Sc. Now there is little heart in the 'houghing,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 20. Rnf. Wi' hoochin' and crackin' his whup, The youngsters around him cam staring, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 83. Lth. Whan the prodigal came hame, there was not only dancin', but there maun a' been hoochin', STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 295.

3. *sb.* The exclamation used in dancing reels; a shout, hollo.

Sh.I. He could noo hear da hoochs an' skreichs o' da folk, an' da barkin' o' da dugs, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). Abd. The gentlemen taking the change of time as the signal to snap their thumbs rapidly over their heads, and utter a wild 'hooch,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 246. Dwn. Mat... every now and then uttered a 'hoogh!' which could be heard above the noise of the stamping feet upon the earthen floor, LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 25.

4. The sound made by narrowing the lips and blowing the breath; a smell, savour.

Frf. 'I jist took the drappie masel',' but he hastened to add, 'I gied her the hooch o't,' INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 159; (G.W.)

HOOCH, HOOD, see **Hootch, Hide,** *v.*[2]

HOOD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **heud** Cum.[14]; **hod** Dmf. n.Cy. w.Yks.[2]; **hud** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks. Yks.[1] w.Yks.[234] Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Wil.[1] Som.; **hudd** Sc. (JAM.) Gall. Cum.; **hudde** e.Yks.; **hude** Sc. (JAM.); **ud** w.Yks. [(h)ud, (h)ʉd, uid.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to have one's hood on,* to take offence, be angry.

n.Lin.[1] Harry got i'to truble on Frida', an' his muther's hed her hood on iver sin'.

2. A large calico bonnet worn by women when working in the fields.

n.Yks. (I.W.) Brks.[1] It is a poke bonnet which shades the face from the sun, and which has an enormous flap covering the neck, shoulders, and upper part of the back.

3. *Comp.* **Hud-lark,** the skylark, *Alauda arvensis.*

Chs.[1] So called from its crest or hood.

4. A game; see below.

Lin. At Haxey, a game called 'the hood' is played annually on Jan. 6, in commemoration, it is said, of the loss and recovery of her hood by a certain lady of the Mowbray family many centuries ago... The hood, which consists of a stiff roll of leather, is thrown up in the middle of the open field, on the borders of which are posted four official players, called 'boggans'... whose office it is to prevent the carrying away of the hood from the field, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 147; In the parish of Epworth a similar game is played under the same name but with some variations. The hood is not here carried away from the field, but to certain goals, against which it is struck three times and then declared free. This is called 'wyking' the hood, which is afterwards thrown up again for a fresh game, *ib.* 148; GOMME *Games* (1894) 221. n.Lin.[1] Played at Haxey, in the Isle of Axholme, on the sixth of January. 'The hood is a piece of sacking, rolled tightly up and well corded, and which weighs about six pounds. This is taken into an open field, on the north side of the church, about two o'clock in the afternoon, to be contended for by the youths assembled for that purpose. When the hood is about to be thrown up, the plough bullocks or boggins, as they are called, dressed in scarlet jackets, are placed among the crowd at certain distances. Their persons are sacred, and if amidst the general row the hood falls into the hands of one of them the sport begins again. The object of the person who seizes the hood is to carry off the prize to some public-house in the town, where he is rewarded with such liquor as he chooses to call for,' STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme,* 291.

5. A finger-stall or finger of a glove.

Wil. If you cuts your finger bad, you ought to put a hud upon it to prevent the dirt getting in (W.C.P.); SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Som. He've a-got huds to his fingers (W.F.R.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence (1) **Huddick,** (2) **Hudkin,** *sb.* the finger of a glove; a finger-stall.

(1) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) Nrf. (E.M.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. The skin or outer shell of a walnut. Wor. (W.C.B.)

7. A sheaf of corn placed on the top of a 'stook' to keep off the rain. Also in *comp.* **Hood-sheaf.** See **Hooder.**

Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] Wm. Tak a bit o' pains wi' t'hoods as it'll likely rain (B.K.). n.Yks. Wheat and rye are set up in shocks of twelve or ten sheaves each, two of which are invariably

used as hood-sheaves, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 115. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 350. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] The two end sheaves of the hattock are used as hoods for the remaining six. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Shr.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.E.) [These last inclining sheaves are called hood-sheaves, and are intended by their drooping position, to ward off the rain from the corn in the body of the stook, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 324.]

8. The 'hob' or shelf at the side of a fireplace on which pots, &c. are put to boil.

Dmf. The flat plate which covers the side of a grate (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Auld Wulson... Clwose by th' hudd sat gruntin, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 282; Ye've gien it [chimney] ower mickle draft, yan can trust nought on t'hud for 't, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 282; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**[1] Sometimes now applied to the hobs of an ordinary iron fire-grate. **e.Yks.** 'As black as hud.' Hud is the hob of a fireplace, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 16. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[24] **n.Lin.**[1] The flat-topped side of a fire-place, on which a tea-kettle or small pan can be placed.

9. *Comp.* (1) **Hood-end**, the flat surface or 'hob' at either side of a fireplace on which the kettle, &c. is placed; (2) **-nook**, the corner beside the fireplace; also used *fig.*; (3) **-stone**, see (1).

(1) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Prob. so called from their situation beneath the old-fashioned chimney vent which projected like a hood into the room. **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Put that pan on t'ud end (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Squat thysel down a bit i' th' langsettle, by th' hud-end, ii. 309; **w.Yks.**[45], **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **s.Sc.** Nae mair we by the biel hud-nook Sit hale fore-sippers owr a book, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 317. **Wm.** He was sittin i' t'hud-neuk (B.K.). (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.** Jack Roe was . . . leanin on the hud steahyn, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. **w.Yks.**[3]

10. The back of a fireplace; a stone at the side of a fire-place used as a seat.

Sc. There is a species of clay which the smiths use for fixing their bellows in their furnaces and of which the country people make what they call, Hudds, to set in their chimnies behind their fires, *Statist. Acc.* II. 289 (JAM.). **Slk., Dmf.** The back of a fire-place, made of stone and clay, built somewhat like a seat. Also called the cat-hud (JAM.). **Dmf.** The back of the fire-place built of stone or clay, somewhat like a seat; applied now to the spaces [shelves] on each side, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Tev.** The seat opposite to the fire on a blacksmith's hearth (JAM.). **Gall.** (W.G.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.) **ne.Yks.**[1] Ends or corners of old-fashioned open fireplaces, holding space for seats. **e.Yks.** They take the stickes and sette them up an ende, slanttinge against the hudde; and keep a good fire under them, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 122; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **w.Yks.**[1]

11. *Comp.* **Hud-stone**, a flag-stone set on edge as a back to a fire on a cottage hearth.

Rxb. Heard the cricket chirp ahint the black hud-stane, TELFER *Ballads* (1824) *Auld Ringan.* **Tev., Dmf.** (JAM.)

12. A small enclosure or shelf built at the side of a fire-place; see below.

Sc. There was the cutty still lying on the hud, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 203. (JAM.). **Dmf.** A small enclosure at the side of the fire, formed by means of two stones set erect, with one laid across as a cover, in which a tobacco-pipe, or any other small object, is laid up, in order to its being properly preserved and at hand when there is use for it (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1]

13. A portion of a wall, built with single stones or with stones which go from side to side.

Gall. He . . . invented also snecks or hudds, i. e. spaces built at short intervals, *Agric. Surv.* 86 (JAM.).

Hence **Hud-stone**, *sb.* a stone used in building a 'hud.'

Gall. One hudd-stone will do at the grass; but the more the better. When a double dyke between the hudds is built as high as the first hudd-stone, a stone sufficiently long is placed so that one half of it may cover the hudd, and the other half the double dyke, *Agric. Surv.* 86 (JAM.).

14. *v.* To cover corn 'stooks' with two sheaves.

Sc. (JAM.) **Slk.** The crop . . . all standing in tight shocks, rowed and hooded, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 48, ed. 1866. **Ir.** They were hooding stooks below at Hilfirthy's, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 210. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] To hood corn is to cover it in the shock with sheaves so that the rain may fall off. **Lei.**[1] To 'hud' corn is to put it up in shocks, the lower sheaves being hooded by the upper ones, which are placed with the ears downwards.

Hence **Hooden-** or **Hudden-sheaves**, *sb. pl.* the sheaves placed on the top of a 'stook' of corn to turn off the rain. N.I.[1]

HOOD, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **ood** Hrf.[2] Glo.[12] Wil.[1] Cor.[2]; and in form **hude** Dev.[2] [ud.] 1. Dial. form of 'wood.'

Nhp.[2], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[12], **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** Tha happle-tree among tha trees uv tha hood, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 3; A goed to the hood, and a got a crooked steck, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 37; **Dev.**[2] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** I was going through a hood, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 69; **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Hoodwood**, *sb.* a forest; (2) **Hoodycock**, *sb.* the woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*; (3) **Hude-wahl** or **Hoodle**, *sb.* (*a*) the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (*b*) the nightingale, *Daulias luscinia.*

(1) **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (2) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) (3, *a*) **Dev.**[2], **n.Dev.** (C.L.-P.) (*b*) **Glo.**[2] 53.

2. Underwood, brushwood; firewood made up into faggots. Som. (W.W.S.), Cor.[3]

Hence **Hooding**, *prp.* gathering sticks for fuel. Nhp.[2]

HOOD, *v.*[2] Yks. [ūd, uid.] With *up*: to hoard up, keep, treasure. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

HOODALL, HOODAWL, see **Hickwall.**

HOODED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also Nrf. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Hooded crow**, (*a*) the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (*b*) the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; see **Hoodie**; (2) — **mew**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Or.I.** The Pewit Gull . . . here called the hooded crow, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 303 (JAM.); In summer, the head and upper part of the neck are a deep dark brown, hence the name, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208. **S. & Ork.**[1] **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *ib.* (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.); EDMONSTON *Gl.* (1866). **Nrf.** Only one species of bird appears really contented, and that is the hooded crow, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 12. (2) **Or.I., e.Lth.** SWAINSON *ib.* [MORRIS *Birds* (1857).]

2. Tufted, having a hood or tuft on the head.

Gall. Soon an ingle was brought ben, And soon they plucked the hoodet hen, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 74, ed. 1897.

HOODENING, see **Hodening.**

HOODER, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **hudder** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] [u·də(r).] 1. *sb.* A sheaf of corn placed on a 'stook' to keep off the rain. *Gen.* in *pl.* See **Hood**, *sb.*[1] 7.

w.Yks.[12] **Chs.**[1] The two sheaves which are placed, corn downwards, on the top of the stooks or riders, to throw off the rain; **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

2. *v.* To place protecting sheaves on the corn 'stooks.' Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

HOODICK, see **Höder.**

HOODIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nrf. Also in forms **hiddie-** ne.Sc.; **hoddie** Sc.; **hoddy** s.Sc.; **huddie** n.Cy.; **huddy** Per. (JAM.) Lnk. 1. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.* Also applied to the carrion crow, *C. corone.*

Mry., Per. So called from its black head and throat, contrasted with the grey plumage of back and belly, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 85. **Per.** There are also carrion crows (hoddies, as they are called here), *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 498 (JAM.); It . . . hunts the hoodies frae the bog, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 28. **s.Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 83. **Lth.** I was as hoarse as a hoodie for a whole week afterwards, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 229. **e.Lth.** 'As hoarse as a hoodie' with speechifying, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 130. **Peb.** Like corby craw, or hoody gray, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 39, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Scrauchin like pyats on the leads or a hoodie wi' a sair throat, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 11. **Kcb.** Upon an ash above the lin, A hoody has her nest, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 4. **n.Cy.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 237. **Nhb.**[1] Called also the grey-back'd craa and the corby. **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45.

2. *Comp.* **Hoodie-crow**, the hooded and carrion crow, *C. cornix* and *C. corone.*

Sc. Deil a black cloak will be there, Robin, but the corbies and the hoodie-craws, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **n.Sc.** Wi' a face like a hoodie-craw, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 54. **ne.Sc.** The guile, the Gordon, an the hiddie-craw Is the three worst things that Moray ever saw, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 111. **Mry.** Thy Lawyers—plentiful as slaes, or as the hoodie-craw, HAY *Linlie* (1851) 54. **Elg.** The hoody-craws perch on the porch, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 91. **Frf.** The gullet of a hoodie craw, BEATTIE

Arnha (c. 1820) 37, ed. 1882. **Per.** Howlets, Kaes, and huddy-craws Haud consultations, STEWART *Character* (1857) 97. **Ayr.** A cushie-doo would croodle frae its nest in the firs, or a hoodie-craw skraik far up in the lift, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 63; Some bewilder'd chicken Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin By hoodie-craw, BURNS *Verses at Selkirk* (May 13, 1787). **Lnk.** Swarm like nests o' huddy craws, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 25. **e.Lth.** A hoodie-craw, sittin on a dyke by a fa'n yowe, an' shairpenin its beak to pike her bones, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 126. **Slk.** The hoody-craw dursna pick there, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The gled pykes the banes o' the auld hoodie craw, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 118. **Gall.** I'll gie the hoodie craws a drap drink o't, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xli; Carrion, or grey, crows, called 'hoodicraws'; for when they get old they become white in colour, all but the feathers of the head; these keep black, and look as if the bird had on a cowl or hud [hood], MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 275, ed. 1876.

3. ? *Obs.* A hired mourner.

Sc. This designation seems to have originated from their wearing hoods (JAM.).

HOODING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **heudin** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Nhp.[1]; **hoddin** ne.Lan.[1]; **hooden** N.I.[1] The leather strap or thong connecting the handstaff and the souple of a flail.

Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) **N.I.**[1] Called also the Mid-kipple. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He left nae mare skin on her aw Then wad been a heudin to a flail, BELL *Rhymes* (1812) 149; **Nhb.**[1] A piece of cow-hide lashed on to the end of the soople, or swingle of a flail in the form of an eye. A piece of leather called a couplin passes through the heudin and connects the movable arm, or soople, with the handstaff. *Obsol.* **Dur.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

HOODLE, see **Huddle.**

HOODLE-CUM-BLIND, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The game of 'blind-man's buff.'

HOODLING HOW, *phr. Obs.* Sc. A kind of cap. See **How**, *sb.*[2]

An auld band, and a hoodling how, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 144 (JAM.).

HOODOCK, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Like a 'hoodie' or carrion crow, foul and greedy.

Ayr. The harpy, hoodock, purse-proud race, BURNS *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786).

HOODWALL, see **Hickwall.**

HOODWINK, *sb.* Lakel. Chs. Shr. **1.** In phr. *in hoodwink*, in hiding. **Lakel.**[2] They've a few cotters i' hoodwink.

2. *pl.* Two sheaves of corn inverted over a 'stook' of corn to keep out the rain. Chs.[1], Shr.[1] See **Hooder.**

HOODY, *sb.* Wm. [hū·di.] A country girl or woman.

Sir Alan's daughter donned hersell like a country hoody, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 158; (E.W.P.)

HOOF, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. War. Shr. Glo. Amer. Also in forms **hof-** s.Chs.[1]; **hoove** w.Yks.[123] ne.Lan.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hoof-band**, a hair-rope used to tie the legs of a kicking cow; (2) **-lock**, the fetlock of a horse; also used *fig.*

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] Whad 'uflocks 'er 'as!—bif to the anclers like a Lancashire büllock.

2. *pl.* The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara.*

Wm. (J.H.) **Glo.** In allusion to the shape of the leaves (B. & H.); **Glo.**[1]

3. Hard skin on the hands caused by hard work.

w.Yks.[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] Sometimes hurriers in coal pits will have hooves on their heads, from constantly pushing the carts.

Hence **Hoofed** or **Hooved**, *ppl. adj.* callous, hard, horny. Also used *fig.*

w.Yks.[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] 'He's hoofed to it,' hardened or accustomed to it. **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. *v.* To walk, trudge, go on foot.

Lan. The frost being quite thawed, it was more troublesome hoofing, BYROM *Remin.* (1744) in *Cheth. Soc.* XLIV. 373. **Lei.**[1] Way mut hoof it. 'Hoof it!' is often used for 'begone!' **War.**[3] [Amer. *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

HOOF, HOOG, HOOGER, HOOGO, HOOGY, see **Hoaf, Howf(f, Hug**, *v.*, **Hogger, Hogo, Howgy.**

HOO-HOO, *sb.* Nhb. A prostitute; a wicked person.

A greet fat chep, wi' horns a pair, Was dancin' wi' some hoo-hoos there, ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 36; Aw'll nut let a hoo-hoo ippeer a sweet saint, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 6.

HOOI, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. w.Cy. [ūi.] **1.** *v.* Of the wind: to whistle, moan, sigh.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 186. **w.Cy.** The west-countryman says the wind 'hoois' when it soughs among the trees, *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 37.

2. *sb.* The sound made by the wind whistling round a corner or through a keyhole.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); WISE *New Forest* (1883) 186; **Hmp.**[1]

HOOIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [hū·i.] **1.** *v.* To exchange, barter, 'swop.'

Fif. Properly where no 'boot' is given (JAM.); Only of exchanging knives. In use among boys in Dundee (W.A.C.).

2. *sb.* An exchange, barter. Fif. (JAM.)

HOOIN, HOOISHT, see **Hoin**, *v.*, **Husht.**

HOOK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **heak** m.Yks.[1]; **heuck** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum.; **heuk** Sc. Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Cum.[14] n.Yks.[23]; **hewk** e.Yks.; **heyuk** Nhb.[1]; **huck** Nhb. Wor. Hrf.; **huik** Sc.; **huke** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks. e.Yks.; **hyeuck** Abd.; **hyeuk** N.I.[1]; **hyuck** S. & Ork.[1] Fif.; **hyuk** Nhb.[1]; **yuck** Cum.[4] e.Yks.[1]; **yuk** n.Yks. ne.Yks.[1] [uk, iuk, hēk.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hook-a-back**, the bush vetch, *Viccia cracca*; (2) **-busser**, a person who dresses fly-hooks; (3) **-fingered**, thievish, dishonest; (4) **-finnie**, lucky, fortunate; (5) **-fishes**, fishes caught by hooks; (6) **-ful**, see (3); (7) **-lug**, a long slender pole with a hooked end, for shaking the branches of trees in order to get the fruit; (8) **-seams**, hooks or panniers to carry turf, lead, &c.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Hug-a-back). (2) **s.Sc.** I never see auld Isaac Fletcher, the huik-busser, . . but I think on him, CUNNINGHAM *Sketches* (1894) xiv. (3) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw jump'd there wiv heuk-finger'd people, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 70; (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[1] (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **Lin.** (HALL.) (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7) **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) (8) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Now nearly extinct.

2. Phr. (1) *hook and eye*, arm in arm; (2) *to have a hook at every finger*, said of a greedy, avaricious person; (3) *to lift off the hook*, to marry; (4) *by the hooks*, an exclamation or mild oath; (5) *to be off the hooks*, to be out of health; to be in a bad temper, unsettled; (6) *to draw the hooks over the eyes*, to captivate, transfix.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Nhb.** (M.H.D.) (3) **Lnk.** She had never been, up till date, lifted off the hook. . . Not but what she could have been, often enough. Oh no! The offers she had refused in her day were many, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) III. 9. (4) **Der.** Aye, by the hooks (S.O.A.). (5) **n.Lin.**[1] Is oht wrong, missis, maaster seems clear off th' hooks to-daay. **Nhp.**[1] (6) **Lnk.** He's drawn the heuks owre my puir lassie's e'en, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 201.

3. *Fig. pl.* Anxieties, annoyances.

n.Yks.[2] 'Poverty's yan o' my heuks,' one of my adherents.

4. The hinge of a field-gate on which the staple or gudgeon works. Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1]

5. A downward bend given to the ends of the axle to make them fit properly into the nave of a wheel.

Chs.[1] Formerly carts had wooden arms, the arms being the ends of the axle or bed, thinned and tapered to work in the naves of the wheels, and it required a skilful workman to work the arms properly and give them the proper hook or downward bend (s.v. Cart).

6. A wooden shoulder-yoke for carrying pails. **e.Yks.**[1]

7. A bend or turning in a river; the land enclosed by such a bend.

Bwk. The hooks and crooks o' Lambden Burn, Fill the bowie and fill the kirn, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 11. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' packit pick'd up th' body just ageän th' Hook.

8. A piece of land situated on a slope. Nhp.[2], Pem. (E.D.)

9. A reaping-hook, a sickle.

Sc. If a wench quean rin away from her hairst ye'll send her back to her heuck again, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii; *Scoticisms* (1787) 44. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ilka day that shines, Smiles for the plough, or for the hook, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 102. **Abd.** Scythes and heuks for the shearers, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 138. **Fif.** Rapidly gleamed the hyucks in sturdy hands, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **Rnf.** Ilka heuk, and auld pleugh pettle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 31. **Ayr.** [She] daunered with her heuck and pock at the dyke-sides scutching a wheen nettles for her swine, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67. **Lth.** Nae hooks are noo, ava,

ava, But muckle machines hae a', hae a', LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 237. **Edb.** The master looks To see gin a' his fowk ha'e hooks, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 9, ed. 1801. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** When coorn cam forrit fast, it gav us muckle grief, For 'twas cutten up wi' heuks, and gether'd wi' the neif, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 86; Distinguished from a sickle, which is broad-bladed, with a knife edge, the hyuk is a narrow crescent, with fine saw-like teeth at the edge. 'A bad shearer nivvor gat a good hyuk,' *Prov.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] A 'cruck' is bent to a right angle; a hyuk is bent round like a loop. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Armed wid a sickle or a heuk, *C. Pacq.* (Aug. 31, 1893) 6. **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **nw.Der.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Dev.** Each holds aloft his hook, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 330. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hook-penny**, *sb.* a penny per week given to reapers in addition to their wages; (2) *throwing the hooks*, *phr.*, see below.

(1) **Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** 'Hook-penny,' which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 37, ed. 1801. (2) **Lth.**, **Tev.** This is done immediately after 'crying the kirn.' The 'bandster' collects all the reaping-hooks; and, taking them by the points, throws them upwards: and whatever be the direction of the point of the hook, it is supposed to indicate the quarter in which the individual, to whom it belongs, is to be employed as a reaper in the following harvest. If any of them fall with their points sticking in the ground, the persons are to be married before next harvest; if any one of them break in falling, the owner is to die before another harvest (JAM.).

10. *Fig.* A reaper; a shearer.

Abd. Their 'hyeucks' had 'kempit' side by side through the hairst. . . At the hour appointed, Eastie's 'hyeucks' had gone out to take 'klyock' by the light of the moon, ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (1877) iii. **Edb.** What think ye they were gien for hooks [shearers]? . . A shillin's gaen, *Har'st Rig* (1794) st. 127, ed. 1801.

11. A bill-hook; a cutting implement; a chopper.

Suf. (C.T.), (H.H.), **Suf.**[1] **Ken.**[1] An agricultural tool for cutting, of which there are several kinds. **w.Som.**[1] A bill-hook for chopping wood. All other kinds of hooks have a descriptive prefix. A carpenter pointing out bad work in some sash frames, said, 'Nif I widn chop em out way a hook, and stick em way a board-nail better-n that there is, I'd ate em 'thout zalt!' **nw.Dev.**[1] Applied only to a cutting instrument.

Hence **Hooked**, *pp.* applied to a saw when its teeth are so pointed as to catch the wood instead of cutting smoothly.

w.Som.[1] In other districts the saw is said to be 'too rank,' here it is always 'too hookéd.'

12. *Comp.* **Hook-bill**, a hatchet. War.[2][4], s.War.[1]

13. The hip of a man or animal. Cf. **hock**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Of a cow: 'She's rare and wide across t'heuks.' 'To slip his heuk,' dislocation (of a person). A not uncommon accident to a cow or a horse by which a morsel of the projecting hip bone is knocked out of place under the skin (J.Ar.); Girt bags, stufft weh nowt, on ther heucks, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 17; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Strayed, two Herdwick ewes; marked red pop near shoulder and near hook, *Advt.*, *Wm. Gazette* (Feb. 3, 1900); A pain catches me fair across t'hiux (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I've nivver crook'd my huke to-day,' never bent myself to sit down or rest myself; **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hook-bone**, *sb.* the hip-bone; (2) **Huke-sore**, *adj.* sore or stiff in the hips.

(1) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Heukbanes and shrine were now nae miss't, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 153. **Edb.** Lamb, beef, mutton . . . in roasting and boiling pieces—spar-rib, jigget, shoulder and heuk-bane, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix; By huke-bane fleshers always understand the haunch-bone (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1][3][4] (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

14. *Fig.* A pile, heap.

w.Yks. Look theer whot a greyt hewk o' wool they han ready fur th' cart (D.L.).

15. *v.* In *phr.* (1) *to hook on with*, (2) *—together*, to associate with; to marry; (3) *—off*, to leave off work.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **w.Wor.** To huck 'em togither, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 283. (3) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; **Chs.**[1]

16. To grab, seize hold of.

Cum.[4] She heuks his lugs wid yah fist an' a kebby wid t'udder an' gaes for him pell-mell, *W. C. T. X.* (1895) 3, col. 4.

Hence **Heuking**, **Heuksome**, **Heuky**, *adj.* avaricious, restless; urgent.

n.Yks.[2] 'Of a heuking turn.' 'As heuksome as a dog's hairy,' anxious all over, as the wretch who said he felt a desire for money in every pore of his skin. Also, 'a heuky sort of a body,' who 'hooks on,' or takes you by the button to detain you for gossip.

17. To tighten a girth, strap, or chain. **e.Yks.**[1]

18. *Fig.* To cheat, deceive, hoax.

s.Not. A think a hooked 'em pretty well, for all their cleverness (J.P.K.).

19. To cut with a hook or sickle.

Bdf. Beans, though reaped like wheat with a sickle, are said to be hooked (J.W.B.).

Hence **Hooker**, *sb.* a reaper, a worker with a hook or sickle.

Per. He convened and hired hookers or shearers on the Sabbath in time of harvest, PARKER *Bk. of Perth* (1847) 249.

20. To pick out, extricate, poke out; to jerk; to lift up. Cf. **huck**, *v.*[3]

e.Yks.[1] **I.W.** Not necessarily with a hook (J.D.R.).

21. To carry along.

Yks. I'm tired of hooking this willow bough (S.K.C.).

HOOK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* To run away, make off, esp. in phr. *to hook it.*

Sc. (G.W.); (A.W.) **Sh.I.** We hookit hit as hard as we could oot aroond da hoose, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86. **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** Robert thowt his best plan was to hook it, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 90; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He's hookin' it, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, iii. **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.) **I.Ma.** You'd better be hookin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 43. **Midl.** Gi' the whistle an' hook it, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 188. **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Lon.** And so he hooks it, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 425. **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** We very zoon hooked out o' that, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 32. **Cor.**[3] Hook-it, you young imp. **Slang.** I'd wish, if you please, for to hook it away, GILBERT *Bab Ballads, Precocious Baby*; He give me . . . four half bulls . . . and ses Hook it! DICKENS *Blk. House* (1853) xlvi.

2. *sb.* Phr. *to take* or *sling one's hook*, to run away, make off.

w.Yks. Awl gi thee one on th' nooase if tha doesn't tak thi hook, *Yksman.* (1890) 168; **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.** You take your hook and be off (*ib.*). **Lin.** He admitted taking his hook with the half-sovereign (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.** An' soä he teks his hook back agaain, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 106; **n.Lin.**[1] He heärd p'liceman cumin' soä he took his hook, an' I seed noä moore on him. **War.**[3] **Wor.** When he saw the policeman he slung his hook, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 6, 1897). **Cant.** When I was about fourteen I slung my 'ook and joined some travellin' Barks, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv.

HOOK, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Rut. A term in land measuring.

Rut.[1] One Hooke at Wynge Dike, *Glaston Terrier* (1635).

HOOK, *v.*[3] Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hoak** Som.; **hoke** w.Som.[1] n.Dev.; **uck** Wil. To thrust with the horns, to gore, applied to horned cattle. Cf. **huck**, *v.*[3]

Hmp. Cows are said to 'hook' a person down (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] Mind the wold cow don't hook ee. **Wil.** The cow ucked the fogger with her horn, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) 78, ed. 1881; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** That bull o' yourn, do 'e hook now? (C.V.G.); **Dor.**[1] They toss Ther heads to hook the dog, 175. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Hoa·k. This word rather implies the playful thrusting of the horns. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

HOOK, *v.*[4] Yks. To crouch or sit over the fire.

n.Yks. He sat hooking in t'cooarner (I.W.); *Obsol.* Oor lass heeaks an' shawms ower t'fire whahl sha'll b' on her 'arse some day (R.B.).

[EFris. *huken*, *hukken*, 'mit zusammengebogenen Knieen u. gekrümmtem Rücken sitzen' (KOOLMAN).]

HOOK, see **Howk**, *v.*[1]

HOOKATIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Bowed, bent.

Huk·əti, kruk·əti, hwar rins du? JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 112; **S. & Ork.**[1]

HOOK-EM-SNIVEY, *sb.* Irel. See below.

An indescribable, though simple, machine, employed by boys in playing at head and harp, EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* (ed. 1803) 131; 'Billy,' says I, 'will you sky a copper?' 'Done,' says he. . . With that I ranged them fair and even with my hook-em-snivey —up they go, *ib.* 129.

HOOKEM-SNIVEY, *adj.* Dev. Deceitful, tricky, sly.
I tellee 'onesty is tha best policy. Niver yü be up tü hookem-snivey ways, twant answer in tha long-rin! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The boy was full o' hookemsnivey ways, an' cunnin' as a stoat, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 43; That'll larn 'e to whine prayers 'ere, you black-'earted, 'ookem-snivey beast! *ib.* 197.

HOOKER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lin. Shr. **1.** In *comb.* **Hooker in**, a traveller or person who stands outside merchants' warehouses to invite customers to enter. w.Yks.[3]
2. A large quantity; a large size.
s.Lin. Ah've bin ha'ing a look at the tonups and cabbages. What hookers they ar', sure-ly (T.H.R.). Shr.[1] *Gen.* employed in combination with 'pretty.' 'My eye! we'n got a pretty 'ooker o' tail-ends fur the fowl—the Maister hanna furgot us this time.'
3. Whisky, a 'dram.'
Elg. Sandy liket a hooker, an' brawlie I kent, The drap creatur' wad set him a speakin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. w.Sc. He found the liquor so good that he took another 'hooker,' MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 223, ed. 1877.

HOOKER, *sb.*[2] Irel. A one-masted fishing-smack.
Having failed during the past three days to get from the islanders a hooker to bring himself and the cattle seized to the mainland, *Standard* (Apr. 2, 1888).

HOOKERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Bended knees or hams, esp. in phr. *to sit on one's hookers.*
Sh.I. Settin' her doon apon her hookers apo' da flüer, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898); Ye shürely wirna tinkin' 'at I wis ta sit apo' me hookers apo' da green, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898); S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

HOOKET, *sb.* Glo.[1] [u·kit.] A kind of axe for cutting faggots.

HOOKEY, see **Hokey.**

HOOKINGS, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] [u·kinz.] Two long spells of work, with an interval of rest between.
A man who works by hookings, i. e. early and late, with an intervening 'siesta,' is said to do two days' work in the twenty-four hours. An arrangement corresponding to this, is known to miners as 'double-shift.'

HOOKLAND, *sb. Obs.* Wil. A portion of the best land in a common field, reserved for potatoes, vetches, &c., instead of lying fallow for two years. Also called **Hitch-land field** (s.v. **Hitch**, *v.*[3]).
DAVIS *Agric.* (1811) vii; Wil.[1] Parts of some fields are still known as Hooklands in s.Wil., though the system has died out. Sometimes defined as 'land tilled every year.' [Hook-land, land tilled and sowed every year, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

HOOL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Beneficial; kind, friendly; used in prov.; see below.
'You are any [ay] hool to the house, you drite in your loof, and mool't to the burds.' Spoken to pick-thanks, who pretend great kindness to such a family, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 383.
[Norw. dial. *holl*, kind, friendly, gracious (AASEN); ON. *hollr*, gracious, wholesome (VIGFUSSON); cp. OE. *hold.*]

HOOL, *v. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] To shiver with cold. Cf. **hurl**, *v.*[3]

HOOL, see **Hull**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

HOOLACHAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **hoolakin** Nhb.[1]; **hullachan** Sc. [hū·ləχən.] A Highland reel or Scotch dance.
Per. Dancing a Hoolachan and Jig Amang the rocks, STEWART *Character* (1857) 94. w.Sc. You may reasonably expect to find John in the Highlands, dancing the reel of Hullachan, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 122, ed. 1877. Slg. Gar the rafters ring Wi' rousing reel and hullachan, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 188. Rnf. Play up the reel o' Hullachan, BARR *Poems* (1861) 219. Nhb.[1] A reel in great favour in n.Nhb.

HOOLER, *sb.*[1] nw.Dev.[1] A roller at the back of a hay-cart, used for tightening the cart-ropes.

HOOLER, *sb.*[2] Cor.[2] Mining term: a bundle of blunt borers.

HOOLET, see **Howlet.**

HOOLIE-GOOL-OO-OO, *sb.* Sc. The cry of an owl, a hooting.
Bnff. The quick eye or ear of the owl detected me, and I was at once greeted with his hoolie-gool-oo-oo, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 124.

HOOLOCH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **hurloch.** A falling or rolling mass; an avalanche or fall of stones, &c.
Gall. The yellest craigs for you boud yeal'd, What hoolochs down ye clanterin' reel'd, At ae gude prize, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876; Boys go to the heughs whiles to tumble down hoolochs, receiving much pleasure from seeing them roll and clanter down the steeps. . . Sometimes they miss the balance, and make part of the hooloch themselves, *ib.* 275.

HOOLY, *adv., v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **heully** N.Cy.[1]; **hoilie** Abd.; **hoolyie** Fif.; **huelly** Nhb.[1]; **huilly** N.Cy.[1]; **hulie** Sc.; **huly** Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Dur.[1] s.Dur. [hū·li, hœ·li.] **1.** *adv.* Slowly, carefully, gently, cautiously. Also used *attrib.* and as *int.* Cf. **heely**, *adv.*
Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Abd. But hooly, nor let your conclusions impose, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 56; Up the kirkyard he fast did jee, I wat he was na hoilie, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 9. Frf. O hooly there, ma bonnie bairns, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 16, ed. 1882; Huly throw the frichtsom how His form a ghaist uprear'd, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. Per. But, hoolie! an' let's understand Whaur's this new goshen? HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 86. Fif. Nae man did spare his faeman's bacon: Nae man cry'd, Hoolyie! Hoolyie! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 196. s.Sc. But, hooly, I needna say sae, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 338. Rnf. Wi' awkward step she onward drited, Hooly enough, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 88. Ayr. But still the mair I'm that way bent, Something cries, 'Hooly!' BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 7; (J.M.) Lnk. 'Hooly! ye silly goats!' quo' he, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 35. Lth. Tired ae e'ening, stepping hooly, Pondering on his thraward fate, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 159, ed. 1856; 'A hooly prize fair won, my lad! A hooly prize!' the king cried he, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 32. Edb. Something cries hooly, And bids the muse to cour awee, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 112. Slk. I walked hooly doun to the bank, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 180. Dmf. O hooly and wae I laid her doun, REID *Poems* (1894) 128. Nhb.[1] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX.
Hence **Huliness**, *sb.* slowness, tardiness.
Lnk. The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (JAM.).
2. Phr. (1) *hoolie and fair*, (2) — *and fairly*, fair and softly, slowly and gently.
(1) Sc. Hulie and fair, men rides far journeys, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 370; Hooly and fair goes far in a day, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 125. (2) Sc. Let the chair down and draw it up hooly and fairly, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) viii; Hooly and fairly men ride far journeys, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 15. w.Sc. I comforted my stamack with a leetle brandy toddy, and sooked it aff hooly and fairly, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. s.Sc. Hooly an' fairly's far the best plan, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 194. Edb. 'Hooly and fairly,' quoth Thomas, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. Dmf. The laird maun ha' wished, baith hooly an' fairly, That Nick the auld had brunt the law, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 22.
3. Tenderly. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (J.L.) (1783).
4. *v.* To go softly or slowly; to pause.
Per. Then's the time for you to hoolie And cram your wallet wi' the spoolie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 188. Ayr. If you'll only hooly a wee, I'll tell ye a' aboot it, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 17; Here I maun hooly a wee, and let Willie tell it again, *ib.* 263. Cum. 'They will all hooly away,' said he; 'but where are we to hooly to?' HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 138.
5. *adj.* Delicate, sickly, tender, weak; nervous, complaining, peevish, fretful.
N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. To be huly. A huly-man (K.); Dur.[1] s.Dur. 'She's varra huly.' Spoken often of a person who is nervous about her health and complains of slight ailments (J.E.D.).
Hence **Huel**, *sb.* a delicate or ailing person, esp. one who is nervously morbid or 'hipped.'
Nhb.[1] An expostulation to one talking too freely in presence of an invalid is 'Had yor tongue: he's nobbut a huel.'
[1. My God, cum not holy, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* xxxix. 24. ON. *hōgliga*, gently (VIGFUSSON); Dan. dial. *hovlig* (pron. *houle*), quietly, gently (MOLBECH). **2.** (1) Huly and fair on to the cost I swam, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 32.]

HOOLYBUSS, *sb.* Cor.[3] A noise, tumult, uproar.
Thai cheldurn are maakan some hoolybuss.

HOOM, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A herd, flock.

HOOM, see **Holm**, *sb.*[2]

HOOMAGE, *sb.* Suf. A homestead. (C.T.) Cf. **home**, *v.* **11.**

HOOMER, *sb.* Yks. The grayling, 'umber,' *Thymallus vulgaris.* n.Yks. *Obs.* or *obsol.* (R.B.) ne.Yks.[1]

HOOMER, see **Oomer**.

HOOMET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hoomit** Bnff.; **humet** (Jam.); and in form **howmet** (Jam.). [hū·mit.] **1.** A large flannel nightcap.

Abd. *Gen.* worn by old women (Jam.).

Hence **Hoometet**, *pp.* having the head covered with a 'hoomet.'

Sc. Witches hoometet in fright In flanen rags, and wousey, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 82 (Jam.).

2. A child's under-cap. Mry. (Jam.)

3. A man's Kilmarnock bonnet.

Bnff. There were usually several broken panes stopped up with our Kilmarnocks, or, as we called them, 'Hoomits,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 71.

HOON, *v. Obs.* Sc. With *off*: ? to put off, postpone. Cf. **hune**, *v.*[1]

Bwk. 'Hoon aff! hoon aff!' quo' Robin Tait, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 164; Hoon aff, dear Kate, till comes the day, *ib.* 165.

HOON, see **Hoin**, *v.*[1]

HOONCE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [ūns.] To drive off unceremoniously.

HOONSKA, *sb.* Sh.I. A pudding made of the blood of an ox mixed with meal. S. & Ork.[1]

HOONT, see **Want**, *sb.*

HOONY, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Also in form **howney** Cum.[14] [hū·ni.] Gaunt, ghostly; dismal, empty.

Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Applied to a house depleted of furniture; Cum.[4]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *hundeleg*, ill-looking, unpleasant (Aasen).]

HOOP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **heäp** ne.Lan.[1]; **heup** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **hop** Yks.; **hupe** Lth. (Jam.) [h)ūp, h)iəp.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hoop-drift**, a cooper's tool used for tightening the hoops of a barrel; (2) **-driving**, bowling or trundling a hoop; (3) **-headed**, of a stag: see below; (4) **-pins**, the two pins used for securing the 'hal' of a 'timbern zole' to its 'chip.'

(1) s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] (2) [The boys go hoop-driving, never bowling, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 189.] (3) w.Som.[1] A stag whose horns are curved upwards, and between which the space narrows towards the points, is said to be hoop-headed, Collyns, 41. (4) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. Phr. (1) *to go through the hoop*, to become bankrupt; (2) *to go a hoop*, to go where one likes; to go to the bad.

(1) Glo.[1] (2) Hmp. He is going a hoop, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 283; Hmp.[1]

3. A plain finger-ring. w.Yks.[23], Stf.[1] **4.** The tire of a wheel. w.Yks. (J.J.B.), w.Yks.[3] **5.** The woodwork projecting from the sides of a wagon so as to form an arch over the hind wheels. Wil.[1] **6.** The circular wooden frame which surrounds the mill-stones and preserves the meal from being lost. Lth. (Jam.) **7.** A broad band of tin used for raising the sides of a cheese-vat when the curd is first put to press. Also called **Fillet** (q.v.). Chs.[1]

8. A species of cheese-vat.

Midl. The cheese-vats of this country are merely hoops of ash, with a boarden bottom, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 319.

9. A measure varying from a quarter of a peck to four pecks.

n.Cy. A measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike, Grose (1790); A measure containing ¼ of a peck (J.L.) (1783); N.Cy.[1] A measure rather less than a peck. Nhb. (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] A measure of ¼ peck. Dur. ¼ peck, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cum. He peel'd [potatoes] fer hissel a full heup an a hawf, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 95; Cum.[4] A six-quart measure, formerly made of a broad wooden hoop; quarter of a Carlisle bushel. Yks. A measure containing a peck, or quarter of a strike, Ray (1691); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); A measure containing 2 pecks or 2 halfs of a strike (K.). ne.Lan.[1] The quarter of a peck. nw.Der.[1] A measure of four pecks, or a strike. Shr. The quarter bushel is called a hoop or peck, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 225; Shr.[1] *Obsol.* The pars bin so chep, they binna wuth twopence a 'oop. Mtg. 5 gallons, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

10. *v.* Of drapery, &c.: to fall unevenly, loop up.

Nhp.[1] If the skirt of a dress is so tight in any part, that it does not fall easily, and requires more fullness, it is said to hoop; or when lace or other trimming is set on so scantily, that it will not fall properly, it also hoops, i.e. it assumes the form of a hoop.

11. *Fig.* ? To speed, hurry.

Sc. My lord wants a coach: now he may get an Anstruther bark, and hoop o'er to Versailles, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 6.

HOOP, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hope** War.[2] Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; **up** Dev. [ūp, ēp, ŭp.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* or *Europaea*. See **Alp**.

War.[2], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[12] Glo. (J.S.F.S.); Glo.[1] Common; Glo.[2] So called from the white marks on his neck. Wil. Thurn *Birds* (1870) 33; Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. (C.V.G.); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. Dor., Som. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 66. Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som.[1] They hoops [èo·ps] be beating out the bud again ter'ble, we must burn some more powder 'bout em [shoot at]. Dev. The hoop is a bird of the same family, who makes more noise than he does work, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 320; 1670–1. To Richard Sweatland for a ups head, *East Budleigh Chwarden's Acc.*; Dev.[12] n.Dev. Us foun' ... A copperfinch an' hoop's nest, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874); (F.W.C.) s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; Cor.[12]

HOOP, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Lin. **1.** *sb.* Vain, ostentatious boasting. Lin.[1] **2.** *v.* To boast or brag. (Hall.)

HOOP, *v.*[3] Nhp. Glo. Hnt. Som. [ūp, Som. ēp.] To cry or call out; to shout, whoop.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.) Som. I hoopit to he—but he didn' hear I (W.F.R.); A lad hoop'ed fire! *Spectator* (Feb. 16, 1895) 230; (F.A.A.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Used *gen.* with 'holler.' 'I yeard-n hoopin and hollering ever so long avore I zeed-n.' 'There was purty works way em; you never yeard no jis hoopin and hollerin in all your live, 'twas fit to wake the very dead.'

Hence **Hoop** or **Hoopit**, *int.* a call or signal in children's games.

Nhp.[1] When a child is playing at the game of 'Hide and seek,' and has concealed herself, she calls out 'hoop! hoop!' to signify to her playmates that they may begin to search for her. Nhp.[2] The signal in the children's game of tig: thus, to 'cry hoopit' is to exercise the lungs pretty lustily. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

HOOP, *int.* w.Som.[1] [ūp.] A call used by carters to their horses to move on.

It is never used when the horses are already in motion, nor is it used except to heavy teamsters; but it is the regular word among farm carters to start their 'plough,' whether drawing sull, harrows, or wagon.

HOOPEE', *int.* Nhp.[1] Also in form **hoopa'h**. A call to a child to make an effort to raise itself, when it is taken by the arms to lift it.

HOOPER'S HIDE, *phr. Obs.* Hrt. A game. Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 199.

HOOREN, *sb.* Or.I. A disgust. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

HOORIKOORIS, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *in the hoorikooris*, in a sulky, offended state of mind.

'He's lying i' de hoori-kooris' is originally applied to a person half-awake and half-asleep in the morning, before getting out of bed, and as he is then generally sulky, the expression is most often applied in this latter meaning. We find both words also in the expression: 'To sit oorin-koorin (nodding, half-asleep) ower de fire,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 39.

[*Oor* or *ouri*, ON. *ōrar*, a senseless state, see **oorie** + *koor*, a state between waking and sleeping, Jakobsen (*l.c.*).]

HOORIP, *adv.* s.Chs.[1] At a great rate or speed. Also used *subst.* and *attrib.*

Commonly used of boiling water—bey·lin óo··rip [beilin' hoorip]. The phr. 'at the hoorip,' 'with a hoorip,' are also frequent. Or, as *adj.*, 'at th' hoorip gallop.' Uwd —— z os kóo·m tae·rin ûlŭngg ŭt)dh óo··rip· gy'aal·ŭp [Owd ——'s hoss coom tearin' alung at th' hoorip].

HOO-ROO, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Also in form **howrow** Lan. [ū··rū.] **1.** A hubbub, noise, tumult.

w.Yks.[2] You never heard such a hooroo in all yer life. Lan. They used to feaw eawt un kick up the dule's own howrow, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 112. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] War. Hoo-roo, the devil's to do, *Prov.* (Hall.); War.[4] What a hooroo they be making, and all about nothing, I be sartain.

2. A fête, public rejoicings of any kind.

s.Chs.[1] Aas·t ey·ŭrd ŭ dhis· óo·róo ŭz iz góo·in bey ŭt Aak·n? [Hast heeard o'this hooroo as is gooin bey (=take place) at Acton?]

3. A kind of cake, baked in a pan, prepared for special occasions.

s.Chs.[1] Wi)m góo·in in fŭr ŭ reg·ilŭr jùngk·itin, ŭn fŭr aav·in ŭ óo·róo bai·kt i dhŭ pon, ún ahy noa·)nŭ wot els [We'm gooin' in for a regilar junkettin', an' for havin' a hooroo baked i' the pon, an' I knowna what else].

HOORRO, *int.* Sh.I. In phr. *like hoorro,* with spirit, spiritedly.

He . . . brook inta 'Da sailer ower da roff tree' like hoorro, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 113.

HOOSACK, *int.* Shr.[1] [ū·sǝk.] An exclamation used upon finding or recovering a thing lost; 'Eureka.'

Dick fund 'is knife w'en we wun gettin' the barley-stack in – I 'eärd 'im cry ' 'oosack!' an' I said, ' W'ast'ee fund, Dick?'

HOOSAMIL, *sb.* Sh.I. [hū·sǝmil.] A road between or past houses. S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Hoosamillya,** *adv.* from house to house.

'To geng hoosamillya' is to go among the houses, carrying gossip from the one to the other, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 43; The young lads [at Hallowmas] banded themselves together in squads and went hoosamylla (from house to house) as maskers, commonly called gröliks, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 189.

[*Hoosa,* houses + *millya, milli,* between, among, Jakobsen (*l.c.*). *Millya,* a form of Norw. dial. *millom,* for the numerous variants of which see Aasen.]

HOOSAPAAIL, *sb.* Sh.I. The head. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **hushapan.**

[*Hoosa,* ON. *hausa-* (in comp.), *hauss,* the skull, cranium, the head of beasts (Vigfusson); *paail,* Norw. dial. *paale,* a pole, stake, post (Aasen).]

HOOSBIRD, see **Hosebird.**

HOOSET, *sb.* and *v.* Brks. Wil. Also written **housset** Wil.[1]; **husset** n.Wil.; and in form **wooset** Wil.[1] **1.** *sb.* A horse's head curiously dressed up and carried about by men and boys. Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Cf. **hodening.**

Hence *Hooset hunt, phr.,* see below.

Brks.[1] When persons are believed to be guilty of incontinence, men and boys assemble for a 'Hooset Hunt'; they take with them pots or pans or anything wherewith to make discordant noise, and this they call 'Rough Music,' they also carry the 'Hooset' on a pole. On arrival at a house to be visited, the 'Rough Music' is vigorously played, and the 'Hooset' shaken in front of all the windows, and even poked into them if any be open.

2. A serenade of rough music, got up to express public disapproval of flagrant immorality, or of marriages where there is great disparity of age.

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** 'What's that noise?' 'Oh, there's a hoosset going on up the street' (E.H.G.).

3. *v.* To take part in a 'hooset.'

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** 'What's thuc noise?' 'Aw, they be a hussetting up street' (E.H.G.).

Hence **Wooseting,** *vbl. sb.,* see below.

Wil. The ceremony of 'wooseting' is the same as in a 'skimmeting,' and expresses popular disapproval of adultery, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 225.

HOOSH, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Irel. [hūʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A lift, heave, push upwards.

'To give one a hoosh' is to help him to mount a wall or height by a push or propulsion *a tergo.* 'I can get over this wall if you'll give me a hoosh' (A.S.P.).

2. *v.* To lift up, heave, raise. (*ib.*)

HOOSH, *int.* and *v.*[2] Suf. Dor. **1.** *int.* A cry used to scare or drive away fowls, pigs, &c. Cf. **howsh(e, hush,** *sb.*[3]

e.Suf. 'Hoosh!' go away (F.H.). **Dor.** Saying 'Hoosh!' to the cocks and hens when they go upon your seeds, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) x.

2. *v.* To scare or drive away fowls, pigs, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HOOSHT, see **Husht.**

HOOSIE, *sb.* Cum.[4] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

HOOSING, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **heusin** Cum.[4]; **huzzin** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **hyuzin** Wm. [(h)ū·zin, h)u·zin.] The husk of a nut. Cf. **hose,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.** Ah coh across sum eh thur girt fur-apple things . . . wih heuzzins o' them stickan oot oa roond like deid-horse-heucks for size, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 232; **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** When nuts is ripe they come oot o' t'hyuzin (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

[In *Lind. Gosp.* (c. 950) *Luke* xv. 16 we find *pisum hosum* glossing 'siliquis.']

HOOSK, see **Husk,** *sb.*[1]

HOOST, *sb.,* *v.*[1] and *adj.* Irel. Also Shr. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **houst-** Irel.; **oost** Cor.[12] [hūst, w.Cy. ēst.] **1.** *sb.* A cough, esp. a cough peculiar to cattle; a hoarseness. Cf. **heaze, hoast,** *sb.*[1]

Shr.[1] The cows han gotten a bit'n a 'oost. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** Wan farmer Ham had got som kows, . . wis bad way hoost an koff, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Nov. 12, 1885) 2, col. 4. **nw.Dev.**[1] A wheezing cough in cattle. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[1] A disease of cattle, a symptom or cause of which is the presence of worms in the windpipe and bronchial tubes; **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Housty,** *sb.* a sore throat.

Dev. One of the children had a 'housty,' Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 122, ed. 1889.

2. *v.* To cough. Hence **Hoosting,** *vbl. sb.* coughing.

Ir. It's destroyed entirely I am with the hoosting and screeching, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 85.

3. *adj.* Hoarse. Cor.[2]

[OE. *hwōsta,* a cough; *hwōstan,* to cough.]

HOOST, *v.*[2] Irel. To make a sound as if driving fowls, &c. Cf. **hoosh,** *int.*

w.Ir. Juggy Kelly . . . began, half awake, to hist and hoost vigorously, as if she were driving in geese or turkeys to roost, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. III. iii.

HOOSTER, *sb.* Stf.[1] Refuse from the furnaces.

HOOSUCK, see **Hussock.**

HOOT, *sb.* Cor.[1] [ūt.] A business, affair, concern.

'A bad hoot,' a bad job. 'That's a bad hoot, says Madison.'

HOOT, *v.*[1] and *int.* Nhb. Yks. Midl. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hout** Dev.; **howt** Som. (Hall.); **yewt** Lei.[1] [(h)ūt.]

1. *v.* To call out, shout, bawl.

Midl. A boy hootin' birds [a boy shouting at birds while 'bird-tending], Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897). **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A ewted 'em to coom in an' hev a glass. Shay's ollus a-ewtin' affter me [said a mother of a child]. **War.** A girl carried on in the train beyond her destination said, 'I never heard them hoot Coventry' (A.J.C.); **War.**[3] I made him hoot. How those lads are hooting. I hooted after him. **Hrf.**[2], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hooting,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the noise made by a wheel which requires greasing, when in motion; (*b*) blubbering, crying; (*c*) see (4); (2) **Hooting-bottle,** *sb.* the reapers' or haymakers' beer-keg; (3) **-cough,** *sb.* whooping-cough; (4) **-owl,** *sb.* the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*; (5) **-pudding,** *sb.* a pudding in which the plums are very few and far between, as if within shouting distance of each other; (6) **Hoot-owl,** *sb.,* see (4).

(1, *a*) **se.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **Cor.** Stop tha hootin', dew. (*c*) **Som.** (Hall.) (2) **Lei.**[1] When emptied by the last drinker, he is expected to shout for more to be fetched. (3) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 5, 1884). (5) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (R.L.) (6) **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 129.

2. Of dogs: to bark, yelp. Of birds: to sing.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah 'eerd 'em a-ewtin' in the spinney [the hounds after a fox]. The boo'ds are a-ewtin' beautiful this mornin'. Ah 'eerd the doogs yowtin'.

3. To bray like a donkey. Cor.[1]

4. *trans.* To drive or urge onwards, to hurry up, drive.

Ken. He hoots him about. They hooted him about too much (D.W.L.).

5. *int.* A driver's call to his horse; see below.

Nhp.[2] A term used to a horse when he is required to turn from the driver; opposed to 'or' (s.v. Woot). **Glo.**[1] Call to a cart horse to bear to the right. **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** 'Oot seems to answer to 'stop' (H.C.M.B.). **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

HOOT, *v.*[2] s.Chs.[1] To peep, used only in phr. *hooting and tooting.*

Ée wŭz óo·tin ŭn tóo·tin ŭbuw·t au· dhŭ weyl wi wŭn tau·kin [He was hootin' an' tootin' abowt aw the wheil we wun talking] (s.v. Toot).

HOOTCH, *v.* Shr. Hrf. Also written **hooch** Hrf.[12] [ūtʃ.] To crouch, sit huddled up.

Shr.[1] 'Come out—'ootchin' i' the cornel theer.' *Gen.* used with

reference to a corner. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Hoo-ching over the fire.

HOOTCHER, *sb.* Brks. [ū·tʃə(r).] A hooked stick used to pull down branches when gathering fruit. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1]

HOOTER, *sb.*[1] Chs. Flt. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. [ū·tə(r).] 1. An owl.

Chs. (E.F.); **Chs.**[1] Some cows which had been turned out of a good pasture into a poor one were described to me as having 'exchanged a hen for a hooter'; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **Flt.** (T.K.J.)

2. A steam whistle.

War. In Birmingham we find the steam hooter . . : quite enough of a trial, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Dec. 1, 1896); **War.**[3], **Wor.** (H.K.), **Oxf.** (L.J.Y.), (G.O.), **Brks.** (G.O.)

HOOTER, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. [ū·tə(r).] A cone-shaped tin vessel used for heating beer, &c. Also called a **Hastener** (q.v.).

War.[23], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] Called a 'Joram' at Begbrook.

HOOTHOO-AN'-NOOTHOO, *adv.* Yks. Alternately, first one and then the other.

n.Yks. Our lads ran efther em, an' it wur hoo thoo and noo thoo a greeat whahl (T.S.). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**[1] They're two reglar scally-brats [scolds] an went at it hoothoo-an-noothoo for a-noor an mare.

HOO-TREE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The top framing of a coal-wagon.

HOOT(S, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **hute** Sc.; and in forms **hout** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1]; **howt(s** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **hut(s** N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[34] [h]ūt(s.] 1. *int.* An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, incredulity, irritation, annoyance, &c.

Sc. 'Hout wi' your fleeching,' said Dame Martin, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii; Hute, daft laddie, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 56. **Bnff.** Hout, hout, said Mam, ye're sure in jest, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 64. **Abd.** Hoot, 'oman, ye sudna vex yersel', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Frf.** Hoots, doctor, don't lose your temper, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **Per.** 'Hoot!' responded the housekeeper, 'it's just Dr. Brown's daughter,' Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 12, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** Hoot, I dinna want to buy ony thing, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 71. **s.Sc.** Hout, hout! hae done, ye'll never gree, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 333. **Dmb.** Hoots, kimmer, but you're syboe short the day, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 26. **Rnf.** Wi' face as grave as ony priest [he] Says hoot, gae wa, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 136. **Ayr.** Hout, Laird, ye're like a tap o' tow, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 189. **Lnk.** Hoots, that's naething tae be wondered at, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 37. **Lth.** Hoot, whisht ye, my dame, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 206. **Edb.** Hoot! hoot!—ye're wrang! Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 3. **Slk.** 'Hout,' quo he, 'ye crazy gawkie,' Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. **Dmf.** Hout, Jenny, bogles fley'd me nought, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 72. **Gall.** The word which sometimes prefaces one thing, sometimes another, such as, howts—nonsense; howts—ay; and so howts means a something between yes and no, which is not easy to express, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. **Ir.** 'What . . . could keep him so long out?' . . . 'Hut, he's gone to some neighbour's,' Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) v. **n.Ir.** 'Hoots, woman!' sez I, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. **n.Cy.** A negative; as nay, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] Exclamation of disapprobation or disbelief, of irritation or contempt. **Nhb.** Howt! is a most expressive word, signifying, according to intonation, a negative, both the quip courteous, and the lie direct; incredulity; wonder; disinclination (R.O H.); **Nhb.**[1] An expression of impatience. **Cum.** She answers 'Huts! I'll nut!' Burn *Ballads* (1877) 125; **Cum.**[1] Hoot it was nea sec thing; **Cum.**[3] Hut, Jwohnny, git oot! 40; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] Strongly expressive of incredulity or dissent: not so! nothing of the sort! impossible! **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Denoting incredulity, as 'nonsense,' 'surely not.'

Hence **Houttie**, *adj.* of a testy humour, irritable. Frf. (Jam.)

2. Phr. (1) *hoot(s awa'*, an expression of disbelief or incredulity, 'get away,' nonsense; (2) *— ay*, a strong affirmation: indeed, to be sure; (3) *— fie*, an expression of dissatisfaction or expostulation; (4) *— no*, a strong negative; (5) *— shaff*, an expression of impatience; (6) *— toot(s*, an exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, irritation, &c.; (7) *— toot-toot*, an exclamation expressive of annoyance; (8) *— ye*, an exclamation expressive of surprise.

(1) **Sc.** Hout awa' wi' the daft Sassenach, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x. **Per.** Hoot, awa! Peter Malloch, ye maunna judge sae hard, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** Hoots! awa', man, hae ye nae sense? Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 20, ed. 1877. **s.Sc.** Hoot awa, thae words are like the gravings on kirkyard stanes, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 269. **Lnk.** Hout awa', Johnny lad! what mak's ye flatter me? Rodger *Poems* (1838) 53, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Hout awa! our stoupie's dune! Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 178. **Ayr.** Hoot-awa! Laird, ye maunna ban the Earl, ye ken, Service *Notandums* (1890) 2. **Gall.** Hoot awa', twa young folk, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii. **Nhb.** Hoot awa', lads, hoot awa', Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 404. (2) **Sc.** 'I will never look on him again.' 'Hoot ay, my lord, hoot ay,' said the king, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxii; Hout, ay. I'm thinking Jemmy means to live and blaw the last trumpet, Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) 26. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Hoots aye; what's to hender ye? Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. (3) **Sc.** Hout fye—hout fye—all nonsense and pride, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. **Flf.** They'll cry to us, Hout, fy! Taylor *Markinch Minst.* (1811) 19, ed. 1870. **Ayr.** Hout fy, man Ringan, Siller *Poems* (1789) 118. **Lnk.** Hout fy! ye're fairly wrang, Watt *Poems* (1827) 56. (4) **Sc.** 'I wonder, can there be onything wrang wi' Sandy?' 'Hoots no!' answered Susan, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) ix. **Lnk.** Hoot no! I want nae meat, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 110. **Gall.** Hoot na, Portmark, it was yirsel' he was hittin' at, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 19. (5) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] 'Ye've fettlet him, Becka!' 'Hoot, shaff, nowt o' t'mak,' says Becka, *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 4, col. 2. (6) **Sc.** Hout, tout, man, Scott *Nigel* (1824) xxxv. **Flf.** Hoot-toots, I had nae thoughts o' this, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 67. **Ayr.** Hoot toot, friend, ye're owre hasty, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. **Lnk.** Hoot toot, Johnnie, you're shurely in a reverie, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 25. **Lth.** Hoots, toots—dinna kiss ony mair, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. **Edb.** But, hout-tout, one thing and another coming across me almost clean made me forget, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Kcb.** How't tow't, the young lasses get nae men now sic as they are either as they gat lang syne, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 30. **N.I.**[1] An exclamation of impatience. **Cum.**[14] (7) **Abd.** Hoot-toot-toot, ye're wrang i' the up-tak', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. (8) **Bwk.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1]

3. *v.* To pooh-pooh, discredit, disbelieve, to cry 'hoots' at. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. When ance her chastity took leg, When she spoke o't he houted, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 83. **Lnk.** Johnny hooted and hoasted for about five minutes afore he would or could gi'e Kirsty an answer, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 11. **Peb.** When young I hootit lads away, For this I live unhappy, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 137.

HOOV, *v.* and *int.* s.Chs.[1] 1. *v.* With *at*: to throw oneself with energy into.

It)s ŭ big· job, laad·z; bŭt wi)n óov aat· it [It's a big job, lads; but we'n hoov at it].

2. *int.* Phr. *hoov at ye*, an exclamation of surprise or pleasurable emotion; a greeting.

HOOVE, *sb.* and *v.* War. Wor. Som. Also in form **hove** War.[234] s.War.[1] Som. w.Som.[1] [ūv, ōv.] 1. *sb.* A hoe.

se.Wor.[1] **Som.** To hove turmits with an auld hove, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Hoove-plate**, *sb.*, see below.

Wor. A labourer, describing to me a convertible agricultural implement, said he could use it either with a 'hoove-plate,' a moulder, scuffle feet, or a 'scratter' (E.S.).

2. *v.* To hoe.

War.[234], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** He was hooving early and late, and didn't earn above fifteen-pence (C.W.). **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] For hoving o' turmuts, did'n ought to have your hove no less'n nine inches wide.

HOOVE, see **Hoof**, *sb.*[1], **Hove**, *v.*

HOOZE, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Wor. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms **heuz(z** Cum.[14]; **hewse** n.Yks.; **hiuz** Lakel.[2]; **hoose** Cum.[4] s.Chs.[1]; **hooyze** w.Yks.[4]; **house** m.Yks.[1]; **houze** w.Wor.[1]; **huse** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1]; **ooze** w.Yks.[2] [h]ūz, w.Yks. **uiz.**] 1. *sb.* A hoarseness, dry cough, esp. a difficult breathing or cough peculiar to animals. Cf. **heaze, hoast**, *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] **Lakel.**[2] That coo hez a nasty hiuz wi' 't. **Cum.** (J.W.O.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] That coo hez a nasty hiuz wi 't; it's a bit o' turnip i' t'throat, *Penrith Obs.* (Feb. 15, 1893). **Wm.** I don't like the sound of that hyuz (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1]

One of the pigs has gotten a strange hooze on it. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Cor.**[2] [Asthma. . . This disorder is attended with a shortness of breath, and a frequent hoose, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 29.]

Hence **Hoozy** or **Husy**, *adj.* hoarse, wheezy, asthmatical. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He's all husy iv his windpipe (J.E.D.). **Dev.** This yer east wind 'ath a-gied me a zoar droat, an' I be gitting hoozee, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** But I've ben a bit hoozy sence, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 59; **Cor.**[1] I'm oisy, so that I can hardly speak; **Cor.**[2]

2. *v.* To breathe with difficulty; to wheeze. **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** That barn must a gitten coud [cold], it hewses varra bad (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] How he does houze and êaze, to be sure! **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Not.** Hark 'ow the sow hoozes in 'er sleep (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1]

Hence **Houzing**, *vbl. sb.* wheezing, hoarseness. **w.Wor.**[1] The child's got a reg'lur bad cowd: 'e's such a 'ouzin' on 'is chest as is quite terrifyin'. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

3. *adj.* Hoarse. **Cor.**[2]

[1. Hoose or cowghe, *tussis, Prompt.* **2.** OE. **hwōsan*, to wheeze.]

HOOZEN, *sb.* Dev. The windpipe, the 'weasand.' An old woman complained that she had 'a pain across the hoozen,' placing her fingers on her wind-pipe, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 132.

HOOZER, *sb.* Cum.[4] [hū·zər.] Said of anything unusually large.

HOOZLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **hoosel** Ant.; **hoosle** Sh.I.; and in forms **housel** Sc. (JAM.) s.Don. Nhb.[1]; **houzle** Nhb.[1] [hū·zl.] **1.** A socket; the eye or hole where the shaft or handle is inserted in an axe, hoe, &c. **Lnk., Rxb.** That part of an axe, shovel, pitchfork, &c., into which the handle is fitted (JAM.). **Bwk.** (*ib.*) **s.Don.** The eye or opening of a hatchet made for the insertion of the handle, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**[1]

2. The head or top of a hatchet, &c. **Sh.I.** Dey strak dem doon wi' a hammer, or da hoosle o' a eech [adze]. . . Hit wis nae winder 'at da ox fell, fir da hoos'l o' da eech guid cleen trow her skult, *Sh. News* (Oct. 4, 1899). **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

3. A slip of paper fastened round a number of papers to keep them together. Rxb. (JAM.)

HOOZLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **houzle** Per.; **huzle, huzzle** (JAM.). [hū·zl.] **1.** *v.* To wheeze; to breathe with a wheezing noise as when out of breath. Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **hooze.**

Hence **Huzling**, *ppl. adj.* wheezing, breathing hard. **Bwk., Rxb.** A puir huzlin bodie (JAM.).

2. *sb.* Heavy breathing; a deep breath or inhalation; a pinch of snuff. **Per.** Talk of a pinch of snuff! phoo—my new acquaintance knew of no such quantity—it was houzle after houzle for about two minutes, with a corresponding thankful pech to each, STEWART *Character* (1857) *Mem.* 96.

HOOZLE, *v.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) **1.** To perplex, puzzle, nonplus. Ayr. **2.** To drub or beat severely. Lnk. Hence **Hoozlin**, *vbl. sb.* a severe drubbing. *ib.*

HOP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. [h)op.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hop-acre**, the space of ground occupied by a thousand hop-plants, *gen.* half a statute acre; (2) **-bind**, the stem of the hop, whether dead or alive; (3) **-cat**, a caterpillar which infests hop-plants, esp. the larva of the *Dayschira pudibunda*; (4) **-clover**, (*a*) the yellow clover, *Trifolium procumbens*; (*b*) the sainfoin, *Medicago lupulina*; (5) **-dog**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) an instrument for drawing hop-poles out of the ground for the purpose of carrying them to the hop-pickers; (*c*) the pointed iron bar used to make holes for setting the hop-poles; (6) **-horse**, a short ladder used by hop-pickers; (7) **-lees**, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden; (8) **-mand**, a vessel used in a brew-house; (9) **-mass**, the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*; (10) **-medic**, see (4, *b*); (11) **-oulud**, a moth found in hop-gardens in May; (12) **-pitcher**, see (5, *c*); (13) **-pole marriage**, a marriage just in time to save the legitimacy of a child; (14) **-poles**, in phr. *to rain hop-poles*, to rain 'cats and dogs'; (15) **-sack**, a kind of loosely-woven cloth; (16) **-spud**, a three-pronged fork, with which hop-gardens are dug; (17) **-temse**, a hop-sieve; (18) **-wagon**, a little cart used by hop-pickers, see below; (19) **-yard**, a hop-garden.

(1) **Hrf.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 313; BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). (2) **Ken.**[1] (3) **Ken.** (F.R.C.) (4, *a*) **Bwk.** Sometimes two pounds of white clover, and a pound or two of yellow clover, . . . called provincially hop clover, are added to the mixture, *Agric. Surv.* 305 (JAM.). **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.** Hop clover, and ray-grass sown together—a very common and good custom, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **s.Wil.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818). (5, *a*) **w.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] A white striped grub. **Ken.** A caterpillar rather more than an inch in length and covered with yellow hair (W.H.E.); **Ken.**[1] A beautiful green caterpillar. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** A 'hop-dog,' a handsome green caterpillar marked with black velvet stripes and downy bands between, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 81; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (*b*) **Ken.**[1] **Ken., Sus.** It is made of a long piece of wood, with a piece of iron at the lower part standing out a few inches, so as to clasp the pole when it is raised out of the ground; the iron is grooved so as to have teeth, from whence perhaps its name, HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[12] (*c*) **Ken.**[1] (s.v. Hop-pitcher). (6) **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[1] (7) **Ken.** (G.B.) (8) **Sus.**[1] (9) **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (10) **Nhb.** With these some people mix hop-medic, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 88. (11) **w.Wor.**[1] (12) **Ken.**[1] (13) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (14) **Ken.** It has been 'raining hop-poles' for a week, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 188; Raining hop-poles sharp ends downwards (A.E.C.). (15) **w.Yks.** So called from its resemblance in texture to a hop-sack (S.K.C.). (16) **Ken.**[1] (17) **w.Yks.**[2] (18) **Ken.** A vehicle consisting of a rectangular car—often an old box—on four very low wheels, with a handle sloping upwards in front to a convenient height and fitted near the end with a cross-piece, by which the carriage is drawn along. This vehicle is used by hop-pickers for carrying children, or things which they require, to and from the hop-gardens (W.H.E.). (19) **w.Wor.**[1] (s.v. Hop-oulud).

2. Phr. *as thick as hops*, said of things very close together. **Nhb.** To see the keels upon the Tyne As thick as hops, a' swimmin, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 189.

3. The white bryony, *Bryonia dioica.* Glo. (B. & H.), Glo.[1]

4. Wood fit for hop-poles. **n.Yks.** *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 159. **Ken.** (HALL.), **Ken.**[1]

5. *v.* To pick hops. Ken.[1] Hence (1) **Hopper**, *sb.* (*a*) a hop-picker; (*b*) a hop-bin; (2) **Hopper-house**, (3) **-hut**, *sb.* a wooden hut inhabited by non-native hop-pickers; (4) **Hopping**, *sb.* the season of hop-picking.

(1, *a*) **Ken.** We never go out after dark when the hoppers are about (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] I seed the poor hoppers coming home all drenched. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** 'Well you see, sir,' he said, 'we are "hoppers," and we don't want to be stopping about here after hops are done,' EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 96. (*b*) **Ken.** (G.B.) (2, 3) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (4) **Ken.**[1] A fine harvest, a wet hopping, *Eastry Prov.*

HOP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **hap** Sc. Irel. [h)op, Sc. also hap.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hop-about**, an apple dumpling; (2) **-and-go-one**, a one-legged man; a lame man who uses a crutch; (3) **-crease**, the game of hop-scotch; (4) **-frog**, (*a*) a frog; (*b*) a game, see below; (5) **-frog-over-the-dog**, the game of leap-frog; (6) **-my-fool**, a game of chance; (7) **-o'-dock**, a lame person; (8) **-o'-my-thumb**, a fop, dandy; (9) **-over**, a stile; see below; (10) **-over-cap**, a children's game [not known to our correspondents]; (11) **-score**, (12) **-scratch**, (13) **-scrawl**, see (3); (14) **-step-and-loup**, to play at hop-skip-and-jump; (15) **-the-beds**, see (3); (16) **-thrush**, the wood-louse; (17) **-to**, a grasping fellow.

(1) **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Probably from its bobbing about in the pot. (2) **e.An.**[1] (3) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** We played hop-crease or Scotch-hop—as Jim called it, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 8. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (4, *a*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Never used without the pref. (K.M.G.) (*b*) **Dor.** The players bend as though about to sit on a very low stool, then spring about with their hands resting on their knees, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 234, in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 223. (5) **Lin.** GOMME *ib.* (6) **Ayr.** The slouched and the slovenly . . . wrangled at skittles and toss-my-luck, and bent eagerly over the hop-my-fool tables, GALT *Rothelan* (1824) II. iii. (7) **w.Yks.**[1] (8) **w.Som.**[1] (9) **Chs.**[1] It is made by nailing a plank on to two short posts, at right angles to the hedge. If the fence to be got over is high, two planks are placed one above the other,

and crossing each other; the hop-over then consists of two steps up and two steps to descend. (10) **w.Yks.**[5] (11) **n.Cy., Yks.** The game has always, I believe, been called in Yks. and the n. counties 'hop-score,' *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 296. **w.Yks.**[24] (12) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (13) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (14) **Rnf.** He swore he wad hap, stap, and loup, Ay or fecht ony man i' the parish, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 83. (15) **Gall.** Hap the beds, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (16) **m.Yks.**[1] (17) **Suf., I.W.** (C.J.V.)

2. Phr. (1) *to hop the twig*, to elude one's creditors; (2) *to hop the wag*, to play truant.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Lon.** When I used to hop the wag from school I went there, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 113, ed. 1861.

3. To dance; to caper. **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

Hence (1) **Hopper**, *sb.* one who dances at a country dance; (2) **Hopping**, *sb.* a country wake; a dance.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** In many villages in the north of England these meetings [wakes] are still kept up under the name of Hoppings, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 7, ed. 1870; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A hopping, my lord, is a ball, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 235; **Nhb.**[1] An annual festival, at which shows, roundabouts, and stalls of all descriptions attract the holiday-makers. In Newcastle the Easter hoppin was the most famous. But the hoppin of present day memory was but a relic of a former greatness. **Nhb., Dur.** Hoppings, fairs, vigils . . . or Whitsun ales are anniversary feasts, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3. **n.Yks.**[2]

4. To jump; to jump with the feet together.

n.Ir. Mister Davison's horse happit ower iverythin', jist as easy as oor dug jumps throo a hoop, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 88. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** Hop out [of a cart] an' open the gate, there's a good maid, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 101.

Hence **Happer**, *sb.* a jumper, in *comb.* **Counter-happer**, a shopman, counter-jumper.

n.Ir. Yin o' them coonter-happer buddies wuz tryin' tae tak a rise oot o' me, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 29.

5. To revolve.

Ayr. We came to a mill that stood in the hollow of the glen, the wheel whereof was happing in the water with a pleasant and peaceful din, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xx.

6. Of tears: to trickle, drop fast.

Sc. The big tears happit down her cheeks as fast as they could run, *Sc. Haggis*, 79. **Elg.** The tear haps oure thy chin, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 102. **Ayr.** Tears hap o'er her auld brown nose, Burns *To H. Parker* (1795) l. 22. **Lnk.** The silent tears o' deep emotion happing in quick succession oure John's cheeks, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 62. **Lth.** Johnie took a parting keek, Saw the tears hap owre her cheek, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 210, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Gart tears hap owre our Laird's wan cheek, *ib. Bygane Times* (1811) 42. **Slk.** Till tears cam happing like rain, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 358. **Gall.** Wi' the water happin' off her cheeks, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 174.

7. To die. w.Yks.[1]

8. *trans.* To make hop; to cause anything to crack by sudden heat.

Sc. A poacher may . . . hap ye out of ae county and into anither at their pleasure, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii. **w.Som.**[1] Mind you don't hop the glass.

Hence **Hopped**, *ppl.adj.* cracked, as a boiler by heat. Wil.[1]

9. *sb. Comb.* (1) **Hop-skip-and-jump pudding**, a pudding in which the plums are very far apart; (2) **-step-and-jump**, (*a*) a game, see below; (*b*) a hopping movement; (3) **-step-and-loup**, (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) at full speed; (4) **-stride-and-loup**, (5) **-strine-and-jump**, see (2, *a*); (6) **Hops-and-girds**, (*a*) fits and starts; (*b*) as well as a person can, to the best of one's ability.

(1) **Brks.**[1] (2, *a*) **Wxf.** And tried each others powers leaping the brook, or seeing how far we could go in a hop, step and jump, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 5. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Hrt.** The games appertaining to the play-ground consisted of prisoners' base . . . hop, step, and jump, Wickham *Recollections* (1841) x. **w.Sus.** A well-known game in some parts, the trial being who, out of a number of boys, can cover the most ground with a hop, a step or stride, and then a jump with both feet together, Holloway (s.v. Hick, step and jump). (*b*) **Edb.** Aff he [a crow] hirples . . . Hap, stap, and jump, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 110. (3, *a*) **Ayr.** Gars them dance hap-stap-an-loup, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 40. (*b*) **Sc.** Forrit she gade, hap, stap, and loup: and what for no? *Sc. Haggis*, 111. **Ayr.** The third cam up, hap-stap-an'-lowp, As light as ony lambie, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 3. **Lnk.** On I sped, hap-stap-an'-loup, Alang the road wi' pace tremendous, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. **Peb.** Fu' thick, at ance a shoal Wi' weapons cam', hap, stap, and loup, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 14, ed. 1817. (4) **w.Yks.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (6, *a*) **Shr.**[1], **Mtg.** (E.R.M.)

10. Phr. (1) *all of a hop*, suddenly; (2) *not to care a hop*, to care nothing at all; (3) *on the hop*, in a lively condition; (4) *to catch* or *have a person on the hop*, to surprise a person in some mischief; (5) *to take a hop at any one*, to take a mean advantage.

(1) **Dev.** Thay aul uv a hop Stude outside uv Kenhoods, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 22, ed. 1865. (2) **s.Not.** I don't care a hop (J.P.K.). (3) **Nhb.** Sae wiv some varry canny chiels, All on the hop and murry, Aw thowt aw'd myek a voyage to Shiels, Thompson *Sngs.*; (R.O.H.) (4) **Gmg.** He caught me on the hop; at a moment of rumours and serious warnings, Blackmore *Maid of Sker* (1872) xxv. **War.**[3], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

11. A dance, *gen.* of a rustic nature.

Sc. They danced as weel as they dow'd Wi' a knack o' their thumbs and a happie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 313. **Lnk.** Then for a hap . . . they did their minstrel bring, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 50, ed. 1733. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.** The younger vo'k That got up vor a hop, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 79.

HOP, *int.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. **1.** A command to horses or oxen, directing them to turn to the right or off side; also with *off* or *up*.

Cum. Bon bon, ger on, will ta; Dick . . . hop up beath, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 131; I niver cried woah, hop, or gee, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 197; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hop-back**, a command to horses to turn to the left. Dur.[1]; (2) **-nor-ree**, right nor left. Cum. (B.K.)

HOP, see **Hope**, *sb.*[1], **Hoop**, *sb.*[1]

HOPE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Glo. Som. Also in form **hop** Sc. (Jam.) [h]ōp.] **1.** A hollow among the hills; a valley through which a brook runs.

Sc. A sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that forms two ridges on one hill (Jam.). **Slk.** There is a little snug sheep house in our hope, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Long wearily he wandered on Among the hollow hopes and hills, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 189. **Gall.** A country of wide green holms and deep blind 'hopes,' or hollows among the mountains, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Hogh). **Nhb.**[1] A smaller opening branching out from the main dale, and running up to the mountain ranges as the burns branch out, or are tributaries to the main stream, Egglestone *Weardale Names*, 50. The upland part of a mountain valley. **Dur.** (J.H.), **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hope-head**, the highest part of the 'hope'; (2) **-foot**, the lower part of the 'hope.'

(1) **Abd.** The water ran doon frae the heich hope-heid, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 280. (1, 2) **Lth., Twd., Dmf.** (Jam.)

3. A hill.

Edb. Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as . . . Kaim, Bank, Hope, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Nhb.**[1] Freq. applied to mere eminences, and is then usually pronounced 'up.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Glo.**[12] **Som.** Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 385.

[1. Ouer hil and hoip, bank and bra, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 163; And so þai come till a caue . . . Be-twene twa hillis in a hope, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5390.]

HOPE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also Ken. **1.** A small bay; a haven.

Sc. It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . It was called Wolf's-hope (i.e. Wolf's Haven), Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. A place of anchorage for ships. Ken.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *hop*, a small creek (Aasen); so ON. *hōp* (Fritzner).]

HOPE, HOPED, see **Hoop**, *sb.*[2], **Help.**

HOPED, *pp.* Sc. In phr. *to be better hoped*, to be more hopeful.

Frf. The Dr. says this morning that he is better hoped now, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) ii.

HOPES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. The queen stock, *Matthiola incana*. (B. & H.)

HOPKEN, *sb.* Ken. Also written **hopkin** Ken.[12] [o·pkən, ·kin.] **1.** A supper given to the workpeople when the hop-picking is over. Cf. **huffkin.**

N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vii. 56; **Ken.**[1] Not often given in East

Kent now-a-days, though the name survives in a kind of small cake called huffkin, formerly made for such entertainments; **Ken.**[2]

2. A small present given by the hop-pickers to a popular overseer. ne.Ken. (H.M.)

HOPMITHOM, HOPPEE, see **Homnithom, Hoppy.**

HOPPER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hrt. Also in form **happer** Sc. [h)o·pə(r, Sc. also ha·pər.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Hopper-a-e,** resembling in gait the motion of a hopper; (2) **-balk,** the beam on which a hopper rests; (3) **-frees,** *obs.*, tenants who had the right of grinding corn at the lord's mill free of payment; also the corn so ground; (4) **-trough,** a box into which grain is put to be brought between the mill-stones.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **w.Yks.**[24] (4) **Shr.**[1] The grain runs out of the trough, through the hopper, into the 'eye' of the upper mill-stone. Com.; **Shr.**[2]

2. A seed-basket, slung over one shoulder, used in sowing corn by hand. Cf. **hoppet,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

Nhb.[1], **Lakel.**[2], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Lay [the lambe] in an hopper or baskett, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 11. **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** For a wood seed hopper and a pair of trappings I bid 5½*d.*, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 57. **Chs.**[3] **Der.** One hand in the hopper, the other in the bag, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 385. **Not.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 102. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** What once were kernels from his hopper sown, Now browning wheat-ears and oat-bunches grown, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 106; **Nhp.**[1] Called more commonly seblet or siblet. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* It . . . usually rests on his left hip, being hollowed; **Shr.**[2] [S. Mattho, take thy hopper and sow, Ray *Proverbs* (1678) 52.]

Hence **Happered,** *adj.* shrunken, as the hips from the pressure of the 'hopper.'

Lnk. On happer't leg The waefu' woman comes to beg the pickle meal, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 55.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hopper-arsed,** (*a*) shrunken about the hips; (*b*) with protuberant buttocks; (2) **-balk,** a blank space in growing corn caused by unequal sowing; (3) **-balked,** see below; (4) **-cake,** a seed-cake with plums in it given by farmers to their men at the end of seed-time; (5) **-cake-night,** the evening on which 'hopper-cakes' are distributed; (6) **-eared,** of corn with small ears and few grains; (7) **-galled** or **-gawed,** see (3); (8) **-gaw,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) to sow grain unevenly; (9) **-hipped,** see (1); (10) **-rowed,** see (3); (11) **-shaker,** a scamp, a worthless fellow.

(1, *a*) **Rnf.** Happer-arsed Nancy, Motherwell *Harp* (1819) lxiii. **Lnk.** A vast number of city ricketty hopper-arsed beaux who had been padded up, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 128. **Nhb.** There was knack knee'd Mat, wiv's purple suit, An' hopper-a—s'd Dick, a' yellow-o, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 45. (*b*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Hoppet). (2) **Der.** Wood, in his *Hist. Eyam* 46, mentions the hopperbaulk as an omen of death, Addy *Gl.* (1891) 30. (3) **w.Yks.**[2] A field of corn is said to be hopper-balked . . . when each track made by the sower is afterwards found to be 'short of plant.' This is caused by the sower not making his right and left casts join properly together in front of his hopper. (4) **w.Yks.**[2] **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[3] **n.Lin.**[1] Between sixty and seventy years ago, hopper-cakes or offer-cakes, as they were sometimes called, were given away accompanied by spiced beer, at Scotter, by the farmers when the last seed was sown. *Obs.* **e.Lin.** Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 102. **sw.Lin.**[1] It was the custom to place them, and hand them round, in the empty Hopper or seed box, whence the name. **Rut.**[1] (5) **sw.Lin.**[1] (6) **Hrt.** An hopper eared crop or . . . a little ear with few kernels, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 19. (7) **e.Lth.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] When every 'cast' or handful is distinctly marked it is termed hopper-gawed. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Such a seedsman doth overstride his cast, and thereupon cometh the lande to bee hopper-galde, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 50. (8, *a*) **Bwk.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** This species of bad sowing is named in the country laddering or happergawin, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 539. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (9) **Rxb.** My cauldrife muse, wi' age decripit, Looks e'en right lean, and happer-hippit, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 175. **Nhb.** There was knack-kneed Mat, wiv's purple suit, An hopper hipp'd aw yellow, O, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 94. (10) **w.Yks.**[2] (11) **e.Yks.**[1]

4. A large boat or keel which receives mud from the harbour-dredger, and refuse material from factories, and carries them out to sea.

Nhb.[1] **Cum.**[4] The hopper which was in tow of the tug, *w.Cum. Times* (Oct. 22, 1898) 3.

5. An automatic feeder to the carding-machine into which wool is put before it passes through the rollers. w.Yks. (S.A.B.) **6.** A large box to contain coals. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[**2.** He heng an hoper on his bac in stude of a scrippe, *P. Plowman* (c. 1362) A. vii. 57.]

HOPPER, *sb.*[2] Irel. Cum. Chs. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Som. Cor. [h)o·pə(r.] **1.** A small maggot which infests bacon and cheese.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] These have the power of curling and suddenly straightening themselves, thereby they are able to hop or leap several inches. **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Hoppery,** *adj.* abounding in 'hoppers'; also of ground full of hares and rabbits.

Cum. (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[4] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. A grasshopper. Wil.[1] **3.** The three-bearded rockling, *Motella vulgaris.* Ant. (W.H.P.) **4.** A piece of crackling coal in a fire. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **5.** Salt-making term: a salt crystal that forms at the top of a pan.

Chs.[1] Skeleton salt-crystals, in shape like a hollow, inverted pyramid, that form and float for a time on the surface when coarse salt is being made. **w.Wor.**[1]

HOPPET, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also written **hoppett** w.Yks.; **hoppit** w.Yks.[15] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Not. Lei.[1] [h)o·pit.] **1.** The hopper of a mill.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1]

2. A small basket, esp. one used by husbandmen to carry seed-corn in sowing time. Cf. **hopper,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Peg had hur hoppet ov hur arm, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] A hopper or wooden vessel in which seed-corn is carried. **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Pope then whirl'd his hoppet round, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 32; **Der.**[1] A little handbasket. *Obs.* **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Ray (1691); **Lin.**[1] A fruit basket. **sw.Lin.**[1] A small hand-basket with lids. 'She has ta'en a hoppet with her lunch.' **Lei.** The basket which a labourer carries on his back when going to his daily work, and which contains his food (C.E.); **Lei.**[1] *Gen.* oval, with a lid, in which labourers carry out their victuals for the day.

3. A cone-shaped iron 'skep' for carrying materials in the sinking shaft of a coal-mine. w.Yks. (T.T.) **4.** Salt-making term: the tub in which rock-salt is raised to the surface. Chs.[1] **5.** A beehive. Yks. (J.W.) See **Bee-hoppet,** s.v. **Bee,** *sb.*[1]

HOPPET, *sb.*[2] Yks. Ess. Also written **hoppit** Ess.[1] [o·pit.] **1.** A small, square, enclosed field, *gen.* one near a house.

Ess. Used as a place [hospital] for a sick beast. 'He don't look very fierce [lively], hirn him into the hoppit (M.W.); **Ess.**[1]

2. A gaol, prison.

n.Yks. The lower part was made the hoppet or prison, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 204; **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** Mi mates wer all e ther 'hoppits' like so menny haufe-fledg'd canaries e ther rearin boxes, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 55.

HOPPET, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Brks. Ken. Som. Cor. Also in forms **happit** Sc.; **hoppety** w.Som.[1] [h)o·pit.] To hop. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); w.Som.[1]

Hence (1) **Hoppetty,** (*a*) *sb.* a man with a club-foot; (*b*) *adj.* lame; (2) **Hoppetty-bed,** *sb.* the game of hop-scotch; (3) **-clench** or **-clink,** (4) **-hick,** *sb.* the uneven gait of a lame person or horse; (5) **-kick,** *sb.* (*a*) see (4); (*b*) ? an ill-assorted couple; a couple ill-assorted as to walking together.

(1, *a*) **Per.** (G.W.) (*b*) **Sc.** I hae a hen wi' a happitie-leg, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 134. **Brks.**[1] I hev a-bin a bit hoppetty zence the hammer vell on my voot. (2) **Cor.**[2] (3) **s.Chs.**[1] (4) **Som.** Then he departed without delay, hoppety-hick, all the way to Langport market, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 61. (5, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] He goes with a hopperty-kick. **War.**[2] Spoken of a person whose gait exhibits a sort of hopping movement, followed by a kicking or swinging motion of the rear leg. **Ken.** (G.B.) **w.Som.**[1] You don't zay her's gwain to have thick there hoppety-kick fuller! (*b*) **Edb.** A bonny happie-ti-kick ye'll mak o't atween ye, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 47.

HOPPETOT, see **Hopping-toad.**

HOPPIL, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [o·pil.] Convenient.

Thou'll find a hoppil end for them somewhere.

HOPPING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Som. [h)o·pin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Hopping-block**, a stone or steps from which to mount a horse; (2) **-derry**, a diminutive lame person; (3) — **Giles**, a person who limps; (4) **-jack**, a frog; (5) **-mad**, violently angry; (6) **-stock**, see (1).

(1) **Wxf.** What should I see but masther Billy sitting on the hopping-block, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 283. (2) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (3) **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] St. Giles was reputed the especial patron of cripples. Churches dedicated to him were always on the boundaries of towns or cities; and near them, or rather in the neighbouring fields, were lazar-houses or hospitals. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] (6) **w.Som.**[1] Called also Upping-stock.

2. *sb.* The game of prison-bars, in which the persons who play hop throughout the game. Brks. (HALL.)

HOPPING, *prp.* Glo. Also in form **a-hopping.** Fretting. (W.H.C.), Glo.[1]

HOPPING-TOAD, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **hoppentoad** Nrf. Suf.[1]; **hoppetot** Suf.; **hoppintoad** e.An.[1] **1.** A toad, esp. the natterjack, *Bufo calamita.*

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7. **Suf.** A toad crawled out of the flowers, and the gardener promptly raised his hoe, and exclaiming, 'I'll larn yeon to be a hoppin' toad,' hewed it in pieces, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1]

2. A frog.

Nrf. (E.T.B.) **e.Suf.** A frog after it has shed its first skin. Frogs and toads are here confounded, very generally (F.H.).

3. *Comb.* **Hoppen-toad's cap**, a toadstool. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HOPPING-TREE, *sb.* Yks. The stumps in front of a wagon when the shafts have been pulled out; the pole of a coup-cart (q.v.).

n.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.** Soe that the hoppinge-tree of the first [wagon] standeth under the body of the second, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 137.

HOPPIT, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Yks. An infant.

Yks. (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] [A young child danced in the arms, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

HOPPIT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* w.Yks. A hassock.

To cash pd. for two straw hoppits to kneel on, 1*s.* 6*d.*, *Bradford Par. Acc.* (1707).

HOPPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. e.An. [h)o·pl.] **1.** *v.* To tie together two legs of an animal to prevent it straying. Cf. **hobble**, *v.*[1] **5.**

Rxb. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Cotherstone, where they hopple lops and knee-band spiders, *Prov.* The allusion is to the practice (or supposed practice) in that neighbourhood of hoppling very small cattle (W.H.H.). **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** T'nag wor hoppled (B.K.); **Wm.**[1] We hoppled em tagedder soa es the cuddent git soa far awaa. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Hopple and sidelange theire tuppes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 28; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1 3], **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 68. **sw.Lin.**[1] We used to hopple them just above the cambrils. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Hoppled**, *ppl. adj.* having the feet fastened together.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah's be nae mair use an a hoppled jackass, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxvi. **m.Yks.**[1] In a leaping match, competitors will sometimes engage each other with 'hoppled legs.' **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

2. To hobble, walk unsteadily; to trot.

Nhb. She wad nowthor drive, hopple, nor leed, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 349; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] To 'hopple sair,' to walk badly as with corns on the feet. **w.Yks.** Hardlins hopple along, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1875). **sw.Lin.**[1] I couldn't hopple about hardly. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Hoppled**, *ppl. adj.* lame, crippled; (2) **Hoppling**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Hopply**, *adj.* hobbling, limping, tottering; lame.

(1) **w.Yks.** I'se sadly hoppled o mi feet wi corns (J.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Some was very nimble, and some seemed very hoppled. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] He gans hopplin' aboot. **sw.Lin.**[1] He's so hoppling he can't get about. **e.An.**[1] Freq. applied to children. (3) **sw.Lin.**[1] What, you're a bit hopply then!

3. To fetter; also *fig.* to hamper, impede.

Nhb. Faith! I've been hopp'ld to a prize! PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 339; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1 4] **n.Yks.**[4] It's neea ewse his endivering when he's hoppled wiv a weyfe leyke yon; sha's nowt bud a clog tiv his foot. **w.Yks.** Water and the soft ground hoppled me, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** It's true, as I'se hoppelt here fast i' this dock, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 47; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lin.** Sin I were hoppled to my loss, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 68.

4. *sb.* The rope or strap used to confine the legs of animals; the piece of wood tied to the legs of oxen to prevent them straying.

Rxb. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Cords made of horse-hair. **sw.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Put the hopples on the hind legs of the filly while we dress the sore on her shoulder (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1] Blame the gel! shay's ollus slippin' her hopples an' fallin' to pieces. **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

HOPPS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Small bits of anything.

HOPPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Mid. Also written **hopy** w.Yks.[3] [h)o·pi.] **1.** *adj.* Lame. Also used *advb.*

w.Mid. 'To go hoppy' is to walk rather lame. Among the working classes, lame persons are often nicknamed 'Oppy,' as 'Oppy Smith,' which denotes a certain Smith who is somewhat lame (W.P.M.).

2. *sb.* A child's name for a horse; a toy horse. **Cum.**[2 4], w.Yks.[3]; also in *comp.* **Hopy-dob.** w.Yks.[3] Cf. **houpy.**

3. *Comb.* **Hoppy-bed**, a simple form of the game of hop-scotch, in which the plan marked out has only five to eight divisions. Cum.[4]

HOPPY, *v.* Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **hoppee** n.Dev. [o·pi.] To caper, jump.

Glo.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Aa·l maek dhee aup·ee lau·ng, sh-uur· mee, neef dús·n muuv·ee [I'll make you get on, dost hear me? if dost not make haste]. **n.Dev.** Chell make thy kepp hoppee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 94.

Hence **Hoppy-gallows**, *sb.* a bar set up for jumping over. nw.Dev.[1]

HOPPY, see **Houpy.**

HOPRICK, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A wooden pin driven into the heels of shoes.

HOP-SHACKLE, HOR, see **Hap-shackle, Her.**

HORBLE, *v.* Wm. To join; to gather together.

A miser was said to 'horble' money. A patient said of a dislocated shoulder, after very painful unsuccessful manipulations, 'Oa, let it horble up' (J.M.).

Hence **Horbling**, *ppl. adj.* closely united, hard, knotty.

Com. used of tumours under the skin, usually of movable tumours. A cancerous breast was described as a 'nasty girt horblen lump' (*ib.*).

HORBLED, *adj.* Cum. Stunted, not freely grown. Cum.[4] (s.v. Knur't.)

HORCH, *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **ortch** Dev.[3] [ɔ̄·tʃ.] To push or gore with the horns.

w.Som.[1] 'T'on't do for they bullicks for to be a-dring'd up too much, they'll sure t'horch one or tother.' Common. **Dev.** 'The cow horched John.' It is quite common to hear, 'The bullocks be horchin' about, we be gwain t'have rain,' when they push or butt each other with their heads, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); 'Er wuz coming up Smalworthy 'ill when Varmer Tapper's bull urned out an' ortched 'er in tha zide, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3] Tha bûle 'th a-ortched Feddy How in es stummick an' us be afeared 'e'll die.

HORCLE, HORD, HORENG, see **Hurkle, Hear, Hoarin.**

HORIE GOOSE, *phr.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **horra goose** S. & Ork.[1] The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta.*

Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 149. **Or.I.** On the . . . shores of Deerness are seen myriads of plovers . . . and a large grey bird with a hoarse cry, called by the inhabitants 'Horra Goose,' *Statist. Acc.* X. 263 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

HORK, *v.* n.Yks.[4] [ork.] To trail about. Cf. **hawk**, *v.*[2]

HORKEY, HORKLE, HORL, see **Hockey**, *sb.*[1], **Hurkle**, *v.*, **Harl, Hurl**, *v.*[1]

HORN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **hooan** n.Yks.; **hoarn** Nhb.[1]; **hoorn** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **orn** w.Yks. [h)orn, ɒən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Horn-and-hoof fair**, a fair principally for horses and cattle; (2) **-arred**, branded on the horns; (3) **-beam**, (4) **-beech**, the witch-elm, *Ulmus montana*; (5)

·blöd, a form of cupping; (6) **·book**, *obs.*, a child's primer; (7) **·bouet**, a hand-lantern; (8) **·burn**, (*a*) a mark branded upon horned sheep, &c.; (*b*) to brand the horns of cattle; (9) **·coot**, the long-eared owl, *Asio otus*; (10) **·cutty**, a short spoon made of horn; (11) **·daft**, quite mad, foolish, outrageous; (12) **·dry**, dry, empty, thirsty for drink; (13) **·eel**, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*; (14) **·end**, the best or parlour end of a house; (15) **·fair**, see below; (16) **·fish**, see (13); (17) **·garth**, a fence round horned stock; (18) **·garth service**, the annual setting up of a hedge of wicker-work on the *e.* shore of Whitby harbour; (19) **·geld**, a form of rent, the amount of which is settled by the number of horned cattle possessed by the tenant, 'cornage'; (20) **·golach**, the earwig; (21) **·grey**, a variety of pea; (22) **·haft**, a haft or heft made of horn; (23) **·hard**, (*a*) very hard; (*b*) soundly, profoundly; (24) **·head**, with full force; without stopping; (25) **·idle**, quite idle; (26) **·mad**, raving mad; outrageously vexed; (27) **·mark**, see (8, *a*); (28) **·ouzel**, see below [not known to our correspondents]; (29) **·pane**, the pane of a horn window; (30) **·pie**, (*a*) the lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris*; (*b*) the plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*; (31) **·shoot**, crooked, twisted out of the straight line; (32) **·spoon**, a spoon made of horn; (33) **·tammie**, a butt, a laughing-stock; (34) **·top**, in phr. *as slow as a horn-top*, excessively slow; (35) **·wink**, see (30, *a*); see **Hornywink**.

(1) **Chs.** Marshall *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 122; At Chester there are three very considerable fairs in the year. The first, held on the last Thursday in Feb., is principally for cattle and horses, and is called Horn and Hoof fair, Holland *View Agric.* (1808) 313; **Chs.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Som.**[1] The usual name. (4) **Sur.**[1] (5) **Sh.I.** For sprains and bruises, and affections of an inflammatory nature, a form of cupping called horn blöd was very frequently employed, and even yet is not quite *obs.*.. The blöd-horn was commonly made of the horn of a quey or young cow, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 159. (6) **Gall.** Wull ye sit doon like Henny-penny in the hornbuik wi' your finger in your mooth? Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 148. **n.Lin.**[1] Hornbooks were used here in dames' schools until about a hundred years ago. **Cor.** His earliest education was at the dame's school, where . . . he learned from his horn-book, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 4. (7) **Edb.** The watchmen that guarded us... in blue dreadnoughts with red necks, and battons, and horn-bouets, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. (8, *a*) **Cum.** *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 388. **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. 105. (10) **n.Sc.** Put far awa' your siller speens, . . And bring to me my horn cutties, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 95, ed. 1875. (11) **n.Sc.** Tibby Stott's no that far wrang there, . . horn daft as she is, Hogg *Winter Evening Tales* (1820) I. 314 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Horn daft is he wha greens to gie A liferent to some gipsy, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 253. (12) **Cai.**[1], **Twd.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Thou's hoorn-dry,' your glass is empty. (13) **N.I.**[1] (14) **Abd.** He would himself . . . walk . . . solemnly along to the 'horn en'' to seek repose, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 208. (15) **Ken.** The sternly virtuous cottagers... held a 'Horn Fair.' Some erring barmaid at the inn . . . aroused their righteous ire . . . with cow's horns, poker and tongs, and tea-trays . . . [They] collected night after night by the tavern, and made [a] fearful uproar, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 69; **Ken.**[1] An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's Day. . . It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons, disperse through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession, through that town and Greenwich to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and, at the fair, there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the ginger-bread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to Horn-fair in women's clothes. **Sus.**[1] Rough music with frying pans, horns, &c., generally reserved for persons whose matrimonial difficulties have attracted the attention of their neighbours. (16) **Cor.**[2] (17) **n.Yks.** Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 52. (18) **n.Yks.**[2] (19) **Cum.**[4] (20) **Ags.** (Jam.) (21) **Bdf.** The horn-grey is sometimes sown in mixture with beans, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 399. (22) **Knr.** In Kinross was I made, Horn-haft and blade, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 138. (23, *a*) **Sc.** The hearty shake of Mr. Girder's horn-hard palm, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. **Cum.** He wink't horn hard when he fir't his gun, Clark *Survey* (1787) 32; **Cum.**[14] (*b*) **Abd.** The lads are sleeping horn-hard, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812. (24) **Slk.** (Jam.) (25) **Sc.** I fell into a bit gruff sure enough, sittin' horn idle, wi' my hand aneath my haffit, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 189 (Jam.). **Lnk., Lth.** (Jam.) **Peb.** Through the day ye gang horn idle, How I fend ye never think, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. (26) **Sc.** The man is mad, horn-mad, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvi; Well, I tell ye fairly, I'm horn-mad, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ix. **Lth.** By yonder horned moon It's clear ye're a' horn-mad, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 175, ed. 1856. **Nhb.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (27) **Ayr.** A' the lug and horn marks o' my staigs and stots, Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. (28) **N.I.**[1] A bird mentioned by Harris (1744) as found in Dwn. (29) **Wxf.** There came on his mind at times, a glimmering as it were through a horn-pane, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 56. (30, *a*) **e.An.**[1] The long tuft of feathers on its head confers on it the first syllable of this name. **Nrf.** Here, 'bor, hornpies, or pe-weeps, as some calls 'em, gin'rally lead this time o' the year, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 106. **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.) (*b*) **Suf.** (H.H.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (31) **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Very com. 'Thick there board 'on't do; can't never get-n true, he's s'horn shut's a dog's hind leg.' (32) **s.Sc.** Sowens . . . was then set down, Sae ilk auld Billie chang'd his bad-ane For a horn-spoon, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 341. **Ayr.** The medium o' conveyance a horn spoon, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 156. **Dmf.** Tureens o' rockin' kail. At whilk carls would wag the lang horn spoon, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1877) 39, ed. 1878. (33) **Abd.** (Jam.) (34) **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (35) **Dev.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *as dry as a horn*, very dry; (2) *as fond as a horn*, very foolish; (3) *as hard as a horn*, very hard; (4) *horn, corn, and wool*, all the stock and crops of a farm; (5) *horn and spoon*, drink and food; (6) *in a horn*, an expression of incredulity, used in reference to an event which is never likely to happen; (7) *old in the horn*, old; (8) *so crooked as a horn*, very crooked; (9) *to be doaf in the horn*, to be dull, stupid; (10) *to bear away the horn*, to win the prize in any contest; (11) *to be nicked in the horn* or *to have many nicks in one's horn*, to be advanced in years; (12) *to blow a good horn*, to look well and hearty; (13) *to have a soft horn*, to be a simpleton; (14) *to have the horn in one's hip*, to have the mastery over one; (15) *to have got the horn*, to be lustful; (16) *to have got the horn in one*, to be slightly tipsy; (17) *to have too much horn*, to be impudent; (18) *to make a blow horn of a thing*, to proclaim it everywhere; (19) *to sleep as sound as a horn*, to sleep very soundly; (20) *to take off the horn*, to drink off a 'horn' of ale; (21) *all horns to the lift*, a game; see below; (22) *to draw in one's horns*, to retract one's opinions; to retrench; (23) *to get the horns*, to be made a cuckold.

(1) **Cai.**[1], **Lth.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Cai.**[1] (4) **Abd.** Things are deein' gran'—horn, corn, and woo', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 37. (5) **Per.** Sorn on them for horn and spune, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 46. (6) **Suf.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 71; 'Yes, in horn, Master Franky, I should think you would.' As much as to say, 'I think I see you doing it,' *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 9. [**Amer.** Now common, used to qualify a falsehood... A boy will say, 'I saw a man jump over the house,' and add *sotto voce*, 'In a horn,' meaning thereby directly the reverse. 'Tie the boat up!' says Jim, 'I'll lie her up, in a horn! Do you reckon I can't run her in such a fog as we'll have to-night?' *N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*] (7) **Per.** A'm ower auld in the horn to change noo, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 43. (8) **w.Som.**[1] (9) **Gall.** O but wi' scholar-craft my ain, To see this whurlie-birlie. But hech! I am unco doaf i'e horn, A shauler gow was never seen, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 476, ed. 1876. (10) **Sc.** He that blows best bear[s] away the horn, Kelly *Prov.* (1721). (11) **Lnk.** I'm owre weel nicket in the horns by this time to let a Cockney tak' a laugh oot o' me, Murdoch *Readings* (ed. 1895) III. 108. **Edb.** 'Hegh sirs, does she expect to be Lady Nairn?' 'There's ower mony nicks in her horn, I doot,' Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 172. (12) **Wm.** Thoo blows a rare good horn (B.K.). (13) **w.Ir.** My horn's not so soft, all out, as to repair your ould goose for nothin', Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 9. (14) **Abd.** In his hip they ha'e their horn An' push him headlong to the foot, Wi' the brutality o' nowt, Anderson *Poems* (1826) 77. (15) **e.Suf.** He has got the horn (F.H.). (16) **N.I.**[1] (17) **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's ower mich horn fer me. (18) **Cai.**[1] (19) **Cai.**[1] (20) **Lth.** Gin ye tak' nae aff yer horn, They're no right weel contented, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 19. (21) **Sc.** A circle is formed round a table, and all placing their fore fingers on the table, one cries, 'A' horns to the lift, cats' horns upmost.' If on this anyone lift his finger, he owes a wad [forfeit], as cats have no horns. In the same

manner, the person who does not raise his finger, when a horned animal is named, is subject to a forfeit. The wads are recovered by the performance of some task, as kissing, at the close of the game, the person named by the one who has his eyes tied up (Jam.). (22) **Sc.** He 'drew in his horns,' to use the Bailie's phrase, on the instant, professed no intention whatever to disoblige, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T P.F.) **Dor.** I draw in the horns of my mind and think to myself, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) i. (23) **Gall.** A smith, may be ye kend him, That's got the horns, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 67.

3. A drinking-vessel; a draught of ale or whisky; a tin vessel used for warming drink, a 'hastener.'

Sc. He . . . ca'd in at the change-house, an' took a gude horn, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 206. **Elg.** Welcome at morn a weel-filled horn, When drouthy dogs are dry, Tester *Poems* (1865) 121. **Abd.** He and I sall hae a horn, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 36, ed. 1873. **Frf.** The Captain . . . drew his bottle an' gie'd me a guid muckle horn . . . o' the real Glenferrichan, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 55. **Per.** They'll reach the howff by fa' o' nicht, In Poussie Nancy's cowp the horn, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22. **Fif.** Welcome, childer, tak' a horn O' my rare highland whisky, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 141. **Rnf.** He . . . Can tak' a hearty horn at e'en, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 154. **Ayr.** That merry night we get the corn in! O sweetly, then, thou reams the horn in! Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 9. **Lnk.** Twa hours confab Owre a horn o' gude yill, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 32, ed. 1897. **Edb.** They toutit aff the horn, Which wambles thro' their weym Wi' pain, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 157, ed. 1785. **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] Fast going out of use. **Oxf.** To have a 'half horn' is a very common phr., meaning to have half a pint of beer (G.O.).

Hence **Horning**, *sb.* a supply of drink.

Lnk. Cam' the drouths to get their hornin', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 71. **Edb.** He reels hame . . . An' pours out the effects o' hornin', Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172.

4. A spoon made of horn.

Ayr. Horn for horn they stretch and strive, Burns *To a Haggis*, st. 4.

Hence **Horner**, *sb.* a maker of horn spoons.

Abd. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Bwk.** They are known 'either as horners, muggers, or besom and basket-makers,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 124.

5. A snuff-box in form of a sheep's horn.

Mry. A native of Dallas, who carried several snuff-mulls about him, and to almost every person he met, offered his horn to take a pinch, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 75. **Lnk.** Ay the ither pinch [they] were takin' O' gude Scots snuff frae out a' horn, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 41. **Feb.** It was his doom, Whan takan' o' a sneesh, Auld Sawny's horn on's croon tae toom, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 57, ed. 1817.

6. A vessel used for cupping.

Sh.I. I houp Arty tell'd you ta tak' da horn. *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Or.I.** For a cupping glass they have a horn with a small thin skin at the lesser end: the way how they use it is thus, the physician with the point of his knife gives three or four small cuts or gashes on the place where he proposes to set the horn, and having set the broadest end on the wounds, he sucks the small end a little and then lets it stand, till the abundance of blood that it draws make it fall off. Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 39, ed. 1883.

7. Hard skin on the foot; a corn.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Your edge sometimes has touched the horn, Or men't a pen, or cut a corn, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 116.

8. A comb for the hair.

Ayr. In some beggar's haffet squattle; . . Whare horn nor bane ne'er dare unsettle Your thick plantations, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 3. **Lan.**[1] Tak how o' this horn, an' ready thi yure a bit, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1879) 168.

9. The continuation of the stern of a boat. **S. & Ork.**[1]

10. The nose; also used *fig.* of things.

Sc. I wad like ill to wait till Mr. Harrison and auld Gudyill cam to pu' us out by the lug and the horn, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **Lth.** Tea-pots wi' baith lug an' horn, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 73. **Gall.** There ye [a teapot] set, wi' lug an' horn, My joy an' comfort, e'en an' morn, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 85.

11. Part of a bell.

Ayr. The model bell o' a' the laun', Twal' hunner wecht jist as ye staun', Tongue, lip, an' horn, Laing *Poems* (1894) 79.

12. A corner.

Nhb.[1] It occurs in place-names. **Ken.** The horn of an apple pasty (K.); **Ken.**[1]

13. A legal term; *gen.* in phr. *put to the horn*, declared a criminal; see below.

Sc. To 'put to the horn' was almost a proverbial expression, and came from one of the recognised statutory Acts. . . The theory of law which gave rise to this process of horning was that the debtor who failed to obey the Royal summons to pay his debt was to be treated as a rebel against authority, and when he had been 'put to the horn' he could be thrown into prison, though he had to be maintained there not by the State, but by the creditor. This could not be done, however, until the debtor was duly warned and given a certain time to pay. If that was overrun the Horning Office officials proceeded to the cross of the burgh or county town, read letters of denunciation against the debtor, and then followed that up by three blasts on a horn, and by the affixing of the letters to the cross. This practice . . . has long since fallen into desuetude, *Scotsman* (June 28, 1899). **Bnff.** 'At the horn,' on the verge of bankruptcy (Jam.). **Abd.** She rung the bell instantly on her servants to put him to the horn, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 305. **Dmb.** Glad to catch him with your poind and horn, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 63. **Ayr.** I'll be put to the horn whenever it's kent, Service *Notandums* (1890) 60. **Lnk.** [They] Will be harry't wi' taxes, an' put to the horn, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 46. **Edb.** Your horn and caption and sic gear, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 243. **Gall.** I had been put to the horn—that is I had been proclaimed rebel and outlaw at the Cross of Edinburgh with three blasts of the king's horn, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) vi.

Hence (1) **Horner**, *sb.* one who is sent to Coventry; (2) **Horning**, *sb.* the legal process of 'putting to the horn'; *gen.* in *comb.* **Letters of horning**, or **Horning and caption**, an order requiring a debtor to pay his debt on pain of being declared a rebel; a letter of amercement.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** If he was freed o' his hornings and captions, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Sh.I.** 'Horning,' or 'putting to the horn,' was the method of enforcing the decrees of the civil courts, Willcock *Minister* (1897) 27. **Abd.** Ralph Boswell the officer . . . threatened the parishioners with charges, hornings, poindings, distrainings, &c., Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 43, ed. 1889. **Per.** Summonses, hornings, and poindings for debtors, Stewart *Character* (1857) 35. **w.Sc.** If I'm alive, I will, to-morrow morning, Protest his bill, and get a charge o' horning, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 200. **Fif.** It is desyred that by speciall Act of Parliament, horning and caption be decerned aganis excommunicats, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 64, ed. 1842. **Slg.** The council resisted till threatened with letters of horning, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 119, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** However strict in the harsh offices of caption and horning, he had the friendly spirit of the poor man among the poor, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vii; 'Horning' and 'caption' were forms of diligence. 'Letters of caption,' which ran in the name of the sovereign and were authenticated by his signet, ordered the judges and officers of the law to incarcerate a debtor who had disobeyed the charge given him on 'letters of horning' to pay a debt or perform an act, *ib. note A.* **Lnk.** The ither mornin', wi' a' caption an' hornin', The auld janitor—death—seiz'd on Johnny the Laird, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 64. **Lth.** In Session Courts and Admiralty Till tired o' horning and memorial, Ye turn frae tricks to things corporeal, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 168, ed. 1856. **Edb.** As if he had been an Edinburgh Parliament House lawyer, studying his hornings, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Slk.** Never went to bed without sayin his prayers to escape a charge o' hornin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 285. **Gall.** This is not a horning but a hanging job, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvi. **Keb.** If I had that pawn I would bide horning and hell both, ere I give it again, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 134.

14. *pl.* The awns of barley. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Horny**, *adj.* of barley: abounding in 'horns.'

e.An.[1] It is applied to a sample of barley, from which the awns have not been properly separated in the process of winnowing. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

15. The old name for 'outlets,' wooden frames used to enlarge the carrying surface of a wagon. **Ken.** (D.W.L.)

16. *v.* To gore, push with the horns.

Ir. They kicked and they horned, so that she was afraid to come near them, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 35. **N.I.**[1] **n.Lin.** He horn'd th' poor thing to deäd (M.P.). **Oxf.** If thee goest in old Dan'l Kearsey's close, his bull 'll horn thee, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 126. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

17. To publish anything abroad as by blast of a horn.

Dor. 'I'm afeard your labour in keeping it close will be throwed away,' said Coggan. . . 'Labe Tall's old woman will horn it all over parish in half-an-hour,' Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) lvii.

Hence **Horning**, *vbl. sb.* trumpeting.

Do hold thy horning, Jan! Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xlii.

18. To saw the horns off cattle. N.I.[1] Hence **Horned**, *adj.* of cattle: having the horns sawn off. *ib.*

19. To pour drink down a person's throat; to drench a beast.

n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] 'We hoorn'd it intiv her,' said of liquid medicine for the cow, poured through a natural horn. w.Yks. Nurse 'ad fairly to 'orn the brandy into her (F.P.T.).

20. To cup.

Sh.I. Kirstin is [has] horn'd mam's shooder. . . Hornin' an' kuppin' wis maistly da cûre for a', *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897).

21. Curling term; see below.

Sc. When the stone has not pith to cross the score, which the sweepers wish—the opposite side cry out in derision 'horn him, horn him'—draw it up by the handle, which of course takes it out of play (G.W.).

22. *Obs.* To cuckold.

Sc. By those that do their neighbourn [*sic*] horn, COLVIL *Whigs Supplication* (1796) I. 64; He cherish'd one himself to horn, *ib.* 342.

Hence **Horning**, *vbl. sb.* cuckolding.

Edb. Let auld Jock a horning dree . . . And she'se ne'er be blam'd by me, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 199.

HORNA, *sb.* Sh.I. A ewe.

I wis gotten me ee apo' wir horna an' her lamb, so I says . . . 'Fist haud o' yon lamb at horna's side,' *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *hyrna*, a horned animal, esp. a sheep, also called *hornsaud* (AASEN).]

HORNBILL-BUNTING, *sb.* Irel. The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69.

HORN-DOON, see **Undern.**

HORNECKS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. The roots of a plant, probably the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* Cf. **gourlins.**

Gall. The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat, called hornecks in some parts of Scotland, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 234, ed. 1876.

HORNED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lei. Nrf. Hmp. Wil.

1. Furnished with horns; used *fig.* of a cuckold.

Frf. Our horn'd master (waes me for him) Believes that sly boots does adore him, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 112.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Horned cattle**, domestic animals having horns; (2) — **owl**, the long-eared owl, *Asio otus.*

(1) Not.[1], Lei.[1] (2) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. Wil. THURN *Birds* (1870) 11.

3. Hard as horn; also with 'up': of land; see below.

n.Yks. Our hands are horned [ooand] (I.W.). Hmp. When land gets very dry and hard so as to be unworkable it is what is called 'horned up' (H.C.M.B.).

HORNEL, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) A name given to the sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus* or *A. lancea*, when of large size.

HORNEN, *adj.* e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **hornin** Som.; and in forms **harnen** Hmp.[1] Wil.[2]; **harnin** Som. Made of horn.

e.An.[1] A hornen spoon. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp.[1] If a horse's skin [is] coarse, it is called harnen. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[2] n.Wil. Thuc knife got a harnen handle to un, have'n a? (E.H.G.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] A hornen lantern is in every farm stable.

Hence **Hornen-book**, *sb.* the horn-book. e.An.[1] Som. JENNINGS *ib.*

HORNER-SCORNER, *sb.* Nrf. A term used by boys for the game of prisoner's base. (W.W.S.)

HORNET, *sb.* Nhp. Dor. 1. The common wasp. Dor. (C.W.) 2. The large dragon-fly, *Libellula vulgatissima.* Nhp.[1]

HORNICLE, *sb.*[1] Suf. Ken. Sus. [ō·nikl.] A hornet. Suf. BAILEY (1721). Ken.[1 2] Sus. RAY (1691); Sus.[1 2]

HORNICLE, *sb.*[2] Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A little hand-basket. (P.R.)

HORNIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **hoorny** n.Yks.[2]; **horney** N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; and in form **hornock** Lnk. 1. The devil.

Elg. It smells o' Hornie's herrin' pickle, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 147. Frf. Weel doin' bodies . . . Wad amaist as soon send for auld Hornie himsel', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 74. Per. Hornie did present himsel'; I didna like his seety smell, FORD *Harp* (1893) 95. Slg. Auld Hornie Wha serves them as their chief attorney, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 42. Ruf. A waggon sae rare That e'en to auld Hornie cou'd venture, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 44. Ayr. Should Hornie, as in ancient days, 'Mang sons o' God present him, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 12. Lnk. In auld Hornock's drear dominions, He scarce had wind to lift his pinions, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 12. Lth. Auld Hornie is maist like to be burned and blazed aff at the hinder end, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 206.

2. *Comp.* **Hoorniman**, the devil. n.Yks.[2]

3. A slang word for a constable.

N.I.[1] Dub. Look out, boys—the horney's comin' (A.S.P.).

4. An untruth; a hoax, delusion; also in *comp.* **Horney-way.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Begox! it's all a horney, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 25; Nhb.[1]

5. Phr. (1) *fair horney(s*, fair play; (2) *to believe a thing horney-way(s*, to recognize that it is a hoax.

(1) Frf. 'Fair Hornie!' was the general appeal for honesty in games, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899). e.Lth. Fair hornie; if I'm to gang up the brae, ye'll hae to come doun, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 39. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. What will ye tyek for the beast? Come noo, fair horneys (R.O.H.). (2) Nhb.[1]

HORNPIPES IN FETTERS, *phr.* Lon. A dance.

The other dances are jigs, 'flash jigs'—hornpipes in fetters, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 12.

HORNSEY, see **Heronsew.**

HORNTA, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **hoornta.** Horned.

HORNY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Lan. Bck. Bdf. Also written **horney** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **hornie** Sc.

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Horny-corn**, (2) **-dorney**, a snail with a shell; (3) **-golach**, the earwig; (4) **-holes**, a game for four persons; see below; (5) **-hoolet** or **-oolet**, the long-eared owl, *Asio otus*; (6) **-rebels**, a children's game; (7) **-tram**, a tram with four upright arms or horns of iron used for leading timber or rails; (8) **-worm**, a grub; see below.

(1) Bdf. (J.W.B.) (2) Bck. (H.K.) (3) Sc. (A.W.) (4) Rxb. A. stands with his assistant at one hole, and throws what is called a cat (a piece of stick and frequently a sheep's horn) with the design of making it alight in another hole at some distance, at which B. and his assistant stand ready to drive it aside. The bat or driver is a rod resembling a walking-stick. The following rhyme . . . is repeated by a player on the one side, while they on the other are gathering in the cats; and is attested by old people as of great antiquity: 'Jock, Speak, and Sandy, Wi' a' their lousie train, Round about by Errinborra We'll ne'er meet again. Gae head 'im, gae hang 'im, Gae lay 'im in the sea; A' the birds o' the air Will bear 'im companie. With a nig-nag, widdy- [or worry-] bag, And an e'endown trail, trail; Quoth he' (JAM.). (5) e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 128. (6) Ayr. (JAM.) (7) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.[1] (8) Frf. A grub, or thick, short worm with a very tough skin, inclosing a sort of chrysalis, which in June or July becomes the long-legged fly called by children 'Spin-Mary' (JAM.).

2. With horns, strong, fortified.

Gall. They dunch down strengths like wiggiewams, And hornie wa's roun towns, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876.

3. Noisy as a horn.

Slg. Confound that horny trumpet cock, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 18.

4. Amorous; fond of drink. Ayr. (JAM.)

5. *sb.* A ball made of horn. ne.Lan.[1] 6. A boy's top made from the tip of a cow's horn; freq. in *comp.* **Horney-top.** N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2]

7. A game; see below.

Lth. A game among children, in which one of the company runs after the rest, having his hands clasped and his thumbs pushed out before him in resemblance of horns. The first person whom he touches with his thumbs becomes his property, joins hands with him, and aids in attempting to catch the rest; and so on till they are all made captives. Those who are at liberty, still cry out 'Hornie, hornie!' (JAM.)

8. *pl.* Horned cattle. Rxb. (JAM.)

HORNYWINK, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **horney-wink** Cor.[1]; **horniwink** Dev. Cor.; and in forms **horny-wick** Dev.; **hornywig** n.Dev.; **hornywinky** Cor.[2]; **horrywink** Cor.[1] 1. The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

Dev. The horniwinks have left the moor, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 10. n.Dev. *Hand-bk.* (1877) 258, 4th ed. nw.Dev.[1] *Gen.* called Bradery horny-wink. At Combmartin this bird is called Challacombe horny-wink. Cor. From the long crest

like a horn projecting from the back of its head, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 184; If I was to hear a horniwink whistle outside o' the winder I'd up . . . and away I'd go out o' the winder and away after the horniwink, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxxviii; Cor.[12]

Hence **Hornywinky**, *adj.* desolate, outlandish, like a moor where 'hornywinks' resort.

Cor. (J.W.); Cor.[1] An old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as an old shabrag horny-wink place; Cor.[2]

2. ? A toad. Cor.[12] **3.** A slug. Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.]

HORRA, *sb.* Cor.[3] [o·rə.] A prostitute.

[OCor. *hora*, 'meretrix,' Stokes *Gl.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 192.]

HORRA GOOSE, see **Horie goose.**

HORRALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Very small wheels, casters.

Slk. So ye contrive to rin upon horrals, halting before a darling dish and then away on a voyage o' new discovery, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 287.

HORRID, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Ken. **1.** *adj.* Great, extraordinary.

Sh.I. Da sheep an' lambs ir sellin' weel, some o' dem gaun at horrid prices, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). Cav. That horrid yield of flax will surely pay the rent (M.S.M.).

Hence **Horridly**, *adv.* very much, exceedingly.

s.Ir. He's horridly improved in his preaching, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 30.

2. *adv.* Used as an intensitive.

Ayr. My life's near done—I'm horrid ill, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 66. Gall. A horrid good man is a very good man (A.W.). Wmh. He is a horrid clever man. It's a horrid fine day. She's a horrid nice lady (A.S.P.). Crk. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) 318. Ken.[2] Horrid bad.

HORRIS, see **Arris**, *sb.*

HORROCK, *sb.* Lakel. Wor. [h)o·rək.] **1.** A collection, quantity.

Cum.[4] Used in the expression 'a horrock o' beans,' a skeleton. Wor. Horrocks of winds, hurricanes (H.K.).

2. Phr. *to play* or *make horrock*, to play old gooseberry, Mag's diversion.

Lakel.[2] He gat on t'spree an' played horrock wi' his wage. Wm.[1] Tho me·ad sad horrack amang 't.

HORROCKS, *sb.* Glo. [o·rəks.] A large, fat woman. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

HORRORS, *sb. pl.* Som. In phr. *to put the horrors on any one*; see below.

'I put the horrors on him.' Said by W. R. à propos of a highwayman whose knuckles he broke with his loaded whip-stock on the Bristol road (W.F.R.).

HORROR-SLAIN, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] Killed by fright.

She was o'must horror-slaain by what happen'd; we noän o' us thoht she'd get oher it.

HORRY, *sb.* e.An. Hoar-frost.

Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (H.H.M.)

HORRY, *adj. Obsol.* Lin. Som. Dev. Also written **horey** Lin. Filthy, foul; mouldy. Cf. **howery.**

Lin. It's strange mucky horey weather, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 298. w.Som.[1] Old people know the word. Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 217; And oll horry zo vurs tha art a vorked, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 47; Thy waistcoat all horry, *ib.* 155.

[Hit nis bote a hori felle, *E. E. Poems* (c. 1305), ed. Furnivall (1862) 19. OE. *horig* (Ælfric).]

HORRY, HORRYWINK, see **Harry**, *sb.*[1], **Hornywink.**

HORSAM, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks. A small tax; see below.

A small tax which is still paid (though the intention of it has long since ceased) by the townships on the north side of the vale, and within the lathe or wapentake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the cornfields which bordered upon it. When that field of a given township which lay next the forest was fallow, no tax was due from it that year; and though this forest has long been thrown open, or disforested, and the common fields now inclosed, the 'sauf year' (calculating every third year) is still exempt from this imposition, Grose (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

HORSE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **hors** Cor.; and in forms **harse** Som.; **herse** n.Lin.[1]; **hos** Not.[3]; **hoss** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* s.Chs.[1] s.Not. n.Lin.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.[23] [(h)ors, ōs, os.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Horse-adder**, the dragon-fly, *Libellula vulgatissima*; (2) **-and-crooks**, pack-saddle carriage; (3) **-and-jockey**, a name for the George III sovereign, which had St. George and the dragon on the reverse side; (4) **-back**, on horseback; (5) **-back carriage**, a method of carriage on a horse's back by means of pack-saddles; (6) **-balk**, a portion of the roof or floor of a pit which obtrudes into the coal; (7) **-baze**, a wonder; (8) **-beans**, salt-making term: broken marl in which the brine frequently runs; (9) **-beast**, a horse; (10) **-bee**, (*a*) the horse bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi*; (*b*) the eleg, *Tabanus bovinus*; (11) **-bitter**, see (1); (12) **-boggart**, an industrious, yet mischievous imp, a kind of 'lubber-fiend'; (13) **-box**, a high boarded compartment in a stable in which a sick horse or a mare and foal are confined; (14) **-buckie**, the white whelk, *Purpura lapillus*; (15) **-causey**, a paved road for pack-horses; (16) **-clothes**, harness; (17) **-cock**, a small variety of snipe, ? *Limnocryptes gallinula*; (18) **-cod**, a horse-collar; (19) **-comber**, a rude, boisterous girl; (20) **-corn**, (*a*) bruised oats given to horses; (*b*) the small corn which is separated by sifting; (21) **-couper**, a horse-dealer, *gen.* of a low type, dealing in inferior horses; (22) **-coupering** or **-couping**, horse-dealing; (23) **-course**, to beat; (24) **-eel**, an eel of uncommon size; (25) **-elf-stone**, a petrified sea-urchin; (26) **-emmet**, a large ant; (27) **-fair**, in phr. *to make a horse-fair*, to make a game or jest of a person or thing; (28) **-feast**, a dinner without water, or drink of any kind; (29) **-fettler**, the man who has care of horses in a pit; (30) **-flesh**, fibrous carbonate of lime; (31) **-flesh ore**, variegated copper; (32) **-foal**, a colt; (33) **-gan**, the circular track for horses when driving a threshing-machine; (34) **-gang**, the fourth part of a piece of land which is ploughed by four horses belonging to four separate tenants; (35) **-gate**, (*a*) a way for horses in coal workings; (*b*) a horse's journey; (36) **-gawk** or **-gowk**, the green sandpiper, *Helodromas ochropus*; (37) **-gear**, harness, saddlery; (38) **-gell**, the horse-leech, *Haemopsis sanguisorba* and *Aulastroma gulo*; (39) **-gentler**, a horse-breaker; see **Gentle**, *v.* 8; (40) **-godmother**, a tall, ungainly, masculine woman; (41) **-gold**, the tinsel spread on a banner carried at a rush-bearing; (42) **-grace**, see below; (43) **-graith**, see (37); (44) **-'s head**, (*a*) a wooden ventilator used in a mine; (*b*) the foot of a boot with the sole and heel and part of the front; (*c*) *pl.* the small portions into which the windrows are broken up in hay-making; (45) **-hirer**, one who lets out saddle-horses; (46) **-hoe**, (*a*) a hoe drawn by a horse; (*b*) to hoe with a horse; (47) **-hole**, (*a*) an entrance into the shaft of a coal-mine, where horses are put in or out; see below; (*b*) a place for watering horses; (48) **-hove**, see (46, *a*); (49) **-keeper**, (*a*) a groom; (*b*) see (29); (50) **-kiss**, a pretended kiss which is really a bite; (51) **-knacker**, one who kills and cuts up old horses; (52) **-knave**, *obs.*, an hostler; (53) **-ladder**, see below; (54) **-lark**, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (55) **-laugh**, loud, rude laughter, 'guffaws'; (56) **-lease**, meadow ground, unploughed and kept for horses; (57) **-('s leg**, a musical instrument; a bassoon; (58) **-leg dumpling**, rowly-powly pudding; (59) **-limpet**, a coarse, unedible limpet; (60) **-load**, as much as a horse can carry; (61) **-lock**, a fetter for a horse; a padlock; (62) **-long-cripple**, see (1); (63) **-loping**, horse-dealing; (64) **-louse**, the wood-louse; (65) **-mackerel**, the scad, *Caranx trachurus*; (66) **-magog**, a boisterously frolicsome clown; also used *attrib.*; (67) **-mallison**, a person who treats his horse cruelly; (68) **-man**, (*a*) a servant who has charge of a pair of horses on a farm; (*b*) a man who attends to, and travels with a stallion; (69) **-manship**, a circus; (70) **-marine**, a stout, clumsy person; (71) **-match**, the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (72) **-matcher**, the stonechat, *Saxicola rubicola*; (73) **-mill**, a mill driven by a horse; (74) **-mixen**, a horse-midden; (75) **-monger**, a dealer in horses; (76) **-morsel**, a coarse woman; (77) **-mount**, a stone or steps for mounting a horse; (78) **-musher**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (79) **-mussel**, a large mussel, esp. *Modiola modiolus*; (80)

·nail, (*a*) a tadpole; (*b*) in phr. *to make a horse-nail of a thing*, to do anything in a clumsy, imperfect manner; (81) **·needle,** see (1); (82) **·nest,** an oft-told story; an idle tale; (83) **·net,** (*a*) a net for lowering horses into, and drawing them out of a mine; (*b*) a net for catching sea-trout; see below; (84) **·of-knowledge,** a person who knows everything, and who is always ready with advice; (85) **·path,** see (15); (86) **·pit,** a coal-pit worked by a horse-engine; (87) **·poke,** a horse's nose-bag; (88) **·pot,** a round wooden vessel, about the size of a peck measure, used for holding corn in a stable; (89) **·protestant,** a person indifferent to religion; (90) **·provven,** stable food; (91) **·rake,** a hay-rake drawn by horses; (92) **·ribbon day,** May-day; see below; (93) **·road,** the roadway for wheeled traffic; (94) **·rod,** a rod with which to strike a horse; (95) **·setter,** a horse-dealer; one who lets out horses; (96) **·sheet,** a horse-cloth; (97) **·shoe(s,** the game of quoits; (98) **·shoestubs,** horse-shoe nails; (99) **·smatch,** see (78); (100) **·snake,** see (1); (101) **·snatcher,** see (78); (102) **·'s spurs,** the callosities on the inner side of a horse's leg; (103) **·steps,** see (77); (104) **·sting, ·stang,** or **·stinger,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the gad-fly; (*c*) the hornet; (105) **·stobs,** peculiar nails used in shoeing horses; (106) **·stone,** see (77); (107) **·stopples,** holes made by horses in wet land; (108) **·suppering,** a horse's evening feed; (109) **·tailor,** ? a saddler [not known to our correspondents]; (110) **·tang,** see (104, *b*); (111) **·teng,** see (1); (112) **·thrush,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (113) **·tied,** of land: kept for grazing land for horses; (114) **·tom,** in phr. *to horse-tom the roads*, to play the tomboy on the roads; (115) **·tooth,** quartz spar; (116) **·tosser,** an implement for tossing hay, drawn by horses; (117) **·tree,** the piece of wood to which the swingle-tree of a pair of harrows is attached, the swingle-tree; (118) **·trod,** a bridle-road; (119) **·trough,** a drinking-trough for horses; (120) **·ware,** (121) **·wash,** a roadside pond where horses are watered and their feet washed; (122) **·yard,** an enclosure into which cart-horses are turned for the night.

(1) **Dor.** *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7. **Cor.**[1] So called because it is supposed to sting horses; **Cor.**[2 3] (2) **Cor.** Touches lightly on 'horse-and-crooks,' or packsaddle carriage, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 539. (3) **Chs.**[1 3] (4) **Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** He war hoss-back. A shall ride hoss-back (J.P.K.). (5) **Dev.** Some account of pack-saddle furniture, used in horse-back-carriage, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 576. (6) **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Nhb.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Chs.**[1] (9) **ne.Sc.** Maybe the horse beast at Greenslack had grown waur, GRANT *Keckleton*, 45. **Abd.** It's ower fifty awcre—we need twa horse beasts, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 51. **Gall.** The kye and the horse-beasts within the bounds of my parish, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 129. **Don.** A studdy responsible lump iv a horse-baste, MACMANUS *Pathrick's Proxy* in *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 312. (10, *a*) **Cum.** T'horse-bees com buzzin' roond, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 26; **Cum.**[4] **Hrt.** If the fly, dar, or horsebee should blow your sheep, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 132. **Nrf.** I had an opportunity of watching a botfly, or horse-bee, at work... It is an insect greatly resembling a bee, with an arched tail, or egg depositor, and very large transparent eyes, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (June 1899) 156. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (11) **Chs.**[1] (12) **Lan.** Of boggarts the Rev. William Thornber observes, that there were several different kinds, having their haunts in that part of the Fylde near Blackpool; as for instance ... the lubber fiends, the horse-boggarts, and the house-boggarts, or industrious, yet mischievous imps, haunting dwellings, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 58, 59. (13) **n.Lin.** (E.P.) (14) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Mry.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4428. (15) **Chs.**[1] In several of the old Chs. lanes, which were formerly either covered with grass or were nothing but sand, and full of deep ruts, axle deep in mud in the winter, a narrow road about three or four feet wide was paved along one side. This was intended for the pack-horses or for foot passengers, and to prevent the farmers' carts using them they had frequently mounds of earth thrown up on each side, *Chs. Sheaf*, I. 291. Several of these ancient horse roads still exist. (16) **War.**[3] (17) **Lth.** (JAM.) (18) **N.Cy.**[2], **w.Yks.**[3], **Der.**[1] (19) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (20, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (*b*) **Dev.**[1] (21) **Sc.** I was bred a horse-couper, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxix. **Bnff.** Valiantly we strade shanks-naigie, As glib horse-coupers do a staigie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 177. **Per.** But the horse-couper that tried to play upon their simplicity did not boast afterwards, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 9. **s.Sc.** Horse-cowpers were a numerous band in Hawick tryst that day, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 79. **Rnf.** There'll be carriers, horse-coupers, and cadgers, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 194. **e.Lth.** (A great horse-coper he) ... I'll swap your horse, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 75. **Edb.** What cairds and tinklers come, An' ne'er-do-weel horse-coupers, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** The horse couper ... spirit is to be found in ten thousand instances, besides in those respectable persons who deal in horses, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 103. **Slk.** An heiress who has broken the hearts of three horse-coupers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 283, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.** Old Jack Campbell (the horse-couper) [is] still fresh in the mind of the writer, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 184; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** There were smugglers, excisemen, horse-cowpers, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 100. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[1 2] **Midl.** He won't have that gipsy horse-coper up there wi' him, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 172. **n.Lin.** A lot o' nor' country horse-coupers, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 37; **n.Lin.**[1] Thy faather was noht bud a horse-cohper. **War.**[3] One who prepares inferior horses for sale. **Lon.** Horses are stolen by a low unprincipled class of men, who travel the country dealing in them, who are termed 'horse coupers,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1862) IV. 325. **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas a very purty lot o' 'm, I 'sure 'ee. There was Tom Saffin the heigler, and Gypsy George the horse-coper, and tailder Jones. **Cor.** A tall, olive-faced young man, in a horse-coper's coat, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 163. (22) **Abd.** A horse-cowpin doctor, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **n.Lin.** Horse couperin' is a better trade then farmin', PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 113. (23) **n.Lin.**[1] I'll hoss-course ony o' you lads I find ony moore e' my otcherd. It wo'd hev been a vast sight better to hev gen him a good herse-coursin', an' not to hev hed noä justice do aboot it. (24) **w.Ir.** Instead of a throut, it was a thievin' horse-eel, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 15. (25) **N.I.**[1] (26) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] (27) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (28) **Sc.** (JAM.), **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (29) **Nhb.**[1] (30) **Dor.** It occurs in beds or thin laminae, termed ... 'horseflesh' in the Isle of Portland, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 143; Sandy limestone, with surface markings ... from the 'horseflesh' beds, *ib.* (31) **Cor.** Purple-ore, or variegated copper ('horse-flesh ore' of the Cornish miners), SMYTH *Mineral Coll.* (1864) 14. (32) **Sh.I.** She hed a horse-foal wi' a white snie atween his een, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 244. (33) **Nhb.**[1] (34) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (35, *a*) **w.Yks.** (T.T.), (J.P.) (*b*) **Lan.** James Bleasdall sent me pay for my horse-gate to Preston, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 79. (36) **Sh.I.** Da nicht whin I wis maetin' da lambs da horse-gouk wis cryin' up i' da lift, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Sh.I., Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 197. (37) **Ayr.** Besides his traffic in the polished garniture of horse-gear, my grandfather's father was also a farrier, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Gear); **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[5] Horse-gear may either mean the trappings complete of a horse or only a portion (s.v. Gear). **n.Wil.** Hoss gear is used of the harness for use with an elevator or other machine of the kind, but not for cart or wagon harness (E.H.G.). **Som.** Horse-gear work, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (1895). (38) **Frf.** Of filthy gar his e'e-brees war, With esks and horse-gells lin'd, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **e.Fif.** He clappit his mooth to the gimlet hole and sookit like a horse-gelly, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. (39) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th S. v. 104. (40) **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 499. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Horse is here used as a prefix to signify huge, as we say 'Horse quantities.' **m.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.W.** & J. *Gl.* (1873). (41) **Lan.** HONE *Year-bk.* (1832) col. 1106; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (42) **ne.Sc.** What was called the Horse Grace was in the following words: 'It's up the brae ca' me not, It's doon the brae ca' me not, It's in fair road spare me not, An in the stable forget me not,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 131; Up the hill spare me, Down the hill bear me, On the level let me trot, And never give me water when I'm hot, *Eng. version* (J.Ar.). (43) **n.Yks.**[2] (44, *a*) **Der.** MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802). (*b*) **Lon.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 40. (*c*) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (45) **Sc.** The ... horse-hirers, to use a Sc. expression, who attended him in his journey, MACNICOL *Remarks* (1779) 92. (46, *a*) **Mid.** Horse-hoes in such a soil, in a dry season, would have so unsteady a motion, as to cut up part of the rows without being able to raise any mould towards earthing up the plant, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 135. (*b*) **Edb.** If horse-hoed, the drills should cross the last ploughing, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 56, ed. 1815. **Nrf.** Yesterday we horse-hoed the five acres of winter beans, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898). (47, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Formerly applied to a passage way hewn out of the coal inbye at the flat for the purpose of bringing the horse round from the head of the flat to the outbye end, instead of passing by the side of the tubs

as at the present day, *Newcastle Wkly. Chron.* (Sept. 12, 1891). **Nhb., Dur.** An entrance into the shaft, level with the surface, where horses are netted and put in or landed when drawn out; timber, rails, &c., are also put in at the same place, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) **n.Ir.** She dookit Wully Gunyin in the horse hole, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 9. (48) **w.Som.**[1] (49, *a*) **Ken.**[2] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (50) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 17, 1894). [A rude kiss, able to beat one's teeth out, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 74.] (51) **Lon.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (52) **n.Yks.**[2] (53) **w.Mid.** It was formerly usual to employ a horse to tread down the corn when building the mow. Sometimes an inquisitive boy or stranger would want to know how the horse was to be got off from the mow when it was finished. Such persons would be sent to the blacksmith, to borrow his 'horse-ladder' for the purpose. The smith, knowing that it was a hoax, took up his stoutest horse-whip and drove them from the smithy (W.P.M.). (54) **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 314; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69. (55) **w.Yks.** Wot the deuce are yo all settin up yer horse-laffs at? TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 46; But t'slaughter butchers didn't forget to mak' a skare wi' horse laffs, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii. (56) **Hmp.**[1] (57) **w.Yks.** A gooid noation a playin' a horse-leg, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 34. **Lan.** That played a horse-leg abooñ forty year, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[3] The horse's leg was an essential instrument in village churches when two or three instrumentalists were responsible for leading the church music before organs became general. These church bands were frequent in War. down to near 1840, and the name of horse's leg survived long after—even if it is now *obs.* **Wil.**[1] (58) **n.Lin.**[1] (59) **nw.Dev.**[1] (60) **Sc.** A servant-man sent from a worthy and charitable lady with a horse-load of meal, cheese, and beef, VEITCH *Memoirs* (1680) 144, ed. 1846. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (61) **Lan.** WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 44. **Ken.**[1] (62) **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). (63) **Hrf.**[2] (64) **Nhb.**[1] (65) **Bwk.** JOHNSTON *Nat. Club* (1838) I. No. vi. 171. **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (66) **Ayr.** We approached towards the rampant horse-magog, GALT *Lawrie T.* (1830) I. iii. **e.An.**[1] Applied to a clumsy clown playing extravagant gambols, all agog for fun! as a dray-horse might be supposed to attempt cantering. (67) **Cld.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[1] (68, *a*) **n.Sc.** 'Weel, man, what's yer fee?' 'Aye, but what for, ye ken?' 'Ou, jest second horseman,' GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 69. **Abd.** He's a rash chap the secon't horseman owre by, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 50. **Nrf.** The wife of one of my horsemen is engaged in singling the mangolds, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 35. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (69) **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Ken.** (G.B.) **Dev.** Tha tother night I went to zee Tha hossminship, lor wat a spree! NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 5, ed. 1865. (70) **Cor.**[3] Like a gaait hoss-marine. (71) **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. (72) **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 55; SMITH *Birds* (1887) 150; **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Horse matchers' or stonechats also in summer often visit the rickyard, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) x. (73) **Lan.** Went to view the new horse-mill, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 75. (74) **Wor.** (W.C.B.) (75) **I.W.**[1] (76) **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 218. (77) **n.Yks.**[1] (78) **Hmp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9. (79) **Abd.** They [pearls] are found in a kinde of shell-fish called the horse muskle, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 113. **Frf.** For his een, with dowie sheen, Twa huge horse-mussels glar'd, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **Lnk.** In deep still pools are found a large bivalvular shell-fish, known here by the name of the horse muscle. They are not used as food, but in some of them are found small pearls, HAMILTON *Statist. Acc.* II. 179 (JAM.). **Ant.** *Modiola vulgaris* (W.H.P.). **n.Lin.**[1] The large fresh-water mussel. (80, *a*) **Ken.**[1] Probably so called because, in shape, they somewhat resemble large nails; **Ken.**[2] (*b*) **Fif.** (JAM.) (81) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (82) **Glo.** Let me hear no more of your horsenest, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 217; **Glo.**[1] (83, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Nrf.** The horse net is used by night to take them [sea trout]. A man mounts a strong cart-horse and rides out with one end of the net into the shallow sea. The other end is held by the fishermen on shore, who walk along parallel with the horse. The net drags behind in a big curve, and from time to time the horse is ridden ashore, the net hauled, and any fish that may be caught extracted, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1899) 320. (84) **Cor.**[3] (85) **Yks.** Before carriage roads were formed of hard materials, these horse-paths were common in the *n.* of Eng.... for the use of pack-horses and travellers on horseback in the winter season, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 352. (86) **w.Yks.**[2] A piece of wast[e] near the horse-pit. (87) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (88) **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) (89) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (90) **n.Yks.**[2] (91) **Nrf.** The horse-rake... rakes it into lines, the man seated on the machine from time to time freeing the roll of hay from the hollow of his rake by means of a lever at his side, which lifts all the prongs simultaneously, to be dropped again immediately the line is cleared, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 35. (92) **n.Yks.**[2] They [May-day fêtes] are here no otherwise observed, than by the stable-boys and draymen garnishing their horse's heads with ribbons which are usually begged at the shops;—hence the designation 'horse-ribbon day' (s.v. May). (93) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** In Birmingham the common name for the central section of a street where vehicles pass is the 'horse-road,' not simply 'road' (C.T.A.O.); **War.**[3] **Ken.** Thus in time of snow one person will say to another who is walking on the footpath, 'Come out into the horse-road, as it is better walking here' (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] In Ken. a road is not divided as elsewhere, into the carriage-road and the footpath; but into the horse-road and the foot-road. (94) **w.Yks.**[1] (95) **Sc.** The horsesetter in Kilpallat to palm off an inferior animal, HUNTER *Armiger's Revenge* (1897) vi. **Ayr.** One Tobit Balmuto, a horse-setter, of whom my grandfather had some knowledge by report, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. (96) **Sc.** 'Thou maun do without horse-sheet,' he said, addressing the animal, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. (97) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Old horse-shoes were used for quoits in the country (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[2] **Lan.** Engaged in the games of... horse shoe, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255. (98) **n.Yks.** Nail t'clog heel wi' hoshy stubs (I.W.). (99) **Hmp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9. (100) **Dev.**[2] (101) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 152. (102) **n.Lin.**[1] A cancer in the breast... Take horses'-spurs and dry them by the fire till they will beat to a powder; sift and infuse two drams in two quarts of ale; drink half a pint every six hours, new milk warm. It has cured many, WESLEY *Primitive Physic* (1755) 38. (103) **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] (104, *a*) **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sur.** The farmers' lads all call the great dragon-fly the hoss-stinger, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 22. **Hmp.**[1] Rather the horse-fly (W.H.C.). **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1,2] **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The common dragon-fly of all varieties is known only by this name. (*b*) **Lan.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (*c*) **Hrf.**[2] (105) **Nhb.** (M.H.D.) (106) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Hoo seet up o yeawll, clapt th' tele between hur legs on crope into o hoyle ith horse-stone, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 43, ed. 1806. (107) **I.W.**[1] (108) **e.Frf.** It was wearin' near horse-supperin' time, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. (109) **Lnk.** Horse tailors, smiths, an' clockies, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. (110) **w.Yks.** Ah think e me heart at sum on em must a been yung horse-tangs, for they tang'd an bate me noaze, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 41. **sw.Lin.**[1] (111) **n.Yks.**[2,4], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] (112) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 2; **Nhp.**[1] (113) **War.** On lands which have been horse-tied, which is the term applied, they never fail from reaping abundant crops of wheat; insomuch, that on seeing heavy wheat crops it is a common exclamation, 'This was horse-tied,' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 488. (114) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (115) **Dev.** Look at that great hunch of suet in it, like a horse-tooth in granite, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxix. **Cor.** The granite is so full of horseteeth that he can make nothing of it, *ib. R. Cable* (1889) 316. (116) **Nrf.** After the hay has lain a while to dry, comes the hay-tosser, breaking up the wisps and airing it, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 35. (117) **Ayr.** Weel yoked in a twa horse tree, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 133. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (118) **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (119) **Frf.** Gie them a bit steep in the nearest horse-troch, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 154, ed. 1889. (120) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. (121) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Goa· ŭn tel Jim· ey mŭn taak· ŭn waat·ŭr)th ky'ey ŭt)dh os·wesh [Go an' tell Jim hey mun tak an' watter th' kye at th' hoss-wesh]. (122) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Horse-beech**, the hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*; (2) **-blob**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (3) **-bramble**, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (4) **-break**, a kind of whin; (5) **-'s breath**, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (6) **-buckle**, the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (7) **-buttercup**, see (2); (8) **-clog**, a very inferior, ungrafted plum; (9) **-cress**, the brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*; (10) **-daisy**, (*a*) the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (*b*) the stinking may-weed, *Anthemis Cotula*; (*c*) the corn feverfew, *Matricaria inodora*; (11) **-thistle**, the green endive, *Lactuca virosa*; (12) **-gogs**, a variety of the plum, *Prunus domestica*; (13) **-gold**, the buttercup, esp. the crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (14) **-gollan, -gowan**, or **-gowlan**, a name applied to most of the larger Compositae, esp. to the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (15) **-hardhead**, the black knapweed, *Centaurea*

nigra; (16) **·hoof**, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (17) **·jags**, see (12); (18) **·jessamine**, the coarse-flowered jessamine; (19) **·jug**, a small red plum; (20) **·knobs** or **·knops**, (*a*) see (15); (*b*) the great knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa*; (21) **·knot**, see (15); (22) **·may**, leaves of the witch-elm, *Ulmus campestris*; (23) **·mint**, a name applied *gen.* to all wild mints, esp. *Mentha hirsuta* and *M. rotundifolia*; (24) **·mushroom**, the hedge-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*; (25) **·pease**, the wood-bitter vetch, *Vicia Orobus*; (26) **·pen**, the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (27) **·pennies**, (*a*) see (26); (*b*) see (10, *a*); (28) **·peppermint**, the common mint, *Mentha sylvestris*; (29) **·pipe**, (*a*) the great horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum*; (*b*) the 'colt's tail,' *E. arvense*; (30) **·piping**, see (29, *b*); (31) **·plum**, see (19); (32) **·prickle**, a dwarf variety of gorse, growing in poor pastures; (33) **·saving**, the common juniper, *Juniperus communis*; (34) **·shoe**, the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*; (35) **·snap**, see (15); (36) **·tail oats**, a variety of oats, *Avena orientalis*; (37) **·thristle**, the bur, ? *Carduus lanceolatus*; (38) **·thyme**, the wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*; (39) **·tongue**, the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (40) **-violet**, (*a*) the dog-violet, *Viola canina*; (*b*) the wood-violet, *V. sylvatica*; (*c*) the wild pansy, *V. tricolor*; (41) **·well-grass**, see (9); (42) **Horses-and-carriages**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(1) **Ken., Sus.**[12] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei. Nhp.** 'Neath the shelving bank's retreat, The horse-blob swells its golden ball, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 120; **Nhp.**[1], **Wor.** (E.S.), **Sur.** (3) **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (4) **Ken.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) II. 70. (5) **Wor.** (6) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 242; **Ken.**[1] (7) **w.Som.**[1] Very common. **Dev.**[4] (8) **Not.** Also called a wind-sour (J.P.K.). (9) **e.Yks.** (10, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hrf., Bck., Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 211. **Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **w.Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** The meads that year was white as milk wi' harse daisies, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39. **w.Som.**[1] Always. **Dev.** Our bishop ain't th' kind o' individual fur to b'leive 'is clergy frequaints th' turf in order fur to gather wild vlowers, even if them zame vlowers do 'appen to be 'oss-daisies, Stooke *Not Exactly*, ii; **Dev.**[4], **Cor.** (*b, c*) **Bck.** (11) **Dev.** Zum zmooth es dies, zum like hoss-dishels rough, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 177. (12) **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] A fair-sized but highly astringent blue plum which grows abundantly in the district, and sometimes even in the hedge-rows; **n.Yks.**[2] Plums of a coarse bitterish kind; **n.Yks.**[4] A common, astringent, purple brown plum. **ne.Yks.**[1] Yellow plum which hangs till nearly Christmas. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 127; **e.Yks.**[1] Used about Hornsea. **m.Yks.**[1] A large wild plum, yellow in colour, and very late in ripening. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (13) **Nhp.**[1] **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 43. (14) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiii. 100. **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) **Bwk.** As to the horse-gowans, we never saw this plant so abundant anywhere else, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 105. **Nhb.**[1] (15) **Dev.**[4] (16) **Nhp.**[1] (17) **Yks.** (18) **Dev.** I had that horse-jessamine from Mrs. ——, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 98. (19) **Chs.**[1] (20, *a*) **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] He saw a single pair of goldfinches feeding on horse knops, *Fauna*, 134. **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Cum., n.Yks.** (21) **Ags.** (Jam.) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **n.Cy., Nhp.**[1], **Ken.**[1] (22) **Cor.** Coarse kinds of elm leaves are called Horse May, to distinguish them from the small-leaved kind, Friend *Plant-Names* (1882) s.v. Horse-violet. (23) **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks., n.Lin., War.**[3], **Glo.**[1], **I.W., w.Som.**[1] (24) **Cum.**[4] Poisoning from eating red dogberries and horse mushrooms, *Carlisle Patriot* (Sept. 2, 1898) 4. **Yks. Mid.** Mingling with the true Agaric some very fine 'horse-mushrooms,' and even one or two poisonous toadstools, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) xlvii. (25) **Cum.**[4] (26) **Cum.**[14] (27, *a*) **Yks. w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 17, 1894); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **Der.** (28) **Ken.**[1] (29, *a*) **N.I.**[1], **Ant.** (*b*) **Stf.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 431. (30) **n.Yks.** (31) **Chs.**[1] (32) **Ken.** (P.M.) (33) **Cum.**[4] (34) **Wil.**[1] (35) **Dev.**[1], **n.Dev.** (36) **Bdf.** The Tartarian, or horse-tail oats, have been sown by various farmers, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 395. (37) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 104. (38) **Nhp.**[12] (39) **Dor.** The hart's-tongue fern took its name from the shape of the fronds; in Dor. it is called hoss (or horse) tongue, *Science Gossip* (1869) 29; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (40, *a*) **Ess., Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (*c*) **Dev.**[4] (41) **Sc.** (Jam.) (42) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

3. Phr. (1) *as big* or *as ugly as a horse's head*, a simile for anything very big, awkward, or shapelessly ugly; (2) *Black Jack rides a good horse*, a phr. used by miners when zinc ore gives good promise for copper; (3) *horse and foot*, wholly; (4) *like a horse a-kicking*, a simile for anything strong and vigorous; (5) *if two ride upon a horse one must sit behind*, if two are engaged in a contention one must 'go to the wall'; (6) *that is a horse of a very different colour*, that is quite a different matter; (7) *to hitch, put*, or *set one's horses together*, to be friendly; to agree after a difference; (8) *to ride* or *to be on the high horse*, to assume a haughty manner; to take a high tone with any one; (9) *to work on a dead horse*, to draw money on account before work is finished; (10) *to skin off all dead horses*, to finish work paid for; used *fig.*

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] Alfred Stocks hes putten stoäns upo' th' Scalla' laane as big as hoss-heäds. **w.Som.**[1] I never didn zee the fuller place o' it for stones; why I've a tookt out stones out o' thick there gutter, so big and so ugly as a horse's head. (2) **Cor.** Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 214. (3) **Lnk.** 'We'll be baith teetotally ruined!' . . 'Ruined, horse an' foot!' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 151. (4) **w.Wor.** He talked to him that powerful, sir, it were like a horse a-kickin, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 186. (5) **Glo.** Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 32, ed. 1885. (6) **e.An.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] They don't put up their horses together. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**[1] Muster Nidgett and his old 'ooman can't set their horses together at all, I understan'. **Dor.** Not to hitch woone's hosses together, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] (8) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A rood the 'oigh 'oss all the toime as if a'd run ovver ye, as praoud as praoud. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** You might have learned before now 'tis a waste of time to ride the great horse with me, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxvi. (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.An.**[1] (10) **Slg.** So we vow'd at the parting kiss, to skin off all dead horses, And mak' a wife o' ilka lass, Galloway *Poland* (1795) 20.

4. Used for *pl.* horses.

Sc. 'Three or four horse' is an expression, as common in the mouth of a farmer or a ploughman, as 'three or four squadrons of horse' is in that of a general officer, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **Kcd.** Horse, pigs, an' kye were droont, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2.

5. A wooden trestle used for var. purposes; see below; a mason's hod.

Sc. (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] A mason's large trestle. **Dmf.** A hod or tray used by masons for carrying lime (Jam.). **w.Yks.** The seat on which a grinder sits to work, with his legs on each side. Usually made of wood and shaped var., but *gen.* somewhat like a trestle (J.S.). **Chs.**[1] Salt-mining term. Tressels [*sic*] of wood on which to fix plank-runs or stages. **w.Mid.** Used for supporting the shafts of laden carts when the real horse is detached (W.P.M.). **w.Som.**[1] A cross-legged frame, on which logs are laid to be sawn up.

Hence **Horsing**, *sb.* the seat on which a grinder sits astride while at work.

w.Yks. In a 'hull' there may be several grinding-troughs; at each trough works one grinder, who sits astride a wooden seat called a 'horsing' (J.S.); T'rattens has hetten all't hofe-pahnd at wer left uppat horsin t'last neet, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) I. 6; **w.Yks.**[2]

6. *Comp.* **Horse-tree**, (1) the beam on which timber is placed previous to sawing. w.Yks.[1]; (2) a trestle on which cloth is put to drain, after being dyed. w.Yks. (H.H.), (R.S.)

7. A frame; a rack.

Lth. That sort of 'trees' which is used for supporting a frame for drying wood (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] The frame with a cross-piece atop, against which cut boards are rested in a timber yard. **w.Yks.** A frame upon which wet cloth pieces are placed, hanging down on each side as if thrown across the back of a real horse (M.T.); A piece of wood not unlike the letter Y fixed upright into one end of the cam stock. Over this hook the sliver ends were laid, the body of the wool being on the stock. Also known as the Judy-hook (J.T.). **Nrf.** Rack on which spits of herring hang to drain, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100. **Ken.**[1] The arrangement of hop-poles, tied across from hill to hill, upon which the pole-pullers rest the poles, for the pickers to gather the hops into the bins or baskets.

8. A screen, or frame on which to air linen before a fire; a clothes-horse; also in *comp.* **Horse-maiden.**

Sc. Her mantle was steaming upon the wooden horse before the kitchen fire, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 173. **n.Lin.**[1], **Lan., Chs.** (F.E.), **Dev.**[1]

9. An iron stool used for setting things on before a fire. n.Lin.[1] **10.** A beer tram. Glo.[1] **11.** A plank or faggot to stand upon when digging in wet ditches, moved for-

wards by a knobbed stick inserted through it. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1]

12. A fault in a rock; a piece of 'dead' ground or 'matrix,' rising in a lode of metal, throwing it out of its course; *gen.* in phr. *the lode has taken horse*, or *a horse is in the lode.*

w.Yks.[1] Glo. There is a remarkable instance of what is called a 'Horse' in this coal field [Forest of Dean], which resembles a channel cut amongst a mass of vegetable matter; in fact it appears to be an old river-channel filled with mud, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 103. Cor. Cappen, we've got a horse come into our lode, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 147; Cor.[12] [Aus. What we thought was the 'hanging-wall' caved in, and showed us the true reef again, and a nice little fortune too on the other side of a 'horse,' VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) vii.]

13. A spinning-machine, somewhat different from a 'mule.' w.Yks. (S.C.H.) **14.** A fault in warping, when the warp is passed twice over the same pin or when a pin is missed, a cloth-making term. w.Yks. (M.T.) **15.** A faucet, a wooden instrument for drawing off liquors; a reed or straw introduced into a cask by means of which the liquor is stolen. n.Sc. (JAM.), e.An.[1] **16.** A vacant space in a chartered ship; 'dead freight.' e.An.[1] **17.** A cruel method of putting a frog or toad to death by placing it on the end of a balanced stick, and striking the other end smartly, so that the animal is sent high into the air and killed by the fall. Hmp.[1]

18. A leech.

Lan. She was 'boiling two horses for their Philip.' The doctor came the day after and asked if the leeches had bitten, and was answered... 'He took 'em i' gruel,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 594.

19. A boy who holds another on his back while the latter is being flogged.

Wxf. Sometimes an obdurate little delinquent would . . . keep a pin in his mouth and while the birch was doing duty, and he was in agony, stick it into the neck of the unfortunate youth who acted as horse in the exciting little drama, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 262.

20. *v.* To mount; to ride a horse.

Sc. Upon this all within horsed and chased Carstaires and his party, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 381; There was horsing, horsing in haste, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 118, ed. 1848; He that is mann'd with boys and hors'd with colts will have his meat eaten and his work undone, *prov.*, GREGOR *The Horse*, 9. Fif. Quietlie the Esquyre and he horsed, and were gone toward the Queenesferrie, ROW *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 453, ed. 1842. Lakel.[2]

Hence (1) **Horsing-bench, (2) -block,** *sb.* steps or a stone to assist persons to mount a horse; (3) **-clog,** (4) **-dog,** *sb.* a log of wood used in mounting horses; (5) **-steps,** (6) **-stock,** (7) **-stone,** *sb.*, see (2).

(1) nw.Der.[1] (2) n.Lin.[1] (3, 4) e.Yks.[1] (5) Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.C.) (6) Lan. The defendant had got upon the 'horsing-stock' and harangued the mob, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) II. 38. (7) Nhb.[1], Lakel.[12], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[12], e.Lan.[1]

21. Phr. (1) *horse and away*, a command to mount one's horse and be off; (2) *horse and hattock*, the flitting words of fairies and witches; a command to ride off; (3) *to horse the heels of a person*, see below.

(1) Lakel.[1] (2) Sc. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 445; Away with you, sirs, get your boots and your beasts—horse and hattock, I say, SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* (1828) vii; Now horse and hattock speedilie, *ib. Blk. Dwarf* (1816) viii. Ayr. Then they [witches] would put a strae between their legs, cry—'Horse and hattock in the Devil's name!' and flee awa owre the muirs and fells, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 101. (3) Ayr. Ye who . . . count it your contentment to plot his overthrow: to be above him and about, and count it your gain to horse his heels, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 160, ed. 1845.

22. To punish by striking the buttocks on a stone. Sc. (JAM.) **23.** To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole. Ken.[1] e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. **24.** Salt-making term: to set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hot-house. Chs.[1]

HORSE, see **Halse,** *sb.*[1]

HORSE-GOWK, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **-gawk, -gook,** and **hoars-gouk** (JAM.). The common snipe, *Gallinago major.*

The snipe, which is here named the hoarsgouk, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 307 (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 192; S. & Ork.[1] [Hoarse Gowk, the snipe, JOHNS *Birds* (1862).]

[Cp. Sw. *horsgök*, the common snipe (WIDEGREN); Dan. dial. *horsegjøg* (FEILBERG); MDan. *horsegøg* (KALKAR); ON. *hrossagaukr* (FRITZNER).]

HORSEWARD, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **horse-head** Som.; **horsewood** Glo.; **hosséd** w.Som.[1] Of a mare: *maris appetens.* Cf. **bullward.**

Som. (HALL.) w.Som.[1] Au'seed. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 67. nw.Dev.[1]

HORSING, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[1] Of a mare: *maris appetens.* Cf. **horseward.**

HORSISH, *adj.* w.Som. Horsey. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 18.

HORSLY, *adj.* Lan. Exaggerated, fictitious.

The towd'n o thoos horsly tales abeawt th' jakobins o'er turnink th' government, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 47, ed. 1801. s.Lan. (S.W.)

HORST, HORT(EN, HORTLE, see **Hurst, Hurt, Hurtle,** *v.*

HORVE, *v.* Dor. To be anxious, to worry about trifles; to vacillate, be doubtful, undecided about a small matter.

She did horve about fur foive minutes ur better whether it shud be red ribbon ur blue (H.J.M.); (HALL.); *Gl.* (1851).

HORVE, see **Hauve,** *v.*[1]

HORVEN, *sb.* Sh.I. The kraken, a mythical sea-monster.

The kraken or horven, which appears like a floating island, sending forth tentacula as high as the masts of a ship, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 260, ed. 1891.

HOSE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Midl. Lei. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **hoes** Sh.I.; and in forms **hosen** Gall. (JAM.); **hoy's-** Slk. (JAM.) [(h)ōz.]

I. Gram. forms: *pl.* (1) **Hosen,** (2) **Housen,** (3) **Hozen.**

(1) Dmf. Weel darned hosen, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 101. Gall. Cross-gartered hosen, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xliii. Lan. You'll not want no jacket, nor yet shirt and hosen, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 289. Cor.[2] (2) Dev. Now and then they use the form of the old Saxon plural, for they sometimes talk about their housen and their shooen, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 26. (3) w.Som. I have heard that shûen [shoes] and oa'zn [hose] were used in this district quite within the memory of the oldest inhabitant,' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 7. Dev. WHITE *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 127.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** A single stocking, esp. a stocking without a foot or sole. Cf. **hoshen, ho(e,** *sb.*[2]

Cai.[1] Stockings without soles formerly worn by people who went barefoot. The wearing of hose in summer by boys and girls in country districts was very common till about the middle of the 19th century. Abd. In a hose . . . lay Just fifty crowns, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 19. Gall. Hosen sometimes used in the *sing.* (JAM., s.v. Hoeshins).

2. Women's drawers. Lei.[1] 302.

3. The sheath or vagina of corn. Cf. **hoosing.**

Kcd. The daisy did bloom, and the corn in the hose, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 68. Frf. The disease of smut is found in the ears before they have burst from the hose or seed-leaves, *Agric. Surv.* 299 (JAM.). n.Cy. (HALL.) Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Hrt. [The honey dews] glew up the tender hose of the ear, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. e.An.[1] In long and severe drought, at the time when barley should come into the ear, it is apt to 'stick in the hose' and perish. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. A socket in an implement for receiving a handle or shaft.

Sc. You may make an iron instrument . . . with a hose or socket, as a fork is made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the hose it may be thrust down into the earth, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 96 (JAM.). Sh.I. I tried ta prise up da hoes o' da tusker wi' da blade o' da limpit pick, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). Cai.[1] [The prongs are connected with a hose, into which a wooden helve, with a short cross handle, is fastened, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 36.]

5. A faucet. e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. *Comb.* (1) **Hose-doup,** the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*; (2) **-fish,** the cuttle-fish, *Sepia loligo*; (3) **-grass,** the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (4) **-in-hose,** a variety of the polyanthus, *Primula elatior*, or primrose, *P. acaulis*; (5) **-net,** *obs.*, a small net affixed to a pole and used for rivulet fishing; also used *fig.*

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) (2) Sc. Sibbald *Scotia* (1684) 26. (3) Ayr. Hose-grass or Yorkshire fog is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass, *Agric. Surv.* 287 (Jam.). (4) Glo.[1] The calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. e.An.[1] A primrose or polyanthus with one corolla within another. e.Sus. (B. & H.) (5) Sc. They had made a fine hosenet for me, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv; Some tarred sticks once brought Hannibal and his host out of a terrible hose-net, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 26. Abd. They were all drawn in an hose-net, frae the whilk they could not fly, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 206. Slg. Be your awin words ye have drawne your selfes in a hose-net, and crucified your messe, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iii. Ayr. Here is the very hosenet wherein Satan catches the civilians of this world, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 162, ed. 1845. Slk. Some o' thae imps will hae his simple honest head into Hoy's net wi' some o' thae braw women, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 386 (Jam., s.v. Hois).

HOSE, *v.*[1] n.Cy. To embrace, 'halse.'

Ile hose her hourly to my heart, Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 285.

HOSE, *adj.*, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Rut. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hoase** Rut.[1]; **hoaze** n.Dev.; **hoce** Dev.; **hoze** n.Dev. [ōs, ōz, oəs, oəz.] 1. *adj.* Hoarse. Cf. **hoast**, *sb.*[1]

Dev. I thort I shude railly a laff'd mezul hose, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* I. 44, in Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 95.

2. *sb.* Hoarseness, huskiness of the throat; a cough. Cf. **hooze**, *sb.*

Rut.[1] w.Som.[1] A well-known local cattle specific professes to cure in various animals—'yearlings or calves: husk or hose, scour, chills, worms in throat.' A clergyman found the sexton on the Saturday night walking up and down the river Barle. He said he was trying to get a bit of a hose, because he had to sing bass in church next day. Dev. Then ha took up es pipe, an ha kauff'd auff tha hoce, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 53, ed. 1858; I be troubled wi' such a hose in my throat, Tom, that I can scarce quilty, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 256. n.Dev. Uur·dh u·guut u tuur·ubl oa·uz [she has a terrible hoarse], *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Hosed**, *ppl. adj.* hoarse, afflicted with huskiness or a cough.

Som. He is quite hosed still (L.K.L.). w.Som.[1] I be a hosed up that bad I can't hardly spake. Dev. Thay got hoced an wiz blaijed vur ta stap, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 22. n.Dev. Tha art a hoazed that tha cast scarce yeppy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 261. nw.Dev.[1]

3. *v.* To die, cease to breathe. Only used in *pp.*

w.Som.[1] A cant phrase for 'died,' like 'croaked.' n.Dev. He must a hozed in a little time, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 290.

[1. OE. *hās*, hoarse.]

HOSE, see **Halse**, *sb.*[1]

HOSEBIRD, *sb.* Wor. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hoosbird** Hmp.[1]; **hozeburd** Dev.; **husbird** Wil. Dor.[1] Som.; **husbud** s.Wor.; **huzburd** Som.; **oosbird** se.Wor.[1]; **osbūd** w.Wor.[1] 1. An illegitimate child. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1]

2. A term of abuse, a rascal; a lazy, clumsy person; also used *attrib.*

?Oxf. That there hose-bird have a been in jail, Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) xvi. ?Sus. Doubt the young hosebird were struck last moon, *ib. Springhaven* (1887) ix. Hmp.[1] Wil. (K.M.G.); Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. The husbird of a fellow, Sam Lawson, . . took me in completely, Hardy *Greenwood Tree* (1872) ii; Dor.[1] Som. Lef the little maid alone, young huzburd, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 21; A man of bad omen, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Let me catch the young hosebird [oa·zburd, hoa·zburd, wuuz·burd], that's all, aa'll make'n know. Dev. A term of mild and playful abuse. 'Düee zee whot thickee young hozeburd's about? 'E'th broked awl tha eggs Polly zot upon, tū let tha chicken out!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] [They'd set some sturdy whore's-bird to meet me, *Plautus made English* (1694) 9 (Dav.).]

HOSEMEVER, see **Howsomever**.

HOSH, *sb.* s.Pem. A mixture of beer, eggs, butter, and sugar, taken to promote perspiration. (W.M.M.)

HOSHEN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hoeshin** Ayr. (Jam.); and in form **hushion** Ayr. Lnk. 1. A stocking without a foot; *gen.* in *pl.*

Ayr. She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion. Burns *Willie's Wife*, st. 4; (Jam.); A hushion is the last stage of a stocking, which, when entire, is a scabbard for the leg and foot; when the sole of the stocking is worn off it becomes a hugger; when the leg is sore worn and darned past redemption for footing, and the foot cut off, it then takes the name of a hushion, and used to be worn on the legs of women and boys at country work to keep their legs frae hacking—what refinement calls chapping or gelling, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 29. Lnk. Hushions on her bare legs, Bauchels on her feet, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 164. Dmf. Stocking-legs used as gaiters in snowy weather, Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. Gall. My spawls hae ne'er a hoshen now, my pouches ne'er a plack, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876. Kcb. Some wi' wallets, some wi' weghts, An' some wi' hoshens cap'rin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 118 (Jam.).

2. Phr. *throwing the hoshen, obs.*, a wedding custom; see below.

Gall. At weddings, when the time of bedding comes on, the young folk are surrounded by the people at the wedding, to witness the ceremony; one part of which is, that the bride takes the stocking off her left leg, and flings it at random amongst the crowd, and whoever it happens to hit will be the first of them who will get married, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 447, ed. 1876.

3. *Fig.* A term of abuse.

Gall. It wad be a lang time or ever he howkit a dreel o' my tawties. He's fitter at eatin' them, great fushionless hoshen that he is! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi.

HO·SHOW, *sb.* s.Cy. The 'whole' show; everything exposed to sight. (Hall.)

HOSIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The cuttle-fish, *Sepia loligo.* Cf. **hose-fish**, s.v. **Hose**, *sb.*[1]

HOSK, *sb.* Pem. The long-bracteated sedge, *Carex divisa.*

s.Pem. Yea better not cross the path; yea canna see the gorse for hosk (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *hesg*, sedges, Ir. *seisg*, sedge, bog-reed (O'Reilly).]

HOSK, see **Hask**, *adj.*[1]

HOSKIN, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [o·skin.] A 'land' or division in the ploughing of a field, narrower than the rest.

HÖSLIG, *sb.* Sh.I. A house, home.

Hunger an' wark ir aye ill met, an' never gree. Com' on. Lat's mak' fir da höslig, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); We'll pit aff nae mair time wi' da playin' dis night, Willie. I tink he's time 'at ye, and da boys, wis tinkin aboot da höslig *ib.* (Mar. 19, 1898); (J.I.)

HOSPITAL, *sb.* w.Yks. A place in a warehouse where damaged lengths of cloth are put, previous to disposal. (J.M.)

HOSPITALITY RESIDENCE, *phr.* Dur. The residence of one of the canons of the cathedral church.

At the public dinners given by the canons, in what is there called 'hospitality residence,' one of the choristers comes in after dinner dressed in his official costume, and taking his station behind the canon in residence reads . . . eight verses of the 119th Psalm, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 308.

HO·SPY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **hoispehoy** Bnff. (Jam.); **hospie** Bnff. The game of 'hy-spy,' a variety of hide-and-seek.

Bnff. The pronunciation about Keith is 'hospie,' with the accent on the first syllable, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 249; (Jam.) Lth. Ho, spy! is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party . . . conceal themselves; and when in their hiding-places, call out these words to their companions: and the first who finds has the pleasure of next exercising his ingenuity at concealment, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (*ib.*).

HOSS, see **Oss.**

HOSSACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A knot tied on a stranded line by fishermen to strengthen it. S. & Ork.[1]

HOSSACK, HOSSOCK, see **Hussock, Hassack.**

HOSSEN-POT, *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A 'horse-pot' or basket. (C.W.B.)

HOST, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Sus. Also written **hoste** Sus.[12]; and in forms **hoast** Nhb.[1]; **oast** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [(h)ōst, n.Yks. **wost.**] 1. *sb.* A vendor of articles out of shops or houses.

Sus.[1] So used at Hastings; Sus.[2] Every person not lotting or shotting to the common charge of the Corporation, who should be a common hoste in the fish-market, *Hastings Corporation Rec.* (1604).

2. *Comp.* **Host-house**, (1) an inn, ale-house, esp. that at which farmers and countrymen put up on market days; (2) a place of rendezvous, or resort, a cottage where young men and women meet in the evening.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The inns where farmers

put up in coming to market have oast-hooses attached. They are the waiting rooms used by wife and daughters, and the reception place for parcels or goods sent in by tradesmen to go by the farmers' carts. **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** They have hoast-howses wheare they dine, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 100; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lan.** Who took me down to their host-house and gave me a treat, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 66. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] No good'll cum to her; her's is a reg'lar host-hoose.

3. *v.* To frequent; to 'put up.'

N.Cy.[1] He oasts at the Half-Moon. **n.Yks.**[2] Where do you wost at? (s.v. Wost-house).

HOST, HOSTA, HÖSTAK, see **Hoast,** *sb.*[1], **Oast, Husta, Hustack.**

HOSTER, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of jug without a handle. (HALL.)

HOSTILLAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **hostellar.** A hostelry, an inn.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 367. **Fif.** They ... spers'd about in search o' beds Throu' houses, hostillars, and sheds, Whairon to rest their heavie heads, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 125.

HOSTING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **hoisting** (JAM.). The raising or assembling of an army or host.

Being obliged to follow Sir Robert in hunting and hosting, watching and warding, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; *ib. Monastery* (1820) xiii; *ib. Old Mort.* (1816) v; (JAM.) [The annual value of the services, commonly called personal attendance, hosting, hunting, watching and warding ... shall be paid in money annually instead of them, *Act.* 1 *Geo. I* (1715).]

HOSTLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **ossle** Cum. [o·sl, n.Yks. **wo·sl.**] **1.** To lodge, put up at an inn.

n.Yks.[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Only used in connexion with an inn. We 'put up' and 'hostle' at an inn, and 'lowse out' at a friend's.

2. To act as hostler, perform the duties of hostler.

Cum. He osslt fer oald Mally Piell eh t'Croon an Mitre, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 157.

HOSTLER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also Nrf. Also in forms **hosteler** Nrf.; **hostilar** Abd.; **hostlier** Sc.; **ostler** Abd.

1. An innkeeper.

Sc. Impowering hostlers and common innkeepers, to impose oaths upon all passengers and travellers, *Sc. Presb. Eloq. Answer,* 34. **Abd.** He lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek, who was an ostler, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 17; That na tavernar nor hostilar within the samen mak onie flesche reddie during the said tyme of Lentrone, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 183

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hostler-house,** a house of public entertainment, a hostel; (2) **-wife,** a landlady, an innkeeper's wife.

(1) **Sc.** Upon the doores of tavernes, hostlier houses, and mercat crosses, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (1847) I. 267. **Per.** See ye, Sir, yon hostler-house. . . This very day have landed in it Full fifteen Englishmen, FORD *Harp* (1893) 19. (2) **Sc.** Donald Caird can drink a gill Fast as hostler-wife can fill, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 57; Syne paid him upon a gantree As hostler-wives should do, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 100, ed. 1871; We alighted at the door of a jolly hostler-wife, as Andrew called her, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xix.

3. *pl.* A name given to those who lodged fishermen in Yarmouth. Nrf. (H.J.H.)

HOSTRY, *sb.* w.Yks. A long stool used for 'cuttling' (q.v.) on. (S.K.C.)

HOT, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **heat** Cai.[1] n.Yks.; **heeat** n.Yks.[24]; **het** Sc. Bnff.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm.; **hoat, hote** Wxf.[1]; **oot-** Shr.[1]; **ot-** War.[2]; **yat** n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] [h)ot, h)iət, het, yat, w.Yks. ut.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Hot-ache,** the tingling sensation and pains caused by sudden warmth after extreme cold; (2) **-bitch,** a bitch in the rutting season; (3) **-brained,** hot-tempered, hot-headed; (4) **-broan,** a firebrand; (5) **-chills,** the fever accompanying ague; (6) **-drinks,** warm drinks of a cordial nature; (7) **-evil,** fever [not known to our correspondents]; (8) **-flares,** accesses of heat in sickness; (9) **-foot,** (10) **-foot-hot,** at once, immediately, full speed, in great haste; (11) **-gingerbread,** gingerbread having in it a mixture of ginger and cayenne; (12) **-hands,** a children's game, see below; (13) **-hive,** an eruption or small boil; (14) **-house** (-us), the stove in which salt is dried in salt-making; (15) **-loof,** a game; (16) **-millo,** a boys' game, see below; (17) **-pickles,** a scolding, trouble; (18) **-pint,** a hot beverage composed of ale, spirits, and other ingredients, and drunk esp. on New Year's eve or early morning; (19) **-posset,** hot milk and bread; (20) **-pot,** (*a*) a mixture of warmed ale and spirits, with other ingredients; (*b*) a dish of meat and potatoes baked together; an Irish stew; (*c*) a melting-pot; a keeper of a melting-pot; (21) **-seed,** early grain or peas; (22) **-skin,** a thrashing, beating; (23) **-skinned,** irascible, hot-tempered; (24) **-spoken,** sharp of speech; (25) **-spurred,** see (10); (26) **-stoup,** see (18); (27) **-trod,** *obs.,* the pursuit of Border marauders; the signal for the pursuit; also used *fig.*; (28) **-tuik,** a bad taste; (29) **-wardens,** pears; (30) **-waters,** spirits; (31) **-weeds,** annual weeds, such as field-mustard, &c.; (32) **-whittle** or **-whissel,** a borer or skewer heated red-hot for the purpose of boring a hole through wood.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I oftens get the hotache in my foot, and very bad it is; it comes on when my foot's starved with hinging out the clothes. **Nhp.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Bdf.** My hands have got the hot-ache (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Common (M.C.H.B.). (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **n.Yks.** I allas knew 'at sha was a heeatbrain'd 'en (W.H.). (4) **Wxf.**[1] (5) **Sus.**[1] (6) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (7) **Dev.** (HALL.) (8) **Hmp.** I have nasty hot-flares (T.L.O.D.). (9) **Sc.** But to go to him hot-foot from Appin's agent was little likely to mend my own affairs, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i. **Abd.** Rin awa noo het-fit an' bring him here. Rin het-fit, I'm sayin' (G.W.). **w.Sc.** Burns heard of the elopement with surprise and followed the pair 'hot foot' to Killie, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 49. **Ir.** I can run on hot foot, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. xii; Set off hot-foot to the wake, CROKER *Leg. Killarney* (1829) I. 83, in GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** He's geaan het feutt efter a fella they co Arch, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 64; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ah set off het fiut i mi majesty (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.**[1] He coom deawn hot-foot, bent on havin' a quarrel. **n.Lin.**[1] As soon as she heärd on it she went off hot-foot to oor Tom's, an' tell'd him what foäks was saayin'. **Brks.** 'Now's your time, Billy,' says I, and up the hedge I cuts, hot-foot, to get betwixt he and our bounds, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi. **Mid.** They made off, hot foot, for the cart, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. viii. **Cor.** 'I'll ha' 'ee!' cries the Squire; an' wi' that pulls hot foot roun' the hill, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix. (10) **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She ran het foot het to her neighbours with any piece of gossip she got hold of, *Weardale Forest Ann.* **ne.Lan.**[1] (11) **Lan.** [When 'pace-egging'] children ... go up and down from house to house; at some receiving pence, . . at others gingerbread, some of which is called hot gingerbread, . . causing the most ridiculous contortions of feature in the unfortunate being who partakes of it, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 230. (12) **Rxb.** A number of children place one hand above another on a table till the column is completed, when the one whose hand is undermost pulls it out and claps it on the top, and thus in rotation (JAM.). (13) **Nhb.**[1] (14) **Chs.**[1] (15) **Ir.** The first play we began was hot-loof, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106. (16) **War.**[2] *A* kneels with his face in *B*'s lap, the other players standing in the background. They step forward one by one, at a signal from *B,* who says of each in turn, ''Otmillo, 'Otmillo, where is this poor man to go?' *A* then assigns each one to a place. When all are dispatched, *A* removes his face from *B*'s lap, and, standing up, exclaims, 'Hot! Hot! Hot!' The others then rush to him, and the laggard is blindfolded instead of *A*. (17) **Lin.**[1] (18) **Sc.** I took a rest at Pepper-mill, A het-pint and a double gill, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 16; The hot beverage which it is customary for young people to carry with them from house to house on New-Year's-eve, or early in the morning of the New Year; used also on the night preceding a marriage and at the time of child-bearing. . . This is made of spirits, beer, sugar, and eggs (JAM.). **Frf.** A het pint in a cup maun neist be made To drink the health o' her that's brought to bed, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 191. **Rnf.** The first fit bauldly fronts the storm. The maudlin' het pint's heavenly power Has rais'd a flame that brings the shower, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 78. **Lnk.** I'd toddle butt, an' I'd toddle ben, Wi' the hearty het pint an' the canty black hen, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 56, ed. 1897. **Lth.** The kettle then on ingle clear, Boils fu' o' ale an' whisky; Wi' eggs an' sucker, . . To mak a birkie frisky. . . . Fu' o' het pints he'll bauldly dash, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 17. **Edb.** I agreed to a cupful of het-pint, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix; Among the lower classes of the people, it is customary for some person in each family to rise very early in new year's morning, and prepare a kind of caudle, consisting of ale mixed with

eggs, beat up with sugar and a little spirits, prepared hot, which is carried through every apartment in a stoup containing a Scots pint; and a cup of this is offered to each person when in bed. This beverage is technically called het pints, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 7. **Dmf.** Until twelve o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with het-pints, and buttered cakes, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 46. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (19) **Wm.** She'd give a het-posset her belly to warm, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 7. **Yks.** (J.W.) (20, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** An aged fisher woman . . . tells me that at her wedding there were seventy hot pots, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **n.Yks.** (C.A.F.); **n.Yks.**[1] Pots of hot spiced ale brought out by the friends of a newly-wedded couple to be partaken of by the bridal party as they return from church; **n.Yks.**[24] **Nhp.**[1] Spiced, sweetened, and thickened with eggs and flour. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) **w.Nrf.** He . . . is too comfortable with his 'hot pot' to quit his present quarters, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 5. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Lon.** Sponsors at low christenings pretty far advanced in liquor, by too plentiful a drinking of common beer, hot-pots, and Geneva punch, *Low Life* (1764) 98. **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.**[1] Not very common. (*b*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **War.**[3] (*c*) **War.**[3] A hot-pot is so called because it is always kept at smelting heat. It is kept ostensibly for purposes of trade, but is usually regarded as being kept for the convenience of thieves. To be known as a hot-pot is to be regarded with opprobrium. The name has in some instances stuck to a man for life, e.g. 'Hot-pot Smith,' or 'Hot-pot Jones.' (21) **Bwk.** These [oats] are distinguished into hot seed and cold seed, the former of which ripens much earlier than the letter [*sic*], *Agric. Surv.* 243 (JAM.). **Rxb.** Peas are sown of two kinds. One of them is called hot seed or early peas, *Agric. Surv.* 87 (JAM.). **Nhb.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXI. 225. (22) **Sc.** I'll gie ye a guid het skin (JAM.). (23) **Sc.** (*ib.*), **Cai.**[1] (24) **n.Yks.**[2] (25) **Dmb.** I'm aff, het spurred, to gain the prize, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 117. (26) **Peb.** Het stoups an' punch around war sent, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 147 (JAM.). (27) **s.Sc.** The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle-horn, and was called the hot-trod, SCOTT *Lay Last Minst.* (1806) 308 *n.* (JAM., s.v. Futehate) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 97; **Nhb.**[1] A wisp of straw or tow mounted on the top of a spear and set on fire and carried through the Border country. Its display was the signal for every man to arm and follow the pursuit on the track of a marauder, the 'war path' of the Borderers. **Cum.** A thief might be pursued into the opposite realm within six days, and the chace carried on, as the term is, in hot trod, with hound and horn, with hue and cry, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 24; **Cum.**[1] He follo't the reivers on the het trod. (28) **Lnk.**, **Lth.**, **Rxb.** When meal is made from corn that has been heated in the stack, the peculiar taste is denominated the het tuik (JAM., s.v. Teuk). (29) **Lon.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 8. (30) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (31) **Bnff.**[1] (32) **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ah's garn to mak a burtri gun, len us thi het-whittle (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *hot and hot*, (2) *hot as hot*, (3) — *as a piper*, very hot, as hot as can be; (4) — *beans and butter*, a children's game, similar to 'hunt the thimble'; (5) *a hot cup of tea*, (*a*) a bad bargain; an unexpected loss or accident; (*b*) an unruly, troublesome girl; (6) — *in the pepper*, 'hot,' uncomfortable, of a dangerous situation; (7) — *rows and butter baiks*, a boys' game; see below; (8) *to be hot ahame*, to have a comfortable domestic settlement; to be comfortable at home; (9) — *hot in the house*, a saying used of those who come out in inclement weather without reason; (10) — *kept in hot water*, to be in a constant state of anxiety or suspense; (11) — *in hot water*, to be at variance or on ill terms with; (12) — *o'er hot*, to make a change for the worse from restlessness or folly; (13) *to carry hot water with one*, to bring ill-will with one, to quarrel; (14) — *hold one in hot water*, to keep one in a state of constant uneasiness or anxiety; (15) — *make anything with a hot needle and burning thread*, to sew very slightly.

(1) **Der.** As for the pikelets . . . butter 'um as folks want 'um, hot and hot, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iii. (2) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Rxb.** One hides something and another is employed to seek it. When near the place of concealment, the hider cries 'Het,' i.e. hot on the scent; when the seeker is far from it, 'Cald.' . . He who finds it has the right to hide it next (JAM.). (5) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **w.Wor.** Whin he begins it gits rayther too hot i' the pepper fur me, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 91. (7) **Frf.** One boy stood against the hill-side or against a wall, and another boy, putting his head against the first one's stomach, made a 'backie,' which was immediately mounted by one of the boys from the crowd, who was not supposed to be known to the one he bestrode. The captain of the game would now address the bowing lad, . . 'Lanceman, lanceman, lo! Where shall this poor Scotchman go? Shall he go east, or shall he go west, Or shall he go to the huddie craw's nest?' If he was sent to the hooded crow's nest, he ranged himself alongside number one. If otherwise he had to go to some indicated post and there remain until all engaged in the game were placed in their various positions. The three chief actors and all who had remained in 'the crow's nest' ranged themselves in line, and . . . the captain now yelled out 'Het rows and butter baiks,' whereupon all those that had been banished to the outposts came rushing in, attempting to touch number one, who was surrounded by his legion of bonneters, who smacked and thrashed the invaders. When the 'draiglers,' as the invading party were called, had touched number one, they in turn became the defending party, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 110. (8) **Gall.** (JAM.); It is said of those who wander abroad when they have no need to do so, and happen to fare ill, that they were het ahame, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (9) **N.I.**[1] You were hot in the house. (10) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (11) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (12) **Cai.**[1] He wiz o'er heat. (13) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A carries 'ot water wi' 'im wherivver a goos. **War.**[3] (14) **Sc.** That bairn hauds me ay in het water; for he's sae fordersum (JAM.). (15) **Oxf.**[1], **Sur.** (L.J.Y.)

3. Warm, comfortable.

Sc. The jinketing and the jirbling wi' tea and wi' trumpery that brings mony a het ha' house to a hired lodging in the Abbey, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) x.

4. *sb.* Heat.

S. & Ork.[1] What a hot it is. **Wxf.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Aay red yŭr aa·rmz bin, Em·ŭ! Iz it wi kuwd? Wel, it i)n·ŭ wi ot ['Haï red yur arms bin, Emma! Is it wi' cowd?' 'Well, it inna wi' hot']. **Dev.** Wull then in es gose, bit moast daid way that hot, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 15, ed. 1865.

5. *v.* To make hot, to heat, warm, esp. to warm up cooked food. Also with *up*.

e.Yks.[1] Yatten, *pp.*, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.), **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] I've hotted the water; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Tŭ ot dhŭ óon [to hot the oven]. Tŭ ot kuwd tai·tŭz ùp ŭgy'en·. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Hot me this iron Alice, my lass, an' bring it by ageăn as soon as ta can. **sw.Lin.**[1] She hotted up his dinner for him. **Rut.**[1] I hot her a few broth. **Lei.**[1] There's no hot water, but I'll hot some. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Draw some drink an' 'ot it fur the men's suppers. **Glo.** (F.H.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Lon.** (F.H.) **Sur.**[1] We jist lit a fire to hot our kettles. **Sus.**[1] I was that cold when I got indoors that gaffer hotted up some beer for me. **Wil.** A piece of roast beef, that had been, as the housekeeper explained, 'hotted up,' RIDDELL *The Senior Partner*, i. **Dev.** If yŭ widden mind a scrap-dinner yŭ cŭde have tha cold beef hotted up intŭ a hash tŭ-day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I never can get a plate hotted through, SHARLAND *Ways and Means* (1885) 45.

Hence (1) **Hotted,** *ppl. adj.* warmed up, made hot; (2) **Hotter,** *sb.* a heater, a long funnel-shaped tin vessel put into the fire to warm a liquid quickly; also called **Hastener** (q.v.).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[2] Hotted meat. **Der.**[2] Hotted ale. **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1]

HOT, HO'T, see **Hit,** *v.*, **Hurt, Holt,** *sb.*[1]

HOTAGOE, *v.* ? *Obs.* s.Cy. Sus. Also in form **hotague** Sus. In phr. *to hotagoe the tongue*, to move the tongue nimbly; to babble.

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Sus.** He do hotague he's tongue, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; You hotagoe your tongue, RAY (1691); **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] I believe disused now.

HOTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Nrf. Ken. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **hatch** Sc.; **hotchen** Ayr. [h)otʃ, Sc. also hatʃ.]

1. *v.* To jerk, move awkwardly, lurch; to fidget, heave, shrug; to hitch; to shake, esp. to shake with laughter. Also used *fig.* Cf. **hutch,** *v.*[2]

Sc. The laird changed colour and hotched in his chair, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 178. **Elg.** He hotch'd, he fidg'd—the foul fiend leugh, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 72. **Abd.** The haggis e'en hotched to the piper its lane, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 43. **Frf.** Garrin' him scream a hideous rippet; As aye they hotcht and laucht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 128. **s.Sc.** He hotched an' leuch, An' clawed his tawtie heid, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 106. **Slg.** I've seen it . . : Gar a' the hillocks heave an' hotch, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 9.

Rnf. Had ye seen the auld hash how he hotched and he smil'd, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 164. **Ayr.** Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain, And hotch'd and blew wi' might and main, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 285; (J.M.) **Lnk.** To keep awa' the thocht o't yet aft gars me hotch an' blaw, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 97. **e.Lth.** Hootsman was hotching with half suppressed laughter, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 126. **Peb.** Some wi' their ribs 'maist like tae crack, As hotching, in a fry, .. He row'd toward his sty, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 68, ed. 1817. **Slk.** It was beginning to trummle, and crummle, and sigh, and groan, and heave, and hotch, like the earlier stages o' some earthquack, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 87. **Rxb.** An' to mysel I hotch'd, an' leugh good speed, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 162. **Dmf.** Ill-folk how they giggle and hotch, man, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 196. **Gall.** Brawly kenned I that they were hotchin' for me to gie them the presbytery, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 22. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Lord, ye'd hae hotch'd had ye been there, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 174; **Nhb.**[1] Aa fairly hotch't agyen. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** First yan an' than anudder tel't a gud teal, an' Bob hotch't an' laff't till nine o'clock, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 75. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

2. To shift one's position so as to make room for another, to sit closer; *gen.* with *up*.

Sc. 'Are ye sure ye hae room aneugh, sir?' 'I wad fain hotch mysell farther yont,' SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Lakel.**[2] A chap 'll hotch-up ta mak room on a seat withoot gitten up. **w.Yks.**[3] To move on a seat without moving oneself. **Nhp.**[1] Hotch a little further and give me a little more room. **Nrf.** 'Come, hotch up,' applied to some one of a party sitting round the fire when the person was required to move a bit, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 217.

3. To limp, walk lamely or in an awkward manner; to trot slowly and clumsily; to jog along; to jump like a frog.

Slk. (JAM.) **Cum.** Now fit up a pillion for maister and deàmm, To hotch off t'town amang t'rest, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 217. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He'd a hotched off thinkin he was so smart, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 15; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] To get upon a pillion. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He went first and the old woman hotched along after him. **Ken.**[1] 'He hotched along on the floor to the top of the stairs.' When a man walking with a boy keeps him on the run, he is described as keeping him hotching.

4. To swarm.

Sc. Our Sannock's head is a' hotchen, and John's is little better, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 106. **Nhb.**[1] Hotchin wi' maggots. The place is fair hotchin wi' rabbits.

5. To botch, bungle; with *up*: to contrive to bring about in an irregular way.

n.Yks.[4] **Ken.**[1] I lay he'll hotch up a quarrel afore long.

6. To cause to jerk, to hitch, heave; to move with a jerking motion; to hoist, lift up, raise; to pitch, throw. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He clenched his neives an' hotched himsel', ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 5. **e.Lth.** Their sleeves hotched up ower their shouthers, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 148. **Gall.** That disease . . . hotch'd out his breath, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 265, ed. 1876. **Cum.** He hotches his shooders, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 176, ed. 1876. **Wm.** See'sta Ah've forked hay tell mi shirt's o' hotcht-up under mi oxters (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] **Lei.**[1] Hotch it ovver your shoulder. **Nhp.**[1] Hotch this up for me. He talks of five pounds, but if you don't bind him down, he'll hotch it up to twenty pounds. **War.**[3] A large bag of corn grasped round the neck of it and pushed by the knee a few inches at a time, or a heavy weight or tree moved along the ground or up an inclined plane by levers, would be hotched along. **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Hotch it up into the dung-pot (W.H.E.).

7. To shake up, esp. to shake lead ore together in a bucket in the process of washing and sifting.

Nhb.[1] The bucket containing the ore is suspended from a long lever by which a boy jerks or hotches it in the water. **Dur.** *Lead Mine Lang.* (1866). **Lin.** When they shake potatoes in a bag so that they may lie the closer, they are said to hotch them (HALL.); **Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hotching**, *vbl. sb.* the process of sifting; (2) **-tub**, *sb.* a machine for washing ore.

(1) **Nhb.** 'Buddling' and 'hotching,' which may be described as a kind of sifting with sieves suspended in water, WHITE *Nhb.* (1859) 46 (2) **w.Yks.** A large square tub filled with water, over which a shallow tub is suspended. This tub has a wire bottom, and is worked up and down in the larger tub by means of a long handle; by this means the lead is washed and separated from the soil or earth (J.E.); Another washing in the hotching tub, GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 193.

8. To examine wheat by shaking it in a sieve; to dress and clean in a peculiar manner with a riddle.

w.Yks.[2] **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

9. To separate beans from peas after they ar threshed. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

10. To cook cockles by heating them in a pan.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** Oh, you've gotten some cockles, hev ya? We mun 'ev 'em 'otched (J.T.F.).

11. To drive cattle. n.Cy. (HALL.), Dev.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.]

12. *sb.* A jerk, jolt; a shove, push, shrug. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Give her one hatch, all is done, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 79. **Lnk.** Put a spectacle glass to his ee, gied a bit hotch nearer me and opened oot wi' his impidence, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Edb.** Uncanny hotches Frae clumsy carts or hackney-coaches, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 176, ed. 1785. **Gall.** He gave his showthers a hotch, and answered, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 163, ed. 1876. **m.Yks.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Gie us a hotch up.

13. A market-day trot. Cum.[1]

14. A job, business; a bout, occasion, time; a bungle, a mismanaged affair, a 'botch.'

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They made a poor hotch on't. I gat a sair hotch [a severe tumble]; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Thou's meead a base hotch on't, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 326. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I am ut bound to go wi' him this hotch (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[3]

15. A big, unwieldy person.

Ayr. A fat muckle hotch with a screw of dirty weans at her fit, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 101; The muckle fat hotch! she should been sotten doon on her ain fire till her spittle bile't, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 22.

[1. With old bogogers, hotching on a sped, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 122. OFr. *hocher*, 'secouer, ébranler' (LA CURNE).]

HOTCH, *int.* n.Yks. A call for sheep. (R.H.H.)

HOTCHEL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bck. Also written **hotchell** Rut.; **hotchle** Sc. [(h)o·tʃl.] **1.** *v.* To walk in an awkward, ungainly manner; to hobble, limp. Cf. **hockle**, *v.*[1]

Lnk. I hotchled alang in my grandeur, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 56. **Not.**[3] **s.Not.** She can just hotchel about the house (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I'm that bad wi' rewmatics I can hardly hotchel along. **Rut.** I'm that bad wi' roomatis, that I can barely hotchell backard and forards, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 513. **Lei.**[1] Ah cain't but joost hotchel. **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] It's as much as I can do to hotchel along. **War.** He goes hotcheling along (J.B.). **se.Wor.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.)

2. To be gone, be off; used as an *int.*

Not.[3] Cum, 'otchel—d'ye 'ear.

3. *sb.* A jerk, hitch.

e.Fif. Gi'en his sparticles a hotchle up on's nose, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix.

HOTCHERTY-HOY, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] A hobbledehoy, an awkward, clumsy boy, a half-grown lad.

HOTCHERY-CAP, *sb.* Lakel. Also in form **hotchey-cap** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] A boys' game played with caps.

Lakel.[2] A lads' gam wi' a bo' an' ther hats o' set in a row ta throw intul. **Cum.** Played about 1830. 'While others start "dry-bellied Scot," And hotchery-cap is not forgot' (J.H.); **Cum.**[4] A row of caps being laid on the ground, each boy in turn hops over each cap, finally picking up his own cap in his mouth and throwing it over his shoulders; should he fail in this, he is chased by the others and brayed with their caps.

HOTCHIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A general name for puddings.

Bch. *Gl.* (JAM.) **Abd.** The hotchie reams, the girdle steams, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 12 (*ib.*).

HOTCH-POTCH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. [(h)o·tʃ-potʃ.] **1.** A mutton broth, made with meat and vegetables boiled together; a stew, a dish composed of various ingredients cooked together, Irish stew.

Sc. A dish of broth, made with mutton, or lamb cut into small pieces, together with green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsley or celery, served up with the meat in it (JAM.); A favourite Scotch dish, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 394. **Lnk.** Mak' his glorious lordship dine On good sheep-head and haggis fine, Hotchpotch too, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 152, ed. 1897. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Fig.* A medley, a confused jumble. Also used *attrib.*

Abd. I never yet saw . . . Sic a hotch-potch a' thegither, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 129. **Rnf.** Question this queer hotch-potch—Which down our throats is cramm'd, M^cGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 113. **Ayr.** Yon mixtie-maxtie queer hotch-potch, The Coalition, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 21. **Lnk.** Wi' hauchty pride he ne'er was douted, Or high-floun style o' mix'd hotch-potch, HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 12. **Edb.** [He] made sic a hotch potch story of it, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 203. **Nhb.** When English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch, Promiscuous form a mere hotch-potch (W.G.). **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

HOT-COCKLES, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Lon. A children's game; see below.

Crk. At Cork a handkerchief is tied over the eyes of one of the company, who then lays his head on a chair and places his hand on his back with the palm uppermost. Any of the party come behind him and give him a slap on his hand, he in the meantime trying to discover whose hand it is that strikes, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 229. **w.Yks.** At Sheffield a boy is chosen for a stump and stands with his back against a wall. Another boy bends his back as in 'leap-frog' and puts his head against the stump. The cap of the boy who bends down is then taken off and put upon his back upside down. Then each of the other boys . . . puts the first finger of his right hand into the cap. When all the fingers are put into the cap [certain] lines are sung. . . Then the boy whose back is bent jumps up and the others run away crying out 'Hot cockles.' The boy who is caught by the one whose back was first bent has to bend his back next time, and so on, *ib.* **Lan.** Many an evening was beguiled with snap-dragon, . . hot cockles, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255. **Lon.** The felons in Newgate . . . playing at hunt the slipper, hot-cockles, and blind-man's buff, *Low Life* (1764) 83. [For further information see GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 229.]

HOTE, see **Hold,** *sb.*, **Hot.**

HOTES, *int.* e.Dur.[1] Also written **hoats.** Hush, be silent.

HOTHEN, *int.* Irel. An exclamation of surprise or dissent.

'What'll I do if ye're drowned on me?' 'Hothen, what a notion I have o' gettin' drownded!' FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 49.

HOTH, HOTIL, see **Hawth, Hottle,** *sb.*[2]

HOTNESS, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Heat.

HOTS, see **Hoatie.**

HOT(T, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. Also in forms **haut** Lan.[1]; **ott** Chs.[3]; **hut** Dmf. [h)ot.]

1. A square basket or pannier used for carrying manure, &c.; *gen.* in *pl.* Also called **Muck hot.**

Dmf. SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Gall.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** 'A pair of hots,' two hampers of wood to lay cross a horse (K.); To carry turf or slate in, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** We carry't t'muck i' hots, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 57, ed. 1876; Muck's to be carry't in hots or in creels, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 244; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] Muck hots; **Cum.**[2] **Wm.** Used for carrying manure into fields of steep ascent, one being hung on each side of a pack-saddle. The bottom being opened by two wooden pins emptied the contents (J.H.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A 'hot(t-load,' a heap of manure or lime in a field; a small heap of any kind carelessly put up.

Sc. There was hay to ca' and lint to lead, A hunder hotts o' muck to spread, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 269. **Slk.** Will then laid his arm over the boy and the hott o' claes and fell sound asleep, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 255 (JAM.). **Rxb.** 'A hot of muck,' as much dung as is laid down from a cart in the field at one place in order to its being spread out. 'A hot of stones,' &c. (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[1] When persons or things are huddled or clumped together, they are said to be 'all in a hott.' **Cum.**[1]

3. A finger-stall or cover used to protect a cut or sore; a small bag to hold a poultice to protect a sore finger. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 3], **s.Chs.**[1] Cf. **hottle,** *sb.*[1], **hut,** *sb.*[3]

Hence **Hotkin,** *sb.* a case for a sore finger. e.An.[1]

[1. OF. *hotte*, a pannier or creel.]

HOTT, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) To move by sudden jerks, to shake with laughter. 'He hottit and leuch.' Cf. **hotch,** *v.*

HOTTED, HOTTEN, HOTTEL, see **Hurt, Hottle,** *sb.*[1 2 3]

HOTTER, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **hetter** w.Yks.[1]; **other** e.Yks.[1]; **otter** e.Yks. [h)o·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To move unsteadily or awkwardly, to hesitate; to hobble, totter, walk lamely; to shake with laughter. Cf. **hatter,** *v.*, **hotch,** *v.*

Sc. The humbler functionary . . . hottered and leuch in a semi-suppressed manner, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 92. **Abd.** Hale be yir crowns, ye canty louns, Tho' age now gars me hotter, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 73 (JAM.). **Per.** To be gently shaken in the act of laughing (JAM.). **Peb.** A muir-hen . . . was rinnin hotterin round about, NICOL *Poems* (1805) *Man and Muir-fowl.* **Gall.** On the scent awa wad hotter, And sae hae at the roast a snack, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 135, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** He hotters about the clachans, and a troop of boys in his train, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 231. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] A body's sair hodden when they can hardly hotter an' walk. **Cum.** Than hotter to heamm, through bog and wet syke, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 253; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Hottering on, nae better an a lamiter. **e.Yks.**[1] To be decrepit; to work feebly. 'Otherin-aboot,' going about in a stupid blundering way. **m.Yks.**[1], **Lan.** (C.W.D.), **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Hottery,** *adj.* tottering in walking. Nhb.[1]

2. To shudder, shiver. Abd., Per. (JAM.)

3. To shake, jolt; to vibrate in moving over a rough surface.

Bnff. In doing a melder, the primitive mill hottered away at the rate of six bolls of meal ground in a week, GORDON *Keith* (1880) 148. **Rxb.** A cart or other carriage, drawn over a rough road, is said to hotter (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] 'I'm all hottered to pieces,' said of a jumbling ride on an uneasy vehicle. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **s.Dur.** A' feel sadly hotter'd wi ridin' i' t'cart (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.**[1 2 4] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 326. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Hottery,** *adj.* jolting; rough, uneven.

Nhb.[1] This is a tarrible hottery cairt. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A hottery journey,' said of a course over uneven tracks; a hazardous one; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 326. **m.Yks.**[1]

4. To boil slowly, to simmer; to seethe, bubble, make a bubbling noise.

Abd. Twa pots soss'd in the chimney nook, Forby ane hott'rin' in the crook, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 4, ed. 1873. **Abd., Per.** (JAM.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.** (C.W.D.)

5. To stir up, vex; to harass, weary; to boil with anger, rage.

N.Cy.[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Hottering,** *ppl. adj.* raging, trembling with anger; (2) **Hottering mad,** *phr.* mad with anger, raging.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Hoo wur fayr hotterin' wi' vexashun, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28; **Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] I war then seea hotterin mad at I could bide na langer, ii. 293. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

6. To crowd together, to jumble, throw into confusion; to romp.

Sc. Conveying the idea of individual motion (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[1 2] **ne.Yks.**[1] They were all hotthered tigither.

7. To swarm.

Nhb.[1] The dog wis fair hotterin o' fleas.

8. To rattle, clatter, make a loud noise. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Hottering,** *ppl. adj.* clattering, rattling.

Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd Wi' awfu' hottrin din, LAING *Coll. Ballads* (1823) 13 (JAM.).

9. To talk indistinctly; to mumble, mouth; to talk wanderingly or foolishly.

e.Yks. (W.W.S.); NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 76; **e.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Othering,** *ppl. adj.* slow-witted, stupid; (2) **Other-kite,** (3) **-poke,** (4) **-skeat,** *sb.* a silly blundering person; one who talks foolishly.

(1) **e.Yks.** The village of Ottringham is often said by sarcastic neighbours to have got its name from its otherin inhabitants, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 105; **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **e.Yks.** Ah felt buggy mad, Ti think at oor ottherpooak clunch ov a ass Sud mak sike a April-daft watty o' lass, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46; **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.**[1]

10. *Comp.* (1) **Hotter-bonnet,** a person overrun with vermin. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (2) **-dockin,** (*a*) a nursery term for a child learning to walk; (*b*) a helpless, feeble person. Cum.[1]

11. *sb.* A jolting; a shaking-up, romp.

Abd. I've stan't mony a roch hotter, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. **ne.Yks.**[1] Dog-hotter, game of romps with a dog.

12. A shaking, heaving mass; a swarm, a crowd of small animals in motion; the motion made by such a swarm.

Rnf. 'It's a' in a hotter.' Applied to a very fat person whose

skin upon the slighest exertion appears as moving: 'He's in a hotter o' fat' (Jam.). **Bwk.** Loury Lauder is a' in a hotter. A hotter of lice, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 34.

[1. Flem. *hotteren*, to totter, shake, wag, jolt (Schuermans).]

HOTTER, *sb.*[2] n.Lin.[1] Also written **otter.** **1.** A half-circle of iron attached to the upper side of the axle-tree of a cart or wagon to hinder the wheels from having too much play.

HOTTIE, *sb.* Edb. (Jam.) A name given to one who has something pinned to his back of which he knows nothing.

A High School term. His sportive class-fellows call after him 'Hottie! Hottie.'

HOTTIL, see **Hottle**, *sb.*[1]

HOTTISH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Wor. Also in forms **hettish** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **yattish** n.Yks.[2] Rather hot, warm; also used *fig.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Hettish wark (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wor.** At a hottish pace, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 22, 1898).

HOTTLE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Also written **hottel** w.Yks.[2] e.Lan.[1]; **hottil** w.Yks.[2] nw.Der.[1]; and in form **hattil** nw.Der.[1] [h)o·tl.] A finger-stall, a cover for a sore or cut finger. Cf. **hot(t, 3.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1 3], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** Why, missis, wots ivver this i' th' floor? Why dang me if it isn't my hottle (E.P.). **sw.Lin.**[1] She can't bear a hottle on. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

HOTTLE, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **hottel** w.Yks.[2]; **hotil** Der.[1]; and in form **uttil** w.Yks. [o·tl, u·tl.] A piece of wire or iron heated in order to bore a hole through anything; a heated iron.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Heat a uttil, heat a coil, Weear mun I buddle a hoil? *Nursery rime* (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Wad E hed a . . . rid hoat hottel in his throttle, ii. 306. **Der.**[1] *Obs.*

HOTTLE, *sb.*[3] Sc. The bubbling sound of anything boiling. Cf. **hotter**, *v.* **4.**

Rnf. The hottle o' stiff parritch, pechin' an' dune [boiled], . . beats a', sirs, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 109.

HOTTLE, *sb.*[4] Sc. Also written **hottel** Frf. [ho·tl.] An hotel.

Sc. They maun hae a hottle; maun they? And an honest public canna serve them, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **Frf.** In the best o' inns or hottels, Sands *Poems* (1833) 118. **Ayr.** Getting a hue o' toddy when we gaed hame to the hottle we were staying at in the Trongate, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 167.

HOTTLE, *v.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. Cum. [ho·tl.] **1.** *v.* To totter, to walk feebly. Cum.[1] **2.** *sb.* Anything which has not a firm base, anything tottering. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

HOTTS, *sb. pl. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] **1.** Water gruel. **2.** The hips or 'huggans.'

HOU, see **Hoo**, *sb.*[1], **How**, *int.*

HOUCHTY-POUCHTY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. High and mighty, haughty, consequential.

Edb. Your houchty-pouchty factors sour Do sairly prick us, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 180.

HOUCK, **HOUD**, see **Howf(f, Howd**, *v.*[1]

HOUDEE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **howdoye.** A sycophant, flatterer. 'She's an auld houdee.'

HOUD(EN, HOUDER, HOUF(F, HOUFFLE, see **Hold**, *v.*, **Howder**, *v.*[3], **Howf(f, Hoffle**, *v.*

HOUGH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Glo. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also written **haugh** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I.; and in forms **hoch** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **hoff** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **howf** Nhb.[1] [h)of, uf, Sc. Ir. hoχ.]

1. *sb.* The hock of an animal; the leg or lower part of the thigh of a man; the ham, thigh, hip. See **Hock**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. His poor wizened houghs as blue as a blawart, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xx; Lord cut their houghs and stay their running! Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 620. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Garterless, my thrummy-wheelin hose O' my lean houghs haf hap, an' haf expose, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. **Abd.** The bare houghs o' ony heelan' rascal, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 169. **Per.** Boo your backs an' crook your hochs Afore your sovran leddy, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 60. **Fif.** Glad to unbend their stiffened houghs and backs, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 39; ed. 1871. **e.Fif.** We were a' sittin' roon' a stook resting our hochs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Lnk.** Land up to the hochs in a dib, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 24. **Bwk.** A man that is lame o' the leg or the spauld, Or short o' the houghs, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. **Rxb.** Though houghs grow thin and chafts fa' in, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 28. **n.Cy.** (K.); If you send to a butcher for a hough, you get what in s.Eng. would be called a shin of beef (J.Ar.). **Nhb.** The warst of meat, Bad bullock's liver, houghs and knees, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**[1] The back of the knee where the hough sinews are. **Lakel.**[2] Ah's as sair as sair about t'hoffs wi' mowin. **Cum.**[4] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Leyle tyelleyer How was spwort o' th' hough, 199. **Wm.** Up ta t'hoffs i muck (B.K.). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.**[3] Also applied to a man's dirty shoes or clumsy feet. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** It had nother yed nor tele, hont nor hough, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 7; Boouth o' me houghs shotun ewt, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 13. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nrf.** The lower portion of a leg of pork (M.C.H.B.). **e.Suf.** A fore-leg of a pig—leg and foot, excluding the thigh (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Houghed**, *ppl. adj.* having legs or thighs; *gen.* in *comb.* with an *adj.*; (2) **Hough up**, *phr.* to the height of the 'hough' or leg.

(1) **Sh.I.** Aet girse, doo ill triv'n slootid haugh'd haeth'n, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Bnff.** Handsome weel-hough'd lassies, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 175; Tight-hough'd lassies, *ib.* 178. **Edb.** A clean-hough'd nimble little man, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. (2) **Frf.** The dirt hough up has flown; The lads will see my legs Sae black this day, Morison *Poems* (1790) 14.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hough-band**, (*a*) a strap or band placed round the hough of an unruly cow or other animal to prevent it from kicking or from straying; (*b*) to tie a band round the leg of a cow or horse, to prevent it from straying; (2) **-bund**, impeded in gait; (3) **-deep**, as deep as the thighs; up to the thighs; (4) **-hicht**, to stand on one leg, and put the other over any object; (5) **-hiech**, as tall as a full-grown man's leg; (6) **-magandy**, (*a*) fornication; (*b*) an awkward person; a person of hobbling gait; (7) **-sennen**, the hock sinew, the sinew of the lower back part of the thigh; (8) **-strakert**, lame, limping.

(1, *a*) **Cai.**[1] A band on a cow's leg to prevent her from kicking when being milked. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** It passes round the neck and one of the legs, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 273, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Cum.**[1 4], **Wm.** (B.K.) (*b*) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Nhb.** A person who is unable to take long steps is termed hough-bund (M.H.D.). (3) **Per.** At the very trons in toons It's [snow] hoch-deep lyin', Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 65. (4) **Bnff.**[1] 'A'm hich eneuch to hoch-hicht that dyke.' It is a notion amongst boys that if a taller one hoch-hicht a smaller one, the smaller one is stinted in his growth. (5) **Bnff.**[1] (6, *a*) **Sc.** Ye . . . plaid me Houghmagandy, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 28, ed. 1868. **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** Monie jobs that day begin, May end in Houghmagandie, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 27. **Slk.** As she hersel cam to ken by cruel experience, it a' 'ends in houghmagandy,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 102. **Gall.** Be not sair on hough-magandie, As it's a fit o' friendly passion, And vera muckle now in fashion, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 50. (*b*) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Chs.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *to crook a hough*, to sit down, bend the knees; (2) *to lift a hough*, to dance; (3) *the last hough in the pot*, the last of anything, esp. of anything to eat.

(1) **Sc.** That ony ane . . . should ever daur to crook a hough to fyke and fling at piper's wind and fiddler's squealing, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) x. **e.Lth.** Come ower to your auld place, an' crook your hough an' say what ye'll tak, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 226. **Edb.** Having a timber leg he could not well creuk his hough to the shopboard for our trade, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Slk.** I'd sooner see you a' . . . hung up . . . than that ony o' ye sal crook a hough or break bread wi' me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Abd.** When I lift my hough, and fling, There's few will dance completer, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 280. (3) **N.I.**[1]

4. *v.* To hamstring, cut the houghs.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** He and others houghed, mangled, and destroyed 36 stots, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 47. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Houghed**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* used as a meaningless expletive; (2) **Hought**, *pp.*, *fig.* overthrown, undone.

(1) **Ken.** Snuffboxes, shows, and whirligigs, An houghed sight o' folks, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 9; **Ken.**[1] (2) **Sc.**

I am not like to get reprieve, But truly I am hought, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 17. Abd. Fatrakes o' that, there's naething tint, Tho' ye ware fairly hought, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 106.

5. To throw a stone or missile under the thigh or 'hough.' n.Sc. (JAM.), N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Ant. 'To hough a stone,' to chuck a stone to a distance under the ham, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Nhb.[1] Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* Glo., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 218.

6. Phr. *to hough an oar*, to place the handle of an oar under the thigh, in order to rest oneself after rowing. Sh.I. Houghin' his aer, an' hūvin' aff his waeskit, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); I hough'd me aers ta draw on me mittens, *ib.* (June 3, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

7. *Fig.* To tramp, trudge, use the legs. Per. When naething could be done, We houghed the glen awa to Scone, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 168.

HOUGH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fog. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

HOUGH, *v.*[2] Yks. Also s.Cy. Hmp. I.W. [uf, ʉf.] To breathe hard; to breathe over anything. Cf. **huff**, *v.*[1] w.Yks.[1], s.Cy. (HALL.) Hmp. Don't hough all over the window and make it dirty, HOLLOWAY; Hmp.[1] It made me hough going up hill. I.W.[1]

HOUGH, see **How**, *sb.*[1], **How(e**, *adj.*, **Huff**, *sb.*[1]

HOUGHAMS, *sb. pl.* Tev. (JAM.) Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting dung-panniers.

HOUGHANY, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Vulgar, stupid.

HOUGHEN-MOUGHEN, *adj. Obs.* Nhb.[1] Also written **hoghen-moghen**. Greedy, ravenous.

HOUGHER, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. **1.** The public whipper of criminals; the executioner of felons in Newcastle. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 14, ed. Gomme; The hougher of 1705 was appointed to be 'common executioner in hanging of felons, putting persons in the pillory, clearing the streets of swine, and to doe and perform all other matters belonging to the place and duty of the hougher.' As whipper, too, there appertained to the post the duties of whipping at the cart-tail, leading round the inebriate in his 'drunkard's cloak,' and following the scolding woman in her 'branks,' or iron bridle (R.O.H.).

2. An inferior officer appointed by the Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Nhb.[1] He is called hougher from the power he is said to have had formerly of cutting the houghs, or sinews of the houghs of swine that were found infesting the streets of the town, BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 365, *note*. The hougher was still in 1827 a regular officer of the town with a yearly salary of £4 6*s.* 8*d.*

HOUGHLE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **hoffle** ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1]; **hoghle** ne.Lan.[1] The hough or shank of an animal, esp. a shank of beef. Cf. **hockle**, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] A favourite dish with farmers. Lan. Then bought twelve flooks, cost 1*d.*; and a houghle at 10*d.*, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 66. e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1]

HOUGHLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **hoghle** Sc. (JAM.); **houghel** N.I.[1]; and in form **hughyal** Lnk. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To walk with a hobbling or limping gait; to hobble. Cf. **hochle**, **hockle**, *v.*[1], **hoffle**, *v.* Sc. (JAM.), Lnk. (*ib.*) Ant. To walk as a person encumbered by having his breeches loose and hanging about the hocks, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ldd. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

Hence (1) **Hougheling**, *sb.* lewd tumbling, sexual intercourse; (2) **Houghling**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) walking in an awkward, clumsy manner; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* limping, hobbling, shuffling. (1) Gall. Twa'r-three months after did swaul i' the wame, Wi' hougheling at the bonello, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. (2, *a*) Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (*b*) Nhb. A houghlin' body (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

2. *sb.* An awkward, splay-footed clumsy person or animal. n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479; N.I.[1] He's a sore houghel of a craithur. Ant. Houghle also signifies a person who goes about in a slovenly manner with his breeches half off his haunches, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ldd. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91.

HOUGHY, HOUK, see **Howgy, Howk**, *v.*[1]

HOUKA, *sb.* Nhb. The plant 'baldmoney,' *Meum athamanticum.* Nhb.[1] Found 'on the basaltic ridge a quarter of a mile north of the village of Throckrington,' *Nat. Hist. Trans.* (1867) II. 180.

HOUL, see **Howl**, *adj.*

HOULAT, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** To reduce to a hen-pecked state. Per. **2.** To go about in a downcast and peevish state; to look miserable. Cld.

HOULAT, HOULET, HOULIT, see **Howlet**.

HOULDER MOULDER, *phr.* Som. To brood over. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

HOULT, see **Hold**, *sb.*, **Holt**, *sb.*[2]

HOULTERED, *pp.* Nhb.[1] Shattered. In a pit, when a shot has fissured the stone, the cracked and shattered place is said to be houltered.

HOUNCE, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **houncer** e.An.[1] e.Suf.; **houncing** e.An.[2] [euns.] The red and yellow worsted ornament spread over the collars of horses in a team. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **housing**, *sb.*[2] e.An.[12] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. That part of the furniture of a cart-horse which lies spread upon his collar, RAY (1691); (K.); High square leathern flaps on horse-collars, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

[A nasalized form of Fr. *housse*, a foot-cloth for a horse (COTGR.); for the phonology cf. **caunsey**.]

HOUND, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **hahnd** w.Yks.; **heawnt** Lan.; **hoond** Nhb.[1] Cum.[34] Wm. e.Yks.[1]; **hun'** Cai.[1] Cum.[1]; **hund** Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Or.I. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hound-hunger**, the ravenous appetite of a dog or a hound; (2) **-hungry**, ravenous as a dog; (3) **-trail**, a dog-trail or drag-hunt. (1, 2) n.Sc. (JAM.) (3) Nhb.[1] There was a hoond-trail at Alwinton Races in Upper Coquetdale each year until the last race there in 1853. Cum.[3]; Cum.[4] The programme included a hound trail in the morning, *Carlisle Patr.* (May 26, 1893) 3. Wm. T'hoond-trail wes ower—ther titter folk, Ets theear when t'dogs begin, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 51; (B.K.)

2. A large, ill-favoured dog. Sh.I. He's clappid on yon üseless hund o' his apon his black hug, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

3. *Fig.* A low, mean fellow, a rascal; a term of reproach applied esp. to a dirty, idle person. Or.I. A contemptuous expression still used, as instead of 'O you dog,' it is 'O you hund' (S.A.S.). Nhb.[1] Wm. Yah lile gallas hoond, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 50. n.Yks. Commonly used to mischievous or dirty children, as 'Ahl gi tha't thoo mucky hund' (W.H.). e.Yks.[1] Thoo hoond! tī talk i' that way tī thī awn muther. w.Yks. I may be thowt a brazzened hahnd, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 13; w.Yks.[5] Ther's Tommy here, t'hēad an' shoulthers less, an' sharper behorf 'an what thou art; isn't tuh 'shāamed o' theesen?—gurt idle hound! Lan. He's a very impident, dirty-looking heawnt, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 13. nw.Der.[1] Tha gret idle hound. s.Lin. You tiresome young hound, do clear out o' my way (T.H.R.). Shr.[2] w.Som.[1] *Gen.* applied to boys. 'You lazy, good-for-nort young hound, I'll skin yer backzide vor ee, I will!'

4. A greedy, avaricious person, eager to seize all he can. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

5. *v.* To hunt, drive with dogs or hounds. Also used *fig.* Sc. There were dougs, nae doot, to hund them Frae the shelter o' the trees, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 143. Sh.I. She hunds her here an dere, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 52. Dmf. The mawkin, houn'd wi' fear, Gaed like a glouf the bracken through, REID *Poems* (1894) 60. Cum. Jinkinson hoondin' on t'fell, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 19; Cum.[1] Wm. He usta gang oot ontet fells . . . an hoond fooaks sheep, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 22; Sarran the coves, er hoondan the sheep, *Gooardy Jenkins*; Wm.[1] Hoondan t'sheep is 'driving the sheep by dogs away from one part of the fell to another.' . . 'We say a shepherd is hoondan up t'sheep, when he's driving them up on t'fell.' sw.Lin.[1] He's fit to hound one to deād. War.[3] He is a bad fellow, and ought to be hounded out of the parish.

6. Phr. (1) *to hound fells*, to hunt or drive sheep on the fells; (2) — *the tyke*, to put the law in motion; (3) — *off*, to drive off unceremoniously. (1) Cum. If one of our dogs takes to houndin' fells we put him down, *Helvellyn in Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 384; We were soon sitting with the Helvellyn shepherds, . . learning the various incidents of the day's 'hounding' of the fells for 'the gethering,' as it is called, *ib.* 384. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

7. To urge on, encourage, incite, instigate, esp. to encourage to do mischief.

Rxb. To hund mischief, to incite some other person to work mischief, while the primary agent stands aside and keeps out of the scrape (JAM.). **n.Cy.** 'To hound a dog at a beast,' to set him on (K.). **Nhb.** He hoonded his tarrier at the beggar (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] A shepherd is said to hund his dog when he directs it. **Cum.** Collies . . . can be hounded for miles—as far as they can see the action of the shepherd directing them, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) xi; **Cum.**[3] He'll niver dee of his-sel' sa lang as ther's any wark to hoond yan on tull, 8. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] When one person is introduced to another by the stratagem of a third party, as a man to a match he is desirous of making, he is said to have been hounded to the woman; **n.Yks.**[4] Them 'at hounded him on war t'fo'st ti bleeam him. Neeabody's hounded him on mair 'an what Ah 'ev an' yet he wadn't stick up tul him. **ne.Yks.**[1] Jack was au'd eneeaf ti knaw better, bud he nobbut hoonded t'others on. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Hounding**, *sb.* an advantage obtained for another person by recommendation, or by creating an opportunity for him.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A sideaway recommendation in any one's behalf is called a hounding for another's benefit (ed. 1855).

8. To urge, worry, importune.

sw.Lin.[1] She almost made me cross wi' hounding at me so. They hound me to go gleaning. She's hounding after her bottle and her titty. My lass hounds my belly out.

HOUND, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Amer. Naut. Also in forms **heughn** Nhb.[1]; **hune** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** *pl.* Those projections at the lower part of a mast-head which carry the trestle-trees, shrouds, stays, &c.; in *sing.* the upper end of a 'keel's' mast.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* **Nhb.**[1] [**Amer.** The ice . . . in the tops and round the hounds of the lower masts, DANA *Bef. Mast* (1840) xxxiii. **Naut.** ANSTED *Sea Terms* (1898).]

2. *pl.* The extreme ends in the couples of a house, where they join at the pitch of the roof. S. & Ork.[1]

3. One of the wooden bars, of which there are two or more, connecting the fore-carriage of a springless wagon.

Sus.[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] One of the two or more pieces which are morticed through the poll-piece of the fore-carriage, and which carry the sweep-piece. This latter permits the carriage to turn upon the main-pin without causing undue strain upon it. Not used in spring wagons. [**Amer.** Hounds, a pair of side-bars or horizontal braces for strengthening parts of the running-gear of a waggon, GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

[1. Fr. *hune*, the scuttle of the mast of a ship (COTGR.); OFr. *hune*, 'plate-forme au sommet d'un mât' (LA CURNE). ON. *hūnn*, the knob at the top of the mast-head (VIGFUSSON).]

HOUNDER-OUT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An instigator, setter-on.

Abd. The lords demand whether he was art and part, or on the counsel, or hounder-out of their gentlemen . . . to do such open oppressions and injuries as they did daily, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 43.

HOUNTISH, *adj.* Dor. Som. [eu·ntiʃ.] Boorish, unmannerly. Cf. **hontish.**

Dor. Zed Rabin in his hountish way, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 5. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

HOUP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Also written **howp** Per.

1. *sb.* A mouthful of any drink; a taste of any liquid; a mouthful of food.

Mry. (JAM.) **Per.** Come up the brae an' bide a week, . . An' get a howp in ilka cheek O' halesome livin', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 29.

2. *v.* To drink by mouthfuls. Hence **Houpan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking by mouthfuls.

Bnff.[1] He hauds an unco preean an' houpan at that ale. He's surely (or seerly) nae plaist wee't.

HOUP, *sb.*[2] Sc. Hops.

Abd. Nor did we drink a' gilpin water, But reemin nap wi' houp weel heartit, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 24 (JAM.).

HOUPY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **howpey, howpy**; and in forms **awpy, hoppy, oapy-** w.Yks.; **oppy** e.Lan.[1]; **owppy-** nw.Der.[1] [ou·pi, o·pi.] **1.** A child's name for a horse.

w.Yks. A little black Shetland pony, hardly bigger than a Newfoundland dog was standing at the door. . . 'O, what a hoppy! Is it alive, uncle? Bring it in!' *Yks. Post Xmas Ann.* (1892); *Hlfx. Wds.* (1865); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] Only used by children; **w.Yks.**[5]

Hence (1) **Howpy-beef**, *sb.* horse-flesh; (2) **-dick**, (3) **-gee**, (4) **-horse**, *sb.* a child's name for a horse.

(1) **w.Yks.** Wibsey is noted for its inhabitants' love of 'howpey beef,' BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 87; A bit of 'howpey' beef was a necessary dish at the Sunday dinner of a Wibsey family, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 18. (2) **w.Yks.** Look at the oapy-dick! (S.O.A.) (3) **w.Yks.** (J.H.), **w.Yks.**[5] (4) **w.Yks.**[5]

2. A child's name for a cow. Also in *comp.* **Houpey-cow.** e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

HOUR, *sb.* Sc. Also Cor. Also written **oor** Sc. **1.** In phr. (1) *a blue hour*, a bad time; a time of quarrelling or ill-will; (2) *in good hour*, in good time; appropriately, suitably; (3) *this hours*, for some hours, for a long time.

(1) **Abd.** Some while after this the lairds met in the moss, an' there was like to be a blue hour between them, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 119. (2) **Fif.** In guid hour you're come, perfay, To gie our filthy freirs a fray, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 81. (3) **Cor.** They both ben in bed this hours, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 350, ed. 1896.

2. *pl.* O'clock, time of day.

Sc. Thursday about ten hours we went to take some meat, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 46, ed. 1871; What hours? what o'clock? (JAM.) **Abd.** By the morn at ten hours, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 39. **Per.** At ten and eleven hours at even, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) II. 285. **Fif.** Sanct Salvador's lang strappan steeple Had peltit five hours to the people, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 134. **Ayr.** 'What's your oors, doctor?' 'Weel,' said I, 'Hugh, it's exactly two minutes to two with me,' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 154. **Lnk.** Ane-hours, one o'clock (JAM.). **Edb.** At five-hour's bell scribes show their faces, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 149, ed. 1785.

HOUSE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **haase, hahse** w.Yks.; **haise** s.Chs.[1]; **hause** w.Yks.; **hawwse** Cum.[14]; **heawse** Lan.[1]; **hooas** Cum.[14]; **hooase** Lakel.[2]; **hoos** e.Yks.[1]; **hoose** Sc. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2]; **houze** Oxf.[1] Suf.[1] Wil. Som. Cor.; **howze** I.W.; **oose** ne.Sc.; **owze** Dev.[3] [**aus**, Sc. n.Cy. **hūs**, w.Yks. **ās**, Lan. **ēs**, s.Cy. **eus.**] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *sb. sing.* ?**Housen.**

Glo. My father's grandfather lived in that 'ere housen, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 388. **s.Wil.** 'Yan housen,' yonder house, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114.

2. *pl.* **Housen.** [Not known to our correspondents n. of Yks.]

Dmb. Wrathfu' waters, hurlin' wi' their shock The very housen fra' the rifted rock, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 40. **Rnf.** O lassie, will ye tak' a man? Rich in housen, gear an' lan? TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 13 (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Aback o' t'hoosen. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Housen and castles and kings decay, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 121. **Chs.** (E.F.) **Stf.** It's nine or ten housen up, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 100. **s.Stf.** Some praichers bin mighty particler what housen they gone to dinner to, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 63. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Still in use (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Rare. **s.Lin.** Common (T.H.R.). **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1234] **s.War.**[1] Still very commonly used. **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **Shr.**[1] 'Ousen bin despert scase about theer; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[12], **Rdn.**[1] **Glo.** Spends more time in their neighbours' housen nor iver thay doos in their own, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv; **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); (W.H.Y.) **Hnt.** (H.G.); Ousen, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 202. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[12], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** Still often used by quite old people (E.M.); I niver knew housen had naames, A.B. K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 32. **Suf.** Yet used freq. (C.G.B.); ELLIS *ib.* 285; **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Very common (F.H.). **Ess.** (S.P.H.); Them housen, sir, is harnted, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 17; **Ess.**[1], **Sus.** (J.L.A.), **Hmp.**[1] **n.Hmp.** I remember as a boy hearing the *pl.* 'housen,' but I never meet with it now (E.H.R.). **s.Hmp.** It was not down to housen gay, that Christ a Child came for to stay, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 34. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** (K.M.G.); SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] 52. **n.Wil.** Thur beant nobody in these yer housen, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix. **Dor.** The bright-shod veet vrom housen round, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 9. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **e.Dev.** PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, 3. **Cor.** Fram our houzen and hoam, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33; **Cor.**[2] Nearly *obs.*; **Cor.**[3] *Obsol.* [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 331.]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **House-arse,** the sea anemone; (2) **-ball,** a girls' game of ball; (3) **-body,** a dwelling-room; (4) **-boggart,** an imp or goblin supposed to haunt houses or dwellings; (5) **-boot(e** or **-bote,** *obs.*, the right of getting wood to repair houses; (6) **-carles,** *obs.*, household servants; (7) **-cat,** *fig.* a stay-at-home; (8) **-dame,** the mistress of the house; (9) **-devil,** a 'devil at home, a saint abroad'; (10) **-dirt,** the dust of a house; (11) **-dove,** a person who is constantly at home; (12) **-dowly,** a tenderly brought up person; (13) **-dweller,** a householder; (14) **-end,** (*a*) the gable or end of a house; (*b*) the parlour in a house; see **End,** *sb.*[1] **3**; (*c*) used as a simile for anything very large; (15) **-fare,** household provisions; (16) **-fast,** confined to the house by illness, &c.; (17) **-fasten,** to confine to the house by illness; (18) **-fellow,** (*a*) a fellow-servant; (*b*) a wife; (19) **-fending,** household management; (20) **-folk(s,** (*a*) the inmates of a house; (*b*) the house-servants; (21) **-gear,** household furniture; (22) **-green,** the house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; (23) **-haddin,** house-keeping; (24) **-handsel,** the convivialities on taking possession of a new dwelling; (25) **-head,** (*a*) the head of the house; (*b*) the ridge of the house roof; (26) **-heat,** (27) **-heating,** a 'house-warming' or festivity given on coming to a new house; (28) **-hicht,** (*a*) applied to a person of small stature; (*b*) in a state of excitement or anger; (29) **-hold,** ordinary; of bread: common as distinguished from fancy; (30) **-hold goods,** see (21); (31) **-holdments,** households, tenements; (32) **-holdry,** household utensils; (33) **-keep,** to keep indoors or in the house; (34) **-keeper,** (*a*) used of any one staying at home in charge of a house; (*b*) see (7); (*c*) an heirloom, an old piece of family furniture; (*d*) a bum-bailiff; (35) **-kept,** confined to the house owing to some preventing cause, other than illness; (36) **-lamb,** a lamb set aside for feeding for the table; (37) **-leek (Houzlick, Huslock),** (*a*) the plant, *Sempervivum tectorum*; (*b*) the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre* or *S. reflexum*; (38) **-maill,** *obs.*, house-rent; (39) **-master,** see (25, *a*); (40) **-midges,** common house-flies; (41) **-money,** a wife's allowance for household expenditure; (42) **-nook,** an ingle-nook; (43) **-plat,** the ground on which a farm-house is built, with its immediate surroundings; (44) **-proud,** proud and fond of one's house or home; taking pride in having one's house nice and well kept; (45) **-provven,** see (15); (46) **-rearing,** *obs.*, a feast given when the roof of a new house was put on; (47) **-ridding,** changing houses, moving; (48) **-rigg,** (49) **-riggin,** the ridge at the top of the roof; (50) **-row,** in phr. *by house-row,* (*a*) from house to house, taking the houses as they come; (*b*) see below; (51) **-side,** a big, clumsy person; (52) **-snail,** the common shell-snail; (53) **-stead,** (*a*) the site of a house; (*b*) the kitchen, *gen.* occupied by the farmer and his family; (54) **-tendered,** said of a person that has become delicate by confinement to the house; (55) **-things,** articles of furniture; (56) **-verdeen,** a servant who has charge of the outdoor work on a farm; (57) **-wallah,** one who inhabits a house in contradistinction to a tent; (58) **-warming,** a wedding gift or present made on first keeping house; (59) **-wean,** a female servant; (60) **-wifery,** (61) **-wifeskep,** house keeping; (62) **-worthy,** said of an article of sufficient value to be taken care of, or stored by.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Lth.** The 'lassies games' were skipping on the 'jumpin'-rope,' the 'house ba',' the 'pickies,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. (3) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) (4) **Lan.** The house-boggarts, or industrious yet mischievous imps haunting dwellings, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 59. (5) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338. **n.Lin.**[1] **Cor.** The prior gave 'privilege and freedom' to the poor of Bodmin for gathering, for 'fire-boote and house-boote,' such boughs and branches of oak-trees in his woods . . . as they could reach to . . . with a 'hook and a crook,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 434, ed. 1896. (6) **Gall.** How many sons and limber house-carles can you spare, Ardarroch, . . to march with me? CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 68. **n.Yks.**[2] (7) **Dev.**[1] I wish her was'n such a houze-cat, but wud go more abroad; 'twid do her good, 5. (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **Peb.** Causey saint an' house devil, Wi' your wife ye canna gree, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. (10) **Lnk.** I'm wadin ankle-deep in stoor and hoose-dirt, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 96. (11) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (12) **e.An.**[1] (13) **Stf.**[1] (14, *a*) **Abd.** Whaur was he? Saumerin' at his ain hoose-end, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 60. **Per.** He vanish'd in a flash o' fire an' smoke, Vanish'd, an' took the house-end wi' him near! HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 86. **Ayr.** There would come twa or three birkies . . . snoakin' after her at the hoose-en', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 111. **Lth.** Mind ye yon aik that grew at our house-end? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856). **Gall.** The herd-lads and ploughmen were gathered at the house-end when I came up the loaning, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 187. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (*b*) **w.Yks.** Andrew Law and the child had, in dale-phrase, 'taken the house-end at Gibb's Ha'' ; that is, the little parlour at Gibb's Ha', with the chamber over it, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) vi. (*c*) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Beard? Ah, as big as a 'aouse-end! A een't a man wi' a beard, a een't! A's a beard wi' a man ahoint it. (15) **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **Sc.** O' ither wives wha ne'er were keepit hoose-fast Like what she was, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 153. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (17) **m.Yks.**[1] (18, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Lan.** He came back and told me that his house-fellow had gone out, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 58. (19) **n.Yks.**[2] A poor hand at house-fending. (20, *a*) **n.Yks.**[124] (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] T'hoose fooak's them at stops at hiam an' du't gah oot ta work i' t'fields. **Cum.** T'hoose-fwok gat mair help, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Folk). (21) **Sc.** She has held the house-gear well together, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) v. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2] **Dor.** How still do all the housegear stand Around my lwonesome zight, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 94. (22) **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.** (B. & H.), **War.**[3] (23) **Sh.I.** Wissin' an' waddin' are pör hoose haddin', SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 216. (24) **n.Yks.**[2] Before occupying a fresh house, a person should go into every room, bearing a loaf and a plate of salt, for luck to the new place. (25, *a*) **Ayr.** She was up on the househead, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 74. (*b*) **Frf.** There lichtit a corbie on oor hoose-heid, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. (26) **Dmf.** At brydal shaw, or new house heat, We thraw auld age awa, Jo! CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 48. (27) **Sc.** The foondin', the hoose-heatin', the foy, the maiden, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 124. **ne.Sc.** When the house was taken possession of, there was a feast, the hoose heatin or fire kinlin, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Cai.**[1] **s.Sc.** There's to be a hanlin' at Braehead the nicht—a hoose heatin, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 292. **Ayr.** Flitting in at the back end, we had our house-heating on Hogmanay, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 119. (28, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] He's nae twa hoose-hicht mair nor I am [or me]. (*b*) *ib.* He wiz hoose-hicht at the factor fin he set's fairm bye 'im. (29) **w.Som.**[1] Aew·zl brai·d. (30) *ib.* Furniture of a house is scarcely ever called by any other name. 'I would not mind giving up the house if I could tell what to do with my household-goods' [aew·zl-gèodz]. (31) **n.Yks.** With some other odd householdments within the said township, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 12, 1724–5) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 171. (32) **Ayr.** To judicate th[illegible] leddies would be flinging householdry at ane anither's heads, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xiv. (33) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Mun we hoose-keep her?' that is, the sickly cow; must she remain indoors, or be let out? (34, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] There's no housekeepers at home, is there, missis? My daughter's at home, so I've a housekeeper. Charles has stayed at home to be housekeeper a bit. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] I'm a real hoose-keäper noo, I hevn't been to Brigg markit for oher a twel' munth. She's a good hoose-keäper, niver runs clartin' efter th' lads. (*c*) **Chs.**[1] An old oak chest in a cottage was spoken of by its owner as 'a nice old housekeeper.' **s.Chs.**[1] Such a piece of furniture is often spoken of as a 'good owd haïse-keeper.' (*d*) **Hrf.**[2] (35) **n.Yks.**[14] (36) **Mid.** Some of these barns are fitted with deal linings, partitions, and floors for the purpose of suckling house lambs, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 128. **Dor.** The breed of sheep which is remarkable for supplying the metropolis with house-lamb at a very early season, *ib.* 279. (37, *a*) **Wm.** Hoose leek is good fer sair spots (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **ne.Yks.**[1] Usually planted on the ridge of thatched houses. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It's only a bit o' house-leek, you can get plenty at t'pooblic-'ouse ovver t'waäy (F.P.T.). **Nhp.**[1] This plant is traditionally regarded as a preservative from lightning; whence arises its frequency on the roofs of our rural cottages. **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.** Its thatch with houseleek blooms was yellow o'er, CLARE *Jockey and Jenny*; Close beneath the houseleek's yellow flower, *ib.* (B. & H.) (38) **Abd.** The tenth penny of ilk house maill within the town was also uplifted, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 290. **Fif.** Ane thousand merks monie, with ane hundreth merkis of housmaill, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 44, ed. 1842. (39) **n.Yks.**[2] Is t'hoose-maisther at yam? (40) *ib.* (41) **Lan.**[1] 'Does he turn up his wages?' 'Nawe, he gies me what he loikes for th' heawse-money, an' keeps th' rest for hissel.' **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) (42) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (43) **w.Yks.**

Mem. Rev. J. Gregory (1876) 13. (44) **n.Yks.** Sha's sa hooseprood noo 'at sha caht bide ta see a thing ather dusty er oot ov t'pleeas (W.H.). **w.Yks.** You are what you call house-proud; you like to have everything handsome about you, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xviii. **Lan.** Hoo was very house-proud, was mother, hoo was that, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 254; **Lan.**[1] We had some talk with that class of operatives who are both clean, provident, and heawse-proud, as Lancashire folk call it, Waugh *Factory Flk.* (1867) vi. **n.Lin.**[1] She's not a bit hoose-prood, iv'rything is alus at sixes and sevens. (45) **n.Yks.**[2] (46) **n.Lin.**[1] Spent at ye houses rearing *2s., Lea Overseer's Acc.* (1752). (47) **Dor.** Are you house-ridding to-day like every one else? Hardy *Tess* (1891) 467, ed. 1895. (48) **Cum.** They have a saying . . . that when bairns reach a certain age, they are thrown on the house-rigg, and that those who stick on are made thatchers of, while those who fall off are sent to St. Bees to be made parsons of, *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* (1879) IV. 366. **w.Yks.** Thare cat . . . jump't up . . . an away she went ovver t'hause-rigs like wildfire, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1843) 14. (49) **Sc.** Heap them as high as the house-riggin', Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxiii. (50, *a*) **s.Not.** 'E took an' distributed the bills by 'ouse-row (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] To call at every house in a street or village, as rate-collectors and distributors of handbills do, is to go by house-row. (*b*) **s.Not.** The labourers who, being out of work, were formerly sent by the overseer of the poor to work for the different farmers in succession, were said to go by house-row. They were called house-row men; rounds-men in other parts of the country (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Before the Act of Parliament was passed for rating poor law unions as a whole, it was customary for the farmers, instead of giving a pauper direct relief, to let him go by house-row, that is, each farmer employed him at a low rate of wages for a time proportionate to the land which he occupied. **sw.Lin.**[1] The old plan of keeping men employed, when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each house in the parish in turn. 'It used to go by house-row.' 'They used to go by house-row when feyther was agate.' (51) **n.Sc.** Sic a house-side o' a wife (Jam.). (52) **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) (53, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Cy.** Holloway. (54) **n.Yks.**[2] (55) **Lnk.** They had gathered twa-three hoose-things thegither, Murdoch *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 53. (56) **S. & Ork.**[1] (57) **Hmp.**[1] Used commonly by the gypsy-tribes in n.Hmp. (58) **Cor.**[1] (59) **n.Yks.**[2] (60) **Per.** Your skill in house-wif'ry is widely known, Stewart *Character* (1857) 175. (61) **Sc.** My hand is in my housewifeskep, *Old Sng.* (Jam.); I wadna affront your housewifeskep, gudewife, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Per.** Wi' that she sent some blankets on before, Turn'd to her huswifeskep, and no words more, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 101. (62) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *house and hall*, entirely, completely; a clean sweep; (2) *— of industry*, the workhouse; (3) *— of Keys*, the Manx House of Parliament; (4) *— of ore*, an accumulation of rich ore in a mine; (5) *— of water*, an old working in a mine, full of water; (6) *all the house*, the whole household; (7) *in house*, indoors; (8) *to be at the house-top*, to be in a great rage; (9) *to bring the house* or *old house over the head*, to bring a calamity by carelessness or improvidence; (10) *to get on like a house on fire*, to get on very rapidly or well; (11) *to put* or *throw the house out at the windows*, to cause great disorder and confusion.

(1) **Fif.** Root, root her out o' house and ha', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 27. **Gall.** A very common phr. in connection with a person's losing all his property and being left homeless as well as poor (A.W.). (2) **Shr.** In addition to the house of industry at Shrewsbury, Marshall *Agric.* (1818) II. 212. **Oxf.** The House of Industry for the reception of the poor of eleven of our fourteen parishes, Peshall *City* (1773) 221, in Clark *Wood's City* (1889) I. 393. (3) **I.Ma.** He is one of the 24 keys. He sits for Peel; as member of the House of Keys, he is entitled to write M.H.K. after his name (S.M.). (4) **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Carbonas). (5) *ib.* Old workings that are full of water are sometimes called 'gunnies of water,' yet more commonly, 'a house of water' (s.v. Gunnies). (6) **ne.Sc.** Part of the invitation to attend a wedding was, 'Come our and fess a' yir oose wi' ye,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 98. (7) **Som.** I couldn't speak when I came in house (T.K.L.). (8) **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (10) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sur.** (L.J.Y.), **Cor.** (L.C.A.T.) (11) **w.Yks.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Yo'n put th' house out at th' windus. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

3. *pl.* House property.

N.Cy.[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2] **Wor.** 'He gave him some housen,' bequeathed some house property to him (E.S.).

4. The workhouse. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Lnk. Many old people . . . have to enter the 'house,' as it is nick-named, like humble suppliants, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 163. **w.Yks.** They think we'd best go into t'house, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 21. **Oxf.** They were at last safely housed in the new House, Stapleton *Parishes* (1893) 162; **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** They would ha' liked to ha' seen me clean broke down, that's wut they would, and in the house, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxix. **Lon.** She died in the house in Birmingham, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 378. **Ken.** If you or me, Dimmick, was to be took with a stroke, or a fit, or any sich thing, off to the house they'ld bundle us, sure as my eye, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 56. **Sur.**[1] He most always goes into the house in winter. **Sus.** Feeling I suppose aggrieved by being obliged to go into 'the house,' Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 11. **Dor.** Who's a-goin' to take you on as a new hand if you leave me? It'll be the House, man, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 48. **Colloq.** The respectable poor have a natural repugnance to 'the House,' *Standard* (Sept. 6, 1887) 5.

5. The portion of a building, consisting of one or more rooms, occupied by one tenant or family.

Sc. Among the working classes . . . even in modern legislation the word 'house' is used for any separately occupied portion of a building, while the word 'tenement' represents the whole edifice, *2nd Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wking. Classes* (1885) 4.

6. A room; a room in any building.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 109. **n.Dev.** In answer to my inquiry Lizzie was summoned from the 'back houze,' when she emerged grinning broadly as usual, E.E.D. *Dev. Village* in *Outlook* (Apr. 16, 1898) 332; Jan, clare tha 'cess in t'other houze, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4. [**Amer.** This grew up from the custom of having houses of one room, or two, connected by a porch, each of which rooms was called a house, *Dial. Notes* (1865) I. 372.]

7. The kitchen or general living-room in a farm-house or cottage.

Ant. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 93. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Cum.**[1] The apartment or living room into which the front door opens. The ground floor consists of house, parlour, kitchen, and milk-house; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** The door, . . leading into what Westmoreland folk call the 'house' or sitting-room of the farm, was open, Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) 133. **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Deean't set it doon i' t'hoos, tak it inti t'parlour. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's nut i' bed, sha's i' t'hoos. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] The better room of a farm-house. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A cottage often consists of a 'house' and two chambers [a living-room and two bedrooms] (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Always the room on the ground floor, in which the family take their meals, and use throughout the day. 'Awāay wi' thuh up i' t'house [from the kitchen] an' fotch muh t'long brush darn.' **n.Lan.** (W.S.) **s.Lan.** It includes kitchen and the regular sitting-room or the room in which the family mostly live—not the parlour (S.W.). **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[13], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The floor of the house is worse than the kitchen. Some would ha' putten him in the kitchen, or in a chamber, but I ha' kep' him in the house. **Rut.**[1] The best kitchen or inner living room in a farm or good-sized cottage. A stranger is often invited to 'Joost step into the house' when he is under the impression that he is in the house already. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] So *gen.* adopted, that houses are so described in the advertisements in our local papers. 1832. 'To be let, a dwelling comprising a parlour, house, kitchen, and back-kitchen'; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2] Any ground-floor room as opposed to the kitchen. **Glo.** He stepped into the 'house,' the large inhabited kitchen so-called, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) i. **Oxf.**[1] My missis ent in the house, but I knows er's indoors some-ur, *MS. add.* **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **e.An.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.) **sw.Eng.** The living room is nearly always called the house, while the second room is the 'back-house,' *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 93. **w.Som.**[1] The living room; the ground floor *gen.* Dhu vloo·ur-z u-wae·urd aew·t, eens úz u guurt oa·l rai·t-n dhu múd·l u dh-aew·z [The floor is worn out, so that there is a great hole right in the middle of the living room].

Hence (1) **House-place**, *sb.* (*a*) the kitchen or general living-room in a farm-house or cottage; (*b*) the parlour of a farm-house, containing the best furniture and seldom used; (2) **-room**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** He ushered her into the kitchen or house-place, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 177; **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** Crunch can rooam abaat booath i' th' room an th' haase place, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 30; (J.T.) **Lan.** What an aspect of comfort did his house-place present, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) ii; **Lan.**[1] Come, my wench, let's have this heawse-place cleaned up. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Stf.**[1] A room with a quarried floor, used as a kitchen and sitting-room. **Der.**[2], **Not.**[13], **s.Not.**

(J.P.K.), sw.Lin.[1] Lei. A messuage at Market Harborough . . . consisting of a houseplace fronting the street with two chambers and garret over the same, *Particulars of Sale* (1803); Lei.[1], Shr.[1] s.Wal. The mistress sat feathering in the doorway of the house-place, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 143. (*b*) Chs.[3] (2) Cum. He's in t'house-room, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) II. 12.

8. Curling term: the circle round the tee within which the stones must lie to count.

Sc. Frae bristles, dottles, an' the like, Aye sweep the hoosie clean; May nane gang roarin thro' the hoose, *Royal Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1894-5) 101; There's no a stane in a' the hoose, *ib.* 348. Ayr. 'Stand wide, men,' cried William Sorby, for the eager onlookers were crowding uncomfortably close to the 'house,' Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 113. Lth. After the stone had passed between the two [other stones], David swept behind the tee, and 'saw him out o' the house,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 272.

9. *Obs.* A deep bing broader at the top than at the bottom, used in smelting tin.

Der. (Hall.) Cor. The black tin is smelted . . . with charcoal only, first throwing on charcoal, then upon that black tin, and so interchangeably into a very deep bing (which they call the house), Ray *Blowing of Tin* (1691) 12; (K.)

10. *v.* To go indoors, go into the house.

Nhb.[1] 'Have you seen the clergyman?' 'No; he mun be hoosed.'

11. To go gossiping from house to house. Used in *prp.*

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

Hence **Houser**, *sb.* one who goes from house to house gossiping.

Cor.[3] She'm always making mischief—she'm a reglar houser.

12. To shelter, take into the house; to hide.

Lth. E'en when weary warkmen house, Their sair forfoughen spunks to rouse, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 69. Nhb.[1], Yks. (Hall.), n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. If a chap comes wi' a cart looad o' coils . . . my fayther 'll haase em, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1883) 13. Lan. The hinds say they were carefully heawsed an' fettled, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 84.

13. Of hay or corn: to get under cover, either in rick or barn.

Gall. At ev'ry stack we meand to house, There with the currs he happed crouse, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876. Cum. We wor hoosin' a stack, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 135; Whên fwok hed hoose't hay aw t'day, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 155. nw.Der.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* s.Cy. (Hall.) Ken.[1] We've housed all our corn. Sur.[1] w.Som.[1] All the corn's a-housed in our parish. Dev.[3] Be yũ agwaine tũ owze yer corn tũ-day, maister?

Hence (1) **Housed**, *pp.* covered over; (2) **Housing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of getting hay, corn, &c. under cover; (3) **Housing-supper**, *sb.* a harvest-supper.

(1) Der.[1] *Obs.* (2) Lan. When th' heawsin wur done, eh, We had some rare fun, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 53. e.Lan.[1] (3) Lan. Simon and his daughther were axed to th' heausin supper, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 9.

14. Of corn, hops, &c.: to grow thick and compact. *Gen.* in *pp.*

e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus.[1] When hops have a great deal of bine, and the poles are thickly covered over the top, so as almost to shut out the light and sun, they are said to be 'housed.' Ken. Holloway.

HOUSE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. A child's blanket; a coverlet, wrapper, mantle.

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 218; Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

[Fr. *housse*, a coverlet, or counter-point for a bed (Cotgr.).]

HOUSE, *sb.*[3] Chs.[13] The act of a cow or bull when turned out of the 'shippon,' throwing itself on a hedge or hedge-bank to have a satisfactory scratch, working away violently with the horns and often kneeling down to the work.

HOUSE, see **Houst**.

HOUSEL, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Ess. Ken. Sus. Cor. Also in forms **haasel** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **housal** Sc. nw.Der.[1]; **housil** m.Yks.[1]; **houssel** n.Lin.[1]; **hussel** Der.[2] **1.** *sb.* Household goods or furniture.

w.Yks. (J.R.), e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] If in caase I was to dee behoot a will would my missis get th' houssels? Shr.[1] I 'ear as theer's to be two days' sale at the 'George'—one fur live stock, an' another fur 'ousel. Ess. (H.H.M.) Ken.[1] I doänt think these here new-comers be up to much; leastways, they didn't want a terr'ble big cart to fetch their housel along; Ken.[2] 'An old housel,' i.e. household, meaning household stuff or furniture. Sus.[1] Whose housel is that up on the wagon?

Hence **Husselments**, *sb. pl.* household goods or chattels. Der.[2]

2. Phr. *housel of goods*, a furnished house, a houseful. Cor.[1]

3. *adj.* Household, belonging to the house.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 424. Rnf. In sicken housal wark she bure a skair, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 63. m.Yks.[1] Housil-stuff, household articles in general. w.Yks. So Sam gat shut at haasel gooids, Preston *Poems* (1864) 23.

HOUSELINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Tame animals, animals bred up by hand. (Hall.)

HOUSELLING, *adj.* Shr. Dor. In *comb.* **Houselling cloths** or **towels**, white cloths spread on the altar-rails during the administration of the Holy Communion.

Shr. In Much Wenlock Church last Easter Day I observed that a white cloth was laid along the chancel rails for the Holy Communion. Upon inquiry from the vicar afterwards I learnt that the use of 'Houselling' cloths is a very old custom at Wenlock as it has been from time immemorial, and is practised not only at the great festivals, but every time there is an administration of the sacrament, Davies *Shreds and Patches.* Dor. At Wimborne Minster a white cloth is spread on the altar rails while the eucharist is being administered to the communicants, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 174.

HOUSEN, *v.* Der. War. Sus. Dev. **1.** To put into a house; to house, harbour. Also used *fig.*

Der. Ye thought fit to housen thy own secret in thy own heart, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. vii. Sus. An' ax'd me uf a swarm o' bees Was housen under dat, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1872) st. 60. nw.Dev.[1] *Obsol.* 'Tis time to houzen they there bullocks.

2. To muffle, encumber.

War.[2] Don't ouzen yer neck wi' that great comforter.

HOUSEN, see **Halsen**, **Hose**, *sb.*[1]

HOUSEY, *adj.* Sur.[1] Also in form **housed**. [eu'zi.] Used of hops; see below.

Hops are said to be housey when the fruit is mixed up with the leaves, and is, in consequence, difficult to pick. The word housed occurs in the same sense.

HOUSEY, *adv.* Cor.[2] Suffering from too much confinement in the house.

HOUSING, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **houseing** Chs.[1]; **housen** m.Yks.[1]; **housin** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **hoosin'** Cum.[14]; **hoozin** w.Yks. **1.** A set of buildings, esp. those belonging to a farm.

Cum.[14], w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1] *Obs.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Housing-sticks**, (2) **-stuff**, household goods or furniture.

(1) n.Yks.[4] (2) n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Com in and teeak me lassaway, An hoozin stuff, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 45.

3. *Fig.* A capacity for holding much, esp. food or drink; feeding, eating.

Nhb.[1] He has a good housin for drink. Lan. What must be th' state of his inside after sich housein as he's dooin? Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) v; Before one hauve o'th' mess had been put out o'th' seet, th' housein began a-bein very slow, *ib.* vi.

4. *pl.* The lower edges of a roof or eavesing. w.Yks.[3]

5. *pl.* The iron framework which supports machinery in a mill, &c. w.Yks.[2]

HOUSING, *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Bdf. Nrf. Som. Also in forms **housen** Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Bdf. Nrf.; **housin** Nhp.[2]; **houzen** Nhp.[1]; **houzin** se.Wor.[1]; **ousing** Chs.[1] [au'zin, eu'zin.] **1.** The piece of leather attached to a draught-horse's collar, standing erect on the shoulders of a horse. Cf. **hounce**.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 21, 1883); w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.) Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] *Gen.* ornamented with red fringe, and in olden time with bells, to give notice of the approach of the waggon, when the roads were so narrow that two were unable to pass; Nhp.[2], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* The large leather cape attached to the collar of a waggon-horse's gears, which can be raised or lowered at will; when laid down, it serves to protect the horse's neck from wet; Shr.[2] Oxf.[1] Us mus' take the 'ouzen, it boords rain, *MS. add.* Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139.

Nrf. (C.W.B.N.) **w.Som.**[1] A broad leather flap which is fastened to the top of a horse's collar. In fine weather it stands upright; in wet weather it is turned down (its true use) to keep the horse's shoulders dry. The word also includes many kinds of ornaments erected over the collar of the 'vore-horse.' [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence **Housing-thungs**, *sb.* a long strap curled at the end pendant from the 'hames' of a horse's gear. Shr.[2]

2. A petticoat. Lin. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

HOUSING, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] Very large.

A great housing fellow.

HOUSSACK, see **Hussock**.

HOUST, *v.* Wil.[1] Also in form **house**. [eus(t.] To grow stout. 'Lor, ma'am, how you've a-housted!'

HOUSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **howster**; and in form **huister**. **1.** *v.* To gather together confusedly. Fif. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Houstrie**, *sb.* (*a*) soft, nasty, bad food; (*b*) *fig.* trash, trumpery; (2) **Houstring**, *ppl. adj.* bustling but confused.

(1, *a*) **Rxb.** *Gen.* a mixture of different sorts of meat (Jam.). (*b*) **Fif.** Let us practice for the trial;—Cast coat, an' hat, an' ither houstrie, Lieut. C. Gray *Poems* (*ib.*). (2) **Fif.** A huistrin' body (Jam.).

2. *sb.* One whose clothes are ill put on. Fif. (*ib.*)

HOUT, HOUTHER, see **Hait, Hoit**, *sb.*[1], **Hold**, *sb.*, **Hoot**, *v.*[1], **Hoot(s, Howder**, *v.*[2]

HOUTIE CROUTIE, *phr.* Sc. The haunches, hams.

I sat upon my houtie croutie, I lookit owre my rumple routie, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 185.

HOUTS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Written **houss** [*sic*] e.An.[1] A contemptuous name for feet, always in *comb.* with 'great,' 'clumping,' &c. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

HOUXIE, *int.* Cai.[1] [hau·ksi.] A call to a cow.

HOÜY, HOUZLE, see **Hoo**, *int.*, **Hoozle**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

HOVE, *sb.* Nrf. A floating island in the Broads. Davies *Broads* (1884) 104. See **Hover**, *sb.* **14.**

HOVE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Der. Also Som. Also in form **hoove** Sc. **1.** *Obs.* To stay, tarry, wait.

Tev. (Jam.), **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Der.** I myselfe will hove on the hill, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 50.

2. To take shelter. Chs.[123] **3.** To move. Som. (Hall.)

[1. Quhairof I hovit... in dowt, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 308; Ye houe stille, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3531. 3. Hove out of my soune And lete it shine into my toune, Gower *C. A.* (c. 1400) I. 323.]

HOVE, see **Half, Hauve**, *v.*[2], **Heave, Hoaf**.

HOVED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Of light, loose soil: puffed up.

Lnk. Such a mixture, however, renders the soil too light, and too much disposed to become loose and hoved, Patrick *Plants* (1831) *Pref.* 20.

HOVED UP, *phr.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. A phr. implying that the person spoken of is in some great difficulty.

w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Dev.** You are finely hoved up, *ib. MS. add.* (P.)

HOVEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Wil. [h)o·vl.] **1.** *sb.* A shed for cattle or pigs, an out-house of any kind, a coal or wood shed, a tool-house.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[123] **Lei.** I can get ti my hovel without going out of doors (G.H.G.). **War.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Shr.**[1] Dun'ee call that a 'ouse to live in? W'y it's no better than a 'övil fur cattle to 'erd in. **e.Suf.** The compartment of a pig-sty in which the pig sleeps (F.H.). **Ess.** Not meant in a dirty or ill-conditioned sense (H.M.M.). **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **n.Wil.** 'Wurs the showl?' 'In th' hovel' (E.H.G.).

2. The compartment of a smithy where the horses stand to be shod, as distinguished from the forge. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

3. A building roofed with dead wood laid on cross-beams, instead of upright rafters; also called **Dead-hovel**. Nhp.[1]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Hovel-posts**, a sarcastic term for thick legs; (2) **-pricks**, short flexible sticks, used in thatching.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) *ib.* Pointed at one end, and hooked at the other; used to confine the rod which secures the straw or yelm, at the eaves and ridge of a roof, when thatching.

5. The frame or stand upon which a stack of corn is built; a corn-rick.

N.I.[1] **Lei.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bdf.** A stack of wheat raised upon a frame is so called. One never hears of hay-hovels; but that is because hay is not so kept (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** Others place their corn on a framework of wood, which they call a hovel, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. **Sus.** (J.W.B.)

Hence (1) **Hovel-cap**, *sb.* a broad stone or piece of iron laid on the top of each pillar of a 'hovel'; (2) **-frame**, *sb.* the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

(1) **N.I.**[1] To prevent rats, &c., from climbing up to the grain. (2) **Lei.**[1]

6. *Obs.* The brickwork cover surrounding an old-fashioned pottery kiln.

w.Yks. One of the master brick-layers hurrying up one of the tall hovels (as they are called) too expeditiously, when the top fell in, *Leeds Merc.* (Aug. 28, 1770).

7. *v.* To place corn on a 'hovel' or frame for stacking.

Hrt. A hand that can hovel, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i.

Hence **Hovelled**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* laid flat; the condition of corn after a storm of wind or rain. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14.

HOVEL, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **hoffil** ne.Yks.[1]; **huffel** w.Yks.[2]; **huffil** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **huffle** Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **huval** w.Yks.; **huvel** Cum.[4]; **huvil** w.Yks.; **huvvel** Cum.[1] w.Yks.; **huvvil** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **huvvle** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **ooavl** ne.Lan.[1] [h)o·vl, h)u·vl; o·fl, h)u·fl.] **1.** A finger-stall; a cover for the protection of a sore or cut finger. Also in *comp.* **Hovel-poke**.

Nhb.[1] A clout tied round a hurt finger (s.v. Haffle). **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Usually of leather. It will be said of a wounded finger: 'I've got a finger-poke for it; now I want a huvvil.' **w.Yks.** (H.L.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 24, 1894); **w.Yks.**[23], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A nosebag.

w.Yks. Bless me wot trubble yo hev we that noaze a yors, if I wor yo ide hev a huval for it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 46; I't winter time ta wear a wesh-leather huvil on ta keep t'frost off an it, *ib.* (1868) 28.

Hence **Huvil**, *v.* to enclose in a nosebag.

w.Yks. Ivvery noaze Sal huvill'd be wi leather, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 23.

[1. A der. of OE. *hūfe*, a head-covering; cp. ME. *howfe*, 'tena,' *Cath. Angl.*; Norw. dial. *huva* (Aasen), ON. *hūfa* (Vigfusson); see **How**, *sb.*[2]]

HOVEL(L, *v.* and *sb.* Ken. Sus. [o·vl.] **1.** *v.* To render assistance to ships requiring help, for payment; to carry on the trade of 'hoveller.' Cf. **hobble**, *v.*[2]

Ken. They are going hovelling (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Hoveller**, *sb.* (1) a boatman who gains a living by assisting vessels in distress, landing passengers, or piloting, &c.; (2) a bargeman, one who tows barges; cf. **huffler**, **2**; (3) a light boat sent out to land passengers, &c.

(1) **Ken.** He es a hoveller in the winter (D.W.L.); (G.B.); *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 412; One that carries off fresh provisions to ships, Grose (1790); At the Cinque Ports, a name for pilots. As an old term it means those who range the seas around the coast in the chance of falling in with ships in distress, Ansted *Sea Terms* (1898); **Ken.**[1] A Deal boatman who goes out to the assistance of ships in distress. The hovelers also carry out provisions, and recover lost anchors, chains and gear. They are first-rate seamen, and their vessels are well built and well manned. **Sus.**[1] Men who go out to sea in boats for the purpose of meeting homeward-bound vessels, and engaging with the captain to unload them when they enter the harbour. A pilot; **Sus.**[2] Used at Rye, as well as at Dover, for the pilot, who frequently looks out for vessels in distress. (2) **Ken.** The men who pull or tow flats or lighters or barges up Faversham creek were known up to very lately as hovelers (H.M.). (3) **Ken.** The light boats at Deal, Dover, &c., which are always on the watch to run out, at the first signal, to land passengers, &c., and when the weather permits often ply about for that purpose far out at sea, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 588; (H.M.)

2. *sb.* Assistance rendered for payment by boatmen to vessels in distress; a paying job of 'hovelling,' a piece of good luck.

Ken. The greater and more terrible the storm, the greater and more likely their chances of 'a good hovel,' as the term goes to

express a job that pays, GATTIE *Mem. Goodwin Sands* (1890) 96; **Ken.**[1] In some families, the children are taught to say in their prayers, 'God bless father and mother, and send them a good hovel to-night.' **e.Ken.** They got a good hovel (D.W.L.).

HOVEN, *sb.* Lin. A fee paid for marking stock when they are turned into the commons. e.Lin. WHEELER *Fens Append.* 8.

HOVER, *v.*[1], *sb.* and *adj.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Hrf. e.An. Brks. Bck. Mid. Sur. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **auver** n.Lin.[1]; **höer** Lin.; **hovver** w.Yks.[1] e.An.[12]; **huver** Dev.[1]; **huvver** e.An.[12]; **hyver** Nrf.; **iver, over** Hrf.[2]; **ovver** n.Yks.[2] [h)o·və(r, s.Cy. ʉ·və(r).] **1.** *v.* To undulate, wave, shake.

e.Suf. Said of a table-cloth, carpet, hay, &c., raised by the wind's getting under it (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Hovering**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Hovery**, *adj.* tremulous, shaky, unsteady.

(1, 2) **e.Suf.** The old woman is growing very hovery (*ib.*).

2. To go about in an awkward, aimless manner.

n.Lin.[1] He neädn't come auverin' aboot after oor Mary.

3. To hesitate, waver, to be uncertain in mind or action.

n.Yks.[4] Ah hovered a larl bit afoor Ah bowt it. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.W.); It was dark, and when he got to the top of the stairs he began hovering there. One with an impediment of speech 'hovers in his talk' (C.C.R.). **n.Lin.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] A man is said to hover about when considering a bargain before completing it.

4. To wait, stay; to delay, linger, take time; esp. in phr. *hover a blink.*

Sc. But, Andra man, just hover for a blink, LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 17. **Sh.I.** Come, men, Foò lang ir ye gaun ta hover? *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). **Frf.** Jist hover a blink till I cheenge ma breeks, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 157. **Per.** But hover a blink, I'd hae ye to think, FORD *Harp* (1893) 334. **Lnk.** They'll no gie us license to hover a blink, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 67. **Edb.** Hover a blink, my Jessie dear, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 28. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] I rather hover'd a bit. **ne.Yks.**[1] Hower whahl they come up. Thoo mun 'ower a bit. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] 'I mun endays.' .. 'Nay, man, hovver a bit,' ii. 290. **Lin.** Tittn up t'sprunt mun höer a bit, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) *Pref.* 15.

5. Of the weather: to be inclined to, to threaten, gather up for; to be uncertain.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It hovers for wet; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah doot it's hovering foor raain. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Hovering**, *ppl. adj.* of the weather: uncertain, rainy and fine in turns. n.Yks.[2]

6. To stay, suspend in action.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Hover your hand,' as in the act of pouring water. **m.Yks.**[1]

7. Of a hen: to cover with her wings.

w.Mid. Look how the old hen hovers her chicken! The chicken are cold and want the hen to hover them. 'Hover' rimes with 'cover' (W.P.M.).

8. With *over*: to lean or bend over from behind.

e.Suf. Don't keep hovering over me so (F.H.).

9. To clean out a ditch or dike; see below.

Nrf. 'I mean that partable deek.' 'What do you think of having done to it? hovered or bottomfyed or what?' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 104; To 'hover a dike' is a term applied to the treatment of 'grown-up' dikes, and the operation consists in cutting the sides clean with a 'meag' or shore-cutter, and drawing the cuttings out with a 'crome' and piling them on the shore. No mud is removed as in 'bottom-fying' (P.H.E.).

10. *Comp.* (1) **Hover-fly**, a dipterous insect of the order *Bombyliidae*; (2) **-hawk**, the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.*

(1) **Wil.** Yellow-barred hover-flies, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 14; The wasp-like hover-flies, that are generally past all thought of counting, *ib.* 96. (2) **n.Yks.** What had that to do with the hover-hawk not doing any hurt among the game? ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 331. **Brks.**, **Bck.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 140.

11. *sb.* A slackening of pace, a pause, wavering.

e.Yks. Sha gans up t'hill withoot a hover, bud meeast on 'em maks a bit ov a whibble (M.C.F.M.).

12. Suspense, hesitation, uncertainty; of the weather: an uncertain state.

Sc. 'In a hover' is applied to the weather, when from the state of the atmosphere, one is uncertain whether it will rain or be fair (JAM.). **Abd.** Her heart for Lindy now began to beal An' was in hover [swidder, ed. 1812] great to think him leal, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 64 (JAM.). **n.Lin.**[1] I was all in a hover when he cam' up whether I should say noh or speäk to him.

13. A cover, shelter, 'hold,' esp. a hiding-place for fish.

Nhb. Terriers . . . are necessary to make the otter bolt from his 'hover' or 'holt,' DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxvi. **w.Som.**[1] Any overhanging stone or bank under which a fish can hide is so called. Also any kind of overhanging shelter, especially hollows in the side of a hedge. 'Be sure and keep your eye 'pon the hovers [uuv·urz] along thick side o' the hedge.' **Dev.** Every holt and hover which could harbour a fox, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 515; The word is the regular one for such a hollow under a bank as a rabbit loves to squat in, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

14. A floating island, or bed of reeds.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77; They [bitterns] sleep on the hovers round the broads, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 205; I think there's a hover there, *ib. Son of Fens* (1892) 120.

15. Dried flags or peat cut for fuel.

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] Differing from turves, in being the upper cut with the grass, reeds, &c. **Nrf.** We used to burn dry cow dung an' hovers, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61; Peat cut into blocks 4 in. sq. and 2 ft. deep, *Leg. Broads*, iv; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 17.

Hence **Hover-spade**, *sb.* a tongue-shaped spade for cutting turf. e.An.[1]

16. *adj.* Of the wind: blowing up for rain. Sur.[1]

HOVER, *adj.*[2] and *v.*[2] s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **huvver** Ken. Sus. [o·və(r), ʉ·və(r).]

1. *adj.* Light, puffy, raised; not pressed down.

Ken. Used of bread, also of hops just gathered and not pressed down (J.A.B.); **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1]

2. Of soil: light, loose, *gen.* in *comp.* **Hover-ground.**

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). **se.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Ken.** As the land on the upper part of the island [Thanet] is generally light and hover, the wheat, especially in a dry season, is apt to be what they call root-fallen, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 516; **Ken.**[2], **Sus.**[12]

3. Cold, shivery, hunched up; of birds or animals: having the coat or feathers ruffled from cold; poorly, unwell.

Ken.[1] **Sur.**[1] His coat is so hover. **Sus.**[1] Some of the children looked middlin' hover as they went along to school this morning through the snow. [Birds [in frost] creep about with all their feathers starting and ruffled—'hover,' as the country people call it, *Sat. Review* (1891) LXXI. 99.]

4. *v.* To spread lightly or loosely; in hop-picking: to pack hops lightly, to measure them lightly into the basket.

Ken. 'To hover ground,' to lay it on lightly (K.); Have they been hovered? (S.H.); To pack lightly, in order to defraud in measure. The hop pickers, who are paid by the basket, lay them lightly in for that purpose, GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[1] In e.Ken. it is the custom to pick, not in bins, but in baskets holding five or six bushels. The pickers gather the hops into a number of small baskets or boxes, until they have got enough to fill the great basket; they then call the tallyman; .. one of the pickers ... then comes to hover the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket, into which the hops out of the smaller ones are emptied as quickly but gently as possible, the woman all the while raising the hops with her hands; as soon as they reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to sag or sink. Thus, very inadequate measure is obtained, as, probably, a bushel is lost in every tally; indeed, hovering is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud. **Sus.** To spread hay loosely (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[12]

5. With *in*: to cover with straw or matting, &c. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) **6.** To huddle.

Ken. Huvvered up under the wall. All huvvered together (D.W.L.).

HOVERA, *num. adj.* *Obs.* Cum. In sheep-counting: eight.

Used 50 years ago in Borrowdale (J.S.O.); LUCAS *Stud. Niderdale* (c. 1882) 39; **Cum.**[4]

HOVIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A small limpet-creel.

Liftin' up his head to rake ower his hovie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 32.

HOVREL, HOVVER, see **Haverel, Hover**, *v.*[1]

HOW, *sb.*[1] Or.I. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. Bck. Nrf. Som. Dev. Also written **houe** n.Yks.[14]; **howe** Or.I. Cum. Yks. s.Lan.; and in forms **ha** w.Yks.[1]; **hauf** e.Yks.; **haugh** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1];

haw w.Yks.[1]; **hoe** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] Bdf. Bck. Nrf. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **hogh** N.Cy.[1]; **hoh, hoo** Nhp.[2]; **hough** Yks. Lan. I.Ma.; **howack** Or.I.; **howie** Or.I. S. & Ork.[1] [h)ou, h)ō.] A small detached hill or mound, *gen.* a tumulus or barrow; a hillock, knoll; almost *obs.* except in place-names; also used *attrib.*

Or.I. (S.A.S.); Another beautiful tumulus . . . distinguished by the name of Mesow or Mese-how. In this country, 'how' . . . is applied to elevated hillocks, whether artificial or natural, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 130 (JAM.); It was a matter of common occurrence for the Norsemen to break open a howe in the expectation of finding treasure, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 47; **S. & Ork.[1]** **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 160; GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.[1]** **Nhb.[1]** In place-names, as Cambhoe. **Lakel.[1]** Originally a grave-mound, then a gentle eminence or mound, freq. in proper names. . . Silver How, Fox How. **Cum.** Croppins of esh mun be foddert on t'howes, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 245; **Cum.[12]** **Wm.** *Appleby Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **Yks.** If Brayton bargh, and Hambleton hough, and Burton bream Were all in thy belly 'twould not be team, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 339. **n.Yks.** The heights of Swart Houe, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 39: **n.Yks.[1234]** **e.Yks.** Sometimes natural, *gen.* artificial, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.[1]** *Obs.* except in place-names, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 221; **w.Yks.[1]** **Lan.** Yonder at th' Hough, where yeow seen th' leeghts there, SHADWELL *Witches* (1682) 30. ed. 1718. **ne.Lan.[1]** A gentle eminence near a vale. **s.Lan.** Howe-side, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **I.Ma.** After church, we went for a walk to the houghs (S.M.). **Not.** Hoe-hill, Row How (L.C.M.). **Lin.** *Obs.* as a single word, but very common in local names, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338. **n.Lin.** A place full of sand hoes, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 255; **n.Lin.[1]** Freq. in names of places. **Nhp.[2]** An elevated site; a frequent name for a field in such situations. **War.** That there be a how or hows laid over our bodies to prevent our remains being disturbed, *Deeds at Southam* (1792). **Bdf., Bck.** A range of eminences. . . Two spurs of these are termed respectively Ivinghoe and Tottemhoe, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 172. **Nrf.** Forehoe or Feorhou, i.e. Four Hills, BLOMEFIELD *Hist. Nrf.* II. 374, in *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 507; Grenehow, i.e. green hills or tumuli, *ib.* vi. 1. **w.Som.[1]** **Dev.** Trentishoe, Martinhoe, and Mortehoe are each connected with an eminence or promontory, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 172.

[The shadow of it couyrd howis (=montes), HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* lxxix. 11. Norw. dial. *haug*, an eminence with a rounded top (AASEN); ON. *haugr*, a 'how,' mound (VIGFUSSON).]

HOW, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **hoo.** [hū.] **1.** A coif, head-dress; a nightcap.

Sc. There occurs how or hoo, nightcap, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 87; He breaks my head and syne puts on my hoo, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 19; Break my head and draw on my hoo, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 61; Still used (JAM.). **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Per.** The heads of the matrons are enveloped in large pieces of cloth of a tawny colour, which they term hoos, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 84, ed. 1887.

2. A membrane or 'caul' on the head with which some children are born; used in *comb.* **Happy how, Hely how, Sely how.**

Sc. The women call a haly or sely how (i.e. holy or fortunate cap or hood,) a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born, . . and they give out that children so born will be very fortunate, RUDDIMAN *Gl. to Douglas* (s.v. How) in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 451; (JAM.) **Rxb.** He will be lucky, being born with the helie-how on his head (*ib.*). [Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering, commonly called the silly-how, . . which midwives were wont to sell unto credulous lawyers, who had an opinion it advantaged their promotion, T. BROWNE *Vulgar Errors* (1646) bk. v. xxiii. § 15.]

[1. Thair haris all war tukkit wp on thar croun, That baith with how and helm wes thristit down, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 257; Howe, heed hyllynge, *sidaris, Prompt.*; OE. *hūfe*, 'cidaris' (ÆLFRIC). **2.** Those who are born with a caul about their head are popularly believed to be lucky children. Such a membrane is called in Germany *Glückshaube, Wehmutter-haüblein*, and is carefully treasured up, GRIMM *Teut. Myth.* (tr. Stallybrass) II. 874; Hove that a chylde is borne in, *taye*, PALSGR. (1530).]

HOW, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Also written **hoe** Ir.; **hoo** Sc. s.Don.; **hou** Sc. (JAM.); **höu** Sh.I. [hū.] A piece of wood used in building the couple of a roof.

Sc. A piece of wood which joins the couple-wings together at the top, on which rests the roof-tree of a thatched house (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Da wattermills is no run aboot . . . an' da maist o' dem ye can see da höus o' da couples, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **ne.Sc.** The couples were placed first and consisted of five or six parts—two upright posts resting on the ground, the two arms of the couple, called hoos, fixed to the top of the upright posts, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 50. **Lnk.** Clam up the mow, Where was an opening near the hou, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 523 (JAM.). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Norw. dial. *huv*, the timber for the roof of a house (AASEN); ON. *hūfa* (also *hūa*), part of a church in the old timber churches (VIGFUSSON).]

HOW, *adv.* and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **Foo,** (2) **Fou,** (3) **Fow,** (4) **Fu,** (5) **Ha,** (6) **Haa,** (7) **Hae,** (8) **Hah,** (9) **Hau,** (10) **Haw,** (11) **Hea,** (12) **Heaw,** (13) **Heea,** (14) **Heue,** (15) **Hew,** (16) **Ho,** (17) **Hoo,** (18) **Hu,** (19) **Ya,** (20) **Yaa,** (21) **Yah.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Sh.I.** Lat me ken foo ye mak' dis busk, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **Cai.[1]** **Abd.** I cudna say foo the fees 'll be rinnin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Kcd.** But foo do I, alang the Feugh Sae sadly, lanely stray? GRANT *Lays* (1884) 18. (2) **S. & Ork.[1]** **Kcd.** He . . . shortly speired 'fou they were a',' JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 107. (3) **Wxf.[1]** Shoo pleast aam all, fowe? 90. (4) **Bnff.** I said, my Meg, an' fu' are ye? TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 58. **e.Fif.** Fu' wad ye like to hae sic a weel lined wallet? LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. (5) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Lan.** Tell meh ha theese lung nemes leet'n, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 33. (6) **w.Yks.[3]**, **e.Lan.[1]** (7) **Lan.** Hae coom yo to speer fur me meaustur! KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 154. (8) **w.Yks.** I once read of hah a 'deead donkey towt a lesson,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 1. (9) **Wm.** WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821. (10) **Wm.** Haw dus awe at heaam dea? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821. (11) **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 197. (12) **Lan.** Good Lord, heaw they trembled between, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1860) 135. **e.Lan.[1]** (13) **Lan.** Heea art tuh cummin on? *O Bit ov o Chat* (1844) pt. i. 2. (14) **e.Dev.** Heue grassy's our beyde, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 16. (15) **Lan.** Hew's that? BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv. (16) **Cum.** Thare's nea matter ho menny o' them, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312. **Lin.[1]** (17) **Sc.** Hoo's Katie? SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Nhb.[1]**, **Cum.[14]**, **n.Yks.[24]**, **e.Yks.[1]** **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **n.Lin.[1]** **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) 50. (18) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (19) **w.Yks.** And ya sho thought, A. L. *Forty Years Ago*, 113. (20) **w.Yks.[3]** (21) **w.Yks.** If they nobbut knew yah clever he wor, A. L. *Forty Years Ago*, 9.

2. Var. contractions or elliptical phr.: (1) **Fousticait, Fushica'd,** or **Howsticaad,** lit. 'how is it you call it,' a term used to denote anything the name of which has been forgotten, 'what d'ye call it'; (2) **Fushica'im,** lit. 'how is it you call him,' 'what d'ye call him'; (3) **Hoo's, How's, Foo's, Fou's,** (*a*) how is *or* how are; (*b*) how hast *or* how has; (*c*) how does; (4) **Hoost, Howst,** or **Hah'st,** how is the . . .; (5) **Hoosta** or **Howsta,** (*a*) how doest thou; (*b*) how hast thou; (*c*) how art thou; (6) **Hoo't** or **Heaw't,** (*a*) how that; (*b*) how it; (7) **Howsa,** how are you; (8) **Yamdy,** how many. [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); As I cam near hand I thought it was a market an' put my hand i' my fushica'd for something to the custom wife, BLYD *Contract*, 3 (*ib.*). **Nhb.[1]** Bring us yor howsticaad. (2) **Sc.** Up by comes Fushica'im that dwells at the briggen, BLYD *Contract*, 3 (JAM.). (3, *a*) **S. & Ork.[1]**, **Cai.[1]** **Abd.** Hoo's a' your folk? *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 36. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **N.Cy.[1]** **e.Yks.[1]** Hoo's all bayns? *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Āz je faðə(r)? (J.W.) (*b*) **e.Yks.[1]** Hoo's thä deean it? *MS. add.* (T.H.); Hoo's he deean't? *ib.* **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*c*) **e.Yks.[1]** Hoo's he deeah't? *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Āz i diut? [How does he do it?] (J.W.) (4) **Cum.** I hwope ya mend nicely, Betty. Wat howst barn? *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 25. **Wm.** Wat hoost barn? BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 181. **w.Yks.** An hah'st lad? BYWATER *Gossips* (1851) 6. (5, *a*) **w.Yks.[5]** Howsta think o' going? (*b*) Howsta done that, pretha? *ib.* (*c*) **Wm.** Sowgers com up tull him an sed 'Hoosta gaan on noo?' *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. **w.Yks.[5]** Howsta fur wark like? (6, *a*) **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (*b*) **Lan.** Bur thae'st sing to neet as heawt leets, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 214. (7) **Dor.** Howsa going haven cooked, John? *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 111. (8) **w.Yks.[3]**

Inkum jinkum, Jeremy buck, Yamdy horns do Au cock up? *Rhyme in boys' game.*

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *about how*, near the matter, about it, sufficiently near the right way of doing anything; (2) *as how*, (*a*) that; (*b*) in any case; (3) *as how it is* or *leets*, as it happens, as the case is; how ever it comes about; (4) *how and about*, about, concerning; (5) *— are you coming on?* a greeting, salutation; 'how are you?' 'how do you do?' (6) *— came you so*, slightly intoxicated; (7) *— do ye?* (8) *— do you come on?* (9) *— do you get your health?* (10) *— fend ye?* (11) *— go(es?* (12) *— goes it?* see (5); (13) *— it be*, however, nevertheless; (14) *— leets* or *licht?* (15) *— lish* or *lysh?* how comes it? how is it? (16) *— preuv ye?* (17) *— 's a'?* (18) *— 's a' wi' ye* or *you?* (19) *— 's yourself?* see (5); (20) *— so be*, however; (21) *— soon, obs.*, as soon as; (22) *— at* or *that*, how was it that, why was it; (23) *— thou talks*, an exclamation of surprise.

(1) **Ken.**[2] That's about how. (2, *a*) **s.Stf.** He said as how the gaffer came down the pit, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (*b*) **w.Yks.** I'm bound to Bradforth as how (S.P.U.). (3) **Lan.** I never did hold wi' men folks as how 'tis, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 69; Thee'rt too good to burn, as hea't be, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 197; We'nn burn him to neet as heaw't leet, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 108. (4) **e.Suf.** I'll tell you all how and about it. He told me how and about it all (F.H.). (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (7) **Nhb.** Te ax a frind 'Hoo de ye?' Wilson *Poems* (1843) 113. (8, 9) **N.I.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[14] (11) **n.Yks.** How go, John? (I.W.) **w.Yks.**[3], **Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (12) **Cum.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** The common greeting, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 26. (13) **w.Yks.** They fought well, how it be, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) i. (14) **w.Yks.** How leets tha doesn't pay thy club when tha's t'chonce? (S.K.C.) **Lan.** Wel, aw sed, heaw leetes theaw didn't speyke afore? Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v; How leets you couldn't ha com'n sooner? Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 35, ed. 1881; How leets thou artnt at schoo? Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 100, ed. 1883. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2] (15) **Lan.** (S.W.) (16) **Cum.** Hoo preuv ye o? Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 6; **Cum.**[1] (17) **Abd.** Ay! man, hoo's a'? Na! Mains; you there? *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 36. **Per.** Fair lass, good e'en! How's a' the nicht? Spence *Poems* (1898) 10. **Rnf.** How's a' the day, Willie M'Nair? Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 4. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** Hoo's a' at Dilston? Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 28. **Wm.** Haus awe friends? Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821. (18) **Sh.I.** Fu's a' wi' you, an' fu's a' da rest? Stewart *Tales* (1892) 134. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** Hoo's a' wi' ye, dear Gowan Ha'? Barr *Poems* (1861) 151. **Ayr.** How are ye, Tam? and how's a' wi' ye, Bob? Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 50, ed. 1871. **Dmf.** How's a' wi' you? Ye'll hae some news to gi' me, Shaw *Schoolmaster* (1899) 330. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **N.Cy.**[1] (19) **Nrf.** (A.G.F.) (20) **Cor.** How so be we must lop up the swit, weth the sour, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 231; 'Tis that, Jutson. Howzobe, you'm vound a better half than me, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 105. (21) **Sc.** Those who were present . . . undertook to cause the other princes how soon they could meet with them, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117; How soon I got home, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; (W.C.) (c. 1750). **Or.I.** To burie thair deid how shone ony sall happin to die, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *App.* 32. **Abd.** Mortimer, with his muskatyres, how soonne they saw them, makes a halt, Turreff *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 58. **Fif.** How soon he was espyed to rise, . . one was sent to him, Scot *Apolog.* (1644) 163, ed. 1846. (22) **Cum.** Hoo 'at thoo couldn't hod t'noise on the? Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 14; **Cum.**[4] (23) **w.Yks.** Why! how thou talks! (F.P.T.)

2. Why? how comes it?

Frf. How are you greeting so sair? Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxiv; How will you no look at me? *ib.* vii. **Lan.** Well, an ha didneh gooa on with him? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 33. **Pem.** How didn't you tell'n I would come? He've a runned off, nobody knows how (E.D.). **Cor.** Well, how caen't Zacky think a bit Before begin to spaik? Forfar *Poems* (1885) 11; **Cor.**[3] How ded 'ee go there?

3. Used redundantly after *that*; also in phr. *that how that.*

Abd. She said 't hoo 't she cudna help it, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Nrf.** He say that how he din't know (E.M.).

4. *sb.* A way, method, style of doing anything.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** Do it a this 'ow (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Thou'st talked to me this how, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 35; I'll teach you to go and break and smash i' this how, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 310. **n.Lin.**[1] See bairn, thoo shou'd do it e' this how. **sw.Lin.**[1] It is better that how than any ways else. He can't do it no how else. **s.Lin.** What ar' you a doin' it a that how for? (T.H.R.) **w.Som.**[1] I can't do it no how; no, not to save my life.

HOW, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **hou** nw.Der.[1]; **howe** Sh.I. Rnf.; and in form **ha-** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] [(h)ou.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation used to attract attention; a salutation, 'hullo'; freq. in *comb.* **How there.**

Sc. And hey Annie! and how Annie (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Whin he . . . wanted da hill-folk ta lave him at wance, he wid a just strucken his staff ipa da ert, an' said—'Skeet howe hame, güid folk!' Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** How! Geordy man! cum here, Marshall *Sngs.* (1819) 10; How! marrows, I'se tip you a sang, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 10; **Nhb.**[1] 'How there, lads?' The ordinary formula of the salute is 'How there, marra?' with the reply, interrogative, of 'What cheer, hinney?' **w.Yks.**[5] 'How Bil!' 'How my lad!'

Hence **How-way** or **Howay,** *int.* (1) a term of encouragement: come or go away, come on; (2) in mining: a call to the brakesmen to lower the cage or to quicken its movement.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] Used by rustic auctioneers. **Nhb.** How'way, Dicky, how'way, hinney, There's the tooting o' the horn, Wilson *Oiling o' Dicky's Wig* (1826) 1; Howay, Geordie! sprint, man, like the devil, howay! Pease *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 103; **Nhb.**[1] In n.Nhb. the call 'haway!' is given to the farm hands by the woman-steward at starting or yoking time, so that all the women start together. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** How-way wi' me (J.E.D.). **Cum.** He . . . set it off galloping, saying, 'Howway wu the,' Silpheo *Billy Brannan* (1885) 6; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] 'Howay wid tha, Joe,' sez fadder to me, 2. **Wm.** How-way hame, honey, afoor it's dark (B.K.). (2) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. An exclamation of joy or sorrow.

Sc. Monie a lady fair siching and crying, Och how! Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 392. **Rnf.** Mony a hech! and howe! it cost—The cripple flea that Janet lost, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 161. **Gall.** O! sing how for the Binwud tree, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 70, ed. 1876.

Hence **How-hum,** *int.* an exclamation of grief, alas!

Gall. It's altered days wi' us. How-hum! we're a' gaen to the, de'il, Mactaggart *ib.* 69.

3. A call used in driving cattle.

Cum. (J.Ar.) **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171; **e.Yks.**[1] A soothing call to horses or cattle, when inclined to stray or be obstinate, 'How, then, how, awd oss,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **How-sheep,** *int.* a call to a dog used in driving sheep; (2) **-up,** (*a*) *int.* a call to cattle; (*b*) *sb.* a child's name for a cow; (3) **-way,** *int.*, see (2, *a*); (4) **-way-bye,** *int.* a call to a dog used in driving cattle, sheep, &c.

(1) **Lnk.** A call given by a shepherd to his dog to incite him to pursue sheep (Jam.). (2, *a*) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Used to call the cows home at milking time. **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **Lakel.**[2], **Wm.** (B.K.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** 'How-way-bye! How-way-bye!' is the term used to urge a dog on to get in front of and turn cattle, sheep, &c. (B.K.)

4. *v.* To cry 'how!' with pain or grief.

Sc. What need ye hech and how, Ladies? What need ye how for me? Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 392.

5. To call sheep or cattle; to shout 'how'; to quicken the speed of cattle. Also with *up.*

Cum. I began howin' an' shootin' at t'sheep,. Richardson *Talk* (1871) 30, ed. 1876; **Cum.**[4] Begins to how them to the fold, Rawnsley *Life* (1899) 98. **Shr.**[1]

6. To hurry away.

Nhb. Now, fra this show aw hows away, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 356; **Nhb.**[1]

HOW, HOWACK, see **Who, How,** *sb.*[1]

HOWANABEE, *adv.* Sc. Also written **howanawbee.** However.

Sc. Howanawbee there was ae chiel there, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 302. **Slk.** Dinna think, howanabee, that I care for you, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 18, ed. 1866.

HOWANEVER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **hooanivvor** Nhb.[1]; **how-an'-divir** N.I.[1]; **howane'er, how-an-iver** Ir.; **howiniver** n.Ir. However.

Cai. Fū)ən)evər, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 685. **Ir.** Howane'er,

I knew it's distressed you were, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 58; Howanever, he went of a suddint, *ib. Bogland* (1892) 183, ed. 1893; How-an-iver they laid this body they foun' an the grass, Tennyson *Tomorrow* (1885). n.Ir. 'Howiniver, achree! whin I'm breathless,' sez he, 'I must hev a wake,' *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 45; Hooaniver, a pluckit up heart an' went oot, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 10; N.I.[1], Nhb.[1]

HOWARD, HOWCH, see **Hayward, How(e,** *adj.*

HOWD, *sb.*[1] Bnff.[1] A great quantity.

The aul' wiffie hard she wiz gettin' sic a howd o' siller.

HOWD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Also written **houd** Sc. [houd, haud.] **1.** *v.* To sway, rock, to move from side to side; to wriggle; to bump up and down, move by jerks. Cf. **howdle,** *v.*

Sc. She saw something howd down the water like a green bunch o' potato shaws, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 70; The coffin came houdin' down the water in great haste, *ib.* 233. Cai.[1] As on a galloping horse, or in a small boat at sea. Bnff.[1] Frf. Auld horny thought to gar him howd Upo' the gallows, for the gowd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 20. Lth. (Jam.) Slk. They were aye gaun out o' sight an' comin' howdin' up again, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. Rxb. A boat, tub or barrel, sailing about in a pool, is said to houd (Jam.); Then houding owre gaed mony a tub To cowe the lown, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 69.

2. *sb.* A motion from side to side; a swaying or jerking; the act of wriggling. n.Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1]

3. A sudden gale of wind.

Bnff.[1] A howd o' ween raise, an' shook the corn. The ween got up wee a howd.

4. A strain. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

HOWD, *v.*[2] Sc. To hide.

e.Sc. Wi' his e'en glistenin', an' the master aside him howdin' his in his hankey, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 339. Fif. (Jam.)

Hence **Howdlins** or **Hoddlins,** *adv.* in secret, clandestinely. Sc., Rnf. (Jam.)

HOWD, *v.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) To act the part of a midwife, to deliver a woman in labour. See **Howdie.**

HOW-DEE-DOW, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A regular namby-pamby.

HOWDER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **howther** Nhb.[1] s.Dur.; **hudder** Lnk.; **huther** Rnf. Ant. Dur.[1] **1.** *v.* To heap together in a disorderly manner; to crowd, swarm, huddle.

Sc. Like swarms o' bees His hungry hordes may howder, Donald *Poems* (1867) 147. Rnf. Huthrin' in a thrang, Out frae their hole, at unco rate They driftit wi' a bang, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 88. Ayr. Our greenwood tree Where wives an' weans are howdering, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 250. Lnk. Howder'd wi' hills a crystal burnie ran, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 8 (Jam.). Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Edb. Menzies o' moths an' flaes are shook, An' i' the floor they howder, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. Ant. It's a gatherin' up an' hutherin'-like, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) s.Dur. T'kitchen was all howthered up till ane could hardly git a seat (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[3]

Hence **Howthery, Howthery-towthery,** *adj.* untidy, slovenly. Nhb.[1] She myeks oney a howthery kind o' wife.

2. With *on*: to put on hurriedly, and in a disorderly fashion.

Lnk. When at len'th she wauchels up, her claes she hudders on, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 93.

3. *sb.* A heap of stones or rubbish. Dur.[1], n.Yks.[3]

HOWDER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Lan. Also in forms **houther** Slg. Ayr.; **howdther** Wm.; **howther** Sc. (Jam.); **howthir** Bnff.[1]; **hudder, hudther** Lan. **1.** *v.* To push.

Bnff.[1] Often with the notion of rudeness. 'Howthir that stane doon the brae.' 'The twa ill-contrivet geets howthirt the peer gangeral our the dyke.'

Hence **Houthering,** *sb.* rough, clumsy romping.

Ayr. Are there touslin's on the hairst-rig, An' houtherin's 'mang the hay? Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 334.

2. Of wind: to blow fitfully.

Lan. The tempest 'huddered' about the chimney-top, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 247, ed. 1868.

3. *sb.* A push, a sudden shock.

Bnff.[1] Gee 'im a howthir on o' the horseback. The little ill-trickit hurb ran in ahin 'im an' ga' 'im a howthir doon aff o't. Lan. I wondered what wur up, when ther a hudther, ut shook the vessel as if there'd bin a saequake, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankee-land* (1885) ii.

4. A rocking motion, swaying; the act of fornication; a violent tossing.

Bnff.[1] The ween raise, an' they got a howthir or they cam in. Abd. The howder of the boat made her quite sick (G.W.). Slg. The breeks he woo'd and wed in Maggy Tudor, When first he blest her with a highland houther, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 55. Lnk., Lth. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

5. Confusion, havoc.

Abd. I tint my bonnet in the howder, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 100. Lakel.[2] T'frost's played howder wi' berry trees. Wm. 'He did play howdther wi' 'em,' said of a batsman who had just passed the score of the other side off his own bat (J.M.).

6. A blast of wind.

ne.Sc. That's a gey howder, noo. A wiss oor folk war a' weel hame again, herrin' or no herrin', *Gordonhaven* (1887) 52. Abd. A howder o' win'. Common (G.W.); (Jam.)

HOWDER, *v.*[3] Som. Dev. Also written **houder** Dev.[1] [au·də(r).] Of the weather: to be overcast or cloudy; to look threatening. Dev.[1] It is houdering for rain.

Hence (1) **Howdering,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Howdery,** *adj.* cloudy, overcast, threatening.

(1) w.Som.[1] These yere howderin [uw·dureen] days like be good vor the turmuts, but they be bad vor the corn. Dev. The weather is changing. It looks howdering, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 21. (2) Dev.[1]

HOWDER, see **Huthir.**

HOWDIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Also written **houdie** Sc. Dur.; **houdy** Sc. [h)ou·di, h)au·di.] **1.** A midwife. Also in *comp.* **Howdie-wife.**

Sc. The laird's servant . . . rade express by this e'en to fetch the houdie, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. Cai.[1] Elg. 'Na, na,' quo Howdie Hucks, . . 'For my pairt, I'd prescribe a little bleedin',' Tester *Poems* (1865) 113. Bnff. Triformis Howdie did her skill, For the blyth-meat exert, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 37. Bch. A toothless houdy, auld and teugh, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 39. Abd. Ae Sunday mornin', atween three an' four . . . gaen for the howdie wife down to the shore, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 21. Kcd. Aye the howdie eest to brag . . . Hoo bravely she rade through the spate, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. Frf. The howdie for a dose will keenly cry, Morison *Poems* (1790) 191. Per. Assisted in her function as howdie in bringing many children into the world, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 53. Dmb. Ne'er to sing the howdies' sang, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 43. Rnf. Three times he for his mistress flew, And brought the howdie, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 246. Ayr. Nae howdie gets a social night, Or plack frae them, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 12. Lnk. When he brought east the houdy under night, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 50, ed. 1783. Lth. To perform the duties and evince the peculiar skill of howdies, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 176. Edb. I ran up and down like mad for the howdie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. Bwk. The howdie on the auld grey mare, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 165. Peb. The howdy had the doctor brought, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 60, ed. 1817. Slk. It's unco like bringing the houdy, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 326, ed. 1866. Rxb. Nor cause him creash a howdie's loof For boy or girl, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 65. Dmf. The howdie lifts frae the beuk her ee, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 78. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Wgt. Bell's wife was brought to bed, when the howdie exclaimed, 'The bairnie's clepped!' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 153. n.Cy. The web belonged to . . . the howdie, or old village nurse, *Monthly Pkt.* (June 1862) 630; Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Aw so Jack Gorfoot galloppin by on the oad grey meer, wiv Mragery the howdy behint him, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] 'Thoo's niver been weshed since the howdie weshed th','—sometimes said to a very dirty person. Cum. The parish howdy, Greacy Peel, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 13; Her mudder was a howdy, *ib.* 75. Wm. (J.H.), n.Yks.[123] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Howdy-fee,** *sb.* the fee given to a midwife; (2) **-horse,** *sb.* a pit-horse kept on the surface for use in case of emergency; (3) **Howdying,** *sb.* confinement, childbed; (4) **-fee,** *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Dmf. I creeshed kimmer's loof weel wi' howdy fee, Else a cradle had never been rocked for me, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 277 (Jam.); Mackay. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Ayr. As to their howdyings, there were juist the twa kinds of them,—the ane that sent for me five meenonts owre late, and the ither ane that was hauf a day owre sune, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 156. (4) Dmf. I creeshed weel kimmer's loof wi' howdying fee, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 61.

2. *Obs.* A name given to the last corf of coals drawn to the bank of a pit in any current year ; see below.

Dur. In the days when coals were brought up in corves. The houdie had numerous lighted candles stuck on it with clay, sometimes as many as 40 or 50, and this ceremony was known as 'bussing the houdie' (A.B.).

Hence **Howdy-ma(w,** *sb.* the last corf or the last but one ; *fig.* the conclusion of the day's labour.

Nhb. Frae hingin'-on till howdy-maw, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 29 ; **Nhb.**[1] The last corf. **Dur.** The last corf but one (A.B.).

[1. An appellative (like *brownie*, &c.) from *hold*, friendly, benevolent, kind ; cf. Fr. *sage-femme* (N.E.D.).]

HOWDIE, see **How-towdie.**

HOWDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **houdle** Fif. (JAM.) [hou·dl, hau·dl.] **1.** *v.* To move up and down, to sway, rock ; to rock to sleep. Bnff.[1] See **Howd,** *v.*[1]

2. To crowd together, swarm, to move hither and thither. Fif. (JAM.) **3.** To limp, halt, walk with a heaving, clumsy motion. Bnff.[1] Hence (1) **Howdler,** *sb.* one who walks in a limping, heaving manner ; (2) **Howdlin',** *ppl. adj.* limping, walking awkwardly.

(1) *ib.* (2) The elephant hiz a howdlin' kyne o' a step, *ib.*

4. With *about*: to carry in a clumsy manner.

Ye've nae manner o' yse in howdlin' aboot that big basket, *ib.*

5. *sb.* A swarm, a huddle, wriggling mass ; the motion of a mass of swarming creatures.

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** A howdle o' hog-showtherin' freirs, Augustines, Carm'leits, Cordeliers, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 203 ; The simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures which may be compared to an anthill (JAM.).

HOWDON-PAN-CANT, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. An awkward fall ; an upset, overturn.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** The world wasn't gannin se cliver—It had gettin a Howdon-Pan cant, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 5 ; **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Howdon-can-Panter,** *sb.* an ungraceful rider ; (2) **-pan-canter,** *sb.* a slow, ungraceful way of riding.

(1) **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305. (2) **N.Cy.**[1]

HOWDTHER, HOWDY-TOWDY, see **Howder,** *v.*[2], **How-towdie.**

HOW(E, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **hoe** N.Cy.[1] ; **hogh** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] ; **hough** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Nhb.[1] w.Yks. ; **houh** Peb. ; **howch** Sc. (JAM.) ; **you-** Nhb.[1] [h)ou, h)au.] **1.** *adj.* Hollow, deep, concave. Also used *advb.* Cf. **holl, howl,** *adj.*

s.Sc. Ye cowr and howk sae howe Till art can scarce gar can'les lowe, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 321. **Rnf.** I saw them reach the howe loan-head, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 15. **Lnk.** The wilcat yow't through its dowie vouts Sae goustie, howch and dim, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (JAM.). **e.Lth.** Yon spruce-pine tap, Spearin' the howe sky, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 31. **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **How(e-backed,** hollow-backed, bent in the back ; (2) **-cow,** a peat-hole ; (3) **-doup,** the medlar, *Mespilus germanica* ; (4) **-drill,** the hollow between two drills in a field ; (5) **-foor,** the track of the plough, a hollow furrow ; (6) **-gait,** a hollow or sunken way or path ; (7) **-hole,** a hollow, valley ; a depression, hole ; (8) **-house,** a dwelling below the level of the street, an area-dwelling ; (9) **-howm,** a vale, a low-lying plain ; (10) **-meal seeds,** the husks of oats ; (11) **-necked,** of animals : long and hollow in the neck ; (12) **-rush,** a hollow rush ; (13) **-seeds,** see (10) ; (14) **-way,** see (6) ; (15) **-wecht,** a circular implement of sheepskin stretched on a hoop.

(1) **Ayr.** Tho' thou's howe-backit now, an' knaggie, BURNS *To his Mare,* st. 1 ; Ye'll ne'er be how-backit In carrying yer friens, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 279. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.** Sticks frae t'wood or turves frae heaf how cow, *Spec. Dial.* 9. (3) **Lth.** (JAM.) (4, 5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[1] (7) **Sc.** It's a' scabbit i' the how hole o' the neck, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 124. **Bwk.** In the howe hole o' the Merse A' the folk are bannock fed, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 34. (8) **Sc.** She took me . . . down a dark stair to ane o' the how houses beneath the yird, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 54. (9) **Dmf.** I' the howe-howms o' Nith my love lives an' a', CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 112 ; The howe-howms of Nith is a romantic vale, of near ten miles diameter, at the bottom of which stands Dumfries, *ib. note.* (10) **Cum.**[1] (11) **Nhb.**[1] A yow-neckeet horse. (12) **w.Yks.**[1] (13) **n Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** For sale, how seeds and mill dust, very cheap, *Penrith Obs.* (Apr. 1898), **Wm.** (J.H.) ; Thaed send im ta coont t'how seeds a topat mill hill, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 30. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] (14) **Nhb.** The old track from Newham to Bamburgh is called Newham Howe-way (R.O.H.) ; **Nhb.**[1] A term applied to certain ancient trackways. (15) **Gall.** Used about barns and mills to lift grain and such like things with, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

3. Empty ; *fig.* hungry, famished.

Sc. This is the how and hungry hour, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 198 (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] A doot 's purse is growin' how by this time. The mehl-bowie's gettin' how. **Abd.** His duds o' breeks, he ca's nankeen, Are unco teem an' how, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 129. **Fif.** Stech their how hungry stammachs fou, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 216. **Ayr.** His back an' wame had near han' met, He grew sae how, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 72. **n.Cy.** (J.L.) (1783) ; **N.Cy.**[1] How-i'-the-wame [hungry]. **Nhb.**[1] A hough belly. **Lakel.**[2] Ah've hed neea breakfast, an' Ah's as how as Ah can be for 't. **Cum.** A house luiks howe widout a weyfe, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 110 ; We're aw as howe as hunters, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 71. **Wm.** A wes sa varra how an dry a thowt asta nivver a filt mi kyte, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 11.

4. Of sounds or of the voice : hollow, deep, low, guttural ; also used *advb.*

Sc. Wha ga'e you yon howe hoast? FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 97 ; The black man's voice was hough and goustie, GLANVILLE *Sadduc.* (1726) 393 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Oot spak the ghaist wi' a voice right howe, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259. **Or.I.** The selkie [seal] mither gae a groan sae dismal an' how, an' sae human like, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 246. **Elg.** Howe and fearfu' grows the voice, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 209. **Abd.** He was startled by a voice that spoke 'richt howe'—'Follow me,' *Deeside Tales* 1872) 182. **Ayr.** It spak right howe—'My name is Death,' BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

Hence **How-speaking,** *sb.* speaking in a low, deep voice, speaking like a ventriloquist. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

5. Bleak, exposed. Lakel.[1]

6. Poor, humble, mean ; dejected, in low spirits, in bad health ; *gen.* in phr. *how(e enough.* Also used *advb.*

Sc. Hough enough is often used to denote that one is in a poor state of health (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] He wiz aince weel upon 't, but he's how eneuch noo. **Bnff.**, **Abd.** Dejected, through poverty, misfortune, or failing health (JAM.). **Per.** He was bred but howe enough to a 'mean trade,' HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 65. **Lnk.** Now when thou tells how I was bred But hough enough to a mean trade, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 581 (JAM.). **Peb.** Now I'm auld and houh, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 61.

7. *sb.* A hollow, depression ; a hollow space ; a hole, abyss, depth. Also used *fig.*

ne.Sc. I hae often wisst that I had been born wi' an e'e in the howe o' my neck, GRANT *Keckleton,* 124. **Abd.** There's a how whaur ance was a hert, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. **Frf.** At the smooth-skinned end there were hichts an' howes, an' bare places whaur the banes stuck oot, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 44, ed. 1889. **Per.** Smooth as the howe o' her loof or her cheek, STEWART *Character* (1857) 27. **Ayr.** Whare got ye sic a pow? Did it . . . on your shouthers, i' the how, Light wi' a dad? FISHER *Poems* (1790) 93. **Lnk.** In the bonnie green howes of the sea, MOTHERWELL *Mermaiden* (1827). **Lth.** The ship's i' the howe o' a roarin wave, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 28. **e.Lth.** Up i' the howe o' the April sky, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 5. **Edb.** Gang your wa's thro' hight an' how, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 136, ed. 1785. **Slk.** I gat the end o' my stick just i' the how o' his neck, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** An ill-cuisten crap in the howe o' the burn, REID *Poems* (1894) 46. **Gall.** The drifts will be sax fit in the howes o' the muir-road, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 237. **Nhb.**[1] The how of the neck is the hollow at the back of the neck. **w.Yks.**[1]

8. A hollow, valley, glen ; a flat plain or tract of land.

Sc. Mony a cummer lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee over hill and how, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii. **Elg.** His snaw sleeps in the howe, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 42. **Bnff.** We . . . sat down In a green how, near by the town, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62. **Abd.** There's a bonnie howie ower here below the rocks, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 173. **Kcd.** The howes were in a soom, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** A cottage in a how between Twa verdant hills, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 117. **Per.** Lest any hicht should end in a howe, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 40. **Slg.** Ae white sheet o' milk-white flame Filled a' the fiery howe, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 54. **Dmb.** Ye can bring water owre heights and howes, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 109. **Rnf.** Tho' snaw choke up

baith heigh an' howe, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 176. **Ayr.** At howes or hillocks never stumbled, BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* (1795) l. 25. **Lnk.** Gae farer up the burn to Habbie's how, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 27, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Among the hills . . . An' bonnie green howes, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 108. **Edb.** A far away cousin, that held out amang the howes of the Lammermoor hills, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Bwk.** In mirksome howes, they reel'd and squall'd, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 55. **Peb.** Ilk heigh has its howe, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 111. **Slk.** I ken a howe amang the hills, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 72. **Rxb.** Grassy howes, and fairy knowes, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 28. **Dmf.** Unresting he wan'ered by hill-side an' howe, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 1. **Gall.** Hughie Kerr brings it over the hill from the howe of the Kells, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.); A green plot in a valley (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] A depression on the top of a hill; a sloping hollow between hills. **Nhb.** 'Mang the ferney hows, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 307; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.W.); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1]

9. *pl.* Phr. (1) *in the howes, obs.,* out of spirits, depressed, 'in the dumps'; (2) *to cast* or *ding in the hows, obs.,* to overturn, upset an arrangement, plan, &c., to render unavailing.

(1) **Sc.** Sair did my heart fa' in the hows, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 13. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** I'm i' the hows, To die an' be laid i' the till, Indeed's nae mows, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 63. (2) **Sc.** The great law business, for which I came south, . . was at once casten in the hows, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (1847) II. 195; Thomas Goodwin and his brethren . . . carried it so, that all was dung in the howes, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 59 (JAM.).

10. A curling term: the path or run of the stone to the tee.

Sc. By turning his little finger 'out' . . . Sandy's stone made its passage down the 'howe,' TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 159; The skip could never see till now The pace the stanes came up the howe, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1893–94) 115. **Lnk.** The soopers are ready To keep baith the howe an' the head ice in trim, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 72.

11. The depth or middle (of the night, &c.), mid-time.

Sc. How o' the year (JAM.). **Abd.** Aft-times at dreary howe o' nicht, In thought I'm daunderin' by thy side, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 158. **Fif.** How o' winter, from November to January (JAM.). **Ayr.** In the dead howe o' winter, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 126. **Slk.** Ye ken fu' weel, gudeman, ye coortit me i' the howe of the night yoursel, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** How o' the night, how o' winter (JAM.). **Gall.** At the roaring linn in the howe o' the night, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 84. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

Hence (1) **How-doup,** *sb.* the depth or worst part of winter; (2) **-dumb-dead,** *sb.* the depth, middle; (3) **-night,** *sb.* the dead of night.

(1) **Cum.** Linen, 'At keep'd her feckly thro' th' how doup, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 240; **Cum.**[2] 181. (2) **Ayr.** That's no a guid bed for a sick body in the how-dumb-dead o' a caul' ha'rst night, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 202 (JAM.). (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[1]

12. Reduction, diminution. **Abd.** (JAM.) **13.** *v.* To reduce, to drain, thin, to diminish in number or quantity. *ib.*

HOW(E, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] **Sc.** Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Shr. Glo. Brks. Nrf. [h)ou, h)au.] Dial. form of **hoe.**

Sc. O' howin the gairden, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 60. **Sh.I.** Hid wid set dee better ta be furt howin' a bit o' da taties, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** Howe, or rake, or delve the soil, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 41. **Wgt.** Can ye how whuns? FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 295. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** How that land wi't shuv how (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] Some like sowin', some like mōwin'; But of all the games that I do like, Is the game of turmit-ōwin', *Local Doggerel Verse.* **Glo.** I cuddn't zee to hut wi' the how, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **Brks.** (W.W.S.) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. [RAY (1691).]

Hence **Hower,** *sb.* a hoe.

Glo. I tuck up my turmut hower, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (ed. 1899) 97.

HOW(E, see **Ho,** *v.*, **Haw,** *sb.*[1]

HOWELLED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Splashed, dirtied, muddy; of the weather: wet, dirty, unpleasant. Cf. **howery.**

Lin.[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] See how howell'd they look.

HOWEN, see **Hew,** *v.*[1]

HOWERY, *adj.* Lin. Also in forms **howerly** n.Lin.[1]; **howry, oury** sw.Lin.[1]; **owery** s.Lin.; **owrie** Lin. [ou·(ə)ri.] Muddy, dirty, filthy; foul, indecent; of the weather: wet, damp, 'soft.' Cf. **howelled**; see **Horry,** *adj.*

How when it came a 'howery' daäy and 'teemed and siled' wi' raäin, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 64; Very common (J.C.W.); **Lin.**[1] The weather is cazzelty and howery. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] I'd a real howerly jo'ney to Gaainsb'r, it raain'd all th' waay theäre an' by ageän. If yĕ talk e' that howerly waay when we're gettin' wer vittles, I weänt gie thĕ noän. **s.Lin.** This is what I call a howery soört of a daä (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] She's the howriest woman as ever I seed. It's oury work this wet weather.

HOWES, *sb. pl.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] The time of oats coming into ear.

RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849.

HOWEVER, *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Eng.

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Arver,** (2) **Awever,** (3) **Awiver,** (4) **Awivver,** (5) **Hahivver,** (6) **Harver,** (7) **Havver,** (8) **Hawivver,** (9) **Heawever,** (10) **Hooiver,** (11) **Howiver,** (12) **Howivver,** (13) **H'wevr,** (14) **Oavver,** (15) **Wuvver.** [For further instances see **II.** below.]

(1) **Lin.** (W.W.S.) (2) **Oxf.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** Awiver A wētid til A wəs tired (W.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** Hahivver mich we addled, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 1. (6) **s.Lin.** Harver I will, now I come to think about (T.H.R.). (7) Havver I'll do it this once (*ib.*). (8) **Wm.** We er somat maar merciful hawivver, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 272. **Yks.** Ha-wivver, ah will deeah mi best, *Spec. Dial.* 32. **e.Yks.** Hawivver he went on graping aboot, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36. (9) **Lan.** Aw'll goo an' see heawever, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (10) **Nhb.** I'se not that black hooiver, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 20. **Cum.** Hooiver it disn't matter much, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 17. **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (11) **ne.Lan.**[1] (12) **Wm.** Howivver that lad a Tomson's, ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 3. **n.Yks.** Howivver scant ther meeals may be, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 8. (13) **s.War.** *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (14) **w.Yks.** Oavver, were quoite sure, BYWATER *Gossips* (1851) 1. (15) **Cum.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Used as an emphatic expletive: indeed, in fact, truly. *Gen.* used to end a sentence.

Cum. I will—however I will. He's mad' a fin' mess o' that job, however (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1] **w.Cum.** 'What a windy night!' 'It is however' (S.K.C.). **w.Yks.** Ah thowt ta me'y sen 'thoo's a feal' hooiver, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; Becos, if thah weeant believe the awn eyes, thah't a rattler, oavver, *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 20. **n.Lin.**[1] Well, awiver, I niver seed sich a sight e' all my born daays. Woy, herse, woy, herse, awiver, herse, thoo'll be tired afoore ta gets hairf a mile, herse. **Nhp.** It is not a bad crap, it is a good one, however (P.G.D.). **s.Wor.** I'd like to have been in the river, however (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** 'T be a-smoking still—was doing as I comed by, however, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi; **Glo.**[1]

2. At least, at any rate; anyhow, in any case.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **s.War.** H'wevr 'ur tel'd me, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **s.Wor.** You have some nice plants, however, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 8; **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** He don't seem a bad man, not by appearance however, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i.

HOWF, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A severe blow on the ear given with a circular motion of the arm.

HOWF, see **Hough,** *sb.*[1]

HOWF(F, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **houf(f** Sc. n.Cy.; and in forms **hauf** Gall.; **hofe** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **hoff** n.Yks.[2]; **hoof** ne.Yks.[1]; **houck** Bnff.[1] [h)ouf, h)auf, of.] **1.** *sb.* A place of resort, a meeting-place; a haunt, resort; a much-frequented tavern.

Sc. He'll no likely gang back to ony o' his auld howffs, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; Just by way o' takin' a freendly glass in her canny howff, *Sc. Haggis,* 123. **Elg.** Through a' their weel-ken'd houffs and haunts they prance wi' muckle glee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 184. **Bnff.**[1] He keeps a sad houck at the still. **Abd.** In Charlie's bit howff a' the laddies wad meet, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 10. **Frf.** To ransack every houff, BEATTIE *Much Ado, &c.* (c. 1820). **Per.** They'll reach the howff by fa' o' nicht, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22. **w.Sc.** To this howf, then known as the 'Race Horse,' the trusty agent proceeded, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 49. **Fif.** Thir twa bangsters . . . row'd the surge o' weir Aff frae the Papish houffs, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 171. **Slg.** I hous'd him in a houf, GALLOWAY *Sutor's Mag.* (1810) 16. **Dmb.** Weir's scant houf, as cute if no sae braw, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 68. **Rnf.** He . . . challeng'd a' the beagle tribe Gif they his howffs cou'd learn him, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 31. **Ayr.** The

stoury rafters of an auld bigging . . . a perfect howf of cloks and spiders. GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. **Lnk.** Drink-howffs raise in ilka lane, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 58. **Lth.** The howffs whaur a' thae arts grew great, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 11. **Edb.** And wandering about all my old haunts and houffs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxviii. **Peb.** Wha's best aff we'll soon See, whan t' our howfs we murch, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 64, ed. 1817. **Slk.** The corby left her howf in the rock, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 35. **Gall.** That's a graund hauf o' smugglers and gypsies, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. **Wgt.** (S.R.C.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Houffie**, *adj.* snug, comfortable. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. An abode, residence; a stay or residence at a place; a shelter.

Bnff.[1] A continued stay in one place in idleness. **Slg.** Housed in howff in cold December, While her children cry for bread, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 129. **s.Sc.** A' the wandering, houseless clan Got aye some howf at Little Billy, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. **Ayr.** Mony a gallant family, Sin' my last howff was here By fortune's fell and fickle blasts Been scattered far an' near, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 100. **Lth.** Wearily he socht afar Some hoary howff to pass the nicht, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 82. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Whether of man or beast, esp. sheep.

3. A cemetery or burial-place.

Abd. A private mausoleum or walled-in burial-place (A.W.). **Frf.** A cemetery in Dundee, now disused, goes by this name because it formerly served as the merchants' exchange (H.L.L.); (JAM., s.v. Hoif).

4. *v.* To haunt, frequent; to lodge, abide, live; to take shelter. Also with *about*.

Sc. The hopes and fears that houff the springtime o' our years, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *To the Reader*. **Bnff.**[1] The drunken swab houcks on in the public-hoose. He's a sweer filsch o' a cheel, or than he wid . . . nae houck-aboot at haim is he diz. **Kcd.** He's come to howff in my kailyard, Or scrammle up a tree, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 14. **s.Sc.** She had nei'rly flung the sportsmen a', An' howffed i' the howdie's biggin', WATSON *Bards* (1859) 110. **Ayr.** We hoist our creels, tak' to our heels, An' howff where less they ken us, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 251. **Lth.** There was a little tailor . . . Houf'd wi' auld Eppie Johnstone, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 112. **Rxb.** He drave doun the maukins to howff mang the whins, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 20. **n.Yks.**[12]

Hence **Houckin'-aboot**, *ppl.adj.* lazy, idle, lounging about.

Bnff.[1] He's a houckin'-aboot cheel, that; he niver diz ony thing at a'.

5. To lodge, house, cause to live; to shelter; to accustom sheep to a pasture.

Sc. Yont our hallan he's houft till the gurl gaed past, EDWARDS *Modern Poets*, 1st S. 325; 'Where did you gae?' 'I was houff'd' (JAM.). **Lnk.** Oor auld grey smiddy . . . Is howff'd a mile ayont the glen, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sheep, assigned to a pasture on the moors, were said to be 'hoofed' to it.

6. *Fig.* With *up*: to bury.

Sc. The Bedral, who houfs up the best in the land, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 79.

HOWFFIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **howfin** (JAM.). A clumsy, foolish person.

Abd. That aul' greedy, sneeshinie howffin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii; He's a sweir howffin; that's fat he is, *ib. Ain Fik.* (1882) 94.

[My new spanit howffing (v.r. howphin) fra the sowk, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 248.]

HOWGATES, *adv.* Yks. Lin. [ū'gəts.] In what manner, how.

Yks. She'd tell you both how-gates it were, and when it were, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 508. **m.Yks.**[1] 'Howgates did he go?' 'He took the old yau'd' [horse]. **Lin.** SKINNER (1671).

[Howgates? *quomodo?* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Howegates bought schall he be, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 229.]

HOWGY, *adj.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sus. Also written **hoogy** War.[2]; **houghy** Sus.; **hougy** s.Wor.; **ougy** Hrf. [ū'dʒi.] **1.** Huge, large, bulky; great. Cf. **hugy**.

War.[2] These are 'ougy boots. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 13. **Shr.**[1] 'E fat a great 'owgy stwun an' pŭt agen the gate. **Hrf.** The yungest son hizzelf—a big oujy boy o' nin, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Did you ever see what howgy great stones the flood did bring down? **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** We met sich houghy sight ov folks, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 79.

2. *Fig.* Great, valuable, rich.

Shr.[1] An old man at Clun said that the living of the place was not very 'owgy.

3. Intimate, friendly, 'thick.'

War.[2] **Wor.** They be very howgy together, very close friends (sometimes desperate folks) (H.K.); William Grubb an me, us wuz allus despret folks an' howgy, OUTIS *Vig. Mon., Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); He be very hougy along of so-and-so (R.M.E.). **Shr.**[1] They bin gotten mighty 'owgy.

HOW-HOW, *sb.* Nhb. A charwoman; an untidy, slovenly woman. (R.O.H.), Nhb.[1]

HOWICK, *sb.* Sc. A small rick. Bnff., Abd. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

HOWIE, see **How**, *sb.*[1]

HOWIN, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A turn, occasion, time, 'doing.'

w.Yks. A man who had had the influenza twice said he 'didn't want a third howin'.' Gi' me as many on 'em as you can at one howin' (S.O.A.).

HOWISH, *adj.* Lin. Having a vague sense of indisposition; out of sorts.

e.Lin. I've had some tea for I felt a bit owish (probably 'not knowing how I felt') (G.G.W.). [(She) feels, as she says, quite howish and vapourish, *Minor* (1787) 39 (N.E.D.).]

HOWK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Wil. Also in forms **hoak** Wgt. s.Don. Nhb.[1]; **hoke** Sc. N.I.[1] s.Don.; **hok(k** Sh.I.; **hook** Per. Wil.; **houk** Sc. Cai.[1]; **oke** n.Yks.; *pret.* **huck** Nhb.[1] [h)ouk, h)auk.] **1.** *v.* To hollow out by digging; to excavate, dig out or up; to burrow, scratch up earth, grub. Also with *out* and *up*.

Sc. Folks say this place was howkit out by the monks langsyne, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Sh.I.** Wi pick and shŭl hok for his bread, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 92; William hokid oot o' his pipe, shŭ wis dat wye furr'd up, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). **Cai.**[1], **Mry.** (JAM.) **Bnff.** Whare some o' his gear he'll howk, I canna tell, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 11. **Bch.** He howk'd the gou'd which he himself Had yerded in his tent, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd.** In a hole howkit oot o' a green foggy brae, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 35. **Frf.** She would howk them up as quick as I could plant them, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxv. **Per.** When wi' shools they hookit for't, Darkness cam' on, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 79. **Fif.** Tam . . . wi' a set o' gowffin' sticks . . . howkin' for the lost ba's, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 80. **Slg.** Howk the sweet earth-nuts on Dorrator braes, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 145. **Rnf.** He, weary, winds his road, an' slaw, To howk them out frae 'mang the snaw, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 76. **Ayr.** Whyles mice and moudiewarts they howkit, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 40; (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** She howks unchristen'd weans out of their graves, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 47, ed. 1783. **Lth.** To get folk to howk holes in their ain plots to fill their pats, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 147. **Edb.** Howking up the bodies from their damp graves, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Bwk.** Out o' their graves, below the stanes They houkit skulls, wi' grievous granes, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Slk.** A vultur rug-ruggin—gnaw-gnawin . . . howk-howkin at his miserable liver, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 146. **Dmf.** Twa-three men cam' here, Syne howkt a hole and hid the deid, REID *Poems* (1894) 88. **Rxb.** So they houkit a pint o' worms, and biled them in fresh water, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. **Gall.** We'll howk holes in the sand, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 87. **Kcb.** She howks the gutters huntin' preens, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 142. **Wgt.** She . . . hoakit awa' the boards wi' her nose, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 364. **n.Ir.** He was pickin' an' hokin there still, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 21. **N.I.**[1] To hollow out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog hokes out the earth from a rabbit hole. **Ant.** You hoke a hole by picking or digging it out roughly. Pigs hoke the ground with their noses, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] To make a hole in the earth in a bungling way. **Nhb.** For gowld ye may howk till ye're blind as a bat, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 68; **Nhb.**[1] If ye howk mair anunder't ye'll fetch the waal doon. He huck up the rose bush. **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**[1] He's howked all the flowers up. **s.Dur.** He's howken' stanes out o't dyke (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** He's howkin' mawks oot o' a deed dōg (E.W.P.); Where Geordie Girdwood many a lee-lang day, Howkit for gentles' banes the humblest clay, WILLIAMSON *Local Etym.* (1849) 110; T'aud man's off howkin' taties (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** An things howked oot o' cairns, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 43. **s.Wm.** A big potato pie was put on the table, and the

host said to the guest, 'Now then, help yersel'; howk in!' (J.A.B.) n.Yks.[1234] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Lan. Howk, hack, and dig spade, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 121, ed. 1872. n.Lin.[1], Sus.[1] s.Wil. 'To hook taters,' to hoe potatoes (G.E.D.).

Hence (1) **Howked**, *ppl. adj.* hollowed out, excavated, dug out; unearthed; (2) **Howker**, *sb.* a digger; (3) **Howking**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of digging or burrowing; an excavation, mining; (*b*) *prp.* digging, burrowing; (4) **Howky**, *sb.* a pitman, miner.

(1) Ayr. Let warlocks grim, an' wither'd hags, . . in kirk-yards renew their leagues, Owre howkit dead, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 9. Lth. Certain opprobrious epithets, such as 'Howkit-out mowdies,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 253. Rxb. An' no like boss houk'd gutless hills i' Lowden, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 34. Gall. Roomy howket graves, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 334, ed. 1876. Cum. Here in this newly howked grave, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 81. (2) Ayr. There was a wheen tattie howkers in a field, Service *Notandums* (1890) 43. Peb. Mean howkers in a ditch, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 68. (3, *a*) Sc. His houkings and minings for lead and copper, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xii. Abd. It's a michty howkin! Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 133. Per. Thank Heaven! his howkin' cam' to nocht, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 149. Fif. Strivin' wi' howkin' and wi' diggin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 191. Lnk. The nooks where arnits are to be had for the howking, Watson *Poems* (1853) *Pref.* 11. Slk. Slacks will be sleek, a hogg for the howking, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 141, ed. 1866. Nhb. Then he and she to howkin fell, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 176. (*b*) Per. Ye've seen a boar by moonlight snoukin', Pounce on a moudy-wort thrang houkin, Spence *Poems* (1898) 197. (4) Nhb. Before two hours had passed the 'Howkies' occupied Morpeth in overwhelming force. Some of the burghers of that town have contemptuously invented for them the nickname of 'Howkies,' which the miners have accepted with a certain grim dignity, *Dy. News* (Sept. 30, 1872); Though Tommy's a Howkie, he'll show them he can Discuss wi' the wisest, behave like a man, Elliott *Pitman gane te Parliamint*; Nhb.[1]

2. To pull or draw out; to pull up by the roots; to clear, disentangle; to lift or push violently. *Gen.* with *out.*

Peb. Frae her pouch a crown she houkit, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. n.Yks.[4] He gat at t'back o' ma an' howk'd ma inti t'carridge afoor Ah' ken'd wheear Ah war. n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] If I was him I should hev them ketlocks howk'd oot o' yon barley. Nhp.[2] Howk it out. Oxf. He howked it out in a second [said of a tooth] (W.B.T.). Sus. To howk out a ditch or hedge (E.E.S.). Wil. I howked 'em out as fast as I could bait and put in [said of fish] (W.B.T.).

3. *Fig.* To rummage, to look through for the purpose of finding something, to hunt up, root out.

Sh.I. He's aye hokkin among yon aald prophecies, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 10. Frf. You can howk ony mortal thing out o' the original Hebrew, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x. Per. It's a peetifu' job howking thro' the Bible for ill words tae misca yir fouk wi', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 75. Ayr. Ye will ne'er howk a quarrel oot o' Sawney McGraw, Aitken *Lays Line* (1883) 63. Lnk. When mem'ry houks auld stories up, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 173. e.Lth. He was . . . howkin' his harns for a sermon, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 44. Gall. He was howkin' up in the garret twa efternoons last week, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 101. Lakel.[2] Howken aboot fer owt he can git.

Hence **Howking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of sounding or 'pumping' any one.

Ayr. There was owre muckle of the howking and speering at me on the roadsides, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 122.

4. To punish. Cum.[1]

Hence **Howking**, *vbl. sb.* punishment, a beating, thrashing.

Nhb. (H.M.) Cum.[4] Aal ge thee a howkin, aa lay.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Howk-back**, a bent back; a hump back; cf. how(e-**backit**, s.v. **How(e**, *adj.*; (2) **-backit**, having a bent back, hump-backed; (3) **-chowk**, to make a noise as if poking among deep mud. Bnff.[1]

6. *sb.* The act of digging, an excavation; an indentation; a dint, blow.

Sc. (Jam.) Kcb. The chirp O' wand'ring mouse or moudy's carkin hoke, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 62. s.Don. Indentations made in the head of one pegging top by the spike of another, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb. He gat a howk i' the guts (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] 'What a howk they've myed there.' Also used for the dint or impression caused by a heavy blow. Cum. The Howk is a water-fall in a narrow gill, or dell, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 388.

[1. 3onder wther sum the new havin holkis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 45; To holke, *palare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). EFris. *holken*, 'hohlmachen' (Koolman); cp. Sw. *hålka*, to make hollow (Widegren).]

HOWK, *v.*[2] Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form **yowk**. To howl. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1896).

HOWK, *int.* m.Yks.[1] An exclamation used to attract the attention of horses running loose in a field. Hence **Howky**, *sb.* a pet name for a horse.

HOWK, see **Hawk**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[2]

HOWKAN, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Cum. Also in form **hokken** Sh.I. Large, great, 'hulking'; freq. used as a term of contempt.

Sh.I. Da muckle sheeld swall yon üseless hokken hund o' dine, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); Yon hokken lipper o' a dug o' Arty's is begun to sloom aboot da doors agen, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898). Cum.[4] It's a howkan lee.

HOWKER, *sb.* Cum.[14] Anything large or great, a 'whopper.'

HOWKES! HOWSHE! *phr.* w.Som.[1] An exclamation used in driving pigs.

Usually in connection with 'Turr!' Tuur·u! aew·ks! tuur·! aew·shu!

HOWKY, *adj.* Nhp.[1] Husky, chaffy. See **Hulk**, *sb.*[1] 3.

When the outer skin or integument of corn, called the chaff, adheres to the grain after it is winnowed and dressed for market, it is said to be howky.

HOWL, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **howle** Lan.[1] Chs.[13] n.Lin.; and in form **houl** n.Yks.[14] w.Yks.[1] [(h)oul, (h)aul.] **1.** *adj.* Hollow, deep; empty, hungry. Cf. **holl**, **how(e**, *adj.*

N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.[1] Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). s.Dur. As howl as a hunter (J.E.D.). n.Yks. That coo leuks varra howl, sha must hev had next ta nowt to yeat (W.H.); And Ise seay howl, I knaw nut what to deau, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 214. w.Yks.[1] A howl dish. Lan. 'He must be varra howle when he's hungry.' . . 'Howle! why he'll be like a two-legged drum, about t'middle o' t'forenoon,' Waugh *Jannock* (1874) iv; Lan.[1], Chs.[13]

Hence (1) **Howl-hamper**, (2) **-keslop**, (3) **-kite**, *sb.* an empty stomach.

(1) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] They cadged ther houl-hampers, ii. 300. (2) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (3) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Very oft wi' howl kites and torn duds, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 15.

2. *sb.* A hollow, a depression in the surface of the ground.

Elg. He's passed thro' death's dark valley's howl, Tester *Poems* (1865) 95. N.Cy.[1] Wherever there's a hill, ther's sure to be a howl. n.Yks.[1] Of no great lateral extent or length; scarcely amounting to a valley, and not rugged or precipitous like a gill; n.Yks.[2]; n.Yks.[4] Varying in length but never extensive.

3. A tunnel or culvert under a road or bank.

Lin. A wooden trunk or tunnel under a bank or road used for conveying water. [In] a bill dated 1809 occur . . . 'Crooks and bands for an howl, *2s. 6d.*,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 423. n.Lin. He would . . . then hide his sen a bit in a clew or a howll, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 87.

4. The middle or depth of anything. Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1] The howl quarter of the year. Nhb. Aw was up at the Mistrisses, . . ith th' howl oh wounter, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 9; Nhb.[1] Howl-o'-wounter. n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[1]

HOWL, *v.* Nrf. In phr. *to howl along on the wind*, to be 'in the wind,' to be rumoured.

You've heard what's howlin' along on the wind... I would rather he had been the first to tell us, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) I. vi.

HOWLD(ED, see **Hold**, *v.*

HOWLER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in form **owler** Yks. Lan. Chs.[1] The same word as **Aller**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

Yks., Lan. To send a boy 'nutting among the howlers,' is to put him on a fool's task, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. Chs.[1], nw.Lin. (B. & H.)

HOWLER, *v.* Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Also written **owler** s.Chs.[1] [au·lə(r).] To howl; to shout out, hollo.

HOWLERS, *sb. pl.* Sus. [eu·ləz.] Boys who go round 'howling' or wassailing orchards. See **Howling**, *vbl. sb.*

Sus.[1] Now nearly *obs.* On the eve of the Epiphany, the howlers went to the orchards, and there encircling one of the

best bearing trees, drank the following toast, 'Here's to the, old apple tree, May'st thou bud, may'st thou blow, May'st thou bear apples enow! Hats full! Caps full! Bushel, bushel, sacks full! And my pockets full, too! Huzza!' **Sus.**[2] On New-year's eve.

HOWLET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Sus. Som. Also written **howlat(e, howlit** Sc.; and in forms **hewlet** Dur.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[2]; **hiulet** Lakel.[2]; **hoolet** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Not. Nhp.[2] Hrf.[12]; **hoolit** Sc.; **houlat** Sc. w.Yks.; **houlet, houlit** Sc.; **hulert** Cum.[1]; **hulet** n.Cy. Wm. e.Yks.; **hull-** ne.Lan.[1]; **hullart** m.Yks.[1] Chs.[123] nw.Der.[1] Som. (Hall.); **hullat** Or.I. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **hullert** Cum.; **hullet** n.Cy. Lakel.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[14] Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lin.[1]; **hullot** w.Yks.[5] Chs.[123]; **hulote** Or.I.; **oolat** Hrf.[2]; **oolert** Shr.[1]; **oulud** w.Wor.[1]; **owlard** Shr.[1]; **owlert** Chs.[13]; **owlet** s.Stf. Sus.[1]; **owlud** se.Wor.[1]; **ullard** Chs.[1]; **ullat** w.Yks.[2] Der.[2]; **ullert** Lan.[1] Chs.[13]; **ullet(t** w.Yks. Lan.[1] Chs.[13]; **ullot** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **ulyet** Lan. [h)ū·lət, h)u·lət.] **1.** *sb.* An owl, an owlet.

Sc. I hae sat mony a time to hear the howlit crying out of the ivy tod, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; Loud rair'd the wind frae rock to cave, Sad yowts the howlate ga'e, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 241. **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 125. **Elg.** The howlet howls within, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 91. **Frf.** It's now forhow't And left the houlat's prey, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 238. **Per.** A curran hoolets wi' their muckle blinkin' e'en, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 203, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** It's no the hawk which dis thee fright, Or howlet in the dead o' night, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 67. **Rnf.** Rab lookit as blear't as a houlit When tryin' to glour at the sun, Barr *Poems* (1861) 89. **Ayr.** Ravens and howlets are the only singing-birds she can bide to hearken to, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlvii; (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** Howlet-like, my e'e-lids steek, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 5, ed. 1897. **Lth.** The houlets gie me a' the latest news, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 54. **Edb.** The howlet screamt, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 12. **Bwk.** The wak'nin' hoolets cam' doon, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 19. **Peb.** Ye howlets, herons, come and see, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 62. **Slk.** We huntyd the hoolet out of brethe, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 13. **Rxb.** Hoolets houted them guid-bye, Riddell, *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 173. **Dmf.** Gleds and hoolits work their will, Reid *Poems* (1894) 179. **Gall.** There sat the minister, . . blinkin' an no weel pleased, juist like a hoolet, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 130. **Wgt.** The lonely hoolets eldritch cry, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 234. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The barn owl (*Strix flammea*) is called hoolet, gilli hoolet. The tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*) is called Jenny hoolet. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** That screechan sound Sprang frae her hulert and her breed, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 258. **Wm.** A skirling hullet, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 337; Dreayve back the hulet to his haunts, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** His een were as sharp as a houlat's, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v; Hullats begins ta stur aght a ther nooks abaht dusk, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 19; **w.Yks.**[1] Gloarin wi' her een like onny hullet in a loup hole, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**[245] **Lan.** Bit bats an' ulyets fly here neaw, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 403; Whether th' ullerts ar worth shot or no', Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 3; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** There were a brood o' hullarts shakin' their feathers, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10; **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] 'He swapped his hen for a hullert,' he made a bad exchange. **Der.**[12], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **w.Wor.** He be as lazy as a gowk or a howlet, as don't make no nest, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888); **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A saying—'I live too nigh the ŏŏd to be afeard of a ŏŏlert.' **Hrf.**[12], **Som.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Howlety**, *adj.* like an owl; (2) **-hoo** or **Hully-hoo**, *sb.* an owl; the cry or hoot of an owl.

(1) **Slk.** To scare the howlaty face o' him away, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 45, ed. 1866. **Hrf.**[2] A moping hoolety creature. (2) **Lth.** An eerie ugly skraigh that I like waur than a hoolet's 'hoolety-hoo,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 182. **Edb.** The guid grieve ayont the dyke, The lang hoolety-hoo, The whawp, frae the south, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Howlet-blind**, blind as an owl; (2) **-een** or **-'s een**, eyes like those of an owl, large staring eyes; (3) **-faced**, having a face like an owl; (4) **-haunted**, frequented by owls; (5) **-hole**, a hole left in the gable of a building to admit owls; (6) **-'s quid**, the remains of a mouse, bird, &c., disgorged by an owl after having eaten the fleshy portion.

(1) **Lnk.** 'Tis ten to ane she's houlet-blin' An a' thing tapsalteerie, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 89. (2) **Rxb.** Close her howe sunk howlet's een, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 21. **Nhb.** While Charley damns Jack's hoolet-e'en, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 29; **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** How daur ye ca' me howlet-faced, Burns *Impromptu*, l. 1. (4) **Sc.** This howlit haunted biggin, Donald *Poems* (1867) 1. **Ayr.** By some auld houlet-haunted biggin, Burns *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 3. (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **se.Wor.**[1] A compact mass somewhat in the shape of the finger. 'Finger biscuit! Why I cun remember the time w'en 'er ŏŏdn't a knaow'd a finger biscuit from a owlud's quid.'

3. *Fig.* A term of reproach: a fool; a noisy or dirty person.

Sc. O, the most egregious night-howlets! Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** What's t'matter wid thĕ, thoo silly wooden hewlet? Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 80. **Yks.** Tha owd starin ullat goa wesh tha, Binns *Tom Wallop* (1861) 11. **w.Yks.** 'Tha mucky ullot,' you dirty thing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**[5] A nasty stinking hullot. Whisht! yuh noisy hullots, an' doan't let's hev a house like Lee gap fair. **nw.Der.**[1] Tha'rt a lyin' 'ullart. **Hrf.**[2] A regular howlet.

4. A moth; also in *comp.* **Oolert-moth.**

s.Stf. We wun catching owlets in the garden, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Ŏŏlert-moth, one of the order *Lepidoptera Noctuidae*, believed to be *Plusia gamma*, Gamma Moth. The local name of 'ŏŏlert' is probably given to this moth from its nocturnal habits. **Sus.** Any night-flying moth, the larger ones more especially (R.P.C.); **Sus.**[1]

5. *v.* To travel or go anywhere by night.

Hrf.[2] Why can't you go by daylight instead of hooleting about the country?

[1. Lizard's leg and howlet's wing, Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 17; An hulet, *vlula*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Fr. *hulotte*, a madge-howlet (Cotgr.); Walloon *houlott*, 'espèce de gros hibou' (Remacle).]

HOWLING, *vbl. sb.* Sus. In *comb.* **Apple-howling.** The custom of 'wassailing' orchards; see below. Cf. **apple-owling**, *sb.*, **howlers.**

The custom of wassailing the orchards still remains. It is called apple-howling. A troop of boys visit the different orchards and encircling the apple-trees they repeat the following words: 'Stand fast root, bear well top, Pray the God send us a good howling crop. Every twig, apples big, Every bough, apples enow, Hats full, caps full, Full quarters, sacks full.' They then shout in chorus, one of the boys accompanying them on the cow's horn; during the ceremony they rap the trees with their sticks, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 293.

Hence **Howling-boys**, *sb. pl.* the boys who carry out the custom of 'howling.'

1670, Dec. 26. I gave the howling boys 6*d.*, *Arch. Coll.* I. 110, in Sawyer *Flk-Lore* (1883) 20.

HOWLING, *adj.* Sus. Slang. A general intensitive: big, first-rate.

Sus. Pray God send us A good howling crop, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 13; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 293. **Slang.** A howling lie (Farmer).

HOWLY, *sb.* Yks. [hūlĭ·.] A boys' game; a cry used in the game of 'howly'; see below.

n.Yks.[1] A street game played by boys in a town, one of them hiding behind a wall or house-end and crying 'Howlȳ' to the seekers; **n.Yks.**[2] How-ly [*y* long], a street play among boys resembling 'hide and seek'; **n.Yks.**[4]

HOWM, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A hovel; an open shed for cattle in a field. See **Helm**, *sb.*[2]

HOWMET, HOWP, HOWROW, see **Hoomet, Houp**, *sb.*[1], **Hoo-roo.**

HOWRY, *adj.* Cum.[1] Hollow, empty.

HOWSE, *v.* Lan. [ouz.] To stir up, as a fire by poking; to rouse from sleep.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Davies *Races* (1856) 234. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 11.

HOWSH(E, *int.* Dor. An exclamation used in driving swine, a call to move on. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1]

HOWSHIES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. Boots or feet.

Wipe yar howshies (E.M.).

HOW-SKROW, *sb.* Lakel. Also written **-scrow.** Disorder, a state of confusion; also used *advb.* See **How-strow.**

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** It's cleenin time an we're o in a how-skrow (B.K.); Net gaa teavan how scrow intet middle ont, seeam es swine in a taety bed, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 30.

HOWSOEVER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Bdf. Suf. Also in forms **asiver** Lin.; **howsaye** e.Yks.; **-seer** n.Yks.; **-sever** Sc. e.Suf.; **-siver, -sivor** Nhb.; **-sivver** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[14]; **-zeer** n.Yks.; **-ziver** Edb. N.I.[1] Bdf.; **-zivver** n.Yks.[2] [For further variations cf. **how**, *adv.* **I. 1.**] However, any way; indeed, in fact.

Ayr. Hoosever, in the end, we got a terr'ble lickin', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 24. **Lnk.** I kenna, hows'ever they gaedna thegither, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 31. **Lth.** Hoosoever wise they seem, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 70. **Edb.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 685. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Bud hoosivor thoo's yen nighor akin te the' nor me, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 12; 'Yor mistyeken,' says Geordy, 'hoosiver,' HORSLEY *Ride Upon the Swing Bridge* (1882); **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** (T.S.); Hooseer ah'll try and deea mi best, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 10; **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** I have done it, howsaye! MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Lin.** 'Will you do this for me?' 'No; asiver I can't do it' (J.C.W.). **Bdf.** ELLIS *ib.* 207. **Suf.** Howsivir the last day o' the last month he takes her, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 11. **e.Suf.** ELLIS *ib.* 280. [Hows'ever he looked neither out to sea nor towards Coverack, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 10.]

HOWSOME, *adj.* Lan. 'Wholesome,' healthy.

Wenches . . . lookin' as free an' as howsome as th' leets and shadows ut rowled o'er th' country, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 156; Hoo's us ard o worchin, howsom, farrently, daysunt o bodi us is ti bi fund, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14.

HOWSOMEVER, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ahsomdivver** Not.[1] War.[3]; **ahsomivver** War.[3]; **amiver, amsumivver** w.Yks.; **arsumivver, a's'mivver** w.Yks.[5]; **asumiver** w.Yks.; **ermsumivver, ersumivver** w.Yks.[5]; **hamsever** Sur.; **hamsumivver, harmsumivver, horsomivver** w.Yks.[5]; **hosemever** Wil.; **howmswever** n.Lin.[1]; **howmiver** n.Lin.; **-simiver** Dev.; **-smever** Brks.; **-smiver** m.Yks.; **-somdever** Or.I. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Oxf. Nrf. Ken.[1] w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Cor.[2]; **-somdiver** Nhp.[1]; **-somdivver** w.Yks.[5]; **-somedever** Ir.I.Ma. Glo. Ken.[12] Dev.Amer.; **-somedivver** s.Lin.; **-some'er** Ir. Der.[1]; **-somer** Cor.; **-some-ever** Frf.; **-somiver** Sh.I. Wm. ne.Lan.[1] Som.; **-somivver** n.Yks.[14] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15]; **-sumdever** Ir. War.[24] s.War.[1] Brks. s.Nrf. Sus.[1]; **-sumdivver** e.Yks.[1]; **-sumever** Wor. Nrf. Cor.[2]; **-sumivver** n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.; **-summider** n.Yks.; **-zomivver** n.Yks.[2]; **-zumever** Som.; **humsumivver, omsomdivver, omsomivver, o's'mivver, ossumivver** w.Yks.[5]; **owdzimiver** Dev.; **smivver** w.Yks.[5] [For further variations cf. **how**, *adv.* **I. 1.**] However, nevertheless; at all events, in any case.

Sh.I. Da Crofter's Ack, hoosomiver, is da foremist o' dem a', *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); Howsomdever d'ye see, it has turned out for the worst for me this time, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xl. **Abd.** Hoosomever, ye're away, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 27. **Frf.** Howsome-ever I daur say we could arrange to fling the grounds open to the public, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xvii. **Fif.** I've seen the day hoosomever, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 29. **Dmb.** Hoosomever, I'll gang wi' ye, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Ayr.** Howsomever no doubt ye did your best, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xii. **Lnk.** Hoosomever, gie's anither screed, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii; Hoosumever . . . I'll risk it, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 120. **Rxb.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 685. **Ir.** Howsomedever, at first we thried puttin' the best face we could on the matter, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 8, ed. 1893; Howsome'er, Quality this is, sure enough, *ib. Kerrigan* (1894) 59. **w.Ir.** Howsumdever, the king never recovered the loss iv his goose, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 16. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** Hawsomiver, aa niver thowt naw mair aboot it, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. **n.Yks.** Howsumivver Ah manisht te say, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 62; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.** ELLIS *ib.* 504; **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** But hawsumivver, it seems at tha's made up thi mind, HARTLEY *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) ii; But amsumivver shoo diddant wait ta tell him, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 7; Hahsumivver ah gat him persuaded, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 166; **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** Well, heawsomever, moi name propper is Sam Swindles, OWEN *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 5; ELLIS *ib.* 333. **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Howsomedever, that's the why they thought the child was terrible high, BROWN (1881) 66, ed. 1889. **s.Stf.** ELLIS *ib.* 465. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** I can't do it in any way howsomever (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.** It wakken'd 'em up howmiver, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 135; Howmswever, just when he got about a hundred yards past Mottle-Esh Turnin', *ib. R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 37; **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Howsomedivver if you'll promise me nivver to do it agen ah weänt tek eny noätice on it (T.H.R.). **Nhp.** ELLIS *ib.* 213; **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[234] **s.War.** Owsumdevr thees be the faks o' the ca-ase, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Hrf.** ELLIS *ib.* 70. **Glo.** Howsomedever th' passon couldn't allow un to call un that thur, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 9; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** ELLIS *ib.* 117. **s.Oxf.** 'Owsomdever, we must 'ave our teas now, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 35. **Brks.** Hows'mever, sir, I hears as they found it, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v; ELLIS *ib.* 95; **Brks.**[1] A wunt never do't howsomever a med try. **Hrt.** ELLIS *ib.* 198. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Howsomdever, I goes arter 'em, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 123; Howsumever you want to know too much, sir, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 69. **s.Nrf.** Heu·səmde·və, ELLIS *ib.* 273. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Some, howsomever, so jubb'd on, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 86. **Ken.**[1] But howsomdever, doänt ram it down tight; **Ken.**[2] **Sur.** Howsomever they didn't give him a chance to stab any more, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 7; Hamsever, I has some coüld tea i' this bottle, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) i; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Well I shall keep you to your promise, sir, howsomever, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 140, ed. 1857; **Sus.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **e.Dor.** ELLIS *ib.* 77. **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); Howzumever we got in the trane, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 29. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Howsimiver hur didn, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 15, ed. 1866; 'Owdzimiver, I brished tha mucks off 'er gownd, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 141. **n.Dev.** But howsomdever us ded wull, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 16. **Cor.** Howsomer a tram-road from Levvurpool here, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 229; **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** Howsomedever I pulled over to the shanty, ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) 270.]

[The same word as ME. *hou sum euir*, in whatever manner, however (*Cursor M.* 2339). A parallel formation to *howsoever*, with the ON. conj. *sem* (Norw. dial., Da., Sw. *som*), as, that.]

HOW-STROW, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also written **-strowe** Dur.; **howe-strowe** Cum.[3] Wm. Confusion, disorder, an untidy state of things; also used *attrib.* and *advb.*

Nhb. What wi' byeth weshin' an' beyekin', sic a howstrow the kitchen's in (R.O.H.); They leeved a kind o' howstrow life, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 157; **Nhb.**[1] **s.Dur.** T'house was in terrible howstrow (J.E.D.). **Cum.** (H.W.); Thy plew-gear's aw liggin how-strow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 182; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] If t'cobble steeàns wor left liggin howe-strowe, 80. **Wm.** (B.K.)

HOWSUMBE, *adv.* Wor. In phr. *howsumbe however*, however.

w.Wor. Howsumbe howivver they slipped inter the thrashin' quickest, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 24.

HOWT, HOWTHER, HOWTHIR, see **Hold**, *v.*, **Holt**, *sb.*[1], **Howder**, *v.*[12], **Huthir.**

HOWTIE, *adj.* Sc. Apt to wax angry and sulky.

Cld. (JAM.) **Lnk.** Some like to figure in the van In howtie expectation, That we wha toddle as we can May see with admiration, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 69; Her kin were owre lordly for tellin' An' I was owre howtie to speer, *ib.* 79.

Hence (1) **Howtilie**, *adv.* in an angry and sulky manner; (2) **Howtiness**, *sb.* anger and sulkiness. Cld. (JAM.)

HOW-TOWDIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **howtoudie** Peb.; and in forms **howdie** Frf.; **howdy-towdy** n.Cy.; **'toudie** Peb. [hau'-taudi.] A young hen, one that has never laid; also used *fig.* of a young unmarried woman.

Sc. Howtowdies took their flight, Turkies bade the board good night, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 158; My gentleman tell't the king that he wadna gie a gude Scotch howtowdie for a' the puir like gear in his poultry yard, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) II. 163 (JAM.); Peat-reek an' paitricks, het toddy, howtowdies, EDWARDS *Modern Poets*, XII. 283. **Frf.** The weeng o' a guid fat howdie, LOWSON *John Guidfollow* (1890) 55. **Ayr.** Fosy monks stechin' wi' howtowdies and rumbledethumps, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. **Lth.** 'My honey-doo! my auld howtowdie!' Cried Rory to a canker'd howdie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 20. **Edb.** Bargaining with the farmers for their ducks, chickens, gaislings, geese, turkey-pouts, howtowdies, &c., MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Peb.** Chanticleer . . . Wi 's hens an' 'toudies by his side, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 40, ed. 1817; She at him flies, And her howtoudies brings, *ib.* 41. **Slk.** At leeterary soopers I like to see a blue-stockin playin the how-towdie, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 192. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HOWT(S, HOWZE, see **Hoot(s, House**, *sb.*[1]

HOX, see **Hocks.**

HOXTER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] One who hoaxes others; an impostor.

HOXTER-POXTER, *adv.* Sc. In great confusion, 'higgledy-piggledy.'

Elg. Rowdy dowdy, hoxter poxter—Ower the chair they tumbled baith, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 148.

HOY, *sb.*[1] Ken. [oi.] A small vessel employed in carrying passengers and goods, particularly in short distances on the sea-coast.

A barge-like sloop. Two were used at Faversham before the railway was opened to bring shop-keepers' goods from London. They were flat-bottomed and had lee-boards; but they had no sprit-sail and carried the main-sail and gaff top-sail of a sloop or cutter (H.M.); Still in use for a species of lighter, ANSTED *Sea Terms* (1898). [To hire a Margate Hoy, PEPYS *Diary* (June 16, 1661).]

[Du. *heu*, *heude*, a boate or a ship, fit to transport passengers (HEXHAM).]

HOY, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. [hoi.] 1. *v.* To throw, heave.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** He hoys hissel ower the prissypis, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 31; Hoy a hap'ney, canny man (H.M.); His backers they hoyed up the sponge, ROBSON *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 38; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Let's see wee'll [who will] hoy the far-est.

2. *sb.* In wrestling: the throw of an adversary. Nhb. (R.O.H.) 3. A lift. Dur. GIBSON *Weardale Gl.* (1870).

4. A single-horse cart; *gen.* in *comp.* **Hoy-cart.** N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

HOY, *int.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Lan. Not. Lei. Ken. Dev. [h)oi.] 1. *int.* An exclamation used to attract attention; also used *subst.* a shout, cry.

Sc. Baldie man! hoy Baldie! gae wa' an' clod on a creel fu' o' ruh-heeds, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 313 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Gee 'im a hoy to cum back. **Per.** On the Terrey they did cry A hoy for Roy come over the Water, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 9, ed. 1853. **e.Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.). **n.Dev.** I'll gie tha 'ouse. hoy, an' hadge roun', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 44. [I give him a Hoy! DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. I. viii.]

2. A call to pigs to go on. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

3. *v.* To call to, shout, summon, hail.

Sc. Hoy till 'm to keep aff the sawn grun (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Mack ready, an' a'll rin an' hoy till 'im t'wyte for ye. Hoy aifter 'im t'fess the newspaper wee 'im fin he comes haim. **Per.** Providence . . . Discover'd him . . . Far on the road that's sair ajee, An' hoy'd him hame, STEWART *Character* (1857) 75. **Lnk.** There was a cab passing, which John hoyed, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 25.

4. To urge on, incite, provoke; to set on dogs, &c.

Sc. This young birkie that ye're hoying and hounding on the shortest road to the gallows, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; The Crails-men hoyin' their daft Barber! DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 57; *Gen.* used with respect to dogs (JAM.). **Bnff.** To him the dogs may then be hoyt Wi' a' their force, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 8. **Ayr.** They hoy't out Will, wi' sair advice, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 23.

HOYD, *sb.* Sh.I. A fishing-lodge. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 30.

HOYD(E, see **Hide**, *sb.*[1]

HOYDEN, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Ken. Also written **hoiden** Ken. 1. *adj.* Inelegant, homely, commonplace.

Edb. Delightfu' flower! the richest kingly vest, Is hoyden to the glowin' o' thy breast, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 119.

2. *v. Obs.* With *about*: to romp, act in a hoydenish manner. Ken. (K.)

HOYDER, **HOYK**, **HOYL(E**, see **Hoider**, **Hike**, **Hile**, *sb.*[2], **Hole**, *sb.*[1]

HOYLENS-VOYLENS, *adv.* Cum. Nolens volens, 'willy-nilly.'

He cam hoylens voylens an' threep't a big lee in my face (E.W.P.).

HOYND, **HOY'S**, see **Hoind**, **Hose**, *sb.*[1]

HOY-SCOTCH, *sb.* Yks. [oi'skotʃ.] The game of hop-scotch.

w.Yks. A number are playing at hoy scotch, *Rambles in Wharfedale*, 123.

HOYSE, see **Hoise**.

HOYT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lan. Also written **hoit** (HALL.). A long rod or stick.

(J.D.); (HALL.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Awth' rest on um had hoyts, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 14; **Lan.**[1] A long road [*sic*]. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

HOYTE, see **Hoit**, *sb.*[1]

HOYTTIN-GENG, *sb.* Sh.I. The completion of any kind of work. **S. & Ork.**[1] The hoyttin-geng o' peats.

HOZE(E, *v. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **hawze**. To be badly off. Cf. **hoved up**.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790); Hozed, 'male multatus,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219.

HOZEN, see **Hose**, *sb.*[1]

HU, *int.* Sc. Glo. Bdf. An exclamation.

Slk. Hu! tear him limb from limb! HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 81. **Glo.** A term of address to an equal whether man or woman—often used for emphasis. 'Doant thee go for to draw I no more hu!' (S.S.B.) **Bdf.** Implying either anger or acquiescence, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136.

HU, see **He**, **Hew**, *v.*[2], **How**, *adv.*

HUAM, *sb.* Sc. The moan of an owl in the warm days of summer.

Gall. It retires into the darkest recesses of woods and continues repeating with a moaning air 'huam,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 277, ed. 1876.

HUB, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [ʉb.] A secret signal or hint; a nudge.

Given *gen.* by a gentle touch with the elbow, to call the attention of a next neighbour to anything.

HUB, *v.* Sh.I. [hʉb.] To blame or hold guilty of a crime. S. & Ork.[1]

HUB, see **Hob**, *sb.*[2]

HUBBA, *sb.* Cor. [ʉ·bə.] 1. A cry given to warn fishermen of the approach of pilchards. See **Hew**, *v.*[2]

The cry of Hubba! rang through the town, and quantities of pilchards were reported to be passing through the stems, *Cornishman* (Oct. 13, 1881); **Cor.**[2]

2. A noise, disturbance. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

[1. OCor. *ubba*, in this place, here (WILLIAMS).]

HUBBADALION, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **hubbabdullion**, **hubbadullion**. A noise, disturbance; a 'row.'

Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 112. **w.Cor.** St. Just Feast is a hobble, a squabble, and a hubbadullion all together, *Cor. Teleg.* (Nov. 2, 1882); (M.A.C.)

HUBBIE, *sb.*[1] Or.I. [hʉ·bi.] A short jacket worn by women when performing household work; a 'bed-gown.' (J.G.), S. & Ork.[1]

HUBBIE, *sb.*[2] Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow.

HUBBIN, *sb.* Shr. w.Cy. [ʉ·bin.] A small anvil used by blacksmiths in making nails. Shr.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.)

HUBBINS, *sb. pl.* Hrf. Chips, small pieces of wood for burning.

Still known but seldom heard now. 'Get some nice hubbins for the fire' (J.B.); (W.W.S.)

HUBBISHOW, see **Hobbleshow**.

HUBBISTEW, *sb.* Sh.I. A hubbub, stir, tumult; a flurry, excitement.

I' da hert o' dis hubbisten [*sic*] in cam' Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); Sibbie 'ill be in a hubbistew aboot da rig (J.I.).

HUBBLE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. [hʉ·bl, hu·bl.] A stir, bustle, confusion, a noise, tumult; a crowd.

Sh.I. Dey wir sic hubble wi' boys, jaagers, an' men, 'at I cam' awa as shüne as I wis gien daa his braed, *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899). **Rnf.** But the [race] Corse it was a' in a hubble O' confusion and perfect uproar, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 5; The sodger too for a' his troubles, His hungry wames an' bludy hubbles, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 103 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Should there e'er spring up a hubble Like yon most famous water squabble, LAING *Poems* (1894) 62. **Dmf.** When they do get up a hubble, The purses hardly pay the trouble, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 32. **Gall.** The ragabash were ordered back, And then began the hubble, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876. **Cum.**[1] A hubble o' fwok.

Hence **Hubblebub**, *sb.* the rabble, riff-raff.

Gall. Caper on a tub, At market-crosses, to attract The ragged hubblebub, MACTAGGART *ib.* 41.

HUBBLE, *v.* Wor. [ʉ·bl.] To cover seeds with earth; with *up*: to cover up.

They are hubbling parsnips [pushing with the feet the earth into the drills in which parsnip seed had been sown]. Hubbling is also done with a harrow following a drill (E.S.). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.)

HUBBLE-, HUBBLESHOW, see **Hobbil,** *sb.*[2], **Hobble,** *v.*[1], **Hobbleshow.**

HUBBLING, *prp.* w.Yks.[3] Stuttering.

HUBBON, *sb.* Lan. [u·bən.] The hip or hip-bone. Cf. **huggin.**

Wi' mi cooatts brad eawt o yard un o hauve across th' hubbons, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 23; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] *Obs.*

HUBBUBBOO, *sb.* and *int.* Irel. Also written **hubbuboo.** **1.** *sb.* An uproar, a 'to-do.'

w.Ir. Och, Mary Queen of Heaven, but that was a hubbuboo! Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. ii. 248.

2. *int.* An exclamation of wonder.

s.Ir. 'Hubbubboo,' cries Jack, 'now I see how it is,' Croker *Leg.* (1862) 140.

[The same word as *hubbabowe,* a confused crying or yelling; cp. Spenser *Ireland* (1596), ed. 1886, 632. *Abowe* or *aboo* was the war-cry of the ancient Irish (so Spenser *l.c.*), Ir. *abu* (O'Reilly). Cp. *Butler-aboo!* the war-cry of the Butlers.]

HUBBY-SHEW, see **Hobbleshow.**

HUBGRUBBING, *adj.* Nrf. Dirty, piggish, 'grubby.' Still in use (M.C.H.B.); *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

HUBLY-SHEW, see **Hobbleshow.**

HUBS, *sb. pl.* e.An.[12] [ʉbz.] Hoofs.

HUBSTACK, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [u·bstak.] A clumsy, fat person.

HUCCANER, *sb.* Cor.[12] [u·kānə(r).] Lit. a wood corner. See **Hood,** *sb.*[2]

HUCH, *v.* Sc. [hūχ.] To warm the hands by breathing on them.

Lnk. They huch them, and rub them, and shake them wi' pain, Till the dinnelin' gaes aff them, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 31.

[MHG. *hūchen,* 'hauchen' (Lexer).]

HUCH, see **Hutch,** *v.*[2]

HUCK, *sb.*[1] Sus.[12] [ʉk.] A hard blow or rough knock.

HUCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. [ʉk.] The husk, pod, or shell of vegetables or nuts.

Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] The husk, pod, or shell of peas, beans, but esp. of hazel nuts and walnuts. Sus.[1] Children get the pods [of peas] and cry to each other: 'Pea-pod hucks, Twenty for a pin; If you dòant like 'em I'll take 'em back agin'; Sus.[2] Hmp. Husk of corn (H.E.). Wil.[1] The chaff of oats.

2. *pl.* Grains of wheat which have the chaff still adhering to them after threshing, only fit for feeding poultry. Wil.[1]

3. *v.* To shell peas; to extract walnuts from the outer covering.

Ken.[1] 'Are the walnuts ready to pick?' 'No, sir, I tried some and they won't huck.'

HUCK, *v.*[2] Glo. Wil. Dor. Dev. [ʉk.] To bargain, cheapen; to haggle, beat down in price.

Glo. 'Doest huck?' 'Aye, ard enow to bate the cloas af me back,' Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46; Glo.[1] Wil.[1] 'I hucked un down vrom vive shillin' to vower an' zix.' Formerly used at Clyffe Pypard, but not known there now. s.Wil. Still in use at Deverill (G.E.D.). Dor. (A.C.); (W.C.) (c. 1750). Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 221.

[I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hucke so sore, Palsgr. (1530); *Auccionor,* to hukke, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 566. Cp. MHG. *hucke,* 'kleinhändler'; *hucke,* verkaufsladen oder platz der 'hucker' (Lexer).]

HUCK, *v.*[3] Oxf. Brks. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written **uck** Wil.[1] [ʉk.] **1.** To stir or pick out with a pointed instrument; to clear; to spread about manure. Cf. **hook,** *v.*[1] **20, howk,** *v.*[1] **2.**

Oxf.[1] I'll lend ee a spade, an' you can 'uck the worms up for yourself. Brks. A man 'hucks out' a ditch, or 'hucks' his potatoes (M.J.B.); Brks.[1] To poke, as by inserting a stick under anything and on pushing it to give a lifting motion. Sus.[1] Wil. Uck the stable-dung out with a fork, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 78, ed. 1881; Wil.[1] Stable-litter is ucked about with a fork in cleaning out; weeds are ucked out of a gravel path with an old knife.

2. *Fig.* To turn out of work, to oust from one's place.

Dor. You hucked me out, and I'll huck you out [spoken by an offcast workman to a foreman] (W.B.).

HUCK, *v.*[4] s.Chs.[1] [uk.] With *up*: to raise the shoulders and back; to hunch up. Cf. **hook,** *v.*[4], **huckle.**

Uwd dhisel· streyt, laad·; iv dhaa ùks dhi baak· ùp ŭ)dhaat·n dhaa)l bi raaynd-shóo·dhŭrd au· dhi dee·z [Howd thysel straight, lad; if tha hucks thy back up a-that-n tha'll be raïnd-shoothered aw thy dees].

[Cp. Du. *huck-schouderen,* to bowe or shugg with the shoulders; *hucken,* to stoope or to bowe (Hexham).]

HUCK, *v.*[5] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] To come, draw near; to hitch.

Huck nigher; y'art scuddeen, 84.

HUCK, see **Hike,** *v.,* **Hock,** *sb.*[1], **Hook,** *sb.*[1], **Howk,** *v.*[1]

HUCKER, *v.*[1] Yks. Glo. Dev. Also written **huker** n.Yks.[14] To bargain, barter. n.Yks.[14] *Obs.* Glo., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 221. See **Huck,** *v.*[2]

[Du. *heukeren,* to sell by retail (Sewel); Dan. *høkre,* to huckster.]

HUCKER, *v.*[2] and *sb.* e.An. [ʉ·kə(r).] **1.** *v.* To stammer. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **hocker,** *v.*[2] **3.**

Hence **Huckerer,** *sb.* a stammerer. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *sb.* A stammer. e.Suf. (*ib.*)

HUCKER, *v.*[3] Suf. With *down*: to stoop down. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **hocker,** *v.*[1], **huckle.**

HUCKERMUCKER, *sb.* and *adj.* Chs. War. [u·kəmukə(r).] **1.** *sb.* Confusion, disorder, a disorderly condition. See **Huckmuck,** *sb.*[3], **Hugger-mugger, 4.**

s.Chs.[1] Mi plee·siz bin au· i sich· ŭ ùk·ŭrmùk·ŭr ahy)m rae·li ŭshee·md ŭ aan·ibodi góo·in in ŭm [My pleeces bin aw i sich a huckermucker I'm räly asheemed o' annybody gooin' in 'em].

2. A miserly churl. War. (J.R.W.) **3.** *adj.* In confusion, disorderly. s.Chs.[1], War. (J.R.W.)

Hence **Huckermuckerin,** *adj.* disorderly, confused; inconvenient.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy wùd·)nŭ goa· liv· i sich· ŭ ùk·ŭrmùkŭrin oa·l [I wudna go live i' sich a huckermuckerin' hole]. So it is huckermuckerin' to work without proper tools, &c.

HUCKET, see **Hicket.**

HUCKFAIL, *v.* Sh.I. To like or fancy any thing or person. S. & Ork.[1]

HUCKIE, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The pit in which ashes are held under the fire. Cf. **howk,** *sb.* **6.**

HUCKIE-BUCKIE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *huckie-buckie down the brae,* a children's game.

Lth. A play in which they slide down a hill, sitting on their hunkers (Jam., s.v. Hunkers). [The well-known custom at Greenwich is probably the same game, and there are examples at Tumbling Hill, a few miles from Exeter, at May Pole Hill near Gloucester, and other places, Gomme *Games* (1894) 239.]

HUCKLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. e.An. Sur. Sus. Dor. Som. Also in forms **heuchle, heuckle** Fif. [h)ʉ·kl, u·kl.] The hip.

n.Yks.[14], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Dor.[1] Breeches button'd roun' his huckles, 250. Som. I've got the rheumatics so in my huckle all the while (W.F.R.); My huckle pains I ter'ble (W.B.T.); He stood up and limped out in front the better to rub his hurt huckle, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii.

Hence (1) **Huckle-bone,** *sb.* (*a*) the hip-bone or joint; (*b*) a small bone found in the joint of the knee of a sheep; a knucklebone; in *pl.* a game played with such bones; cf. **dib,** *sb.*[3]; (2) **-strings,** the tendons of the thigh.

(1, *a*) Fif. [She] maist dislocate her heuchle-bane, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49; Yon heuchle-bane, though mouldie, may Be a Palladium in a fray To guard baith you and me, *ib.* 91. n.Yks.[3], e.An.[12], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. Some sort of weakness which had het into his huckle-bones, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 59. w.Som.[1] Uuk·l-boa·un. (*b*) Nhb. Huckle-bones is played in Hexham, Gomme *Games* (1894) 239. n.Lin.[1] Used by children for playing a game called in some parts of England, 'dibs.' The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with these huckle-bones. Sur. Gomme *ib.* Sus.[1] [*Bibelots,* huckle-bones; or the play at huckle-bones (Cotgr.).] (2) Som. Well known (W.F.R.).

HUCKLE, *sb.*[2] Sus. [ʉ·kl.] A shock of corn consisting of ten sheaves, a 'hile.' (S.P.H.)

HUCKLE, *v.* Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Oxf. e.An. [u·kl, ʉ·kl.] **1.** To stoop, bend from weakness or age; to crouch; with *off* or *on*: to go with a slow, halting pace; to jog along. See **Huck,** *v.*[4]; cf. **hurkle.**

Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 13; **Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dh)uwd mon wŭz snee·pt, ŭn bigŭn· ŭk·l of ŭz soft ŭz mi pok·it [Th' owd mon was sneeped, an' begun huckle off as soft as my pocket]. **Lin.** Started leatherin' the old ass an' made 'im huckle on above a bit, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 298. **Lei.**[1], **e.An.**[12]

Hence **Huckle-backed**, *adj.* stooping, hunchbacked.

Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 13.

2. Of a hen: to cover her chickens with her wings. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Cf. **hurkle, 2.**

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF, *sb.* Sus. Slang. A beverage composed of beer, eggs, and brandy.

Sus.[12] [**Slang.** 'Huckle my buff,' beer, egg, and brandy, made hot, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).]

HUCKMUCK, *sb.*[1] Glo. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. [ʉ·kmʉk.] A wicker strainer used in brewing.

Glo. An unshapely kind of wicker basket made use of to prevent the grains from running out with the wort, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219; **Glo.**[1] A strainer of peeled osier for straining the wort from the goods in the mash-tub. It is made somewhat in the shape of a quarter of a sphere. A neck is formed at lower angle into which the tap of the tub is fitted. **Sus.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.** A tapwaies or tap used in brewing (K.); Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1], **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** Placed before the faucet in the mashing-tub, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] It consists of a bundle of twigs, *gen.* part of an old broom which is placed at the bottom of the mashing-keeve or vat, to prevent the grains running out when the wort is drawn off. **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219.

[Cp. *hosemocke* (a strainer used in brewing), *Cellerarian's Roll* (1498) in *Obedientiary Rolls S. Swithun, Winchester*, ed. Kitchin (1892) 388.]

HUCKMUCK, *sb.*[2] Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. [ʉ·kmʉk.]

1. A dwarf, a small ill-shaped man or woman, a hunchback; a dirty, untidy person.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219; **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A very dirty untidy old woman is 'a reg'lar huckmuck.' **Dev.** A short man with high shoulders and humped back, and more commonly for a mis-shapen woman. Also, spoken of a little man covered with mud to the knees, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Dev.**[1] A sort of stick-i'-the-mud. **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 219; Grose (1790).

2. A mean shuffling person, a humbug.

w.Som.[1] Ya huck-muck son of a bitch, thee't ha my tools again in a hurry, aa'll warn thee! **n.Dev.** The old Mag Dawkins es bet a huckmuck to tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 118.

3. The long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus.* Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 173; Wil.[1]

HUCKMUCK, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. [ʉ·kmʉk.] **1.** *sb.* Confusion caused by all things being out of place, a muddle; also used *attrib.*

Brks.[1] On visiting a small house on cleaning day the apology comes ''E vinds us in a gurt huck-muck to-daay, zur.' **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** I niver did zee sich a huck-muck place in awl my born days, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *v.* To mess or muddle about. Wil.[1]

HUCKSEN, HUCKSON, see **Hock**, *sb.*[1]

HUCKSTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Som. Also written **huxter** Sc. Ir.; and in forms **heukster** Cum.[1]; **heuxter** Nhb.; **hucksther** e.Yks.[1]; **uxter** w.Yks. [(h)ʉ·kstə(r, u·kstə(r.] A petty tradesman, a small shopkeeper.

Abd. Come, Mains, will ye put too yer hand, We're nae to keep a huxter's stand, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 8. **Frf.** The canty huxter wives I see Wi' kindness blinkin' in her e'e, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 86. **Uls.** A grocer in a small way, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 46. **Nhb.** Ye heuxters aw resent it, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 16. **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Dealers in farm produce, who hold the position of middlemen between the producers and consumers. **w.Yks.** This they kept repeatin', wal Uxter Billy hed ta cum in, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 43. **Lan.** Persons whose business it is to go about buying one commodity and selling another. 'He was counting them out to the hucksters,' Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 270. **War.** Hucksters' shops, as they are locally called, abound, White *Wrekin* (1860) xx; **War.**[3] The hucksters are not to forestall the market in buying up things, *Par. Accts. St. Martin's* (1709) in Bruce *Old St. Martin's* (1875). **w.Som.**[1] They do keep a little huckster's shop, an' zells can'ls, and baccy-pipes, and that.

Hence **Huxtry**, (1) *sb.* a general shop, a shop where small articles of all sorts are kept; also used *attrib.*; (2) *adj.* such as is used by a huckster.

(1) **Ayr.** Mrs. Firlot, that kept the huxtry in the Saltmarket, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi; A decent elderly carlin that kept a huxtry shop close by, *ib. Gilhaize* (1823) xii. (2) **Ayr.** Ye wad never write your letters on huxtry tea-paper, *ib. Lairds* (1826) xxix.

[Forr þatt teȝȝ turrndenn Godess hus Inntill huccsteress boþe, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 15817. Cp. MDu. *hoecster*, fem. of *hoeker*, a petty tradesman (Verdam).]

HUCKSY-BUB, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] The female breast. (Hall.)

HUCRIN, *sb.* Dur. [hu·krin.] A cutter or chisel. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

HUD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **hudd** Cor.[1]; and in forms **hod** e.An.[1] Som.; **od** w.Som.[1] [ʉd, od.] **1.** *sb.* The shell of seed-bearing plants; the husk of hard fruit and of corn; the skin of a gooseberry; the calyx of a strawberry; also used *fig.*

War.[23] **w.Wor.**[1] W'en thee'st done shellin' them peasen, pŭt the 'uds far the pigs. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] Common. **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** We used to ridder the corn to get the uds out of it (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] Potato hod. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** They beant ripe—the huds won' coom off (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] 'Tid'n a good sort o' peas, there's too much hud to 'em. Billy, be you eating the hud of the gooseberries? **Dev.** Gie awl they pea-huds tŭ tha pegs bimbye, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Take off your huds from your strawberries (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] The dry crust or scab on a sore.

2. The stone of a cherry.

w.Som.[1] 'Tommy, be sure you don't zwaller th' ods.' Boys play a kind of pitch-and-toss game with cherry-stones, which they call 'playing cherry ods.'

3. *v.* To shell peas; to remove the husk from beans or walnuts.

se.Wor.[1] I a bin a 'uddin some bannits, an' they makes my 'onds pretty nigh black. **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **Glo.** (A.B.) **Brks.**[1] Get them warnuts hudded agin I comes back. **e.An.**[1] Hodding peas. **Wil.**[1] Beans are hudded and peas shelled for cooking. **n.Wil.** I be gwain walnut-hudding this ãaternoon (E.H.G.). **Som.** Holloway.

HUD, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Chs. Shr. Wil. Also in form **od-Wil.**[1] **1.** *v.* To collect, gather together. Cf. **hood**, *v.*[2]

Chs.[1] Occasionally. **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] Oh! 'e'll be sure to 'ud it all up; **Shr.**[2] Hudding up fitches.

2. *sb.* A small heap. Shr.[2] **3.** A lump or clod of earth. Wil.[1] Hence **Huddy**, *adj.* full of lumps and clods. *ib.*

HUD, see **Head, Hide**, *v.*[2], **Hold**, *v.*, **Hood**, *sb.*[12]

HUDDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A knot in a fishing-line fastening two parts together. S. & Ork.[1]

HUDDER, see **Hooder, Howder**, *v.*[12]

HUDDERIN, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Meat condemned as unwholesome.

[Transporting and carrying foorth of this Realme, of Calue-skinnes, huddrounes, and Kid-skinnes, *Acts Jas. VI* (1592) c. 155.]

HUDDERING, *sb.* and *adj.* e.An. [ʉ·dərin.] **1.** *sb.* A well-grown lad; a young man grown awkwardly tall, a hobbledehoy. Cf. **hutherin.**

e.An.[1] If a Suf. farmer be asked how many male servants he keeps, his answer may probably be, 'Two men and a hudderin.' He may be, and often is, a handsome, well-formed, and decently clothed lad. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *adj.* Overgrown, ungainly, loutish.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Great huddering boys standing with their backs to the walls, and their hands in their pockets, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) ii. **e.Suf.** Always qualified by 'great' (F.H.).

HUDDERON, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **hudderen** Bch.; **huddroun** Bnff.; **huderon** Sc. [hʉ·dərən.] **1.** *sb.* A dirty, ragged person; also used *attrib.* Cf. **huther-my-duds.**

Sc. A morning-sleep is worth a foldful of sheep to a huderon, duderon daw, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 14. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. A big, fat, flabby person, commonly applied to a woman. Bnff. Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 199.

3. *adj.* Hideous, ugly.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bch.** The great hudderen carlen was riding hockerty-cockerty upo' my shoulders in a hand-clap, Forbes *Jrn.* (1785) 3.

HUDDERY, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **huddry** Abd. [hʉ·d(ə)ri.] Rough, shaggy, dishevelled.

Abd. His head was seen to be huddry, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. Kcd. Smooth yer huddery head, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 84. w.Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (JAM.)

HUDDICK, *sb.* Som. Cor. [ʉ·dik.] 1. A pea-pod. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). See **Hud**, *sb.*[1]

2. *pl.* Grains of wheat not separated from the husks.

w.Cor. So I throwed down a kayer of huddicks, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8.

HUDDIE-DUDDIE, see **Hoddy-doddy.**

HUDDIMUK, *v.* Shr.[1] Also in form **uddermuk.** [ʉ·dimək.] To do things on the sly.

I dunna know about 'em bein' so poor, . . it strikes me they'n 'uddimuk an' junket by tharselves, an' al'ays looken poor to get all they can.

Hence **Huddimukery**, *adj.* close, sly, underhand.

I fund a bran'-new shillin' in a noud canister; . . I 'spect Jim 'ad pŭt it theer—I dunna like sich uddermukkery ways.

[Cp. ME. *hodymoke*, concealment. Huyde hyt not in hodymoke, MYRC *Inst. Par. Priests* (c. 1450) 2031.]

HUDDIN, *sb.* Per. A cap or covering for a child's head. (G.W.)

HUDDIN, see **Hodden.**

HUDDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Mid. e.An. Som. Also written **huddel** Som.; and in forms **hoodle** Suf.; **oodle** Irel. [h)ʉ·dl, u·dl.] 1. *v.* To gather together greedily.

Edb. Some fock . . . thieve and huddle crumb by crumb, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 215, ed. 1785.

2. With *up*: to draw together all of a heap; to tuck up.

Chs.[1 3] 'To huddle up corn' is to make it up into sheaves. Suf. I hoodled him up in bed, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

3. To crowd together uncomfortably; to get close together.

Lth. At mid-day the gloamin' grey O'ershadows the hame that she huddles in, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 59. Dmf. Doon calmly huddle in amang Oor kindred dust, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 69. Yks. (J.W.), Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1], Suf.[1]

4. To embrace, hug.

Cum.[4] Wm. Fowk says he huddles thee a bit, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 57. w.Yks. If a chap meets a lass it street, an begins a huddlin her, an sitch loike, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 262; w.Yks.[1 4 5], ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] s.Not. Ah could a huddled 'im, ah were that pleased (J.P.K.).

Hence **Huddle-me-close**, *sb.* the side bone of a bird. e.An.[1]

5. *sb.* A mass of things, a heap; a confused heap.

Ir. They'll be gettin' oodles o' money on at the fair afore Lent, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 57. Mid. The sharp merry shouts of boys and men dashing at the hockey-bung in the jagged slippery huddle, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) xxvii. e.Suf. She fell down all in a huddle (F.H.). Som. (HALL.)

6. An embrace, hug.

s.Not. Gie me a huddle, mother (J.P.K.).

[3. Cp. LG. (Göttingen) *hudern*, 'von Hühnern u. anderen Vögeln die die Küchlein unter ihre Flügel nehmen, um sie so zu wärmen, bisweilen auch von Menschen die einen anderen an sich drücken und so wärmen' (SCHAMBACH).]

HUDDLEBERRY, *sb.* Sus. The whortleberry, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* FRIEND *Plant Names* (1882) 31.

HUDDLE-ME-BUFF, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Hot ale and rum. Cf. **cuddle-me-buff, huckle-my-buff.**

HUDDLE-MUDDLE, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Secretly.

Frf. Syne huddle muddle o'er the bent, To fill the clerk's seed kist it went, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 110.

HUDDOCK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also written **huddick** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. [hu·dək.] 1. The cabin of a 'keel' or coal-barge.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. I huik'd him an hawl'd him suin into the keel, an' o' top o' the huddock aw rowl'd him aboot, ALLAN *Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 73; The huddock is entered by a scuttle in the after deck and is of such small proportions that when a keelman stands upright in it, his head and shoulders appear through the scuttle, and in cold weather he can handle the tiller whilst in this position (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. A small wooden hut or hutch.

Nhb. Huddock is at times applied to any small and cosy apartment, but jocularly and invariably with a reference to its original sense as the cabin of a keel (R.O.H.); (J.Ar.)

HUDDOCK, *sb.*[2] Dor.[1] Also written **huddick.** [ʉ·dək.] A covering for a sore finger; a finger-stall.

HUDDOCK, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* e.Lan.[1] [u·dək.] The least of a number of estates or pastures.

HUDDOCKS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Brushwood.

s.Pem. Sweep away these huddocks and set fire to them (W.M.M.).

HUDDUN, see **Hodden.**

HUDDY-BOX, *sb.* Dor. In phr. *to lie in huddy-box*, to lie in ambush.

HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Still in use (H.J.M.).

HUDDY-DROCH, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A squat, waddling person.

HUDEIN, *adj.* Sh.I. Chiding, scolding. S. & Ork.[1]

HUDERON, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **hudderin.** Empty, ill-filled. S. & Ork.[1]

HUDGE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Bnff.[1] 1. *sb.* A great quantity.

They've jist gotten a hudge o' money.

2. *v.* To amass, heap up. 'The're jist hudgin' up siller.'

[1. *Hudge*, a form of lit. E. *huge.* Hudge is ȝour fais within this fals Regioun, *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 147. The word *huge* is used as a *sb.* for a mass, a quantity, by Sc. writers. More than euer Rome could comprehend In huge of learned books that they ypend, HUDSON *Judith* (c. 1600) I. 102 (DAV.).]

HUDGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To speak in a suppressed manner; to spread abroad an evil report.

The're beginnin' to hudge it the banker's puschin' 'im some hard. He's geh far ahin wee's cash-accoont.

2. *sb.* A suppressed talking. See **Hudge-mudge.**

HUDGE, see **Hodge**, *v.*[1]

HUDGE-MUDGE, *sb., adv.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. 1. *sb.* Concealment, secrecy, 'hugger-mugger'; a suppressed talking, a side-talk in a low tone.

Bnff.[1] Bch. Bat fat use will they be to him, Wha in hudge mudge wi' wiles, Without a gully in his hand, The smeerless fae beguiles? FORBES *Ajax* (1785) 11.

2. *adv.* Secretly, underhand. Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) w.Yks.[1]

3. *v.* To talk in a suppressed manner, to whisper.

Bnff.[1] The twa began to hudge-mudge wee ane anither in a corner. The hail pairiss heeld a hudge-mudgan aboot thir mairrage lang afore it cam on. Per. For a' his wiles, an' his hudgemudgin', He'll be nae fainer, FORD *Harp* (1893) 97.

HUDGER, *sb.* Sur. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A bachelor. (H.W.)

HUDGIE-DRUDGIE, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A drudge; a person who toils unceasingly.

Per. That lassie's a hudgie-drudgie (G.W.).

2. *v.* To toil, drudge.

She's been hudgie-drudgin' here a' day (*ib.*).

3. *adj.* Toiling, drudging, slaving.

Lnk. There's naething for us women folks But hudgie-drudgie toil, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38.

HUDJUCK, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **hudyeuck** s.Wor. [ʉ·dʒək.] 1. *sb.* A mess, litter; an untidy heap.

s.Wor. 'E fell down a' ov a hudyeuck [all of a heap]. It conveys the notion of slovenliness, laziness, &c. (H.K.) Hrf. Not heard lately (R.M.E.); Hrf.[2] The house be in such a hudjuck.

2. *v.* To go about in a slovenly, untidy manner.

s.Wor. ''E gooes hudyeuckin' alung as if 'e 'adn't got no life in 'im,' said of a man with a slouching, idle gait (H.K.).

HUDLANCE, HUDMEDOD, see **Hidlance, Hodmandod.**

HUDSKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of hobgoblin.

Seventy or eighty years ago . . . when the whole earth was so overrun with ghosts, boggles, . . hudskins, nickers, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78.

HUE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **hew** Sc.; and in form **hø** Sh.I. [hiu.] 1. *sb.* Look, appearance.

Abd. Tho' we were dress'd, this creeshy woo' Wou'd soon rub out the mangle hue, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873.

2. A slight quantity, a 'soupçon.'

Sc. The storm kicked up by the dancers was like to mak' maist of us on-lookers a wee hue hearse, *Sc. Haggis*, 160. Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 68. Abd. Give me a hew o' meal to bait the mouse-trap. Pit in a huie o' whisky amo' yer water (G.W.). Rnf. (JAM.) Ayr. I'll hae to whummle't through my wame the nicht wi' a hue o' toddy, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) i; (J.F.) Lnk. And for beauty, pray, what's a' her share o't? Like me she could thole a hue mair o't, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 36, ed. 1897. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To colour; *gen.* in *pass.*

Edb. Its back was hue'd like a grey nag, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 101.

[1. Godess Gast Inn aness cullfress heowe, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 12605. OE. *hīw* (CYNEWULF *Crist* 721). **2.** Yee leuedis . . . studis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 28013. OE. *hīwian*, 'colorare,' *Voc.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 178.]

HUE, HUED, HUEL, see **Whew, Hold,** *v.*, **Hull,** *sb.*[1], **Wheal.**

HUEL, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] A gluttonous, greedy fellow. Cf. **hewl.** 'He's a huel for fish.'

HUER, *sb. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] Hail.

HUETA, see **Husta.**

HUFF, *sb.*[1] Hnt. e.An. Also written **hough** Nrf. [ʉf.] **1.** A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation of the skin; a furred condition of the tongue. See **Hurf.**

Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Arter the fâver, the skin came off my poor gal's hands all in a huff (W.R.E.); Still in use (M.C.H.B.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 53.

2. *Obs.* Fungus appearing on pickles or jam when in a fermenting state. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 53; (M.C.H.B.)

HUFF, *sb.*[2] Hmp. [ʉf.] A drove or herd of cattle.

The cattle in huffs came belloking to the lew of the boughy trees, BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* (1866) xxxi; WISE *New Forest* (1883) 185; Hmp.[1]

HUFF, *v.*[1], *sb.*[3] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [(h)ʉf, (h)uf.] **1.** *v.* To blow, puff; to breathe heavily, to pant. Cf. **hough,** *v.*[2]

Sus. After repeating some words to herself huffed or breathed quickly on it, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v; Of sheep (S.P.H.); So I come huffen off, ya see, The blood was bilen hot, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) 124. I.W.[2] Gwyne up hill makes me huff.

2. To swell, puff up; to rise in baking; *gen.* with *up*; also used *trans.*

Sh.I. Shüs gotten a sair brüse i' da open o' her head, an' hit's blue an' huff'd up, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897); Da bakers hae some shilpit thing 'at dey pit i' da flooer ta mak' hit huff up, an' be white, *ib.* (Mar. 24, 1900). n.Yks. T'wound huff't up (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] Her eye huffed oop in a minute; n.Yks.[2 4], Lei.[1] Nhp. [Of] the stomach being distended with flatulence, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) War.[3] The milk huffs one up so.

Hence (1) **Huffing,** *sb.* a swelling, distention; (2) **Huffy,** *adj.* puffy, not firm.

(1) Nrf. The people speak of suffering from 'a huffin' o' the lights' (S.P.H.). (2) Glo.[1]

3. To become angry, to rage; to take offence.

Bnff. She hufft at me, the saucy limmer, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 55. Frf. (J.B.) Ayr. They'd scarce deserve the name of men Wha wadna at sic nonsense huff, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 40. n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Ir. Dinnae be huft wi' me, Paddy, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 75. Lakel.[2], n.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Sniffs and snuffs, And sulks and sulks, and huffs and huffs, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 62.

Hence **Huffy,** *adj.* quick-tempered, apt to take offence, 'touchy'; angry, offended; also used *advb.*

Sc. There's three brave chins as any man may see, sir—There's huffie chin, and muffie chin, and chin of gravitie, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 326. Rnf. In case your Highland heart gets huffy, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 167. Lnk. Ye needna leuk huffie at me, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 75. Nhb. If aa said no, 'twud seem as if aa bore malice an' wes huffy aboot the lickin', PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 45; He's a varra huffy chep (R.O.H.). Yks. (J.W.) Lan. If I'd told Miss Gerrard what I suspected . . . she might have been huffy, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, ii. Chs.[1] Brks.[1] A be a huffy zart o' chap. Sus. I be dubersome wether dey loike foreigners, an dey be rite huffy, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] Her's a huffy old thing, nif her id'n a keep plaised. [Amer. Don't get huffy, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 397.]

4. To offend, affront; to put in a bad temper.

Abd. I kenna how the Quean's sae huff'd, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Introd.* 21. Frf. In common use (J.B.). Ayr. For fear that he should chance to huff The fouk that's gentle, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 69. Gall. He had called at Whitehaven, a town that had once huffed him, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 375, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. Dan was terrably hufft at this, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 27; Cum.[1 4], n.Yks.[2 4] m.Yks.[1] Don't huff him now, if thou can help it. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. 'E 'uffed 'is missus, an' 'er gen 'im the sack (H.K.). se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Now you have huff'd him. Glo.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). Cor. He is huffed (M.A.C.). [They broke my pitcher, And spilt the water, And huff'd my mother, And chid her daughter, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (ed. 1886) 95.]

5. To treat scornfully; to bully; to scold, reprimand, reproach.

Sc. They have several times huff'd and hiss'd us out of the college like so many Jesuits, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 58. Ayr. To see how ye're negleckit, How huff'd an' cuff'd an' disrespeckit! BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 87. Lnk. They wha hae nane are huft an' howted Wi' jybes an' jeerin', WATT *Poems* (1827) 73. Cum.[1] They huff't it as if it hed been dirt. n.Yks.[2] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 234. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] He huft her well. e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.R.E.), Sus.[1] Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dev. Our neighbour Flail, That huffth his wive, and kickth her tail, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) III. 253.

6. With *off* or *out*: to get rid of by bullying or hectoring.

Edb. I . . . had not the heart to huff her out, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. e.Suf. (F.H.)

7. *Obs.* With *away*: to get on smartly with one's work.

Peb. Wi' gooly sticks pig, soo, and boar, Wi' frock their blood besmears, He'll huff away, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 84, ed. 1817.

8. *sb.* A fit of anger or ill-temper; a pet, 'tiff'; offence, dudgeon; freq. in phr. *to take the huff.*

Sc. I never knew Jane in a huff yet . . . that she didn't alter her will, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xviii. Sh.I. Der nae gude iver gotten be gettin' in a huff ower triflin' maitters, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897). Abd. 'Twad pit the wife in sic a huff, To liken it to siccan stuff, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 331. Kcd. Some huff at me he's taen, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 30. Frf. Syne he began to loup an' ban, When out the wife flew in a huff, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 207. Rnf. Fools who left her in a huff, Against you may be cheeping, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 264. Ayr. 'Noo dinna ye be obstropalous, or tak the huff,' quo' he, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 58. Lnk. Wi' nae word o' explanation, Aff an' left her in the huff, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 60. Edb. They gang by ye wi' sic a huff, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 2. Rxb. Her jibes I canna bear, She gars me tak the huff, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 20. Dmf. When e'er I tak' the huff, My fair opponents skelp me aff, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 131. Gall. Jean at length took up the huff, Because neglected o' her due, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 68. Lakel.[2] Cum. I oft send her off in a huff, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 19; Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2]; n.Yks.[4] He's ta'en huff, an' sha's ta'en t'hig, an' tha've baith gitten t'hump tigither. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Vowed shoo'd nivver tak t'huff, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 29; Shoo's taen t'huff at what tha said (J.T.). ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Stf.[1] nw.Der.[1] He's gon away in a huff. Not.[1] Lin.[1] I told him he had a hanged-gallows-look and he went off in a huff. n.Lin.[1] I tell'd him one or two things aboot his sen, soä he went awaay in a huff. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Gone away in a huff. e.An.[1] He is in a huff. ne.Ken. He's gone off in a huff (H.M.). Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] Her was in a purty huff about it. Cor. He is in a huff (M.A.C.). Colloq. Lady Macbeth looks uncommonly cross, And says in a huff, It's all 'Proper stuff,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) 105.

Hence **Huffishness,** *sb.* offence, dudgeon, 'hauteur.'

Yks. After a brief pause, she replied with a touch of huffishness, HOLMES *Farquhar Frankheart*, 4.

9. Haste, hurry.

Sh.I. What's da raison 'at da folk is in sic a huff to get da tatties oot o' da grund? *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897).

10. Light pastry or pie-crust.

Glo. Light paste, inclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing; so called from its huffing or puffing up in the operation. *Gen.* made with yeast, GROSE (1790); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

11. Strong beer.

Hmp.[1] Very strong (Winchester) College ale. **Wil.** GROSE (1790); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825).

12. *adj.* In a bad temper. Lakel.[2], Lin.[1]

HUFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *v.* To humbug, illude, disappoint.

2. *sb.* A humbug, disappointment.

HUFF, *int.* Sc. An exclamation expressive of surprise or suddenness.

Ayr. Aft to my sighing, I've thought her complying, Whan, huff! aff she's flying, Flaff, like a flee, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 325.

HUFF-CAP, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.Cy. Suf. w.Cy. Som. [ʊ·f-kæp.] 1. Anything good or strong in the way of drink. Suf.[1]

2. A brand of perry; a pear used for perry.

Wor. Little is exported excepting the prime sorts such as real taynton squash, huffcap, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 367. **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

3. A swaggering fellow. e.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 4. The white couch-grass, *Triticum repens*. Hrf. (HALL.) Som. (W.F.R.); (B. & H.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). 5. A mound of coarse grass. Som. (J.S.F.S.), (F.A.A.)

[1. The best nippitatum in this town, which is commonly called hufcap, it will make a man looke as though he had seene the devill, *Art of Flattery* (NARES). 3. Was not this huff-cap once the Indian emperour? CLIFFORD *Notes on Dryden* (1687) (*ib.*).]

HUFFEL, **HUFFIL**, see **Hovel**, *sb.*[2]

HUFFKIN, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also written **hufkin**, **uffkin** Ken. [ʊ·fkin.] A kind of muffin. See **Huff**, *sb.*[3] 10.

Ken. (G.B.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*; **Ken.**[1] A kind of bun or light cake, which is cut open, buttered, and so eaten. **e.Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 76. **Sus.** *ib.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 483.

HUFFLE, *sb.*[1] e.An.[12] [ʊ·fl.] A rattling in the throat in breathing; also used in *pl.* and in form **Hufflins**. See **Huff**, *v.*[1] 1.

HUFFLE, *sb.*[2] Ess. A quantity, a large amount of anything.

Gen. used ironically. 'Well, that's a huffle to bring anybody' (J.F.).

HUFFLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **huffel** Dev.[2] [ʊ·fl.] 1. *v.* Of the wind: to blow unsteadily, to shift, waver; to blow up in sudden gusts, to raise by blowing. See **Huff**, *v.*[1] 1.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Dor.** Where sharp-leaved ashès' heads did twist In hufflèn wind, an' driftèn mist, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 126. **Dev.**[1] The weend huffled an' hulder'd et in wans eyes, 18; **Dev.**[3] **nw.Dev.** The wind huffled up the dust rather (R.P.C.). **Cor.** The wind huffles, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A sudden change of wind; a wailing or hollow sound of wind.

Dev. At the huffle of the gale, Here I toss and cannot sleep, BARING-GOULD & SHEPPARD *Sngs. of West* (1889) 9; **Dev.**[2]

[1. Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus huffling, STANYHURST *Aeneis* (1583) I. 75 (DAV.).]

HUFFLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Yks. Shr. e.An. Ken. Also in form **huvel** e.An.[1] e.Suf. [u·fl, ʊ·fl.] 1. *v.* To shuffle.

m.Yks.[1] To shuffle painfully, in a sitting or recumbent position. **e.An.** (W.W.S.); **e.An.**[1] I've just cleaned the place, and you've come huvelling about.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Huffle-footed**, (2) **-heeled**, clumsy-footed, shuffling in gait.

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) *ib.* 'E'll mak' a prime militia-mon—w'y 'e's 'ump-backed an' 'uffle-'eeled!

3. To rumple; in *pass.*, with *up*: to be in a tangled, confused mass.

Suf. (HALL.) **e.Suf.** The wind has blown the (cut) barley so that it's huvelled up anyhow—some standing, some half-down, some prone (F.H.).

4. *sb.* A shuffling. m.Yks.[1]

5. A merry meeting, a feast.

Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[12]

HUFFLE, see **Hovel**, *sb.*[2]

HUFFLE-BUFFS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Old clothes.

HUFFLED, *ppl. adj.* Hmp.[1] Angry, offended. See **Huff**, *v.*[1] 3.

HUFFLER, *sb.* Ken. Also written **uffler**. [ʊ·flə(r).]

1. One who gains a living by carrying fresh provisions, &c. to ships. GROSE (1790), Ken.[2] Cf. **hoveller** (1), s.v. **Hovel**(1.

2. A bargeman, one who is employed to tow barges. Cf. **hoveller** (2), s.v. **Hovel**(1.

Used on the banks of the Medway (W.F.S.); A class of person about Maidstone . . . who are men in the barging line out of employ, who attend as extra help to get the craft home in our inland navigation, *Gent. Mag.* (Aug. 1824) 111; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HUFFLING, *ppl. adj.* Lon. Confining, oppressive, thick.

Used of a garment which confines the movement of the limbs and especially of the head. Of a shawl—'Don't put it so high up on my neck; put it lower down; it's so huffling' (W.H.E.).

HUFFLIT, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A blow with the hand on the side of the head, a box on the ear. See **Haffet**, 4.

HUFFOCK, *sb.* Stf.[1] [u·fək.] A large foot.

HUFIL, see **Hickwall**.

HUFT, *v.* Chs. Not. [uft.] To offend; only in *pp.* See **Huff**, *v.*[1] 4.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z ver'i sóon ùf·tid [Hey's very soon hufted].

Hence (1) **Hufted**, *adj.* sullen; (2) **Hufty**, *adj.* in a 'huff,' offended, angry.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **s.Not.** When 'e knows it's broke, 'e'll be very hufty about it (J.P.K.).

HUFTY, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A swaggerer. (HALL.)

HUFUD, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A blow with the hand on the side of the head, a box on the ear. See **Haffet**, 4.

HUG, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [hʉg.] A young sheep, a 'hog.'

He's clappid on yon üseless hund o' his apon his black hug, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897).

Hence **Huggie**, *adj.* young (used of sheep).

Da grey huggie lamb, an' dy shaela ane wis as nakid is da back o' my haand (*ib.*).

HUG, *sb.*[2] Som. [ʉg.] 1. The itch, the 'youk.'

Commonly, but not always applied to brutes, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Called also the Welshman's hug.

2. *Comp.* **Hug-water**, water to cure the itch. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

HUG, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Ken. I.W. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **hog** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **hogg** s.Lan.; **hoog** n.Yks.; **huggy** e.An.[1] [(h)ʉg, ug.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Hug-a-bed**, a sluggard, one who is fond of his bed; (2) **-a-ma-tug**, the scapula of a fowl with the coracoid bone attached; (3) **-me-close** or **Huggy-me-close**, (*a*) the merry-thought or clavicle of a fowl; (*b*) the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] Eleven will do better for us hug-a-beds. I doubt he's a bit of a hug-a-bed. (2) **Shr.**[1] (3, *a*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Ken.** HOLLOWAY. (*b*) **Dor.** (G.E.D.)

2. Phr. (1) *to hug one's whelps*, to sit with the arms folded; (2) *huggin' an' luggin'*, nursing and suckling an infant.

(1) **Cor.**[3] Has'n the' nothing to do but to set theare huggin your whelps? (2) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Hoo can t'woman git on huggin an' luggin a gurt fat barn like yon? (B.K.)

3. To cherish, to cling to with fondness.

I.W. A plot He cultures as garden, and as freehold hugs, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) 22.

4. To kiss. n.Lin.[1]

5. To keep close to, to cling to; to run closely side by side.

Sc. As whan dark clouds the fair sky fill, An' smokin' hug ilk distant hill, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 5. **Lan.** Gan on by t'track, an hug t'beck weel till ye cum to Floutern Tarn, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) v. **ne.Lan.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) [A good dog must not hug, MAYER *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 47.]

6. To carry on the back or in the arms, to carry with difficulty, to 'lug.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** A singl' man cudn't huggd aboot wuv em, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 11; GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.** They picked up near a

hoondred weeight ov paving staanes an' hooged 'em a' th' rooad whooame, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 72; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I's brussen wi' hugging on't; n.Yks.[34] ne.Yks. (J.C.F.); ne.Yks.[1] Used to express every kind of carrying, whether e. g. carrying out for burial, or holding any light article, like a stick. 'Sha'll nivver cum oot na mair whahl sha's hugg'd oot.' 'Wheea hugs t'kei [key]?' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Can thä hug a seck o' wheeat up granary steps? m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); 'Ah'll hug her it up,' being said very rapidly, sounded like one word, 'huggerytup,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889); w.Yks.[1234]; w.Yks.[5] Am tired mammy; hug muh a bit! Lan. Aw could hug a chap a mile if he wurno drunken, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 132, ed. 1868; Shou'd they naw be hugg'd oth' seme back? TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 57. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Ta' th' chylt, an' hogg it (S.B.). nw.Der.[1] Lin. Hugging a sack on his back (J.C.W.). n.Lin.[1] Can ta hug a seck o' beäns? He's gotten moore then he can hug [he is drunk]. s.Lin. Neer mind, mester, I'll hug 'em for yur into the barn (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] They hugged it right a top of the seed stack. The pig always hugs the straw out into the yard.

Hence (1) **Hugger**, *sb.* a porter or carrier; (2) **Huggin**, *sb.* an armful, a load; *fig.* a share, amount; (3) **Hugging-sticks**, *sb. pl.* the poles on which a coffin is carried to the grave.

(1) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[5] 'Rod-hugger,' teazle-rod carrier at a dressing-mill. (2) Lakel.[2] As mich streea, er hay, er owt o' that sooart as yan can carry at yance, that's a huggin. As mich yal as a chap can carry an' walk streck; that's a huggin, ano. Cum.[4] w.Yks. A stock o' patience . . . an' a gooid huggin o' detarmination to be pleased, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (Jan. 1872). (3) w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

7. To tire as with a heavy burden.

Lakel.[2] Some fooak er said ta be huggin an' pooin thersels ta death fer t'siak o' siaven brass. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin.[1] This is hugging work.

8. To urge, incite, to persuade to do anything.

w.Yks. Tha's hugged him on to it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

9. Phr. *to hug one a bill on something*, to send one in a bill for something. n.Yks.[2] We hugg'd 'em a bill on't.

HUG-, HUG-A-MUG, see **Hock**, *sb.*[1], **Hugger-mugger**.

HUGE, *adv.* Lan. Ken. Also in form **hugy** Ken.[12] Very.

Lan. *Obs.* I was huge sleepy at duty y[e] night, NEWCOME *Diary* (1661) 10, in *Chet. Soc.* (1849) XVIII. Ken.[1] The saying 'hugy' for 'huge' is merely the sounding of the final *e*; Ken.[2] I'm not huge well.

HUGEOUS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Hnt. Dev. Also written **hugious** Nhb.[1]; and in form **huges** Dev.[1]

1. Huge, large; also used *advb.*

Sc. A hugeous conch he in his left Held, like a bugil horn, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 243. Nhb.[1] Nhp. We met three or four hugeous ugly devils, DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* (1669); Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Dev. What thoff Iss ban't so hugeous smurt, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) III. 252; Dev.[1] A huges heave-up truly if her had'n had a farding to marry such a stingy hunks, 6.

2. Used to express great intimacy among friends.

Nhp.[1] They are hugeous folks. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

HUGGABACK, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **huga-back** Cum.[4] [h)u·gəbak.] **1.** A strong linen fabric, huckaback, 'hag-a-bag.' w.Yks.[2] **2.** The tufted vetch, *Vicia cracca.* Cum.[14]

HUGGA-MABUFF, *sb.* Hrt. Also written **hugger-merbuff.** [ʉ·gəməbʉf.] The second growth of grass, the aftermath. (H.G.); *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 102.

HUGGAN, *sb.* w.Yks. The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*, hips. (B. & H.)

HUGGAR, HUGGER, see **Hogger**.

HUGGER, *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] [hu·gər.] A line of cleavage in coal, a 'back' or 'cleat.'

HUGGER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [hʉ·gər.] **1.** *v.* To shudder, shiver; to be bent down with cold or disease, to crouch with cold. Bnff.[1], Abd. (JAM.) Hence **Huggerin**, *ppl. adj.* bent down with cold or disease.

Bnff.[1] It wiz hehrt-sair to see the peer huggerin' bodie oot i' the caul' an weet.

2. To crowd together from cold.

ib. A' the nout wir huggerin' the geethir at the lythe side o' the dyke.

3. *sb.* A shivering and crouching condition due to cold or disease. *ib.*

[**1.** A freq. of obs. E. *hugge*, to shudder, shiver. It is good sporte to se this lytle boye hugge in his bedde for colde, PALSGR. (1530).]

HUGGER, *v.*[2] Yks. Brks. **1.** With *up*: to wrap up.

n.Yks.[2] Hugger't up onny hoo, I's clash'd for time.

2. To hoard. Brks.[1] Cf. **hugger-mugger**, *v.* **9.**

HUGGERIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **hogry** Lth. (JAM.); **huggrie, hugrie** Bwk. Rxb. (JAM.) [hʉ·g(ə)ri.] **1.** Awkward and confused in behaviour or dress. Bwk., Rxb. (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* **Huggry-muggry** or **Hogry-mogry**, in a confused state, disorderly, untidy, slovenly. Cf. **hugger-mugger.**

Per. I'm wae to see a puir man's chucky Turn out a huggry-muggry lucky, STEWART *Character* (1857) 61. Ayr. In common use (J.F.). Lth., Bwk., Rxb. (JAM.)

HUGGER-MUGGER, *sb., adv., adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **hug-a-mug** Cor.; **hug-mug** Nhp.[2]; **hugger-smugger** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* Concealment, secrecy, stealth; esp. in phr. *in hugger-mugger*, in secret, clandestinely.

Sh.I. Lasses, what is a' dis 'at ye're haein' in hugger-smugger? *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). Dev.[1] My dame was abu (?) doing ort in hugger-mugger, 13.

2. A secret conclave, a suspicious meeting together. w.Yks.[2] **3.** A miser. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. Confusion, disorder, untidiness; esp. in phr. *in* (*a*) *hugger-mugger*, in disorder.

n.Yks.[4] I.Ma. Every place as nate as a pin, and couldn stand no hugger-mugger about, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 36. Not. (J.H.B.) Nhp.[1] They live all in a hugger-mugger; Nhp.[2] All in a hug-mug. s.War.[1], Brks. (W.H.Y.) I.W.[1] Anything done badly and carelessly.

5. One who talks fast and cannot tell the truth. s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

6. *adv.* Clandestinely, in a sneaking way; also used as *adj.* underhand.

Sh.I. I kent Bawby wid laek ta come oot wi' suntin' 'at da tedder sheelds wis tryin' ta keep hugger-smugger, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). Nhb. (R.O.H.), Cum.[1] w.Yks. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. Suf.[1] Dev.[1] In huggermugger fashion. n.Dev. Jones, you've condiddled they, Just in your huggermugger way, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 113. Slang. *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

7. In confusion, disorder; also used as *adj.* untidy, slovenly.

Nhb. Wors weren't hugger-mugger things, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 54; Whatn a kine iv a hugger-mugger way's that yor deein? They aall leev'd hugger-mugger (R.O.H.). Cum. (H.W.); Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] I'd gitten sumat to eat, iv a hugger-mugger mak of a way, 18. Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Let alone his meals being all hugger-mugger, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) x. Chs.[1] Used chiefly to express an untidy, unsystematic way of living. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that eäsy to pleäse, TENNYSON *Vill. Wife* (1880) st. 18; Lin.[1] I dislike having my meals in such hugger-mugger ways. n.Lin.[1] War.[4] It's a sha'am to put a carriage like this into a hugger-mugger place like that. Sus.[1]; Sus.[2] There was no system; it was all hugger-mugger. Hmp. HOLLOWAY. w.Som.[1] 'Tis a shockin poor hugger-mugger [uug·ur-mugg·ur] concarn way em, I 'sure ee. Dev. They be a hugger-mugger lot, I can tellee; they live awl ov a heap like pegs, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. They be all a-gwain to sea, hug-a-mug, bang! BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) i.

8. *adj.* Stingy. e.An.[1]

9. *v.* To act in an underhand manner; to conceal; to stow away carefully, to hoard.

Sh.I. The dyke . . . was erected . . . as a barrier to hugger-smugger the debris, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). Ayr. They continue whispering and whispering, and hugger-muggering, as if they were smuggling something awa', GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) civ. Gall. Doing business not openly, quibbling about trifles and raising misunderstandings, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1] n.Yks. He huggermuggers his brass (T.S.). Brks.[1] A ke-ups his money pretty much hugger-muggered up an' dwoant spend none hardly.

10. To act in a confused manner; to spend time unprofitably.

Cum.[1] Hugger-muggeran about heämm. Lan. A taggelt hugger-mugg'rin about, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 31.

Hence **Hugger-muggerer**, *sb.* one who spends his time unprofitably.

Cum.[4] Nin o' thur eight-page ditties, et hugger-mugerers sec as us er fworc'd to lissen tui, ANDERSON *The Cram.* 61.

[1. Tffese heretyques teche in hucker mucker, MORE *Dyalogue* (1529) ii. 52 (N.E.D.).]

HUGGET, see **Hogget**, *sb.*[2]

HUGGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [hʉ·gi.] **1.** A blow. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Huggie-staff**, a wooden pole, furnished with a strong iron hook, used for striking fish into the boat.

Die ye mind da roar 'at Jeemie Aerterson gae for you ta fling him da huggie-staff? Hit wis a turbot, . . an' dey twa huggie-staaves intil him, forby Paetie's haand in his gills, afore he cam' i' da boat, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); His sköne, huggie-staff, and karel-tree are at hand, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 134; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 30; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1. A der. of Norw. dial. *hogg*, a blow, stroke (AASEN); Dan. *hug*, ON. *högg*.]

HUGGIN, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **huggan** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **huggen** w.Yks.[3]; **hugging** n.Yks.; **huggon** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[45] Der.[1]; and in form **hoggin** s.Lan. [(h)u·gən.] The hip or hip-bone, 'hock-bone,' esp. of a horse or cow; also in *comp.* **Huggin-bone**. Cf. **hubbon**.

Lakel.[2] She'd t'barn astride ov her huggin an' a canful o' watter e' tudder hand. **n.Yks.** [Of a fat cow] She squared at the huggings three feet five inches, TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 97. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Mind thou disn't knock a huggon off, gannin wi awd meear thruff that narrow deearsteed. **w.Yks.** Shoo rested her neives on her huggens, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 28; **w.Yks.**[1] Clappin baath kneaves to my huggans, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**[2] He's lame of his huggin; **w.Yks.**[345], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He's gotten a strange lump on his huggin, where he fell on the gasfaulting. I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my huggins come up so high.

Hence **Huggan-slipt**, *adj.* of a horse: having the thigh-bone out of joint. e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 31, 1894).

HUGGING-, see **Hoggan**, *sb.*[1]

HUGGLE, *v.* Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. [u·gl, ʊ·gl.] To hug, cuddle, embrace.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He saw that great biped putting out his arm to huggle his mother round the neck, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland* (1836); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** 'E catched ho'd on me an' huggled me an' tried to throw me down (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Do huggle me, mammy, I'm so starved. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

HUGH, *int.* Irel. An exclamation of disgust.

Don. Hugh! small obligement, indeed, to help a craithur in distress, *Century Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 958.

HUGHYAL, HUG-MUG, see **Houghle**, *v.*, **Hugger-mugger**.

HUGO, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **huggo**. A cavern. See **Fogo**, *sb.*[2]

In many a huggo, dark and damp, Where oft the wild waves roar, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 16; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Vugg).

HUGY, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Huge.

Fif. He grip'd his hugy gnarl'd staff in hand, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 144, ed. 1871.

HUH, *adj.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[2] w.Som.[1] Awry, out of the perpendicular; the same word as **Ahuh** (q.v.).

HUH, *int.* Nhb.[1] [hū.] The stroke groan uttered by a blacksmith; the expiration which emphasizes the delivery of a blow.

Two men were engaged in working a heavy pavior's mell. One of them was asked if he did not find it very heavy work. 'Yis,' he replied, 'it tyeks the two on us aal wor time. Me mate dis the mell an' aa de the huh!'

HUI, *int.* Sc. Also written **huuy**. **1.** Begone! Abd. (JAM.) Cf. **hoy**, *int.*

2. *Comb.* **Hui-hoi**, a cry used by fishermen when heaving all together to launch their boats.

ne.Sc. With a succession of 'hui-hoi,' 'hurrah-ooings,' they pushed and shoved, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 31.

HUIA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **huya**. A height, a hill. S. & Ork.[1]

HUICK, *sb.* Sc. A small rick of corn.

Bnff. (JAM.) **Abd.** I was jist gyann awa' to tirr that bit huickie that we wus takin' into the barn to thrash, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii.

HUID, HUIE, HUIGH, HUIL-, see **Hide**, *v.*[2], **Hoo**, *sb.*[1], *int.*, **Yule**.

HUILK, *sb.* Sh.I. A small vessel for holding oil. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *hylke*, a vessel for holding water (AASEN); ON. *hylki*, a hulk of an old tub or vessel.]

HUILLY, HUISHT, see **Hooly, Husht**.

HUISK, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An untidy, dirty, unwieldy woman.

HUIST, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A heap; also *fig.* an overgrown and clumsy person.

HUISTER, see **Huster**.

HUIT, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A heap.

HUIT, *v.* Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To urge; to instigate. (M.P.)

HUIVE, HUL, see **Heave, Hole**, *sb.*[1]

HULBIE, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large, clumsy object.

A hulbie of a stone, a large unwieldy stone.

HULCH, *sb.*[1] Chs. [ulʃ.] In phr. (1) *by hulch and stulch*, by hook or by crook; (2) *hulch and stulch*, pell-mell, confusedly.

(1) **Chs.**[2] **s.Chs.**[1] Ey)z für lee·in uwt bi ùlsh ůr bi stùlsh [Hey's for leein' howt by hulch or by stulch]. (2) *ib.* A man who was stacking a load of hay complained to the one who was handing it up, 'Yoa· throa·n it ùp ùlsh ůn stùlsh; kon)ů yů taak· noa·tis wéeůr yů bin chùk·in it?' [Yo thrown it up hulch an' stulch; conna yŏ tak notice wheer yŏ bin chuckin it?]

HULCH, *sb.*[2] e.An. Dev. Also in form **hullchin** e.An.[1] [ʊltʃ.] A thick slice. Cf. **hulge**.

e.An.[1] **Dev.** I be most mortal 'ungry. I can ayte a güde hulch ov burd an' cheese; wan za big's my tů vistes, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[The same word as obs. E. *hulch*, a hump on the back. Hulch, *bosse, gibbe* (SHERWOOD).]

HULDER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Dev. [ʊ·ldə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A deafening noise or din.

nw.Dev.[1] I could'n yur nort at all, there waz zich a hulder in the room.

2. *v.* Of wind: to blow violently, drive along; to howl.

Dev.[1] The weend huffled and hulder'd et in wans eyes, 18. **nw.Dev.**[1] The win' hulder'd in the chimley.

HULDER, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. [ʊ·ldə(r).] To conceal, harbour.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Bit Jan did'n hulder long iz thawts, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 86. **n.Dev.** I can't hulder haff zich bliss, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 94.

HULDIE, *sb.* Gall. [Not known to our correspondents.] A nightcap. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

HULE, HULERT, HULET, see **Hewl, Hull**, *sb.*[1], **Yule, Howlet**.

HULE AND HULE-BAND, *phr.* Sh.I. Bag and baggage.

SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 35; **S. & Ork.**[1] He's gane, hule and hule-band.

[*Hule* prob. repr. Norw. dial. *hogold* (*holda, holl*), a curved piece of wood fixed to the end of a rope (AASEN); *hule-band* will then mean the rope to which the 'hule' is fastened; see JAKOBSEN (*l.c.*).]

HULGE, *sb.* Irel. [hʊlʒ.] A large irregular mass of anything. Cf. **hulch**, *sb.*[2]

N.I.[1] 'A hulge of a horse,' a loose-limbed horse. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

HULGIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Roomy, convenient. S. & Ork.[1]

HULGIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [hʉ·lʒin.] A big mass. See **Hulge**.

A big and stout fellow is called 'a hulgin o' a fellow,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

HULGY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Having a hump. n.Sc. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Hulgy-back**, *sb.* a humpbacked person; (2) **Hulgie-backed**, *adj.* humpbacked.

Abd. (1) My bairn will now . . . of a wardly hulgy-back get free, That dad design'd his wedded wife to be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 85, ed. 1812. (2) An ugly hulgie-backed canker'd wasp, And like to die for breath at ilka gasp, *ib.* 36.

[The same word as obs. E. *hulchie*, humpbacked. Hulchie, *gibbeux* (SHERWOOD).]

HULK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Som. Dev. [hulk, ʊlk.] **1.** A cottage; a temporary shelter in a field for the

shepherd during the lambing-season, or for the turnip-cutter.

n.Cy. (K.), **Nhb.**[1] **Nhp.** We may rest us then, In the banish'd herdsman's den; Where the wattled hulk is fixt, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 204; **Nhp.**[1 2]

2. A hull or husk of fruit, grain, &c. Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence **Hulkage**, *sb.* husks, bran.

Dev. She . . . pointed to the great bock of wash and riddlings and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn), BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxxii.

3. Seed or grain when mixed with the chaff, after being threshed, but before it is winnowed.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** We draws in the hulk into the barn, eens we do drash it, fear o' the rain, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 13.

[1. As an hulke in a place where gourdis wexen, WYCLIF (1388) *Isaiah* i. 8. OE. *hulc*, 'tugurium' (ÆLFRIC). **2.** The hulk, hull, or pill is . . . any covering of fruit that is thin skinned or easily cut, HOLME *Armory* (1688) 85.]

HULK, *sb.*[2] Cor.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] [ʉlk.] A kick.

HULK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] e.An. [ʉlk.] **1.** *sb.* A heavy fall. Cf. **hulker**, *sb.*[2]

Suf.[1] I came down such a hulk. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** If toddlers 'ood but mine their path, They'd seldom have a hulk, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 106; **Ess.**[1]

2. *v.* To fall. e.Suf. (F.H.)

HULK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **hulks** s.Lin. War.[2] Cmb. [(h)ʉlk, ulk.]

1. *v.* To skulk about as though too lazy to work; to hang about a place; freq. with *about*.

ne.Sc. Birdie Briggs . . . comes hulking into my shop, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 65. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] That lazy cheel's eye hulkin' at haim. **Cld.** (JAM.), **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Aw've hulked i' th' smithy till my yead's gone dazed, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 56. **nw.Der.**[1] Wot art hulkin' en dooin', makkin' dhĭ time away. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] See that everything is made fast before you come in—a tramp has been hulking about this afternoon. **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **e.An.**[1] It is said of a lazy lout, who has nothing to do, and desires to have nothing, that he goes hulking about from place to place, seemingly watching for opportunities to pilfer. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Som.** (HALL.) **Cor.** To sit down idly, without moving, usually in a dirty manner, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319.

Hence (1) **Hulking**, (*a*) *sb.* a lazy, shambling, overgrown fellow; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* loutish, skulking, idle; bad-tempered; (2) **Hulky**, (*a*) *sb.* a big, loutish fellow; (*b*) *adj.* lazy, clumsy, unwieldy, heavy, stupid.

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He is an idle hulkin (B.K.). **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] He's a hulkin' swab o' a cheel that. **Frf.** Yon hulking man of sin, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Nhb.** A greet hulkin chep (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** He wor a big hulkin chap, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1886) 42. **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** He's a gre't, lazy, hulking feller that nobudy would gi'e a day's wo'k to (T.H.R.). **War.**[2] Common. **se.Wor.**[1] **Bdf.** A great (hulkin lobutin) fellow, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. **Nrf.** A loose hulkin' rascal, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. **w.Som.**[1] I never zeed no such gurt hulking [uul·keen] fuller. **Dev.**[1] (2, *a*) **Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's a great, hulky, idle fellow, always loitering and lolloping about. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1 2], **Shr.**[1 2]

2. To obtain by importunity; to hunt for.

e.Suf. The fellow hulked me out of sixpence (F.H.); To hulk about for a thing (*ib.*).

3. To cut uneven, as bread, cheese, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. *sb.* A lazy, clumsy fellow; an idle, good-for-nothing lout; a beggar.

Sc. He's gien the lazy hulke, the mither o't, baith meal and groats to maintan't, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 25. **Gall.** Think shame o' yersel', ye great hulk, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **Ant.** A dirty lazy hulk, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** An idle hulk (R.O.H.). **Lakel.**[2] Git oot o' mi rooad, thoo gurt idle hulk thoo, fer thoo's nowt else. **Cum.** A lang hulk of a miller, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 80; **Cum.**[1 4], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ther's a gooid deeal o' lazy hulks ith' world, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5] A gurt hulk of a beggar, as ãable to work as onnybody! **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lin.** The gre't hulks, lungin' about, ah keänt abeär to see 'im (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] Keep off me, you great hulks. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] You great hulks! can't you wipe your feet when you come in? **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** Gurt lazy hulks they'm bound to be, rolling about in a carriage, BAYLY *J. Merle* (1890) xxxvii. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** He was a hulk of a man, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 85. **Cor.** Barker—that was this hulk's name, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 88, ed. 1896.

5. Of food: a large piece; a hunch.

e.An.[2] A hulk of bread, of meat, of cheese. A great hulk of a piece. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

HULK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[5] Der. Not. Nhp. e.An. Cor. [ulk, ʉlk.] **1.** *v.* To take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit. See **Howk**, *v.*[1] **2.**

Not. The lad's got all them rabbits to hulk afore dinner time (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**[1 2] **e.An.**[1] It does not appear to be applied to the exenteration of any other animal. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72; (M.C.H.B.) **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Rarely, of a pig (F.H.). **Ess.** (W.T.)

2. To clear out the 'gouge' or softer part of a lode before blasting or breaking down the harder part. Cor. WEALE. See **Howk**, *v.*[1] **1.**

3. *sb.* An old excavated working in a mine. nw.Der.[1], Cor.[2]

HULK, *v.*[4] War. Slang. To skulk about. War.[2] (s.v. Hullock). FARMER.

HULKEN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Suf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A piece of skin chafed off the hand by hard work. See **Hulk**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

'A worked 'till hulkens came off of his hands.

HULKER, *sb.*[1] Dev. Also written **ulker**. Something big and heavy.

That's a whacking gert ulker, idden et? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Still in common use. A big heavy man would be called 'a reg'lar 'ulker.' Only applied to a man or animal, not to an inanimate object. It implies awkwardness or loutishness as well as great size and weight (R.P.C.).

HULKER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] e.Suf. [ʉ·lkə(r).] **1.** *v.* To dash down. (F.H.) Cf. **hulk**, *v.*[1]

2. *sb.* A violent fall. 'To come down a hulker' (*ib.*).

HULL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **heul** N.Cy.[1]; **hool** Sc.; **huel** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **hule** Nhb.[1] Suf. [(h)ʉl, ul, Sc. also hül.] **1.** *sb.* A husk; a pod; the outer skin of fruit; the shell of a nut; the rind of cheese.

Sc. There is little sap in dry pea-hools, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 32; Every land has its ain laugh, Ilk kind of corn it has its hool, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 110, ed. 1871. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Per.** I bo'ed gie them for a treat A hool o' cheese, Or dry cod fish, FORD *Harp* (1893) 347. **Frf.** I cleaned them out, baith pea and hool, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 24. **Rnf.** Buy in slump, so much the stack, Grain, straw, and hools, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 66. **Lth.** So 'freethought' horn'd, these later bulls, Wha reive auld Nature to the hools, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 117. **Dmf.** Life's corn was spent, an but the hulls—The thowless hulls were left, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 22. **Gall.** Maist like to cast his hoole, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 238. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Beans eaten with the hulls be hard to defy and breed much swelling; but the clean beans when the hull is always cleansed. Legumina be not gendered in hulls, but in cods (J.H.); (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (J.H.) **n.Yks.**[1] Pea-hulls; nut-hulls; **n.Yks.**[2 3 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hulls are the husks of the filberts, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; **w.Yks.**[1] A potato hull. **Lan.**[1] Esp. the husk of the pea. **Chs.**[1 3] **s.Stf.** Them bean hulls bai' much good for pigs (T.P.). **s.Not.** Ah uster bang the wheat about in a bag to separate the hull from the kernel (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Husks of turnips, eaten close to the ground, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[1 2 3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Chuck them beän-'ulls o'er to the pigs afore yo' gin 'em the wesh; **Shr.**[2] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Ewes . . . are admitted into the fold to clear up the 'hulls,' or those bits of the turnips which have been left by the lambs, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 16; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 85. **e.An.**[1 2], **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.**[1] **Ken.**[1] After we have sheel'd them we throw the hulls away. **Sus.**[1 2], **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1 2]

Hence (1) **Hulling**, *sb.* the shell or pod of seeds or nuts; the husk of grain; (2) **Hullspoke**, *sb.* a bed made with oat-flites.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo mun braay it weel ti get t'hullins off. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1]

2. *v.* To remove the outer husk of any vegetable or fruit; to shell peas; to thresh seed from the pod or sheath; to take out a kernel; to shed one's teeth.

Per. Hull that orange. I was hullin' the taties (G.W.). **Cld.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] She's hyullin' the peas. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 15; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Not.** I've hulled the peas (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Th' little lad is hulling his milk-teeth (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** She never hulled her first teeth (G.G.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I had just set me down to hull the peas. **Nhp.**[1] Hull them there walnuts. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[12] **Shr.**[1] I've bin 'ullin walnuts all day, so I shanna want a par o' gloves fur Sunday. Gie Jim the side-basket o' pase, an' 'e'll 'ull 'em afore 'e gwuz to church, an' throw the pessum to the pigs; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[12] To hull the banes. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** On the same day I heard a controversy between two rustics as to which was the proper term to designate this process [of stripping the outer coats of walnuts]. One insisted on the phrase 'husking,' the other 'hulling,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 203. **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They be coming way th' ingin a Monday, vor to hull thick there rick o' clover-zeed. They there pays [peas] on't never pay vor hullin. **n.Dev.** With that Jones hullèd out a kern, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 113.

Hence **Huller**, *sb.* a drum or apparatus belonging to a threshing-machine, used to break up the 'hull' of peas, beans, clover, &c., without injuring the seed. **w.Som.**[1]

3. To take off the crust of a pie, to lift up the meat in it in order to get to that which lies beneath.

Shr.[1] Yo' bin 'ullin' an' ortin' that pie as if it wunna fit to ate.

4. To pick out with a pickaxe.

Suf. She up an' took the pick and huled out the brick fast enough, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 60.

[1. Hoole of pesyn, or benys, or oþer coddyd frute, *Prompt.* OE. *hulu*, husk (B.T.). **2.** Take Whyte Pesyn, and hoole hem in þe maner as men don Caboges, *Cookery Bk.* (c. 1430), ed. Austin, 33.]

HULL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms **hooil** Sh.I.; **hool** Sc.; **hyul** Nhb.[1] [h)ʉl, **ul**, Sc. also **hŭl**.] **1.** *v.* To conceal; to cover, wrap up. See **Hill**, *v.*[2]

Abd. This ane tells that, and that ane tells anither, Nor wad they hool't, on sister, or on brither, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 67. **n.Cy.** 'To hull into bed'—to get into bed and be covered up (K.). **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Potatoes covered for the winter are hulled. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** I'd use to hull 'em up so mony a time, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. xi.

Hence **Hulling**, *sb.* the binding of a book. **Shr.**[1]

2. To house animals or poultry for the night; to drive a trout into its hole.

Dur.[1] To hull geese. **s.Dur.** Hes' ta' hulled t'geese? (J.E.D.) **Cum.**[14]

3. *sb.* An outer covering; clothes; the membrane surrounding the heart, or the head of a child; the scrotum; the body.

Sc. Her heart out o' the hool maist lap, Wilson *Poems* (1822) *Maggie Waring*. **Sh.I.** Mi very hert felt for dem comin' ta da byre wi' a hooil apo' der backs, an' trimblin' wi' cauld, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] My heart is out o' hule. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** But O the skair I got into the pool, I thought my heart had couped frae its hool, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. **Per.** Riven hose and raggit hools, Ford *Harp* (1893) 64. **Fif.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Aften in a jiffie to auld Nick Sen' ane anither dunnerin' saul an' hool, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 365. **Ayr.** Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 26. **Lnk.** The buttons burstin thro' their hools, Jist bits o' airn red roostit, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 36. **Lth.** While he dawted and kissed, though I ken he's a fool, Lord! I thought that my heart wad hae loupt out o' hool, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 207, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Gar your sauls maist quat their hools, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 4. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1]

4. A covered outbuilding; a hovel; a place in which animals are kept to be fattened; a pig-sty.

N.Cy.[12] **Nhb.**[1] A swine hull; a duck hull. **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** An' bags fower geese 'at he fand in a lăl hull, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 138; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] A sow was turned out of the hull into the stackyard, *Carlisle Patriot* (Jan. 5, 1894) 3. **Wm.** Where are the pigs?—In the hull (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A pig gat aht ov it hul, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 31; **w.Yks.**[124], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

5. The room in which one or more grinding-stones are worked.

w.Yks. In a hull there may be several grinding-troughs; at each there works one grinder: he sits astride a wooden seat called a horsing, and leans forward over the grinding-stone, which revolves away from him and which is kept wet by passing through water contained in a wooden trough at each revolution. The grinding hull is usually a lofty, airy place, the windows being open, and not having glass in them (J.S.); Patty's front room lets for more than a hull, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) lv; **w.Yks.**[2] Two steps there go up to his hull.

6. *Comp.* **Hull-arston**, the fireplace in the 'hull.'

w.Yks. Discussion uppa ahr Hull Arston between Jack Wheelswarf an the Reverend Jabez Ruleall, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 17.

[1. Hov hertily þe herdes wif hules þat child, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350). **4.** An hul for hogs, *porcile*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

HULL, *sb.*[3] **e.An.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A thick piece of bread and meat or other food.

HULL, *sb.*[4] **Yks. Lin.** [ul.] **1.** In *comp.* **Hull-cheese**, the strong ale of Hull.

Yks. 'You have eaten some Hull cheese' means that you are intoxicated, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 162; Hull is famous for strong ale, Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 105.

2. Phr. (1) *as strong as Hull*, very strong indeed; (2) *from Hull, Hell, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us*; see below.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] The allusion is to the fortifications of that town, which were formerly much renowned in these parts. (2) **Yks.** At Hull all vagrants found begging in the streets, were whipped and set in the stocks; and at Halifax persons taken in the act of stealing cloth, were instantly, and without any process, beheaded, with an engine called a maiden, Grose (1790). **n.Lin.**[1] Hull, in the beginning of the great Civil War, refused to admit Charles I; Halifax was notorious for its stern gibbet law; they are, therefore, bracketed with the place of torment.

HULL, *v.*[3] **Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som.** Also written **hul** Bdf. Ess.[1] [**ul**, ʉl.] **1.** To throw; also used *fig.* Cf. **holl**, *v.*[3]

w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Holl). **Chs.**[123] **s.Stf.** We'n get some stoones ready to hull at 'em (T.P.). **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Oid rayther hull mysen i' th' Trent (J.H.B.); **Not.**[13] **sw.Lin.**[1] If she was away for a day, it would hull her back so. **Rut.**[1] David... hulled the little cat out of yewr loft. **Lei.** Why don't you hull yourself on the parish and go a-begging? (C.E.); **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Look, mother, how he hulls the hulls away; **Nhp.**[2] Hull th' orts to the hoogs. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[123], **Shr.**[2] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist.* (1879–81) III. 320. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] He hulled it into the holl. **Nrf.** Let him as is without fault hull the first stone, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 93. **Suf.** I took and hulled a tater at her (M.E.R.); Just you leave off a hulling them ston's at that daug (H.H.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** If they'd their shells away but hull, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 140; **Ess.**[1] Hul it away. **Ken.**[1] Ha! there, leave off hulling o' stones. **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** I just hulled it a' into the pig-wash, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ii. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Fig.* To relinquish, throw up.

Hrt. If he don't give in I shall hull it up (H.G.). **e.Suf.** To hull up one's occupation (F.H.).

3. With *up*: to invest in a mountebank's lottery; see below.

e.An.[1] To put into the mountebank's lottery, which is done by tying up a shilling in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief, and hulling it on the stage.

4. With *up*: to vomit.

Not.[1] **Rut.**[1] Now, child, I've done hulling-oop; yewr moother's a new woman [recovering after nausea]. **Lei.**[1] Shay 'ooled oop blood woonderful. **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I can't kape noothin down—as soon as I ate my brakefast this mornin, I hulled it up agin (W.R.E.). **Suf.** I ha' hulled up my wittles ivry morning, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Hull-up**, *sb.* the operation of an emetic. **e.An.**[1]

5. To bring sheaves up to the ridges for the 'shockers' to make up.

Nrf. Some on 'em shocking up, whilst others hulled in shooves, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 138.

6. To fell a tree.

Rut.[1] When [the tenant] hulls his trees, you must set a man to kid-up the tops, an' get 'em carried away. Will you have the popple hulled?

[1. *Contretirer*, to hull, throw, fling against, Cotgr.]

HULLA-BALLOO, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **hulli-baloo** Rnf.; **hulli-bullew** e.An.[2]; **hully-baloo** Frf.; and in forms **alla-baloo** s.Pem.; **halapaloo** Sh.I.; **halla-baloo** Sh.I. N.Cy.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Suf.[1]; **hallar-baloo** Ess.; **halle-bulloo** Dev.; **halli-bulloo** Dev.; **hallie-balloo** Rnf. (Jam.); **hallo-baloo** Nhp.[1]; **halloo-baloo** Rnf. (Jam.) I.W.[1] Wil.; **hallow-balloo** Hmp. Dev.; **hallow-baloo**; **hally-balloo** Bnff. (Jam.); **hally-baloo** Fif.; **haloo-balloo** Rnf. (Jam.); **hillie-baloo** N.Cy.[1]; **hillie-baloo** Cai.[1] Abd.; **hillie-balow** Rxb. (Jam.); **hillie-belew** Fif.; **hillie-bullow** Fif. (Jam.); **hillie-buloo** Ags. (Jam.); **hilly-baloo** Rnf.; **holla-beloo** Som.; **holloo-balloo** I.W.[1]; **hullie-bullie**; **hullie-bulloo** Sc. (Jam.); **hurla-baloo** Nhp.[1]; **hurley-bulloo** Sus.[1]; **ulla-baloo** n.Yks.; **whulabaloo** n.Ir. A noisy tumult; an outcry; a commotion.

Sh.I. Wi' da halapaloo o' da folk, an' da yarmin' o' da yows an' lambs, deil wird could I mak' oot, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Willa-wins, willa-woo, sic a hullabaloo, Tester *Poems* (1865) 141. **Abd.** Siccan a hilliebaloo as the factor kicket up for want o' 's rent (G.W.). **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Thinkin' him fu', [she] raised a hullybaloo, Whilk waukened the neebours around, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 96. **Per.** Gin ye heard sic a hullabaloo! Sic a caterwaulin' amang the crew! Stewart *Character* (1857) 132. **Fif.** Bra thing it was, perfay, to view Sae blithe and brisk a hally-baloo, As intill ither's arms they flew, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58. **Rnf.** Hech, sirs, sic a hullibaloo: Frae taverns and tents they were rinning, Some sober, and ithers blin' fou, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 6. **Ayr.** A terr'ble hullabaloo got up at the ither end of the table, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27. **Lth.** When fanners was first introduced, there was a great hullabaloo about them, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 63. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Wgt.** What a hullabalo is in Wigtown toon On the Cattle Show day, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 51. **Ir.** Baker *Gl.* (1854). **n.Ir.** The maist tremenjus whulabaloo iver ye heerd, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 60. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thor wis sic a hullabaloo on as aa nivvor seed (R.O.H.). **n.Yks.** Ha dear what a hullabaloo ther waz; it waz mar like a bedlam ner howt a can think ov (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ther wor sich a hullabaloo 'at aw thowt mi heead 'ud split, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. III. 50. **Lan.** What ever's o' this hullabaloo abeawt? Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iii. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What a hallobaloo they are making. **War.**[3] **s.Pem.** There was a grand allabaloo there betwain am (W.M.M.). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Sich a hallarbaloo ded soon In our pair's aers resoun', Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 87. **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Fie upon ye all for making such a hulla-balloo, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ix. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** They zet zich a hallebulloo, Close by the palace doors! Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 175; Amongst the derty, lowzy crew, There's zich a touse and hallibulloo, Enew to stun ould Nick, *ib.* 182.

HULLACHAN, HULLART, see **Hoolachan, Howlet.**

HULLCOCK, *sb.* Or.I. The smooth-hound fish, *Squalus galeus.* S. & Ork.[1] [Buckland *Fishes* (1880).]

HULLER, *v.* e.Suf. In phr. *to huller largess*, to shout for alms. (F.H.), (C.L.F.)

HULLER, see **Hiller**, *sb.*[2], **Holler.**

HULLERIE, *adj.*[1] Sc. [hʉ·lərɪ.] **1.** Erect, bristling.

Rxb. 'A hullerie hen,' a hen with its feathers standing on end (Jam.).

2. Of a head after hard drinking: confused. *ib.* **3.** Slovenly. Slk. (*ib.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] **4.** Of walls: ill-built, crumbling, friable. Cai.[1], Slk. (Jam.)

HULLERIE, *adj.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of the weather: raw, damp, and cold.

Rxb. That's a hullerie day.

HULLERT, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Of blood: coagulated, clotted.

Cum.[3] T'huller't bleud laid an inch thick on t'flooer (ed. 1873) 183; **Cum.**[4]

HULLERT, HULLET, see **Howlet.**

HULLETT, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [ʉ·lət.] A brook with woody banks.

HULL-FOOTED, see **Whole-footed.**

HULLION, *sb.* Sc. **1.** Wealth, goods, property.

Abd. The half o' my hullion I'll gie to my dear, *Old Sng.* (Jam.); Ye'll get a hullion (or hullion o' bawbees) wi' Jessie, I'm thinkin'. I didna need to brak in on the hullion; I had siller eneuch on me to pay him (G.W.).

2. A burden; a heap. **Abd.** A hullion o' claes (G.W.).

HULLION, see **Hallion.**

HULLOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **hullack**; **ullack** Chs.[1] [u·lək, ʉ·lək.]

1. *sb.* A lazy, worthless fellow.

Chs.[1] 'He's an idle ullack.' The word is only applied to a man. **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1]

2. *v.* To go about in a lazy manner. Cf. **hulk**, *v.*[4]

War.[2] He goes hullocking about.

Hence **Hullocking**, *ppl. adj.* overbearing, 'hulking.' w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

HULLOCKIT, see **Hallockit.**

HULLOCKY, *int.* Wil. Also written **hullucky** Wil.; and in form **hellocky** Wil.[1] [ʉ·ləkɪ.] An exclamation to denote surprise, or to call attention to anything: hullo! look here!

Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Hullucky, he bin an caught un (E.H.G.).

HULLOP, *int.* Shr. Dev. Also written **hullope** Shr.[1] A loud call, used to attract attention: hullo!

Shr.[1] If a horseman rode up to a house at nightfall, he would cry ''Ullope!' [uloə·p]. **Dev.** Hullop! to mezul vur zoftly I zess, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 44, ed. 1865.

HULLOT, HULL-RAKE, HULLUCKY, see **Howlet, Heel-rake, Hullocky.**

HULLY, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Som. Cor. Also written **hulley** Som.; and in form **holley** Som. [(h)u·lɪ, ʉ·lɪ.]

1. A peculiarly shaped, long wicker trap used for catching eels.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); An hullies too an jitch, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 124.

2. A perforated box in which fishermen keep lobsters and crabs in a live state; a hole in the rocks often used as a store for shell-fish.

Nhb.[1] **Yks.** Much like a great chest, bored full of holes to let in the sea, which at high water always overflows it, where are kept vast quantities of crabbs and lobsters, which they put in and take out again all the season according to the quickness or slowness of their markets, Brome *Travels* (ed. 1700) 160 (Hall.). **w.Cor.** There was an awful pop and towse just now down by the hully, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3.

HULLY, *adj.* Sc. **1.** Having a husk or outer shell or skin. See **Hull**, *sb.*[1] **Per.** These potatoes are hully (G.W.).

2. Husky, hoarse.

Lth. [He] will sit an' hear his best freend on earth grow hully an' hairse, as a mootered hoody-craw, an' never say—Sam lat abee, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 287.

HULLY-BUTTERFLEE, *sb.* Lan. [u·lɪ-butəflī.] The tiger-moth, *Euprepia caja*, whose larvae are known as 'woolly bears'; also any heavy-bodied night-flying moth. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

HULMOGEE, HULOTE, see **Holmogen, Howlet.**

HULSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [hʉ·lstər.] **1.** *v.* To carry a burden with difficulty, and in an awkward manner; freq. with *about*; to walk with an ungraceful, heavy step.

2. *sb.* The pushing up of a burden.

Gee ma birn a hulster on a ma back.

3. A big, awkward person.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *holstra*, to go gropingly as in the dark (Aasen).]

HULSTER, see **Holster, Hulter**, *sb.*[1]

HULT, *v.* Nhp.[1] To take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit. Cf. **hulk**, *v.*[3]

HULTER, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in form **hulster** S. & Ork.[1] [hʉ·ltər.] **1.** A shapeless block of stone, a loose block of rock.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 64; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. A big, unwieldy person. JAKOBSEN (*l. c.*). 3. A huge mass or heap. *ib.*

[1. A der. of Norw. dial. *holt*, a rough, stony hill (AASEN); so Mod. Icel. (VIGFUSSON).]

HULTER, *sb.*[2] e.Suf. A head-stall. (F.H.)

HULTER-CORN, *sb.* Sc. Grain that has passed through the mill, and been freed from the husk.

Abd. Another absurdity is, that shillen, i. e. . . . hulter corn, is measured by the tacksman of the mill, and is paid . . . in meal, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 117 (JAM.).

HULVE, *v.* Som. Dev. To turn over; to turn upside-down.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). n.Dev. May . . . ploughman's vell Hulve not wan turf where they two dwell, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 98.

[Cp. ME. *whelve* in *over-whelve*, to turn over, to agitate. The horrible wind Aquilon moeveth boilinge tempestes and over-whelveth the see, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. I. met. iii. 13.]

HULVER, *sb.* e.An. Also written **hulva** Suf.[1] [ʉ·lə(r).] The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium.*

e.An.[12] Nrf. He [the greenfinch] chooses a glossy prickly hulver tree, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 93. Suf. Helver [*sic*] (B. & H.); (H.H.); Suf.[1]

Hence **Hulver-headed**, *adj.* stupid, muddled, confused. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Hulwur, tre, *huscus*, *Prompt.*; An hulfere, LYDGATE *Compl.* (c. 1430) 129. ON. *hulfr*, 'aquifolium' (FRITZNER).]

HULY, see **Hooly.**

HULYIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Lasting; economical. S. & Ork.[1]

HUM, *sb.*[1] Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The milt of a cod-fish; used as a dish and esteemed a great delicacy.

[Du. *homme*, the milt of a fish (HEXHAM), now *hom* (FRANCK).]

HUM, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Suf. Ken. [h)ʉm, h)um.] 1. *v.* Of a cow: to low softly from pleasure; of a cat: to purr. Cf. **hummer**, *v.* 2.

s.Chs.[1] Aa·rkn aat· ŭr ùm·in; óo)z pley·üzd ŭt aav·in ŭr kau·f widh ŭr [Hearken at her hummin'; hoo's pleeased at havin' her cauf with her]. Suf. (C.G.B.)

2. To stammer, murmur; to speak hesitatingly or evasively, to prevaricate, dally; *gen.* in phr. *to hum and haw.*

Sc. I hope never . . . to be hum'd or haw'd with, I know not what, out of this persuasion, MCWARD *Contendings* (1723) 20 (JAM.). Frf. I hummed an' I haed, till I finally said, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 177. Per. I stood bare-headit, hummin', hayin', STEWART *Character* (1857) 44. Slg. At the gown ye hum an' ha' Till 'tis threadbare, GALLOWAY *Crichton* (1802) 78. Ayr. Ne'er claw your lug an' fidge your back An' hum an' haw, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 6. Lnk. Will said little, but hum'd and hae'd, WATT *Poems* (1827) 63. Wgt. I humm'd an' I ha'd till I'm sure she was stawed, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 64. Nhb. He oney humm'd an' haa'd, an' gat ne farther endways wiv his speech (R.O.H.); Aw . . . humm'd and haw'd te little use Aboot somethin' aw had te say, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49. Cum.[1] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.W.) nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] He does nothing but hum and haw; you can get nothing out of him. War.[3]

3. To whip a top; to beat, flog; to strike.

Edb. The guillotine, wi' weight o' lead, An' edge as sharp's a lance, Hum'd him yon day, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 33. e.Yks.[1] Ken. To hum a gig. I'll hum your gig [I'll whip you soundly] (K.); Ken.[1]

4. To throw anything, as a stone; to throw violently.

n.Cy. (HALL.); GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

5. *sb.* The sound made by a missile in the air.

Nhb. He sent it wiv a hum (R.O.H.).

6. Hesitation, indecision; an evasive or hesitating answer; *gen.* in phr. *hum and haw.* Also used *fig.*

Bnff. Tho' I wou'd like your sols an' fa's, I'll may be get but hums an' haws, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 90. Per. He gart them a' behave and work, And mak' nae mony hums and haws, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 91. s.Sc. Some Will tell ye plain without a hum, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 317. Rnf. Aff loof he tauld his min' sae free, Wi' neither hum nor haw anent it, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 15. Lth. New-fangled schules hae ither laws, Wi' mony English hums an' haws, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 138. Yks. The Quaking sect, Who would seem to act by merit Of yeas and nays, and hums and hahs, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 173, ed. Bell. w.Yks.[1] Let's hev naan o' yer hums and hahs.

7. See below.

e.Yks. A punishment inflicted by boys on an obstinate player. They lug his hair, or strike him with their caps, saying 'Hum, hum, hum,' long drawn out. Such pulling or striking being continued until their leader cries 'Off!' when all must at once desist or be subject to a like punishment themselves, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26.

HUM, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [h)ʉm, h)əm.] 1. *v.* To deceive, cheat, impose upon; to 'humbug.'

Gall. Though they hum the gazing youth, A near encounter shows the truth, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 85, ed. 1897. n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb. But sum chep aw seun fand was hummin, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 44. w.Yks.[3] Lan. Theaw knew at same time, ot theaw'r humink her, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 6, ed. 1801. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. Lon. Young rakes . . . humming one another, as they term it, *Low Life* (1764) 76. Ken. [He] hums as highly with a serious face as any one, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 62, ed. 1824. Dev. Yow make us stare! 'Squire Rolle, why yow be hummin! PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) III. 371. Slang. While you hum the poor spoonies with speeches so pretty, *Tom Crib's Mem.* (1819) 2.

Hence **Hummer**, *sb.* a lie, falsehood.

e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. All is not Gospel; People tell hummers ev'ry hour, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 194. Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A cheat, sham, 'humbug'; a lie, a false report; a foolish trick.

Sc. Often applied to a story told in jest (JAM.). Frf. Screw weel your pins an' banish hums, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 23. Edb. His honour will turn out a hum, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 74. n.Cy. (J.W.), Suf. (C.G.B.) w.Som.[1] Don't 'ee believe it, 'tis all a hum. Dev. He zaid he did not care a lowze . . . But that, my lord's, a hum, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 174. Slang. It's no go! it's gammon! it's 'all a hum,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Row in an Omnibus.*

[A shortened form of 'humbug.']

HUM, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. [hʉm, h)um.] 1. *v.* To feed by the mouth as a bird feeds her young; to transfer food from one's mouth to that of an infant.

Sc. A nurse is said to hum to her child when she gives it food from her mouth (JAM.). S.&Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Cai.[1], Lnk. (JAM.), N.I.[1]

Hence **Humming**, *sb.* (1) a quid of tobacco after it has been chewed; (2) anything that has been gnawed and then left by rats, &c.

(1) Wm. What mack o ket is ta smiuken?—Auld hummins (B.K.). s.Wm. He smooks owt, tea-lēaves and bacca hummins (J.A.B.). w.Yks. He used to keep his hummins and dry them to smoke (L.M.S.). (2) Dmf. SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349.

2. *sb.* A morsel of masticated food given to a child.

Cai.[1] Dmf. 'Give the wean a hum,' chew a piece and feed it therewith, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. Gall. Mouthfuls of chewed matter, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1]

HUM, *v.*[4] Sh.I. To grow dark, to darken in the evening. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *hyma*, to grow dusk (AASEN); a der. of ON. *hūmr*, overcast, murky (FRITZNER).]

HUM, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Out of humour, sullen.

Abd. Saw ye e'er a tear rin frae my e'e? Or wantin plaid, or bonnet, leukit hum, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 115 (JAM.).

HUM, see **Em**, *pron.*, **Holm**, *sb.*[2], **Home**, *sb.*[1]

HUMACK, *sb.* Som. [ʉ·mək.] 1. The dog-rose, *Rosa canina.* (B. & H.), (F.T.E.) 2. *pl.* Wild briar stocks used to graft roses upon. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

HUMAN, *sb.* Sc. Amer. A human being.

Sh.I. If dis is no wark mair fir a horse as fir a human dan I sall haud me tongue, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). Abd. Gibbie fell to . . . hugging him [a dog] as if he had been a human, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) ix. [Amer. Swallowing up thirteen hosses an' four humans, *Sharpe's Jrn.* XIII. 290; Humans ain't got no business up this yere creek, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 372.]

HUMANIST, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A classical scholar, a teacher of the classics, esp. of Latin.

Sc. Mr. William Wallace, an good man and a learned humanist,

was schoolmaster, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (1847) I. 130. **Abd.** A reader of medicine, and ane humanist, TURREFF *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 117.

HUMANITY, *sb.* Sc. The classics, esp. the Latin language, the study of the classics, a classical education; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Dryden has made it familiar by his spirited translation, to those who have not studied the 'humanities,' as they are called in the north, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 207; 'You are learned, Master Linklater.' . . 'Having had the luck to be bred where humanities may be had,' SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. **Abd.** Until recently the Prof. of Latin in Abd. University was called Prof. of Humanity (A.W.). **s.Sc.** A mislear'd chield, your honour; his humanities were negleckit when he was a bairn, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 134. **Ayr.** He strongly advised me to stick to the humanities for a year or twa at first before trying the pheesick, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 83. **Lnk.** In their colleges, youth are brought up in their discipline, throughout all their humanity, philosophy, and divinity, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 97, ed. 1828; A master or professor *humaniorum literarum*, commonly called professor of humanity, had been founded, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 25 (JAM.). **Gall.** Hob would stand a moment to digest his meal of the Humanities, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 62.

HUMBER, *sb.* War.[3] Shr.[1] [ʉ·mbə(r).] The common cockchafer. Cf. **humbuz(z.**

HUMBERING, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] Humming, buzzing. What a humbering noise that machine do make to be sure.

HŪMBERSOME, HUMBLABANT, see **Humoursome, Humlaband.**

HUMBERY, *adj.* s.Wor. Whimsical, humorous. (H.K.)

HUMBLE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Suf. Also in forms **humel** Nhb.; **hummel, hummle** Sc.; **umble** Suf.[1]

1. *v.* To overthrow, cast down.

Fif. Swap on the barrow down he rummlet; The herald wi' the daud was hummlet, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 150; That be the man whaur it sall fa' This furious freir to hummel, *ib.* 121. **Nhb.** Frev a tub yence aw tumeld; The men swore an' grumeld; Becas aw lay'd humeld, ROBSON *Deeth o' the Cat* (1870).

2. To crumble, fall; to yield, bend.

Chs.[1] As clay does after frost. **Suf.**[1] Comparing straw and reeds for mixing with earth for a wall, the workmen agreed that straw was the best, for that it would 'umble best.'

3. *adj.* Downcast, subdued.

Edb. For the space of twa three weeks He looked hummel, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 63.

4. Low-growing.

Lnk. *Prunus insititia*. . . Rather an humble tree, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 213.

5. Of soil: crumbly.

s.Chs.[1] Dhis·graaynd)z yer·i ùm·bl aaf·tŭr dhŭ frost [This graïnd's very humble after the frost].

HUMBLE, see **Hummel**, *adj.*

HUMBLE-BEE, *sb.* Lin. Wor. 1. In phr. *like a humble-bee in a churn*, having a voice not distinctly audible. s.Wor.[1]

2. A drunkard. Lin.[1]

HUMBLE-BUMMEL, *sb.* Sc. A ravine with steep sides, having a stream flowing through it over numerous cataracts.

Per. So called from the continuous sough of wind and water (G.W.).

HUMBLE-CUM-BUZZ, *sb.* Lei. Wil. Also in form **-bug** Wil. The humble-bee, *Apis lepidaria.*

Lei.[1] Ah'n swallered a 'oomble-coom-booz! **n.Wil.** Formerly used about Devizes (G.E.D.).

HUMBLEDAD, *sb.* Oxf.[1] The humble-bee, *Apis lepidaria. MS. add.*

HUMBLEDORE, *sb.* Glo.[1] The humble-bee, *Apis lepidaria.*

HUMBLIBAAND, HUMBLOCK, see **Humlaband, Hemlock.**

HUMBUG, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dev. [u·mbug, ʉ·mbʉg.] A particular kind of sweetmeat, varying in different localities; see below.

Yks. Ah niver gat humbugs, ner noa soarts o' spice (M.F.); He had provided himself with a paper of humbugs for the child—'humbugs' being . . . certain lumps of toffy, well-flavoured with peppermint, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 469, ed. 1874. **w.Yks.** A peculiar kind of home-made spice common in old dames' windows 50 years ago. The kind which I recollect was made by a very old woman. She boiled treacle and sugar to a thick paste, and then rolled it on a baking-spittle into a straight stick. She then cut the humbugs off the end with a pair of scissors, cutting the stick across alternately, so as to leave, when hardened, four sharp corners to every humbug. The woman sold them at two for one halfpenny. She also made walking-sticks of the same material, and round balls called 'bull's eyes,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897); (J.B.); **w.Yks.**[5] When he'd a horp'ny geen him, astead o' waaring it i' humbugs, 83. **Lan.** He went straightway from the confectioner's, whose 'humbugs' had melted considerably, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) vii; I remember gooin' wi' him once . . . a-buyin' a hawporth o' humbugs; an' as soon as he'd getten th' humbugs, he popt one into his mouth, an' tother into his pocket, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 240, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] Made of mint and sugar. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Made of boiled sugar, flavoured or not with peppermint. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[2] A small sweetmeat, black or dark brown of hue, striped with white, and usually flavoured with peppermint; **War.**[3] One of the numerous varieties of 'rock': the humbug of this district is a large peppermint drop of two colours. **Wor.** He had even heard of publicans keeping a box or two of 'humbugs' which they gave children who came there to fetch drink, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 25, 1899). **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14; **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] A dark coloured sweetmeat, much esteemed by children. **Glo.** Why iz a humbug like a hoss?—'Cause the moar you licks un the vaster he gooes, *Roger Plowman*, 92; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] 'Gloucester humbugs' have some celebrity. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I be gwain to shop fur a pennuth o' humbugs (E.H.G.). **Dev.**[3] Made of barley-sugar and almonds. Clapp, at Tiverton, is a noted maker of this delicious confection, called Tiverton Humbugs, sold at 4 a penny.

HUMBUZ(Z, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. [u·mbuz, ʉ·mbʉz.] 1. A cockchafer.

Stf. (W.W.S.), **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (W.H.C.), **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

2. A piece of wood shaped so as to make a humming sound when swung round on a string.

Dor.[1] A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, swung round swiftly on a string. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

HUMCH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To be in a sulky humour. 2. *sb.* A fit of bad humour.

HUMDAW, *v.* Wil.[1] To speak hesitatingly; lit. to hum and haw. See **Hum**, *v.*[1] 2.

HUMDRUM, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. Som. [h)ʉ·mdrʉm, u·mdrum.] 1. A dull, stupid person, a person of careless habits without interest in anything.

Sc. BAKER *Gl.* (1854). **Gall.** One who pays attention to nothing under the sun, who has no business and no hobbies and who keeps the intellects in a straight-jacket, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] She's a poor humdrum. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Humdrumming**, (1) *ppl. adj.* dull, stupid, monotonous; shiftless, unsettled; (2) *sb.* insincerity, hesitation, 'humbug.'

(1) **w.Yks.** (C.V.C.); **w.Yks.**[2] For no longer tha'st stay Wi' sitch-an-a humdrummin' chap. **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Stranger, as you pass o'er the grass, Think seriously, with no humdrumming, Prepare for death, for judgment coming, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 334.

2. Dejection; *gen.* in *pl.*

Abd. His father says, Lay by, man, thir humdrums And look nae mair like Watty to the worm, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 100, ed. 1812.

3. A low three-wheeled cart.

Som. A small low three-wheeled cart, drawn usually by one horse; used occasionally in agriculture. From the peculiarity of its construction, it makes a kind of humming noise when it is drawn along, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] A low butt with broad wheels for drawing manure.

HUMDRUTHERING, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Humming, buzzing. The humdrutherin' noise of that threshing machine makes my head ache (E.S.).

HUMDUDGEON, *sb.* Sc. Slang. Also in forms **humdurgeon** Slang; **-durgon** Bnff.[1] 1. Needless noise or fuss; a complaint without reason.

Sc. Hout, tout, man—I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; (JAM.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Slang.** He has got the humdurgeon, nothing ails him except low spirits, *ib. Dict. Slang* (1811).

2. A big, stupid person of an evil disposition. Bnff.[1]

HUME, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. e.An. Also in form **yum-**w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] A hymn.

w.Wor.[1] e.An.[1] In very common use. **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Old and still very common. It figures in the rimes of the old parish clerk, given out by him after the benediction: 'King George the Second home is come; The king he is come hum: Together let us, therefore, sing The hume what's called Te Dum' (F.H.).

Hence **Hume-book**, *sb.* a hymn-book.

w.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2] **Ess.** At a stall, soon Mary bote A hume-book full ov gays, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 157; **Ess.**[1]

HUME, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [ium.] To persuade. See **Ewm.**

HUMEL, HUMET, see **Humble, Hummel**, *adj.*, **Hoomet.**

HUMGUMPTION, *sb. Obs.* s.Cy. Dev. Self-importance; nonsense.

s.Cy. (HALL.) **Dev.** A man of Humgumption, a person of great consequence in his own eyes... By way of derision it denotes a person whose backside is higher than his elbows, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 221.

HŪMIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **hömeen, hömin, hümeen, hummin.** [hū·min.] The twilight. See **Hum**, *v.*[4]

Wi da daan an hümin tender, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 29; Da starns comes oot i da hömeen, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 26; The gloamin'—or hümeen, as it is called, had stolen across the sea, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 221; *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *hyming*, a growing dark (AASEN).]

HUMLABAND, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **humli-**; and in forms **humbla-bant, humbli-baand.** A strap used for fixing an oar in the rowlock.

We hed da aers i' da humlibands an' a' thing ready, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 91; I... rax'd da tar ledder o' da grice for humbli-baands, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 61; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *humlebånd*, an oar-strap (AASEN); ON. *hömlu-band* (VIGFUSSON).]

HUMLEEK, HUMLOCK, see **Hemlock.**

HUMLIN(G, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [u·mlin.] Scolding; buzzing. **Yks.** A natterin, humlin, grumlin wife, *Spec. Dial.* (1879) 29. **w.Yks.** A humling wife, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1878).

HUMLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Lakel. [hu·mli.] In *comp.* (1) **Humly-cowers**, (2) **-cumly**, (*a*) in a sitting posture, crouching on one's heels; (*b*) a boys' game.

(1) **Cum.** Sae said, an' humly-cowrs they sat, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 61; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] The crouched position often taken up by boys when sliding on ice. (2, *a*) **Wm.** We sat doon humly-cumly and hed wer tee (B.K.). (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] A lad's game o' hoppen like a tiad.

HUMLY, HUMMA, see **Hummie**, *sb.*[2], **Hemlock.**

HUMMEL, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also Glo. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **humel** Nhb.[1]; **humil** Sc.; **humle** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **hummil** Sc. n.Cy.; **hummle** Sc. n.Yks.[23] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **hammil** Ayr.; **homil** Nhb.[1]; **hommel** Sc.; **humble** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks. Brks. Sus.[1] Hmp. Wil.; **umal** w.Yks. [h)ə·ml, h)u·ml.] 1. *adj.* Hornless, without horns; also used *fig.*

Sc. That ... was Grizzel chasing the humble-cow out of the close, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ix; A gimmer and a doddit yowe, A stirky and a hummle cow, HOGG *Jacob. Relics* (ed. 1874) I. 118. **ne.Sc.** Four-an-twenty tailors, Chasin at a snail, The snail shot oot its horns Like a hummil coo, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 19. **Abd.** Hornie was eating with the rest like the most innocent of hum'le animals, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xiv. **Frf.** [Of a headless trunk:] An toutit thro' his hummel neck, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 54, ed. 1882. **Per.** He shook his burly hummel head And bullered to himsel', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 56. **n.Yks.** A humble or hornless Galloway cow, TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 93. **Sus.**[1] Humble-cow.

Hence (1) **Humlag**, *sb.* a polled animal; an animal without horns; (2) **Humlock**, *sb.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a person whose head has been shaved or had the hair cut off; (3) **Hummell-doddy**, (*a*) *adj.* without horns; (*b*) *sb.*, *fig.* an absurd article of dress, esp. a flat head-dress; (4) **Hummelled** or **Hummelt**, *ppl. adj.*, see (3, *a*); (5) **Hummlie**, *sb.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (2, *b*).

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Abd.** Like ony haulket hummle-doddy stirk, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. (*b*) **Sc.** Whatna hummeldoddie of a mutch hae ye gotten? RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 87. **Ags.** A ludicrous term applied to dress, esp. to that of a woman's head when it has a flat and mean appearance. 'Whatna hummel-doddie of a mutch is that ye've on?' (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** There's my cow, humbled Bess, . . a sonsie weel-conditioned beast, *Sc. Haggis*, 50; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Per.** Wi' hummelt kye an' kyloes horn'd, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 147. **Ayr.** She's wee an' she's auld, and she's hammilt, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 101. **Lnk.** Twa humil't kye, like moudies sleek, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 89. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A homilt coo. **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **n.Yks.**[1] Applied to a cow especially; more rarely to hornless sheep; **n.Yks.**[234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Of cattle and sheep, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] [An ox without horns is dodded or humbled, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 256.] (5, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** The Aberdeen-Angus cattle are familiarly known as Buchan hummlies (W.M.). **Abd.** Groups of black hummlies, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 74. **Frf.** A great proportion of the permanent stock are humlies, *Agric. Surv.* 439 (JAM., s.v. Homyll). (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hummel corn**, (*a*) grain having no awn or beard, the lighter kind of grain; (*b*) *fig.* poor, mean; (2) **—mittens**, woollen gloves having only the thumb divided off.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** It will come out yet, like the hommel-corn, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 128, ed. 1881. **n.Sc.** Grain which wants a beard, as pease, beans, &c. (JAM.) **Bwk.** The farmer's servants, who have families, . . receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called hummel corn, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 386 (JAM.); Three bolls of barley with one of peas, made into meal, receive the designation of hummel-corn (JAM.). **Rxb.** The lighter grain of any kind which falls from the rest when it is fanned (*ib.*). (*b*) **Sc.** [A sermon described as] but a hummelcorn discourse, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 87. **Rxb.** Applied to persons and things as 'a hummel-corn discourse,' 'a hummel-corn man,' &c. (JAM.) (2) **Abd.** Toeless feet and thumbed fingerless hands! As if he was made with stockings and hum'le mittens, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1876) xx. **Cum.**[1]

3. Wanting, lacking.

Per. Some had an ax, and some a wimble, But many more fer haste came humle, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 9, ed. 1853. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

4. *sb.* A ram, &c. having both testicles in its loins. Also in form **Humlin.** Cum.[1]

5. *v.* To remove the beards or awns of barley after threshing.

Sc. Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear tae hummil, *MS. Poem* (JAM.). **Lnk.** Ye'll hae mair sheillin to be sure Frae corn that's hummelt on the floor, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 15. **Slk.** My heart dunt-duntit like a man humblin bear, and I was maist gasping for breath, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 30 (JAM.). **Dmf.** An oblong instrument with parallel bars which was once used for hommelling barley, SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**, **Hmp.**, **Wil.** (W.H.E.)

Hence **Hummeller** or **Humbuler**, *sb.* an instrument used to remove the awns of barley.

Nhb. Formerly it was a square frame having crossed meshes like a sieve. A handle with crosshead stood at right angles to the surface of the humeler, and it was used as a kind of stamp, with which the worker champed the barley spread upon the barn floor. This was the old-fashioned humeler, used in the days of flails, or thrails. The modern implement is of churn pattern (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**, **Hmp.**, **Wil.** (W.H.E.) [The only subsidiary machine that is usually placed on this floor is the hummeller, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 382.]

6. To break off, break down; to break up into small pieces.

Nhb.[1] In breaking stones for macadamised roads, to humel means to break the lumps into smaller sizes preparatory to their being made the requisite size by a smaller hammer.

Hence (1) **Humeler-mel** or **Humbler-mell**, *sb.* a wooden mallet for breaking clods; (2) **Humelin-hammer**, *sb.* a heavy hammer used in stone-breaking; (3) **Humelt**, *ppl. adj.* of stones: broken up into small pieces.

(1) *ib.* (2) Used to break the stones down before the small road-metal hammer is used, *ib.* (3) Applied to stones which have been broken for the first time prior to their being napped into the diamonds used for road metal, *ib.*

[1. The kow that is homill sall beir the wyte, BELLENDEN *Cron. Sc.* (1536) II. 164, ed. 1821. Cf. Low G. *hummel*, *hommel*, hornless beast, draught-ox.]

HUMMEL, *sb.*[2] ne.Lan.[1] A shortened form of 'humble-bee.'

HUMMELD, *ppl. adj.* Gall. Chewed in a careless manner. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **hum**, *v.*[3]

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *adj.* Sc. Morose, taciturn.

Per. Well known. 'What's wrang wi ye, man? ye're awfu' hummel-drummel' (G.W.). **Rxb.** (JAM.)

HUMMEL-JUMMEL, *sb.* Cum. Yks. [(h)ʉ·ml-dʒuml.] Confusion, 'jumble'; also used *advb.*

Cum.[1] **n.Yks.** Manners vulgar an' refahn'd, Was i yah hummel-jummel join'd, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 57.

Hence **Hummel-jummelt**, *ppl. adj.* mixed together in confusion, jumbled together.

Cum. Croas an cocksparras, an' jack-dohs an sec like, oa hummel jummelt tegidder, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 89.

HUMMEL-STONE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **hummle-** w.Yks.; **ummel-** Lan. [ʉ·ml-.] A small pebble of quartz or calliard.

w.Yks. Found in coal districts (J.J.B.); (J.T.) **Lan.** Found in millstone grit (J.S.J.).

[Norw. dial. *humul* (*hummel*), a stone, pebble (AASEN); ON. *hömul* in *hömul-grýti* (VIGFUSSON).]

HUMMELTY COUR, *phr.* Cum.[4] In a crouched position. Cf. **humly**, *adv.*; see **Cower**, *v.*[1]

HUMMEN, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] [ʉ·mən.] To make a low rumbling noise. See **Hummer**, *v.*

HUMMER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Suf. **1.** A steam whistle or 'hooter.' w.Yks. (C.A.F.), w.Yks.[2] **2.** A small top. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **3.** A hard blow. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **hum**, *v.*[1] **3.** **4.** Anything extraordinarily large in size. e.Yks.[1]

HUMMER, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* Lakel.[1] A grassy slope by the side of a river; wet, swampy land.

[A der. of ON. *hvammr*, a grassy slope or vale, freq. as a local name (VIGFUSSON); see **Wham.**]

HUMMER, *sb.*[3] Lakel. Yks. Also in form **ummer** e.Yks.[1] A euphemism for the devil, the infernal regions, &c. Also used as *v.* in phr. *hummer it!* Cf. **hem**, *sb.*[3] See **Buckhummer.**

Lakel.[2] Thee gah ta hummer, an' tak' thi auld nag wi' tha. Hummer it, Ah've knock't mi' finger nail off. **e.Yks.** Thoo gan ti hummer, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 105; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hah the hummer did ta do it? *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 25; Well, I'll go to Hummer Nick, *ib.*; To hummer! wi th' 'flittin! let's have a pint, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1884) 49.

HUMMER, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. e.An. s. & e.Cy. [(h)ɐ·mə(r, ʉ·mə(r.] **1.** To hum, murmur, to make a low, rumbling noise; to grumble.

Slk. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] A man said to a child, 'What are you hummering about there?' **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

2. Of a horse: to neigh gently; of a cow: to make a soft, lowing noise. Cf. **hum**, *v.*[1]

Chs.[1] As a cow does when she sees her calf; or as she does sometimes when the man who usually feeds her goes into the shippon. **nw.Der.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The gentle and pleasing sound which a horse utters when he hears the corn shaken in the sieve, or when he perceives the approach of his companion, or groom. **Suf.** (C.T.). **Ess.** The horse hummered (W.W.S.). **s.&e.Cy.** RAY (1691).

HUMMER-BEE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **hum-a-bee** Lan.; **humma-** w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **hummo-** Lan. Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **humber-** Chs.; **umma-** w.Yks. [ʉ·mə-bī.] The humble-bee, *Apis lepidaria.*

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Ther's a humma bee i' t'hahse (Æ.B.). **Lan.** Thou's bin agate o' buzzin' for this last hauve hour like a hum-a-bee in a foxglove, WAUGH *Owd Cronies* (1875) vii; As thick as wasps in a hummobee-neest, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 20; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** I have crutches for lame ducks, spectacles for blind humber-bees, *St. George Play* (1892); **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

HUMMERS, *int.* Not.[3] Also in form **oomers.** [ʉ·məz.] An exclamation of delight.

When eating something especially juicy, as a mellow plum. 'Ummers, Sarrey, it is sum jewcety.'

HUMMERY, *int.* Lakel.[2] An expletive or mild oath. Cf. **hummer**, *sb.*[3] 'Oh, hummery ta seck as thee.'

HUMMICK, *sb.*[1] Dev. [ɐ·mik.] A large piece or slice, a hunch. Cf. **hommock**, *sb.* **1.**

He's carried down a great hummick of bread to the pony, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 9; Let 'un ate a hummick, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) ix; I 'ates tū zee tha breyde awl up in hummicks, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] *Gen.* applied to bread or cheese.

Hence **Hummicking**, *adj.* large and clumsy.

Dev.[2] What a hummickin' piece of bread they gave me.

HUMMICK, *sb.*[2] Dor. Heat, sweat. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; Dor.[1]

HUMMIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also Lon. [(h)ɐ·mi.] A hump.

Lth. A brass-banded box filled wi' uncas an' braws, Smooths the hummie o' Patie the Packman, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 107. **Edb.** *ib. Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Lon.** A growth on the back of the neck called a 'hummie,' the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort, *19th Cent.* (1887) 486.

HUMMIE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **humma** Slk. Rxb. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **hummock** Sc. (JAM.) Gall. [hɐ·mi, hʉ·mi.] **1.** *sb.* A grasp taken by the thumb and four fingers placed together; the space thus included, to the exclusion of the palm of the hand.

Ags. Hummock is occas. used towards the coast (JAM.). **Lth.** The hummock denotes a smaller space than the goupin (*ib.*). **Slk.** To make one's hummie, to compress the points of the fingers of one's hand all at once upon the point of the thumb. 'Can ye mak your hummie?' is a question often asked in a cold day (*ib.*). **Rxb.**, **Dmf.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** When the hand is cold, it is impossible to fling the fingers into this form. People in frosty weather try who stands cold best, by the way the hummock can be made, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 277, ed. 1876.

2. *Comp.* **Hummie-fou**, (1) a pinch of anything, a small quantity. Cld., Dmf. (JAM.); (2) to lift up the 'hummies.' Bnff.[1]

3. A pinch of anything, as much as can be taken up between the thumb and fingers, a small quantity.

Lth., Slk., Rxb., Dmf. (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[1] As much as can be held between the finger ends and the thumb. 'A humma of sage.' **Nhb.**[1]

4. *v.* To lift up the 'hummies,' or the thumb and fingers. Bnff.[1]

HUMMIE, *sb.*[3] Sc. [hɐ·mi.] **1.** The game of 'shinty,' a variety of hockey.

Lth. The shinty, or hummy, is played by a set of boys in two divisions, who attempt . . . to drive with curved sticks a ball, or, what is more common, part of the vertebral bone of a sheep, in opposite directions, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36 (JAM.).

2. The hooked stick used in the game of 'shinty.' Lth. (JAM.)

3. A cry used in the game of 'shinty'; also in phr. *hummie your stick.*

s.Sc. This cry is raised at the game of shinty when a player crosses to his opponents' side although still striking the ball in the direction contrary to his opponents. By doing this he renders himself liable to knocks from the enemy's shinty-sticks until he returns to his proper side (J.F.). **Edb.** In Fif. the cry hereabouts of 'hummie your side' is expressed in the one word 'karshab,' *Edb. Even. Dispatch* (Nov. 18, 1897). **Slk.** If one of the adverse party happens to stand or run among his opponents, they call out 'Hummie,' i.e. 'keep on your own side' (JAM.).

HUMMING, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [(h)ɐ·min, ʉ·min.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Humming-bird**, the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*; (2) **-bumming**, a humming sound; (3) **-clock**, the humming flying beetle; (4) **-fly**, the hoverer fly, *Eristalis tenax.*

(1) **Wil.**[1] 'We always calls 'em humming-birds here, and they *are* humming-birds!' said the school-children at Huish, . . when cross-examined as to the Gold-crest. **Dev.** The golden-crested wren mentioned by Polwhele is probably the humming bird noticed by Martin, in the environs of Tavistock, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 146. (2) **Ayr.** What humming bumming's this ye had? The fiddle's either drunk or mad, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 114. (3) **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165.

2. Of ale or liquor: strong, heady, foaming.

Sc. I drink . . . devoutly wishing it were Rhenish wine or humming Lubeck beer, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiii. **Lth.** Three times in humming liquor Ilk lad deeply laid his lugs, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 130, ed. 1856. **Nhb.**[1] An earthen pot with humming beer Stood on a little table near, *Collier's Wedding*

(1735). **w.Yks.**[1] **Der.** With humming strong liquor likewise, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 89. **Dev.** Herself must have good cheer, Herself drink humming beer, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 187. **Slang.** A silver flagon of 'humming bub,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Leech of Folkestone.*

3. Of large size. e.Yks.[1]

HUMMLE, see **Humble, Hummel**, *adj.*

HUMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Nrf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **hummick** Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som.; **hummuck** Chs.[3]; and in form **umack** N.Cy.[1] [h)ʉ·mək, h)u·mək.] **1.** *sb.* Rising ground, a hillock or mound of earth; a boulder; a tumulus, barrow.

Per. What's in your head To lat thae hummocks lie intil yer bed? FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 140. **n.Yks.**[2] Hillocks of sea-ice. **Lan.** The road which approached it from the uplands over a huge hummock of moor, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 272. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.** (M.E.B.), **Brks., Hmp.** (W.H.E.) **I.W.** The path by a founder of hummock was shut, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 6. **Cor.** (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[3] A big pile.

Hence (1) **Hummocked**, *ppl. adj.* covered with hillocks or mounds; (2) **Hummocky**, *adj.* lumpy, uneven, rough.

(1) **Cor.** Hummocked as it was in every direction with deads [refuse] from a bal [mine], PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 314. (2) **Nrf.** I saw a large bird beating over the hummocky warrens, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 185. **sw.Som.** (W.H.E.)

2. *Comp.* **Hummock-grass**, the hassock-grass, *Carex paniculata.* w.Yks. ARNOLD *Flora* (1888) 461.

3. A stout, unwieldy woman. Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Hummocksing**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward, loutish; (2) **Umackly**, *adj.* ill-shapen.

(1) **Wil.** She had a lover, but he was 'a gurt hummocksing noon-naw,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv; **Wil.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1]

4. *v.* Of trees or plants: to earth up. Chs.[3]

HUMMOCK, *v.*[2] s.Chs.[1] To pester, harass.

A man talked to me of 'ùm·ùkin dhŭ foa·ks ŭbuw·t dhŭr voa·ts' [hummockin the folks abowt their votes], in the sense of using undue influence.

HUMMOCK, see **Hummie**, *sb.*[2]

HUMOROUS, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Capricious, full of whims, inconstant; pettish, in a bad temper.

Sc. A pleasant gentleman, but I will warrant him an humorous, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xx; Of more value than a popular vogue from an humorous silly multitude, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 361. **Lnk.** To expose them to the hatred of the magistrat as ane humorus unpeaceable pack, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. *Pref.* 31, ed. 1828. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Lan.** I discoursed Sarah Seed, but she was passionate and humorous, and I saw no good could be done, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 25. **Chs.**[13]

Hence **Humourousness**, *sb.* caprice, pettishness, 'temper.'

Lnk. The numbers and humourousness of those who are gone up, has done all they could to shake loose all the foundations of authority here, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 451, ed. 1828.

HUMOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **hūmber** s.Wor.; **yummer** Nhb.[1] n.Yks. w.Som.[1] Dev. [h)iu·mə(r, ju·mə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Matter or pus from a wound or sore.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** There's some yummer at t'wound (I.W.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] He 'on't be no better till all the yuum·ur·z [humour's] a draw'd out.

Hence **Humoury** or **Hūmbery**, *adj.* full of matter, eruptive.

s.Wor. 'E's legs be despret humbery (H.K.). **Oxf.** (L.J.Y.)

2. A sore, boil, or gathering; in *pl.* spots, a rash.

Nhb.[1] It's the yummers 'at's the maiter wiv her. **n.Yks.** He hez spots on his feeace; its yummers 'at he hez (I.W.). **Lin.** Sores caused by peculiar states of the skin or flesh, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Wor.** O! this hūmber acrass muh 'ere, a could scrat it (H.K.). **w.Som.**[1] Can't think hot ailth maister's hackney mare, her'th a-got a yummer a-brokt out all over the zide o' her.

Hence (1) **Humourless**, (2) **Humoury**, *adj.* subject to eruptions of the skin; liable to boils.

w.Som.[1] (1) Ter'ble yuum·urlees [humourless] horse—always somethin or nother the matter way un. (2) Of the condition of a horse or other animal.

3. Ill humour, bad temper; also in *pl.*

Elg. The little cobweb which unthinkingness and humour had spread over our friendship, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 139. **Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Humourless**, *adj.* humorous, frolicsome, joking.

w.Som.[1] So good-tempered humourless a young fellow as you shall vind in a day's march.

4. Advice, opinion, 'mind.'

Frf. Thank you kindly, Tammas, for your humour, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xvii; Rare (G.W.).

5. *v.* To cajole, coax; to make much of, indulge.

Chs.[3] **w.Som.**[1] You never 'ont do nort way thick there young 'oss nif you don't yummer'n. **Dev.** Ef 'er shüde diddle Jack an' come along tü yümmer me, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 62.

6. To ease; to accommodate a thing to its position, to work in the best or easiest way; to do anything gently.

e.Yks. Noo, deean't let it cum doon wiv a soss; humour it doon, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; **e.Yks.**[1] To stretch or contract a little, as in making the pattern meet in joining carpets, paper-hangings, &c., *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** In the case of a piece of timber, not to work against the grain. 'Tha can't plane that smooth bah't tha humours it a bit' (J.T.). **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah should like to ha' put the bars in mysen, then ah could a humoured 'em a bit (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] You can bring in that side of the seam if you humour it a bit. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

HUMOURSOME, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Ess. Ken. w.Cy. Also written **humersome** Hrf.[2]; and in form **hūmbersome** s.Wor.

1. Eruptive on the skin. n.Yks.[2], s.Wor. (H.K.) See **Humour, 2.**

2. Capricious, full of whims, fanciful; spoilt, peevish.

Lnk. Some of us are so humoursome that we neither agree with our brethren that are indulged, nor could agree among ourselves in any possible demand, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 489, ed. 1828. **N.Cy.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The child's well enough, but 'e's spīled till 'e's that 'umoursome 'e dunna know whad to do ŏŏth 'isself. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Hrt.** If he has too much his own way he'll get so humoursŏme (G.H.G.).

3. Humorous, droll, witty.

Sc. Amongst the most humoursome effusions in the native tongue, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 193. **Rnf.** This humoursome, honest man struck down, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 69. **Lnk.** Of a somewhat humorsome turn, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) II. 10. **Edb.** For he is a clever humoursome man as ye ever met with, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Ken.** (G.B.) **w.Cy.** If he veel humoursome he do speak vunny, *Cornhill Mag.* (Sept. 1898) 384.

4. Complaisant, courteous, kind, good-tempered.

Shr.[1] **Ess.** Ye jockeys, with your hosses, why More humoursome ain't yow? CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 117; **Ess.**[1]

HUMP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also in form **humph** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **umph** Stf.[1] [h)ʉmp, h)ump.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hump-backed**, of things: crooked, awkwardly shaped; (2) **-shouldered**, high-shouldered, humpbacked; (3) **-stridden**, astride.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] This here's a proper hump-backèd [ump-baak·ud] old thing, why, he's so crooked's a horn. Said of a piece of timber. (2) **Gall.** A little wizened hump-shouldered man, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 136. (3) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Nick may ride hump-striddn a' beggin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 2; Boh I leet hump stridd'n up o' summot ot feld meety hewry, *ib.* 62, ed. 1806; **Lan.**[1]

2. A curved or arched back.

Fif. Mew and yell, And shoot yer humph sae prude and spruce, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 129.

3. A hillock, mound; a protuberance, knob, or irregularity of surface.

Sc. Just one o' the sort wi' a hump somewhere. I kenna whaur the fashion'll put it then, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 391. **Frf.** Roofs were humps in the white blanket, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **War.** Ant-hump (W.C.B.). **Bdf.** Humps and pumilz, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **Dor.** I don't want to break my limbs running over the humps and hollows of this wild country, HARDY *Tales* (1888) I. 42.

Hence *humps and holls, phr.* pell-mell, topsy-turvy, in promiscuous confusion. e.An.[1]

4. A lump or hunch of anything. Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

5. A contemptible quantity, a poor pittance; *fig.* a thankless task.

Wor. That would be a hump of a thing, to go for subscriptions and receive nothing (W.A.S.). **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (Hall.) **e.Suf.** Used of food, &c. (F.H.)

6. *Fig.* The temper; ill-humour, an offended, sulky mood, the 'sulks' or 'blues'; *gen.* in phr. *to get*, or *have, the hump*, to be offended, angry, or sulky. Also used in *pl.*

Lnk. When they grow nettled an' set up their humph, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 173. **Nhb.** He flang maw hump se out o' joint, Se, smash! aw thowt aw'd hev a pint! Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 38; **Nhb.**[1] He's getten his hump up. **Stf.**[1] **s.Not.** Don't say much to the mester; 'e's in a hump (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] **Wor.** It arose from what was said to me, and that got my hump up, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 9, 1898). **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (L.J.Y.) **e.An.**[1] He has got the hump. **e.Suf.** Enough to give me the hump (F.H.). **w.Cor.** (A.L.M.) **Colloq.** 'Arry . . . has got the blooming hump, Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1886) 14, ed. 1888.

7. *v.* To be dissatisfied with, to grumble; to be in an ill-temper, to sulk; to cry.

Bnff.[1] Fin gueede-made-ready cabbitch wiz setten doon till 'im, he humpht at thim. He humpht an' glumcht sae muckle a' day aboot nae gettin' t' the market. **Lakel.**[2] What's ta humpin aboot? **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **e.An.** (Hall.) **e.Suf.** To hump and grump, to complain querulously (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Humped**, (2) **Humping**, *ppl. adj.* sulky.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] (2) **Bnff.**[1] He's a humphin' an' grumphin' cheel o' a maister, that o' yours.

8. To offend.

Chs.[1] You know it does not do to hump folks when you're in business.

9. To carry on the back or shoulders.

Lnk. O' 'humphin' my kit I grew weary, Cogill *Poems* (1890) 91. [**Aus.** We humped our saddles and swags ourselves, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. i. **N.Z.** We have had to hump on our backs and shoulders every blessed thing that we have imported or exported, Hay *Brighter Britain* (1882) I. 119.]

10. To live with, be domesticated with.

Lei.[1] My own mother died soon after I came, an' my father soon after her, so I allays humped to these (s.v. Hum).

11. To insinuate, to make an obscure, defamatory hint.

w.Yks.[1] Come, man, speok out, an dunnot hump soa. **ne.Lan.**[1]

HUMPER, *v.* Chs. Also in form **homper** s.Chs.[1] To limp, hobble. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Jim came humpering along. **s.Chs.**[1] Tŭ sey im om·pŭrin of)th bongk, yŭ)d thingk· ey mid· ŭ uurt imsel· ver·i baad·li [To sey him homperin' off th' bonk, yŏ'd think hey mid ha' hurt himsel very badly].

HUMP-GUTTERAL, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death, as distinguished from braxy, which intimates that the animal has died of disease.

[Norw. dial. *hump* (*hupp*), a piece of flesh (Aasen).]

HUMPH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [hʉmf, humf.] 1. *sb.* A bad smell or flavour.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** That's a fine tea, but hasna't a humph o' burnt heather? (G.W.) **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Humphed**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Humphy**, *adj.* tainted, having a bad smell or flavour.

(1) **Sc.** Humph'd beef (Jam.). **Edb.** And to another wife, that, after smell-smelling at it, thought it was a wee humphed, he replied, &c., Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Slk.** I wish he had fawn aff the tap o' his humphed ill-smelled hides, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 283 (Jam.). **Gall.** Food of any kind, but particularly fresh meat, is said to be humph'd when it has a putrid taste or smell, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Nhb.**[1]

2. *v.* To sniff, as one detecting a foetid odour. **Bnff.**[1]

HUMPH, *sb.*[2] w.Sc. (Jam.) The name given to coal, when it approaches the surface and becomes useless.

HUMPH, see **Hump.**

HUMPHREY-ROW, *sb.* Nhp.[2] A violent dispute.

HUMPLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A hillock, mound.

Edb. Ne'er stan' at mountain, hill, or humple, 'Tween you an' fame, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 109.

[LG. *humpel* (*hümpel*), 'ein kleiner niedriger Erdhügel' (Berghaus).]

HUMPLE, see **Hamble.**

HUMPLOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. A hillock, mound, knoll; a small heap; a protuberance, lump. See **Humple**, *sb.*

Sc. Nae howe or humplock, wet or dry, Should ever daunton him, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 211; Tae be stoiterin' an' fa'in o'er the first bit clod or humplock it taks your fit, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 200 (Jam.). **w.Sc.** The howes and the humplocks, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 257. **Rnf.** The dirt is clautit into humplocks (Jam.). **Ayr.** The fit rowed up wi' a great humplock o' clouts, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 51. **Lnk.** He glowered at me like a weasel frae a humplock o' stanes, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **N.I.**[1] Applied to a badly-built hayrick.

HUMPSY, *adj.* Der. Ken. Also in form **humpsty-**Ken. [u·mzi, ʉ·mzi.] In *comp.* (1) **Humpsy-backed**, (2) **-crumpsy**, humpbacked, deformed.

(1) **Ken.** (G.B.); No, not my humpsty-backed aunt; the other one (D.W.L.). (2) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

HUMPTY, *adj.* Yks. Stf. Der. Nhp. e.An. Dor. Also in form **humpety** Stf.[1] [u·mti, ʉ·mti.] 1. Hunchbacked; short, thick-set. nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], e.An.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Humpty-dumpty**, (*a*) short, thick-set, clumsy; (*b*) a shapeless mass; (2) **-jumpety**, uneven, irregular.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] He's a lile humpty dumpty fellow. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Dor.**[1] (2) **Stf.**[1]

HUMPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Wil. Dor. Dev. Also in forms **humphie** Sc.; **humphy** Sc. Nhb.[1] [(h)ʉ·mpi, h)u·mpi.] 1. *adj.* Hunchbacked, having a hump, deformed; also used *fig.*

Rnf. Straight as a rash was humphy Hare, When dancing with the bride, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 157. **Ayr.** Auld humpy thing, hoo can it be That I sae fondly cling to thee [of a bridge with a high and narrow arch], White *Jottings* (1879) 190. **Lnk.** Makin' ane humpy, anither ane dumpy, Like the trees o' the wood, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 62. **Edb.** Crouchy Car, wi's humpy gett, *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817. **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Humphy-back**, *sb.* a humped back; (2) **-backit**, *adj.* having a hump-back, hunchbacked.

(1) **Edb.** Her humphy back is sax times bow't, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 95. (2) **Sc.** Dougal had the misfortune to be 'humphie backit,' Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 24. **Ayr.** He was sheevil-shot, humphy-backit, reel-fitted, and gleeyed, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. **Edb.** To mend his sins He's wed the humphy-backet howdie, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 317. **Nhb.**[1]

2. Full of humps, rough, uneven.

Dor.[1] Zoo whether 'tis the humpy groun' That wer a battle viel, 277.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Humpy-down-dap**, a children's game; see below; (2) **-scrumples**, the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

(1) **nw.Dev.**[1] A game consisting in throwing stones at a large triangular stone set up on end. Each boy before throwing usually calls out: 'Humpy down dap, Knack'n down vlat.' If he does not call out something, he is out. (2) **Dev.** My donkey will eat humpy scrumples, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 98.

4. Sulky, offended; discontented, grumbling, cross, peevish. See **Hump**, *sb.* 6.

n.Yks. A wakely humpy bairn (I.W.). **Chs.**[1] What makes you so humpy? **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** 'E's allus 'umpy when there's oat to pay (J.P.K.). **ne.Wor.** A humpy ol' fella (J.W.P.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence **Humpy-grumpy**, *adj.* grumbling; complaining from indisposition. Nhp.[1], War.[2]

5. *sb.* A hunchback.

Per. Wae's heart for the back that this bushel was tied on! A humphy for ever the owner maun be, Spence *Poems* (1898) 77. **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[4]

HUMS, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **homsk**, **hooms.** 1. Dusk. Cf. **hümin.**

He's comin to de hums o' de night, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 37.

Hence **Homsi** (**Hoomsi**), *adj.* of the sky: slightly obscured. *ib.*

2. Haze; also in forms **homsk**, **hoomsker.**

Jakobsen (*l. c.*); *ib. Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 71.

[1. A der. of Norw. dial. *hum*, obscurity in the clouds, an overcast sky (Aasen). ON. *hüm*, dusk, twilight (Fritzner); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (*l. c.*).]

HUMSTRUM, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Abd. A slight fit of peevishness. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* See **Strum.**

HUMSTRUM, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Nhp. War. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Slang. [ɐ·m·strɐm.] **1.** *sb.* A rude kind of musical instrument.

Nhp.[1] Sometimes applied to the [piano] when crazy, or out of tune. **Wil.** [A] home-made fiddle, Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Sometimes applied also to a large kind of Jew's-harp. **Dor.** At Christmas tide . . . The humstrums here did come about, A-soundèn up at ev'ry door, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 101; **Dor.**[1] **Slang.** A musical instrument made of a mopstick, a bladder, and some packthread. . . It is played on like a violin, which is sometimes ludicrously called a humstrum; sometimes instead of a bladder a tin canister is used, Grose *Dict. Slang* (1811).

Hence **Humstrumming**, *sb.* a singing, or playing on an instrument, in a monotonous way.

Oxf. Oh stop that humstrumming; I can't stand any more of it (G.O.).

2. *adj.* Dull, dreary, lagging; unskilful in doing anything.

Nhp.[1] Applied to playing on a piano. 'She's a poor humstrum performer.' **War.**[2] A humstrum job.

Hence **Humstrumming**, *ppl. adj.* lounging about in enforced idleness. War.[2]

HUMSUMIVVER, HUN, see **Howsomever, Hunt.**

HUN-BARROW, *sb.* Wil. Also written **-barrer** Wil.[1] [ɐ·n·bærə.] A tumulus. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

[LG. *hünenbarge*, prehistoric barrows near the North Sea coast (Berghaus); EFris. *hünen-bed, hünengraft* (Koolman). For a discussion on the etym. of EFris. *hüne* (a giant) see Grimm *Teut. Myth.* (tr. Stallybrass) II. 522.]

HUNCH, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **haunch** s.Not.; **haunge** s.Chs.[1]; **heawnge** Lan. [unʃ, ɐnʃ.] **1.** A lump; a large slice, esp. of victuals. Cf. **hunk**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks.[1] **s.Lan.** Cut thesel a good heawnge, Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa·)n gy'en mi sich· ŭ au·nj ŭ raap·it-pahy; ahy shaa)nŭ bi fit fŭr nóo pùd·in ŭt aaf·tŭr. **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] A hunch of bread and cheese. **s.Not.** 'E wor gnawin' a·gret haunch o' bread (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A misshapen piece, in contradistinction to a slice. A solid piece of meat or cheese would be called 'a great hunch'; a 'hunch of bread' is a large irregular piece, generally cut angularly from the corner of a loaf. **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1 2], **Brks.**[1] **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.), **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1 3]

2. A bunch, a confused heap.

Nhp.[1] Your things are all of a hunch.

3. *Comb.* **Hunch-rigged**, humpbacked. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

4. Of thunder: a deep, heavy peal. I.W. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1]

HUNCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Bck. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **hunsh** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **hunge** Bdf. Hrt.; **hungs** Sh.I. [(h)ɐnʃ, unʃ.] **1.** *v.* To hoist up, heave, lift, shove.

Sh.I. Shü hungsd da lamb farder up apon her neck, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). **Nhp.**[1] Hunch the sack on his back. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

2. To push, *gen.* with the shoulder or elbow; to gore or butt with the horns; to maul; freq. with *about.*

Sh.I. He hunches wi pooer, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 17. **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 164. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I shouldn't like to be hunched about, now I'm old. **Nhp.**[2] **Brks.**[1] The cow tried to hunch muh. **Bck.** (W.H.Y.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135. **Hrt.** The lambs hunching and butting her bag, Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 272; [The ewe] will hunge and beat the lambs with both her feet and horns, *ib. Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 117. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

3. To shrug the shoulders up.

S. & Ork.[1] **Wil.** But Tiney winced, and Tiney hunched, And Tiney cocked her nose, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 118.

Hence **Hunched-up**, *ppl. adj.* having a stooping posture like a hunchback.

w.Yks. I just gat a glimpse at her, . . a hunched up little body, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x.

4. *sb.* A push, shove, hoist up. Cf. **hunk**, *sb.*[3]

Nhp.[1] Give him a hunch on the horse. **e.An.**[1] 'Give me a hunch, Tom,' said an elderly e.An. matron, somewhat corpulent, to her stout footman, who stood grinning behind her, while she was endeavouring to climb into her carriage. **Nrf.** Holloway. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.**[1] I thought they were sweethearts, because I see him give her a hunch in church with his elbow. **Hmp.** Holloway.

5. An awkward bending movement of the body.

Fif. What an awkward hunch the fellow makes As to the priest he does the bow repay, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 7, ed. 1815.

HUNCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Yks. Lin. **1.** *v.* To snub.

Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] Did they hunch her? **sw.Lin.**[1] Don't hunch her, poor little thing! She shan't be hunched.

2. To set a person's back up, to 'huff.'

m.Yks.[1] Thou shouldn't say naught of the sort to him; thou'll hunch him if thou doesn't mind. **n.Lin.** I thought the old man had turned huncht about this wedding, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) III. 14.

Hence **Huncht**, *ppl. adj.* bad-tempered.

n.Lin.[1] A——'s a straange huncht an' queer man, he weänt let noäbody cum along side on him wi'oot slaatin' 'em.

3. *sb.* A huff, a fit of ill-temper.

Yks. T'awd hoit's geean aaf i' a hunch, Macquoid *Patty* (1877) xix. **m.Yks.**[1]

HUNCH, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **hunchy** Lin.[1] [unʃ, ɐnʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Harsh, unkind.

Lin. (Hall.) **sw.Lin.**[1] Sons and daughters are oftens so hunch to old folks.

2. Cold, frosty.

Lin.[1] **sw.Lin.** It's been a cold hunch March (R.E.C.). **sw.Lin.**[1] If there comes a cold hunch winter.

3. *Comb.* **Hunch-weather**, damp, cold, foggy weather.

Lin. One cold slate-coloured morning towards the end of March ('hunch-weather,' as I have heard it termed in Lincolnshire, because, I suppose, a sense of starvation has a tendency to set one's back up), Hole *Roses* (ed. 1896) 12. **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] Which makes men hunch up their shoulders, and animals contract their limbs, and look as if they were hunch-backed. **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

HUNCHED-UP, *pp.* I.W. [ɐnʃt.] Of a crop of apples, potatoes, &c.: diminished in size. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1] See **Hunch**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

HUNCHEON, *sb.* Lan. e.An. [u·nʃən.] A thick slice of bread with some other food. See **Hunch**, *sb.*[1]

Lan. He gan me a great huncheon o' [denty] snig poy, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 100. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I used to get a huncheon of bread and cheese, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 17; I cut her a pretty good huncheon off the loaf, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) i. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

HUNCHERY-MUNCHERY, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The habit of eating at any time of the day instead of making stated meals.

HUND, HUNDER, see **Hound**, *sb.*[1], **Hundred.**

HUNDERSHILLEN, *sb.* Hrt. A small hammer used by a thatcher. (H.G.)

HUNDG(E, *v.* Sh.I. [hɐndʒ.] To drive or chase away. S. & Ork.[1]

HUNDRED, *num. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Hondred**, (2) **Hunder**, (3) **Hunderd**, (4) **Hundert**, (5) **Hunderth**, (6) **Hundort**, (7) **Hundredth**, (8) **Hundreth**, (9) **Huner**, (10) **Hunner**, (11) **Huntherd**, (12) **Hunthert**, (13) **Oonderd.**

(1) **n.Lan.** Wi'in a hondred yirds o' yam, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 8. (2) **Sc.** Twa hunder merks, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Frf.** Lochiel has twa hunder spearsmen, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxi. **Ayr.** Snaw-white seventeen hunder linnen, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 154. **Edb.** *Tint Quey* (1796) 22. **Yks.** He'll be worth his two hunder a year, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. vi. (3) **w.Yks.** Poisonin' hunderds o' lads, *Yksman Comic Ann.* (1890) 31. **Stf.** A hunderd pownd, Murray *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 304. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** Take a hunderd of it, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. viii. **n.Wil.** Ye . . . must haä a thousan', an' thoy as keeps th' vruit on un two hunderd, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 12. **Som.** There's mebby now a hunderd, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 55. **Dev.** Too hunderd, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 12. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7.] (4) **Lan.** Have a hundert wi hur, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xvi. (5) **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Nhb.** Twe hundort, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 12. (7) **Sc.** The thirtieth and first verse of the hundredth, fortieth, and ninth Psalm, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. **Or.I.** Four thousand six hundredth sixty six pound, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 155. **Rnf.** In ane hundredth pounds, Hector *Judicial Records* (1876) 56. (8) **Abd.** Many hundreth yeares before, Forbes *Rec. of Kirk* (1606) 491. (9) **n.Sc.** The noise . . . Would fear'd five huner men, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 138, ed. 1875. (10) **Abd.** In scores an'

hunners, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Lnk.** Hunners ran at ither's heels, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 11. **Dmf.** A hunner lairds an' mair besides, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 19. **n.Ir.** There wuz hunners that cudnae get in the daur [door], LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 35. (11, 12) **e Lan.**[1] (13) **Lin.** Haäte oonderd haacre, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 11.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *num. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Hundred-fald**, the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (2) **-leaved grass**, the yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (3) **-legged worm**, or **-legs**, a centipede; (4) **-thistle**, the field eryngo, *Eryngium campestre.*

(1, 2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Uun-durd, or uun-dúd-ligz, usual name. (4) **Nhp.** (B. & H.); **Nhp.**[2] MORTON *Hist.* (1712).

2. Phr. *a hundred words won't fill a bushel: 'it's all the same to Sam,'* you talk to no purpose. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *sb.* Of land: a hundred acres; a hundred square yards.

Lei.[1] **Dor.** 'A large farm?' she inquired. 'No; not large. About a hundred.' (In speaking of farms the word 'acres' is omitted by the natives), HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) iii.

4. Phr. *out of one's hundred*, strange, out of one's element. e.An.[1]

5. The long hundred, six score; a number varying according to the articles counted; a measure of ground large enough to grow six score plants.

Or.I. A measure of garden-ground in Orkney 15 ft. by 18 ft. in extent: ground sufficient for the growth of a hundred plants of kail. In each plot or hundred the plants are set 18 inches apart, or in ten rows of twelve each. Hundred, therefore, means the long hundred or six score (JAM. *Suppl.*). **s.Wor.**[1] Long, by machine weight, 112 lb.; by count, six score = 126; e.g. a hundred of asparagus, of oranges, of walnuts, &c., would be 126. **Nrf.** Six score 'casts' (or pairs) of crabs, i.e. 240, are called a hundred, JARROLD *Guide to Cromer*, 39; Six score go to the hundred, RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. **Sus.** In counting fish 128 herrings make a hundred and 132 mackerel according to Brighton measure, but the reckoning is by warps of 4 fish (F.E.S.). **w.Som.**[1] A long hundred is six score. . . In markets, when buying by tale, unless 'the hundred of five score' is specially mentioned, the hundred is understood to be one hundred and twenty, now often called 'a long hundred.' [Of balks, deals, eggs, faggots, bunches, &c., *gen.* 120, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); STEVENSON in *Arch. Review* (Dec. 1889) 313 ff.]

Hence **Hundredweight**, *sb.* a measure, *gen.* of 120 lb., but varying in different districts according to the article weighed.

Lan. 100, 112, 120 lbs., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Chs.** Of cheese and hay: 120 lbs., the long hundred, *ib.*; **Chs.**[1] Formerly the long hundredweight of 120 lbs. was in *gen.* use in Cheshire; and I can recollect the time when the sets of weights at farm-houses were 60 lbs. and aliquot parts of 60. Even now many things are reckoned and sold by the score which is the sixth of the old hundredweight. Many things are sold by the load of 240 lbs. or *pack*, a term which is frequently heard, and which is in reality two long hundredweights. I think the only article which is still sold by the long hundredweight is cheese; and in weighing cheese a rather curious and ingenious method was adopted which still prevails amongst old-fashioned people. The method was perhaps invented because, before the introduction of weighing machines, it was almost impossible to weigh more than one or two hundredweight at a time on an ordinary pair of scales; perhaps also, because farmers were not very good scholars, and to work a long compound addition sum involving many lines of cwts. qrs. and lbs. would have been a difficult task. The scales, large wooden ones, hung by strong chains, were fixed up in some convenient place, and two 60 lb. weights were put into one scale—representing a hundredweight. Cheeses to equal this as nearly as possible were placed in the other scale, and '1' was scratched upon the wall, or chalked up on the door to show that 1 cwt. of cheese had been weighed. Of course the cheeses might be a few pounds over or under the hundredweight, and to ascertain the difference small paving stones were used instead of small weights. If the cheeses weighed more than one cwt. stones were added to the weights until the scales balanced. These stones were then called cheese and were placed on the floor near the cheese scale. If the cheeses weighed less than 1 cwt., stones were put in the cheese scale until the two scales balanced; these stones were called weights and were put on the floor near the weight scale. This process went on until all the hundredweights of cheese had been weighed; but to avoid having large piles of stones it was customary to add to or deduct from the stones representing cheese as the weighing went on. At the last the stones were weighed against each other, and the difference added to or subtracted from the number of hundredweights recorded on the wall. Occas. 2 cwt. instead of 1 cwt. were weighed at each weighing; but the principle was the same. **Stf., Der., Lei.** Of cheese, MORTON *ib.* **Shr.** Of cheese, Bridgenorth 113 lbs., Shrewsbury 121 lbs., *ib.* **Hnt.** Of Leicester cheese, 120 lbs., *ib.* **Cmb.** Of cheese, 120 lbs., *ib.* **Ess.** Of potatoes, 120 lbs., *ib.* **Ken.** Of filberts, 104 lbs., *ib.* **w.Som.**[1] One hundred pounds.

6. *pl.* A game of marbles; see below.

w.Yks.[3] The name of a game at marbles which is carried on till one of the players scores 100, or some higher number agreed upon; at that stage a change takes place in the proceedings. Two or more can play. First they 'taw' up to a hole; if they both get in, they repeat the process till one is left out; the other counts 10; if both fail the nearest goes first. *A* may now lay his taw about the hole, or fire at the other, on hitting which he counts another 10. He now goes for the hole again, and failing, lies where he happens to stop. If he misses, *B* from his present position tries to get into the hole, and failing, lies still; but if he reaches the hole he counts 10 and proceeds as *A* had done. The one who first gets the 100 (or other number) now goes in for his 'pizings,' which performance takes place thus:—The loser, so far, is lying about, and the winner goes back to 'drakes,' and again tries to lodge in the hole, and if he succeeds the game is up. If not, he lies still, and the loser tries for the hole; if he gets in he counts another 10, or if he should succeed in hitting the winner, he scores his adversaries' hundred to his own number, and then goes in for his pizings, as the other had done. In failure of either securing the game thus, the process is repeated at drakes. When, however, the one who is on for his pizings manages to taw into the hole, the game is concluded.

HUNDYCLOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A large black beetle. See **Clock**, *sb.*[3]

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 25; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.*

HUNE, *sb.*[1] w.Som.[1] [ōn.] A handle, 'haft.'

Not common. 'The hune o' me knive's a-brokt.'

HUNE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [hūn, hün.] **1.** *v.* To loiter; to stop. Cld., Ayr. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* Delay.

Sc. The trauclit stag i' the wan waves lap But huliness or hune, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) 422 (JAM.).

3. A loiterer; one who delays; a lazy, silly person. Cld. (JAM.)

[1. Petre þan gan to hone, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 19867. **2.** With-outyn hone (*v.r.* forouten hoyne), BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XIV. 182.]

HUNE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Cld. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To stammer from shyness, or from a sense of guilt. **2.** *sb.* One who stammers.

HUNE, HUNER, see **Hone**, *v.*[2], **Hound**, *sb.*[2], **Hundred.**

HUNG, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Yks. Lin. [hʉŋ, uŋ.] In *comb.* (1) **Hung-beef**, salted beef hung up to dry; (2) **-milk**, see below; (3) **-teap**, a ram; a male sheep.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] Milk coagulated by the heat of the weather, placed in a linen bag and suspended until the whey, &c., has dripped from it, leaving a thick creamy substance. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 327.

HUNG, HUNGE, see **Hing**, *v.*, **Hunch**, *v.*[1]

HUNGE, *v.* sw.Lin.[1] [unz.] To long for, regard wistfully. See **Hone**, *v.*[2] **2.**

The herses stand hunge-ing about. He comes hunge-ing after money.

HUNGELL, *sb.* Sh.I. [hʉ·ŋgl.] The greenbone or garfish, *Belone vulgaris.* JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 25; S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *horngjæla*, the garfish, 'Belone vulgaris' (AASEN); ON. *horn-gæla*, 'Esox Belone' (VIGFUSSON); see JAKOBSEN (*l. c.*).]

HUNGE-PLUNGE, *sb.* and *adv.* Not. Also in form **hunge-splunge.** [u·nz-plunz.] **1.** *sb.* A plunging movement.

s.Not. He went such a hunge-plunge to the tother side the road (J.P.K.).

2. *adv.* With a plunging movement.

Into the dike 'e went, hunge-splunge (*ib.*).

HUNGER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **hungar** Cor.; **hungher** Wxf.[1]; and in form **honger** N.Cy.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] [(h)ʊ·ŋgə(r, ʊ·ŋə(r.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hunger-bane**, *obs.*, to starve to death; (2) **-bit** or **-bitten**, half-starved; (3) **-groin**, a hungry-looking fellow; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-house**, a place where animals are kept without food the night before they are slaughtered; (5) **-like**, starved, stunted; (6) **-poisoned**, (*a*) starving, unhealthy from want of food; (*b*) miserly, stingy; (7) **-rot**, a penurious, griping wretch; (8) **-slain**, (9) **-starved**, pined to the bone; having a famished appearance; also of land: impaired for want of manure; (10) **-stone**, a quartz pebble; a stone honeycombed by the pholas, and considered unlucky as ballast; (11) **-weed**, (*a*) the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (*b*) the slender foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

(1) **Wil.**[1] At Bradfield and Dracot Cerne is such vitriolate earth . . . [which] makes the land so soure, it bears sowre and austere plants. . . At summer it hunger-banes the sheep, Aubrey *Hist.* 35. (2) **Per.** The ape, hunger-bitten, was moved with envy 'Gainst puss, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 117. **Lnk.** Some hungerbit, or stomack-sick at least, Convert tobacco in Duke Vmphraes feast, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (ed. 1863) *Sc. Welcome.* **n.Yks.** He hez a hunger-bitten looak (T.S.). (3) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Abd.** Dry graivelly hills a' aboot it, an' naething upo' them but a wheen short hunger-like gerse, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. (6, *a*) **n.Cy.** *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 31. **e.An.**[1] 'A poor star-naked, hunger-poisoned creature!' said of a ragged and emaciated vagrant, by the constable who brought her before the magistrate. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.**[2] A poor hunger-slain spot. **m.Yks.**[1] Freely applied where hardly applicable, as to a family living in a large house, without suitable attendance. 'A poor hungerslain lot.' (9) **n.Yks.**[2] (10) **ne.Sc.** A stone bored by the pholas was rejected as ballast; such a stone bore the name of the hunger steen, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 198. **w.Yks.**[1], **Lin.** (Hall.) (11, *a*) **Glo.**[1] **Glo., Nrf.** From being an indication of poor land or from impoverishing crops amongst which it grows (B. & H.). (*b*) **Chs.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a hunger and a burst*, a period of privation alternating with one of excess; (2) *hunger is a sharp thorn*, hunger is hard to bear.

(1) **Cai.**[1] We say of the improvident poor that their life is 'a hunger and a burst,' i. e. that when they get a little money they at once arrange for a 'big feed' or 'great drink' and then for a time are in a state of starvation. (2) **w.Yks.** Hunger, they say, is a sharp thorn, an' begow it's true, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15.

3. *v.* To starve; to withhold necessary food.

Sc. I will put her in cold prison, And hunger her till she die, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 79. **Lnk.** She's ay flyting on her lasses, hungers her servant lad, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 140. **Slk.** He wad hae hungered the lad to death, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 298, ed. 1866. **Gall.** I hunger my wyme and my back I keep duddy, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Twur a cruel act, hungerin' thae poor bairns, as she did, fra yah week's end tiv anither; **n.Yks.**[4] He hungers ivverything aboot t'pleeace. **ne.Yks.**[1] T'pigs is beealin seea, ah lay you've been hungerin' em. **w.Yks.**[1] He hungers t'barn.

Hence **Hungered**, *ppl. adj.* (1) ill-fed, starved; (2) scanty, ill-provided.

(1) **Ayr.** Hungered Highland boors, Burns *Address of Beelzebub* (1786) l. 2. **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Wm.** She niver thought of leaving her cabin till she was hungered out, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 57. **s.Wm.** We wer safe to ha' been hungert, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's about hungered to deid; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah war hungered past my bahdings. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's that hungered whahl ah can hardlins bahd. **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Cor.** Why, how are 'ee so late, soas? Arn't 'ee hungar'd? Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. (2) **Per.** Whyles a simmer cauld an' green Has left a hunger'd hairst ahint it, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 52. **Edb.** Never dree a hungert day, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 150, ed. 1785.

4. Phr. *to hunger the hook*, to spare the bait.

Sh.I. Fish or no fish, Magnie, 'ill no hae sin for hungerin' da huiks, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); I wisna lang fir we hed a nebbard an' a half, an' I didna hunger da huik, *ib.* (Dec. 9, 1899).

HUNGER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kettle for broiling. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HUNGER, *sb.*[3] Cum.[4] Crystallized carbonate of lime. Also called **White hunger.**

[It] is found as 'white threads' in the backs or cleets of the coal seam. It is much used by miners for polishing the brass of their lamps.

HUNGERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Also written **hungersum** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] [hʊ·ŋərsəm.] 1. Hungry.

Dmb. Ye ken luve makes me desperate hungersome, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv.

2. Causing hunger.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] Hairstan's hungersum work.

HUNGE-SPLUNGE, see **Hunge-plunge.**

HUNGE-STONE, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A quartz pebble. Cf. **hunger-stone.**

HUNGIL-MONEY, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A small payment; see below. Cf. **horsam.**

A small tax, which is still paid . . . by the townships on the north side of the Vale . . . of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the corn-fields which bordered upon it, Grose (1790) (s.v. Horsam); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

[OE. **hundgild*, dog-payment.]

HUNGKLECK, *sb.* Sh.I. The rhinoceros-beetle, *Dynastes tityus.* Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 25. See **Clock**, *sb.*[3]

[ON. **horn-klukka*, see Jakobsen (*l. c.*).]

HUNGRELS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Chs. The rafters.

Commonly made of poles split in the middle to support a covering of thatch (K.); **Chs.**[1]

HUNGRISOME, *adj.* Sc. Also written **hungrisum** Cld. (Jam.) Voracious, eager.

Cld. (Jam.) **Gall.** Thirty [psalms] would not suit this hungrisome Quintin of ours. He must needs learn the whole hundred and fifty by rote, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 99.

Hence (1) **Hungrisomelike**, *adv.* somewhat voraciously; (2) **Hungrisomeness**, *sb.* the state of hunger. Cld. (Jam.)

HUNGRY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in form **hongry** se.Wor.[1] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Hungry-grass**, a magic grass; see below; (2) **-ground**, an enchanted tract of country supposed to cause hunger to the person who passes over it; (3) **-gut**, a penurious person; (4) **-heart**, an empty, craving stomach; (5) **-hillock**, see (2); (6) **-land**, poor, unproductive soil; (7) **-poisoned**, miserly, stingy; lean, starved-looking; (8) **-worm**, a worm supposed to cause hunger.

(1) **Ir.** Tufts of a peculiar grass that grows on the mountains, on which if anyone tread he immediately becomes faint and hungry and incapable of walking, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 109. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** If one treads on hungrygrass—which is said to grow up where persons dining in a field have not thrown some of the fragments to the fairies—he will be seized with what the Irish call *feargartha* or *fairgurtha*, hungry disease, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) i. **Don.** *Fairgorta, fairgarta*, or hungry-grass. . . Any one who chances to put their foot on it is immediately seized with weakness and sleepiness, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 362; Mountain and moory places chiefly abound with hungry-grass, Macmanus *Oiney Kittach* in *Century Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 956. (2) **Bnff.**[1] **w.Sc.** Some tracts of country are believed to be so much under the power of enchantment, that he who passes over any one of them, would infallibly faint, if he did not use something for the support of nature. It is therefore customary to carry a piece of bread in one's pocket, to be eaten when one comes to what is called the hungry ground (Jam.). (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **N.I.**[1] (5) **ne.Sc.** If one was rather suddenly seized with a craving for food accompanied with a feeling of faintness, or if one seemed to eat more heartily than usual, it was attributed to going over what was called a hungry hillock, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 30. **Bnff.**[1] A'm sae yaap, a've surely gehn our a hungry-hillock. (6) **N.I.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Barren soil which requires constant manuring is said to be hungry land. **Nhp.**[1] Land on a gravelly and sandy subsoil, which soon absorbs the manure, and exhausts its fertilizing properties. **War.**[4] You may put as much muck as you loikes on that field, and it will be gone in one year. It's hungry land. (7) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (8) **n.Sc.** Gie the bairn a bit piece, for fear the hungry worm cut its heart (Jam.).

2. Phr. (1) *a hungry dog will eat dirty pudding*, 'hunger is the best sauce'; (2) *a hungry eye sees far*, necessity sharpens the wits; (3) *as hungry as a hunter*, excessively hungry; (4) *hungry folk's meat*, food which takes longer than usual to cook.

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 31,

ed. 1885. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 149. (4) **ne.Sc.** In cooking any dish, if the cooking seemed to require longer time than usual it was said that there was hungry folk's meat in the pot, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 30.

3. Of soil: poor, barren; requiring constant manuring.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **War.**[4] **Cmb.** Norfolk's a very hungry country (W.M.B.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. Greedy; stingy, covetous, mean.

ne.Lan.[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Main near, hungry old feller, proper old skin-vlint. **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] They be that hungry, they'd skin a vlint tü save a penny and spowl a vowerpenny knive tü dü't. **Cor.**[1] He's as hungry as the grave; **Cor.**[2] [**Aus.** They . . . have been the very first to kick against cooking for poor swaggers, and . . . have given stations a hungry name, Ferguson *Bush Life* (1891) vii.]

HUNGS, see **Hunch**, *v.*[1]

HUNK, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **nunk** Som. [hɐŋk, h)uŋk.] A mis-shapen lump; a large, thick piece of food; also used *fig.* Cf. **hunch**, *sb.*[1]

Frf. There were three bridies, an oatmeal cake, and a hunk of kebbock, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) ix. **Nhb.**[1] A hunk o' breed. **Cum.** Ah saw a gurt hunk of a fellow ledderan away, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Midl.** The two hunks of fat, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 4. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **Mid.** I had brought some bread and a hunk of bacon, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. iv. **Nrf.** Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 63. **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sus.**[2] A gurt hunk o' bre'n cheese. **Hmp.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Wil.** A huge hunk of bread and cheese in his left hand, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 30; Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] He'd a got a hunk o' burd'n cheese fit to make a farmer's heart ache. **Dev.** Dawntee cut sich gert hunks ov mayte 's that; tha chillern can't ayte um, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** 'Tis thick gurt hunk. I tell'e all, Auver tha passon's desk I'll vall Avore I wool be kist, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 40. **e.Dev.** Laike hunks o' pomegranate's yer temples in under yer locks, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3. **Cor.** A hunk o' cold beef as salt as Lot's wife's elbow, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) v; **Cor.**[123] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 341.]

[WFlem. *hunke (eene hunke brood, eene hunke vleesch)*, a hunk of bread or meat (De Bo).]

HUNK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **hunks** Edb. A sluttish, indolent woman.

Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Rxb.** A nasty hunk. A lazy hunk (Jam.).

HUNK, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. A lift; a push. Cf. **hunch**, *sb.*[2] **4.**

Hyst him wi a hunk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 104.

HUNKER, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Hrf. Amer. [h)ʊ·ŋkə(r, hu·ŋkər.] **1.** To squat with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent so as to bring the hams near the heels; also used *fig.*

Sc. Hob, that was the eldest, hunkered at the door-sill, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) v. **Bnff.** Hunker down upo' her hurdies, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 190. **Abd.** I can see . . . Lily hunkert doon in that dark neuk, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 147. **Frf.** In a sharp frost children hunker at the top and are blown down with a roar and a rush on rails of ice, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 9. **Per.** We'll hunker doon to nane, Ford *Harp* (1893) 306. **Rnf.** A wee bit cot, Bare, hunkerin' on some lanely spot, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 210 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Hunkert doon, aside the dais, He seemed a bunch o' dirty claes, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 192. **Lth.** Hunkerin' there in a corner, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 287. **Edb.** Hunk'ring down upon the cauld grass, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 8. **Hdg.** Then hunkering down upo' her knees, Poor Hornie o' her milk to ease, *Tint Quey* (1801) l. 187. **Gall.** Bending his hams and laying his hands upon his knees in the attitude which we of Moreham call 'hunkering,' Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xxxix. **Kcb.** I hunker'd down, sae did the hizzy, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 179. **N.I.**[1] To crouch on the ground with the heels under the hams. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence (1) **Hunkered**, *ppl. adj.* knee-bent, elbowed, bowed, crooked; (2) **Hunkering**, *ppl. adj.* of cattle: crowding.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] This wheat is sadly hunkered. **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Hrf.**[2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hunker-slide**, (*a*) to slide on the ice, sitting on one's hunkers; (*b*) *fig.* to do anything in a mean, unmanly way; (2) **-tottie**, in a 'hunkering' position; (3) **Hunkertys (Hunkert-wise)**, in a squatting position.

(1, *a*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (*b*) *ib.* [**Amer.** No hunkersliding here, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.] (2) **Frf.** Slides on which in gleeful rows the boys careered, erect or hunker-tottie, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. (3) **Frf.** Doon they gaed, . . some staunin', some hunkertys, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889; A lang coorse o' sittin' hunkertys, an' wearin' breeks had maybe worn oor tails oot o' sicht, *ib.* 178.

HUNKERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Suf. Amer. [h)ʊ·ŋkə(r)z, hu·ŋkə(r)z.] In phr. *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting position; also *fig.* 'on one's last legs,' in reduced or desperate circumstances.

Sc. I'll eat my bonnet if she wadna hae flappit hersel' doon on her hunkers, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 129. **w.Sc.** Bailie commanded the workmen . . . to get down on their knees or hunkers, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 94. **Rnf.** Like all petty tyrants he meanly can cour, Kneel on his bare hunkers for favour and power, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 58. **Ayr.** Wi' ghastly ee, poor tweedle-dee Upon his hunkers bended, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 211; Oor cheese is on its hunkers, but you'll hae a preein' o't for a' that, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 228. **Lnk.** Twenty or thirty colliers usually sat on their hunkers and discussed the situation, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 7. **Edb.** Crouching on his hunkers, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Rxb.** The twasome on their hunkers there, Upon the green sward as they sat, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 157. **Dmf.** On his hunkers sat the blin' man's doggie, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 37. **Gall.** [He] would . . . crouch there on his hunkers, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) liii. **Ir.** I seen an ould woman sittin' on her hunkers, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 109. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Jist sittin' at home on yer hunkers, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 45. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **w.Ir.** Up sits the fox an his hunkers, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 233. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aa teuk the chance to sit doon on me hunkers to leet me pipe, Haldane *Othcr Eye* (1880) 6; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] 'Sitting on the hunkers' means squatting, as miners do in the streets (sitting on the toes, with the thighs resting on the calves). **Cum.**[4] He sat doon on his hunkers ahint t'dyke. **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) **Suf.**[1] A dog sitting up on its hind legs, would be described as 'sitting on its hunkers.' [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 419; *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

HUNKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [hɐ·ŋkl.] **1.** *v.* To lift oneself up; to shrug one's shoulders. See **Hunk**, *sb.*[3]

An hunkled himsell, for his cott wis geen swint, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 12.

2. *sb.* A shrug of the shoulders. 'Gae himsell a hunkle,' *ib.* 87.

HUNKS, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Lin. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also written **hunx** Wm. [h)ɐŋks, h)uŋks.] A miserable, niggardly old person; a miser.

Lth. [They] might think him a beggar, and her an auld hunks, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 122. **Wm.** A griping covetous hunx, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 122. **n.Lin.**[1] **Ess.** John tipp'd the blunt for 't, for No hunks e'er seemèd he, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 158; **Ess.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] He's a rigler old hunks, mid so well try to git blid out of a vlint-stone, as to get a varden out o' he. **Dev.**[1] A huges heave-up truly if her had'n had a farding to marry such a stingy hunks: such a purse-proud hectoring braggadocia, 6. **Cor.** There was a covetous old hunks in St. Just, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 98, ed. 1896. **Slang.** Farmer. [Hunks, as a meer hunks, i. e. a base covetous wretch, a pitiful niggardly fellow, Phillips (1706).]

HUNKS, see **Hunk**, *sb.*[2]

HUNKSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [hɐ·ŋksit.] High-shouldered; having the head sunk between the shoulders.

Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 64; **S. & Ork.**[1]

HUNNER, HUNNIEL, HUNNISH, see **Hundred, Haniel, Honish.**

HUNSE, *v.* Sh.I. To search, hunt for.

An hunsd, an hunsd, wi baid mi haands Trou boady, skirt, an linin, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 108; Ta redd oot kin ye maun be wice; It tak a pooer o hunsin, *ib.* 85.

HUNSH, see **Hunch**, *v.*[1]

HUNSIL, *v.* Sh.I. To search, hunt for.

Shü wis hunsilin' i' da kist for da [fishing] flee, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); Hit'll be Mr. M'Leod's time ta hunsil troo da dickshinar noo, bit I faer he'll luik twise or he fins some o' dy wirds, *ib.* (Nov. 12, 1898).

HUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **hint** Fif.; **hun** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] w.Yks.[12] [h)ɐnt, h)unt.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hunt-a-gowk**, or

·the·gowk, (*a*) a person sent on a fool's errand; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a fool's errand; (*c*) to go on a fool's errand; (2) — **heel,** to follow scent backwards; (3) **·the·fox,** a variation of the game of hare and hounds; see below; (4) **·the·glaiks,** see (1, *c*); (5) **·the·hare,** see (3); (6) **·the·slipper,** a game; see below; in *gen.* use; (7) **·the·squirrel,** a sort of country dance; (8) **·the·stag,** (9) **·the·staigie,** a boys' game; see below; (10) **·up,** an additional stake in the game of Loo; see below; (11) **·you·shin·you,** the game of shinty, q. v.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** It wad look unco-like, I thought, just to be sent out on a hunt-the-gowk errand wi' a land-louper like that, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Fif.** Tibbie still was as positive as ever that Tam meant to elope, but a wheen o' the news-laddies seemed to think different, for . . . thae began shouting, Hint-a-gowk! Hint-a-gowk! Hint-a-gowk! April, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 60. **e.Lth.** We had seen ower mony o' their dodges in oor time, to let the Tories mak a hunt-'e-gowk o' us noo, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 177. **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** I never got sic a huntiegouke in a' my days [the speaker had been invited to a funeral but found it had already taken place], *Jokes,* 1st S. (1889) 99. **n.Cy.** This . . . is called a 'gowk's errand,' 'an April errand;' 'hunt the gowk,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 85. (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **n.Dev.** At these breaks of the scent the hounds are checked and sometimes the young hounds will begin to run it back the wrong way; they are then said to 'hunt heel.' The ancient term was to 'hunt counter,' Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) viii. (3) **Wxf.** Played hunt the fox, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 5. **Wal.** The fox has a certain time given him for a start, the other players then go after him, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 191. **Oxf.** Played as a street-game. An occasional cry is raised by the fox to assist the hunters (G.O.). (4) **Sc.** We did nothing but hunt the glaiks, Colvil *Whigs' Supplication* (ed. 1796) l. 1091. (5) **N.Cy.**[1] Child's game played on the ice as well as in the fields. [In this game one boy is permitted to run out, and having law given to him—that is, being permitted to go to a certain distance from his comrades before they pursue him—their object is to take him, if possible, before he can return home, Gomme *ib.* 241.] (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** They amused themselves with such games as hunt-da-slipper, wads, and haand-de-kroopin, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 189. **w.Yks.** Gomme *ib.* 242. **Lan.** One Lan. version reverses the characters by making the cobbler run round the ring, and the children requiring the shoe to be mended, call out, 'Blackie, come mend my slipper,' *ib.* **Shr., Sur.** *ib.* **Sus., Hmp.** Now almost out of fashion. A number of girls and boys sit on the floor in a circle, while one stands in the middle. Those who sit have a slipper which they pass from one to the other, concealing it underneath them: it is the business of the one in the middle to find it, when the person beneath whom it is found has to stand up in turn till it is again discovered. The chief amusement arises from the one in the circle who has the slipper striking the one who stands up, while he or she is steadily looking for it, in an opposite quarter, Holloway. **Dor.** Gomme *ib.* **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (7) **Som.** Uncle Granger triumphed over his anckles so far as to dance Hunt the Squirrel with Mrs. Toop, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 138; They had 'Hunt the squirrel' and the handkerchief dance, *ib. Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. (8) **w.Mid.** We labouring men's children hadn't time to have a regular paper-chase by day, so we used to play 'Hunt the stag' of an evening. The 'stag' carried an old cow's horn which he blew at all the corners so that the 'hunters' followed him by the sound (W.P.M.). (9) **Bnff.** One is chosen to be the staigie (little stallion). The other players scatter themselves over the play-ground. The staigie locks his fingers into each other. He then repeats the words—'Hunt the Staigie, Huntie, untie, staig[i]e, Ailleman, ailleman, aigie,' and rushes off with his hands locked, and tries to touch one of the players. He must not unlock his hands till he has caught one. When he has captured one, the two join hands and hunt for another. When another is caught he joins the two. This goes on till all are hunted down, Gomme *ib.* 242. (10) **Cum.**[4] At a certain stage in each round of Lant (Loo) every player has to put a stake into the pool in addition to the stake he has to pay ordinarily,—this is called 'hunt-up.' (11) **w.Yks.**[2] During the game the players shout 'Hunyou, shinyou.'

2. To drive by force; to drive away, to send a person about his business.

Ayr. Leezie comes down the stair, . . wi' a cannle in her hand, to hunt me to the bed, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) [**Aus.** A supernumerary for some travelling stock caravan, who had been 'hunted' for drunkenness or inefficiency, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xxiii.]

3. To search for.

Kcb. She howks the gutters huntin' preens, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 142. **n.Yks.** They are hunting watter up (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)v bin ùn·tin mi weyf au·l oa·r dhŭ taayn [I've been huntin' my weife all o'er the taïn]. **Shr.**[1] 'Han yo' sin the kay . . . o' the one-w'y-drink? I've bin 'untin' it up an' down—likely an' onlikely—an' canna find it now'eer.' 'Yo' mun 'unt till yo' find'n it, an' then yore labour ŏŏnna be lost.'

4. To frequent, resort to; to visit frequently. Cf. **haunt,** *v.* 3.

Abd. It was huntin' aye the ale-house, Anderson *Poems* (1826) 26.

5. *sb. Comb.* (1) **Hunt·lands,** hunting grounds; (2) **·'s·up,** (*a*) an old pipe tune, esp. used by the waits on Christmas eve or Christmas morn; (*b*) a tumult, outcry; (*c*) to scold, rate, abuse.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] The huntlands of Tindale are often spoken of in ancient deeds and grants. A large proportion of these lands are Huntlands to this day, as far as regards grouse and black game; but goodly flocks of Cheviot sheep have replaced the red deer and roe that formerly tenanted these wastes, Charlton *N. Tynedale* (1871) 15. (2, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Hunsep through the wood, hunsep through the wood, Merrily goes the day, sir; Get up old wives and bake your pies, To-morrow is Christmas day, sir, &c.; **Cum.**[3] 'T'hūnt's up' of a Kersmas mworn . . . Wad roose us, 57; **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **Cum.** A bonny hunsup, faith, he'll mek, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 28; **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1] (*c*) **Lakel.** He'll hunsip thi fer thi pains (B.K.); **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[14]

6. Phr. *neither hunt nor hare,* absolutely nothing.

Lnk. There's neither hunt nor hare tae be seen o' the auld plenishin' except the picturs, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 17.

HUNTER, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Of a cat: a good mouser.

N.I.[1] 'Her mother was a right hunter:' said of a kitten. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

HUNTING, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Shr. Glo. Som.

1. *sb.* A game; see below.

w.Yks., n.Lin. 'O have you seen the Shah, O have you seen the Shah? He lights his pipe on a star-light night, O have you seen the Shah? For a-hunting we will go, A-hunting we will go; We'll catch a fox and put him in a box, A-hunting we will go.' . . The children range themselves in double rank at one end of the room . . . and march down to the other end hand in hand. At the bottom they loose hands and divide, the first rank turning right, the second left, and march back in two single files to the other end again, where they reform as at first, and repeat their manœuvre, singing the verses alternately, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 244. **Der.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* I. 386, in Gomme *ib.* **Lin.** 'Hunting we will go, brave boys, Hunting we will go; We'll catch an old fox And put him in a box, For a-hunting we will go. Halt! shoulder arms! fire!' . . The . . . game is played by the children walking two and two in a circle round one of their companions, singing. The players then stand facing the child in the centre, and place their hands on their partner's shoulders. After the lines are sung the centre child cries out, 'Halt! Shoulder arms! Fire!' at which words each child kisses his partner. If the commander sees anyone hesitate, or avoid kissing, he runs forward and takes the defaulter's place, leaving him to fill the middle position, Gomme *ib.* **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 514. **Som.** 'Oh, a-hunting we will go, a-hunting we will go; We'll catch a little fox and put him in a box, And never let him go.' . . The Bath game is played by the children standing in two rows facing each other, and clapping hands and singing the verse. At the same time the two children facing each other at the top of the lines join hands and trip down and up between the lines. Their hands are unclasped, and the two children run down the outside of the lines, one running on each side, and meet at the bottom of the lines, where they stand. The two children now standing at the top proceed in the same way: this is continued until all the children have done the same. A ring is then formed, when the children again clap and sing, Gomme *ib.*

2. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Hunting·hawk,** the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* **e.Lth., Rxb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 139; (2) — **ten,** a game at cards. **w.Yks.**[2]

HUNTSMAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Huntsman's cap,** the water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (2) — **moon,** the October moon.

(1) **Cor.** From the shape of the corolla (B. & H.). (2) **s.Sc., s.Ir., Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 250.

HUNTY, *sb.* Sc. A boys' game; see **Hunt**, *v.* **1.** (9).

Abd. The hail at 'Shinty,' and the dell at 'Hunty' and 'Keehow,' CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 192; One or more boys get a good start, and the others follow in full cry. The 'stags' turn and double until caught by their pursuers (A.W.).

HUOD, HUOVEN, see **Hide**, *v.*², **Heave.**

HUP, *sb.* e.Dur.¹ A whip.

HUPE, *sb.* Lakel.² **1.** The hip. 'He's gay middlen o' hiup.' **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Hupe-band**, an old-fashioned trousers-band; (2) **-bun**, stiff from unusual exercise.

HUPH, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. A measure for corn or dry goods.

GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gent. Mag.*, ed. Gomme (1886) 16.

HUP(P, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dev. Also in form **hip** Sc. [(h)ʉp, hup.] **1.** *int.* A call to a horse to go to the right or off-side; also in *comb.* **Hup-hup.**

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); In towns Haap is used where wynd is heard, and Hip bears a similar relation to wane, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Cai.**¹, **N.I.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ **s.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179.

2. A call to a horse or cow to go on.

Mry. 'Jee! hup!' cried Sir Robert, an' sprang to the back O' that fierce-lookin' charger, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 57. **Gall.** Rob . . . brought down his hand with a surprising 'flap' upon each cow's flank, and said in a loud, stable-yard voice, 'Hup, you beast!' CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xvii. **N.I.**¹

3. *Comb.* (1) **Hup-howay**, a drover's cry to urge on cattle. Nhb.¹; (2) **-hup**, a car-driver's cry to get out of the way. N.I.¹

4. *v.* To cry 'hup' to a horse.

Sc. The clown . . . was soon heard hupping and geeing to the cart, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. **Lth.** He hyted, he huppit—in vain, O! He ferlied what gaured his horse stand like a stock, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 114.

5. To go forward.

Rnf. My muse will neither hup nor wind, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 176.

[**2.** Swiss dial. *hüpp!* 'Ruf des Fuhrmanns oder Reiters zum Antreiben der Pferde' (*Idiotikon*).]

HUPS, *int.* s.Chs.¹ [ups.] Fie! Cf. **yaps.**

HUPSTITCH, *sb.* e.Dur.¹ In phr. *every hupstitch*, every now and again.

She bakes every hupstitch. He does it every hupstitch, . . i.e. constantly, or oftener than seems to be required.

HURB, *sb.* Sc. An awkward fellow; a puny, dwarfish person.

Abd. (JAM.); He's a queer-leukin hurb, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii.

HURBISHED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Chs.¹ Pulled down, distressed, harassed.

HURBLE, *sb.*¹ n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lean or meagre object.

HURBLE, *sb.*² Wm. An irregular lump.

Wm. *Obs.* (B.K.) **s.Wm.** The result of superfluous material or clumsiness in disposing it, e.g. an uncomfortable boss in a badly-made bed (J.A.B.).

HURCH, *v.* Shr. Som. Also in form **hurchen** Shr.² [ətʃ.] To keep close together; to cuddle up.

Shr.² Hurchenen clos up i' th' chimlay cornel. **Som.** (HALL.)

[Hurchyn togeder, *collido*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson).]

HURCH, *adj.* Chs.¹³ [ətʃ.] Tender, touchy.

HURCHED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Ajar. (HALL.), Lin.¹

HURCHENT, HURCHEON, HURCLE, see **Urchin, Hurkle**, *v.*

HURD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Glo. [hərd, əd.] **1.** *sb.* A hoard.

Sc. Craftie heidis sall na mair hyde The hurde of thair hypocrisie, ROGERS *Three Reformers* (1874) 95.

2. *v.* To hoard; to store. w.Yks.¹, Glo.¹

[**1.** He . . . had me hard by the hand quhair ane hurd lay, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 147. **2.** Preiss nevir to hurde the kirkis gude, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 306.]

HURD, *v.* Lin. [əd.] To clip the dirty, 'clagged' wool off sheep. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**¹

HURD, HURDEN, see **Herd**, *sb.*, **Red, Harden**, *sb.*, *v.*

HURDER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A heap of stones.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

HURDIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **hurdin.** A big boulder; a piece of rock; used *fig.* of a big, clumsy woman.

JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48, 91; *ib. Norsk in Sh.* 65.

HURDLE, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Chs. Der. Wor. Brks. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. [ə·dl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hurdle-bumper**, a sheep's head; (2) **-footed**, club-footed; (3) **-herse**, a hurdle frame, see below; (4) **-shore**, (5) **-staff**, a stake driven into the ground to support a hurdle, a 'foldshore.'

(1) **s.Wor.**¹ (2) **Wil.**¹ (3) **Brks.**¹ The frame fixed on the ground having holes for the uprights of hurdles; the brushwood used in making 'vlaayke hurdles,' is woven horizontally between these uprights. (4) **Wil.**¹ (5) **Dor.** With hurdle-staves in their hands, they poured out of the door, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 40.

2. A substitute for a gate; *gen.* having a movable top bar which is lifted into a square hook at each end. nw.Der.¹, I.W. (HALL.) **3.** Salt-making term: a table or platform of wood planks running along each side of the pans, for the purpose of receiving the salt when drawn out of the pans. Chs.¹

4. *v.* To confine sheep within the fold.

Dev. They use flakes for hurdling sheep. When they hurdle sheep, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

HURDLE, *v.*² Sc. **1.** *Obs.* To crouch; to contract the body as a cat, hedgehog, or hare. Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Cf. **hurtle**, *v.* **2.** To curtsey, bow. Per. (G.W.)

HURDLE, *v.*³ e.An. Also in form **huddle.** To couple the hind-legs of a rabbit by threading one leg through the hamstring of the other. (M.C.H.B.) Cf. **harl**, *v.* **3.**

HURDLER, *sb.* Dor. [ə·dlə(r).] A hurdle-maker.

To visit her sister, who was married to a thriving hurdler, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxi.

HURDLE-SHELL, *sb.* I.W.² Tortoiseshell; *gen.* used *attrib.* of colour, lit. reddle-shell.

I got zummet like a cat now, a hurdle-shell one.

HURDON, *sb.* Sc. [hə·rdən.] A woman with large hips. See **Hurdy**, *sb.*¹

Abd. Am I to lea' the keyes wi' yon hurdon? MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 299. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

HURDS, see **Hards.**

HURDY, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. [hə·rdi.] **1.** *pl.* The buttocks; the hips and parts adjacent.

Sc. How cou'd ye ca' my hurdies fat? RAMSAY *Tea-table Misc.* (1724) II. 130, ed. 1871. **Cai.**¹ **Elg.** Sidlins upon the mare's hurdies he sat, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Bnff.** Blethrin sic wordies, As d— your hurdies, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26. **Bch.** A bit o' a bacon haam, that is the hinder hurdies o' an auld swine, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** She kent by the pains in her hurdies . . . We micht look for a storm, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 31. **Kcd.** Geordie loot his stick Drap on Foveran's hinner hurdies, Wi' an unexpected lick, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 43. **Frf.** Their wither'd hurdies wallop, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 49, ed. 1882. **Per.** His spunk-flask at his hurdies hung, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 122, ed. 1887. **Fif.** They douce her hurdies trimly Upo' the stibble-rig, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 128. **Slg.** The sweat ran o'er their hurdies flowing, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 33. **Rnf.** Ower their hurdies They neither had wylie coats nor jackets, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 23. **Ayr.** His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 35. **Lnk.** Aff his hurdies her fit she took, And sent him sprawling in the gutter, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 5. **Lth.** He sat on his hurdies, and looked Patience herself, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 9. **Edb.** With bottles at his hurdies hung, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 127. **Bwk.** Its 'hurdies like a distant hill,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. **Peb.** It might befriend her hapless lot, And half her hurdies hide Frae open day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 61, ed. 1817. **Rxb.** The taws that on thy hurdies play, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 13. **Dmf.** If I were at ye, . . I wad your hurdies rightly tan, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 54. **Gall.** A rouch curry tyke, seated . . . on his ain twa tashellie hurdies, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* 9, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**¹

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hurdy-bone**, the thigh-bone; (2) **-caikle**, a pain in the loins commonly felt by reapers, and occasioned by stooping.

(1) **Per.** Feent a hirple's in thy hurdy bane, When dancing 'Gillie-Callum,' STEWART *Character* (1857) 127. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (2) **Rnf.** (JAM.)

[**1.** Of hir hurdies scho had na hauld, LYNDESAY *Sat.* (1535) 4363.]

HURDY, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [hə·rdi.] A mischievous or abandoned person.

HURDY-GURDY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Glo. **1.** *sb. Obs.* A rustic instrument, consisting of a single string and a bladder fastened to a bent stick. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 221.

2. *adj.* A contemptuous epithet applied to a harp.

Elg. 'Tis like a puppy's whine. A hurdy-gurdy thing, I wat, Unfit for you to play, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 193.

HURE, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] [jə̄(r), iuə(r).] A covering for the head. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 345.

[Hwyr, cappe [*v.r.* hure], *tena*, *Prompt.*]

HURE, see **Hair.**

HURF, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **orf** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **urf** n.Yks.[2] [ərf, ə̄f.] **1.** Scurf; esp. on a horse's skin after the application of a blister. Cf. **huff**, *sb.*[1]

n.Yks.[1] Yon sheep fleece is full of orf as can be: it's had a desper't shrift i' t'winter. That bairn's heead's as full o' orf as ivver it can ho'd; **n.Yks.**[2] We hear of a 'wet orf' on the animal skin, as sweat, or a lea-like exudation from other causes. 'Orf,' however, is dry scurf *gen.* 'A dry orf.' **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Hurfy**, *adj.* scurfy.

n.Yks. His hair is orfy (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'An urfy smell,' the scent of a mangy animal.

2. A running sore on cattle. m.Yks.[1]

[1. ON. *hrufa*, the crust or scab of a boil or the like (VIGFUSSON).]

HURGHILL, *sb.* Chs.[1] A little stunted person.

HURGIN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also in form **orgin** n.Yks. [ə̄·gin.] Fat, stout, unwieldy.

Yks. (HALL.) **n.Yks.** A great orgin lad (I.W.). **w.Yks.** The rough hairy Good-fellow . . . lying 'like a hurgin bear' . . . before the fire, EWING *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire*, 30; **w.Yks.**[2]

HURIL, see **Herle.**

HURK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhp. War. Also written **hirk** War.[3] [hərk, ə̄k.] **1.** *v.* To crouch, cower; contract the body. Cf. **hurkle.**

Nhp.[1] 'How you sit hurking over the fire!' is often said to one who sits with the feet on the fender, and the elbows on the knees. **War.**[3] The cows are hurking under the hedges—they do not like this cold weather.

2. To stay idly in one place; to do little; with *about*: to go about in a lazy, underhand fashion. Bnff.[1] Hence **Hurkie**, *adj.* lazy, careless, slovenly; of work: troublesome, unpleasant, unmanageable. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **3.** *sb.* A temporary shelter in the field for young lambs, formed of hurdles wattled with straw. Nhp.[1], War.[3]

[1. EFris. *hurken*, 'kauern, sich zusammen biegen u. krümmen, bz. mit zusammengebogenen knieen u. gekrümmtem Rücken sitzen' (KOOLMAN); so MLG. *hurken* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

HURK, *v.*[2] Nhp.[1] To take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit. Cf. **hulk**, *v.*[2]

HURKER, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, to prevent friction on the cart-body.

HURKIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [hə·rki.] The bib, *Morrhua lusca.*

HURKLE, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A 'horse-hoe' used for cleaning turnips.

HURKLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Wil. Also written **herkle** w.Yks.[2] s.Not.; **hircle** Lei.[1] War.[3]; **hurcle** w.Yks.[3]; **hurkel** Gall.; and in forms **erkle** s.Not.; **horcle** Nhb.[1]; **horkle** Nhb.; **irkle** w.Yks.; **urcle** Yks. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [h)ə·rkl, ə̄·kl.] **1.** To crouch, cower, stoop, squat down; to huddle together; also *fig.* to submit. See **Hurk**, *v.*[1]

Sc. Grant and Mackenzie and Murray, And Cameron will hurkle to nane, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 163. **Sh.I.** He sees a auld man sittin' hurklin i' da chimley neuk, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 70. **ne.Sc.** Lizzie's been hurklin' an' grainin' owre the fire a' day, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 43. **Bnff.** The loon gyd 'im a dunt o' the riggin' an' he cam hurklin' ben the fleer roarin' like a stickit bill, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 48. **Frf.** He hurkled him[self] doon like a beast i' its sta', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 80. **Ayr.** Mournin'... That he, when stalwart bands were gane, Fourscore, maun hurkle there his lane, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 166, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Nicht hurkles doon at the back o' the gloamin, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 145. **Peb.** Hurklan' down, he scarce cou'd stand, Wi' dool that gard him girn, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 58, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Then down he hurkled by her side, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. **Gall.** Hurkeling in gleh abodes, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] He horcled doon ahint the waa. **n.Yks.** A'v been i't Ings to see t'beos an' they we all urcling under t'hedge (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Yor hommast suar ta find hur hurkling befoar t'fiar, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 13; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] Animals that appear poorly, or have been out on a cold night, hurcle. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Come off erklin on the fire; the more yer erkle, the more yer may. Now then! don't stop erklin in bed (J.P.K.). **Lin.** A hare hurkles behind a bush (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.** Rest on 'em was hurklin' under th' hedge-side (M.P.). **Lei.**[1] Doon't sit theer, hurclin. **Nhp.** The hare . . . Behind the dead thistle hurkles from the view, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 23; **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Hurkles**, *sb.* one who shrinks from the cold, or crouches near the fire; (2) **Hurkling**, *ppl. adj.* misshapen, drawn together.

(1) **s.Not.** Oh, she is a herkles (J.P.K.). (2) **s.Sc.** He is a hurklin gnarled carl, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **Slk.** The tane was a wee bit hurklin' crile of an unearthly thing, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866.

2. *trans.* Of a hen: to cover the chickens with the wing.

ne.Wor. Of a hen: 'She's a bad mother, she won't hurkle the chickens well' (J.W.P.).

3. To shrug the shoulders; to set up the back; to contract the body and become motionless; to shudder.

Cai.[1] To move the shoulders as if in discomfort about the back. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wm.** What for does thoo hurkle thi back up like that? Thoo'll gang hutty backt if thoo doesn't mind (B.K.). **n.Yks.** T'sheep i't holme yonder wer all urcling up ther rigs oaf stahv'd to deeath, an't hosses wed a been a lot better i't steeabl if they'd nowt to yet [eat] ner urcling up ther rigs i' yon way—they'l be like eneuf to git ther deeath o' coad; an' it meead me urcle up my rig an all, fer all a wer nocking aboot sea (W.H.). **w.Yks.** He's begun to herkle of late years, and gets less (M.N.); He seemed to irkle when he saw t'rope (J.B.); **w.Yks.**[125], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.)

Hence **Hurkled**, *ppl. adj.* wrinkled, contracted; laid flat.

Peb. With shoes, each like a hurkled snail, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 37, ed. 1817. **Nhb.**[1] Applied to growing grass or corn that has been flattened in the field by rain or wind.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Hurkle-backed**, hunchbacked; crook-backed; having stooping shoulders; (2) **-bone**, the hip-bone; (3) **-durkle**, (*a*) laziness, sluggishness; (*b*) to lie long in bed; to lounge.

(1) **Sc.** If he's hurklebackit and frail, it is God's pleasure alone that puts the difference between him and the strong and the straight, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 147. **Lnk.** I'm an auld canty carle . . . Hurkle-backit, sairly rackit wi' rheumatic pains, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 43. **Slk.** Hurkle-backit Charlie Johnson, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 71, ed. 1866. (2) **Sc.** She . . . falls down on her hurkle-bones, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 133 (JAM.). **Abd., Rnf.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** Lang after peeping greke o' day, In hurkle-durkle Habbie lay.—Gae tae ye'r wark, ye dernan murkle, And ly nae there in hurkle-durkle, *MS. Poem* (JAM.). (*b*) **Fif.** (*ib.*)

5. To walk with difficulty because of rickety legs; to limp. Bnff.[1], Lakel.[2] (s.v. Hirple).

6. *Fig.* To sidle or make up to.

Lakel.[2] He wad hurkle up tull her if he hed t'least lal bit ov a chance (s.v. Hirple).

[1. Þen come þar-in a litill brid, in-to his arme floȝe, And þar hurkils & hydis, as scho were hand-tame, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 504.]

HURKLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. The peculiar sound made in breathing when there is phlegm in the throat or breast. S. & Ork.[1]

HURL, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [hərl.] A kind of Dutch tobacco.

He produced a large tin crammed full of Dutch 'hurl,' CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 48; No foryattin' da swig oot o' da Dutch crook, an' twartree fills o' hurl, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898).

HURL, *sb.*[2] Ken. A 'hurdle.'

(HALL.); A hurl made of small hazle-rods, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) (s.v. Ruddle).

HURL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lei. Also Cor. Also in form **horl** Nhb.[1] [hərl, əl.] **1.** *v.* To drive, convey in a cart or carriage; to draw; to wheel, to trundle; also *intr.*

Sc. They disdain now to ride on pads as of old, or to be hobled on a horse's hurdies, but must be hurled behind the tail, safely seated in a leather conveniency, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 151; I remember the General . . . when he was hurling a barrow fu' of turnips, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 404. **Or.I.** Tə hərl ap tee də duur, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 805. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** And hurl'd me awa to Portsmouth, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** The fishers gettin' the muckle boats hurl't doon to the water, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Frf.** Cummers sled, an' hurl'd as weel On ice, as ony vady chiel, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7. **Per.** Several girls hunker down on the ice, cling to one another, and are pushed along by one who 'hurls the truck' (G.W.). **Fif.** They had to hurl him hame in a cart, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 121. **Rnf.** I hurl'd my milk and butter Doun by the banks o' Levern water, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 178. **Ayr.** If on a beastie I can speel Or hurl in a cartie, BURNS *To* —— (1786) ll. 7, 8. **Lnk.** If ever you're sae venturesome as to hurl in a train, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Lth.** A spankin gig-hack . . . seen to and frae the kirk, Hurlin' his maisters wi' a birr That gart the sooplest roadster stir, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 98. **Edb.** Her dochter then—'tween you and me, Her coach may hurl, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 35. **Nhb.** We'll horl wor paste-eggs i' the fad. Get inti the barra an' aa'll horl ye (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Where ye gan ti horl yor gords? **Nhb., Dur.** That which was at the low end is hurled to the cutting washers, FORSTER *Section Strata* (1821) 343.

Hence **Hurler**, *sb.* one who wheels a barrow.

Edb. It [the peat] is taken up by the women wheelers [hurlers], who lay a number of them upon a wheelbarrow without sides, and lay them down, side by side, upon some contiguous dry ground. Two hurlers commonly suffice to spread the peat dug by one man, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 71, ed. 1815.

2. *Comp.* **Hurl-barrow**, a wheelbarrow.

Sc. It is kittle for the cheeks when the hurl-barrow gaes o'er the brig o' the nose, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Per.** Every one present was drunk as a piper, And Bilzy carried hame in a hurl-barrow, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 105, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** It looked like a hurl-barrow on end, making its way without the trunel, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **e.Fif.** Garrin' them creak an' quiver like an auld gizzen't hurl-barrow under the wecht o' a bow o' petawties, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Slk.** A man could drive on a hurlbarrow, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 327, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

3. With *up*: to 'pull up,' to come to a stop.

Lei. She holds mending, but nows and thens she hurls up, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186.

4. To whirl; to rush; to roll.

Per. The thunner tout Far rumlin' hurls, STEWART *Character* (1857) 106. **Ayr.** Dinna ye see the callans slidin' on the mill-dam already, and hurlin' in their stools doon the Corsehill-brae? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 115. **Lth.** Ilk clear burnie purlin, and dark torrent hurlin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 309. **Edb.** How the bowls for me may hurl, I dinna ken, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 32. **Slk.** He fell, and hurling down with great celerity soon reached the bottom of the steep, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 410, ed. 1866.

Hence **Hurling**, *ppl. adj.* quickly passing; rushing.

Sc. The hurling stream was still'd therewi' Sae fast afore that ran, JAMIESON *Ballads* (1806) I. 226. **Per.** Who with laughing merriment Beguile the hurling minutes so, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 37. **Ayr.** Like the hurling and the drifting ice, found no effectual obstacle to its irresistible and natural destination, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii.

5. To fling, toss; used *fig.* Cf. **hull**, *v.*[3]

Lei. Is it true that the squire has taken those closen from you, and hurled them to Sims? *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186.

6. To toy; to dally amorously. Dmf. (JAM.) Hence **Hurling**, *vbl. sb.* dalliance, esp. that practised at the 'hair'st rig.' *ib.*

7. *sb.* A drive; a lift on the road; a journey in a train.

Sc. A tailor and his wife . . . coming to the car terminus . . . the tailor proposed a 'hurl' a wee bit, *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 100; An I had ken't ye were gaun till Rottenstocks I could hev given ye a hurl, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) v. **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** The weans and me wad be a' the better o' a bit hurl to the town, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 85. **Ayr.** If a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a hurl, am I to pay the hire? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Lnk.** If ever you tak' a hurl on the railway, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 210. **e.Lth.** If a man stan's ye a nip, . . or gies ye a hurl in a hired machine, he loses his seat, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 198.

8. A confused mass of any material, thrown, or falling down with violence.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A hurl o' stanes cam doon on's back, an' hurtit 'im geyan sehr. 'In a hurl,' means in a confused mass, accompanied with noise. **Lnk.** Frae the house riggin' hurls o' snaw Gart fock believe they'd killed be a', WATT *Poems* (1827) 12.

9. The noise caused by the violent fall of any hard material, or by the passage of one hard substance over the surface of another.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A heard the hurl o' the trees gain' oot our the rocks in o' the river. A heard the hurl o' the cairts comin' in the rod.

10. A large oblong standing sieve against which earth, lime, or any other material to be sifted is thrown; also called **Hurler.** Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[3]

11. A tempest.

Cum.[1] 'Storm's cumman, John.' 'Ey, an' it'll be a hurl'; **Cum.**[4]

12. *Comp.* **Hurl-bassey**, a star which, when seen near the moon, foretells stormy weather. N.I.[1]

13. A scolding; freq. in phr. *a hurl of a flyte.*

Sc. (JAM.); I gaed in by, thinking she was gan' to gi' me cheese and bread, or something that woudna speak to me, but she ga' me sic a hurl I never gat the like o't, BLYD *Contract*, 6 (*ib.*).

[**4.** Flodis camen, and wyndis blewen, and thei hurliden in to that hous, WYCLIF (1382) *Matt.* vii. 27. **9.** I herd mony hurlis of . . . stanis that tumlit doune, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 39.]

HURL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Irel. Also Cor. [hərl, əl.] **1.** To play the game of 'hurling.'

Ir. Sometimes one barony hurls against another, but a marriageable girl is always the prize, YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 365.

Hence (1) **Hurler**, *sb.* a player in a 'hurling' match; (2) **Hurling**, (*a*) a game played with a ball; see below; (*b*) a form of hockey.

(1) **s.Ir.** The best hurler in the village, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 150. **Cor.** The three circles, which are seen on the moors not far from the Cheesewring, . . are called the 'Hurlers,' and they preserve the position in which the several parties stood in the full excitement of the game of hurling, when, for the crime of profaning the Sabbath, they were changed into stone, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 178, ed. 1896; 'Fair play is good play,' is the hurlers' motto, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 128; **Cor.**[1] s.v. Hurling. (*a*, *a*) **Cor.** 'Hurling matches' are peculiar to Cor. . . The success depends on catching the ball dexterously when thrown up, or dealt, and carrying it off expeditiously, in spite of all opposition from the adverse party; or, if that be impossible, throwing it into the hands of a partner, . . to convey it to his own goal, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 400, ed. 1896; A trial of skill between two parties of forty or more men, each striving to carry off a wooden ball to its own goal, which is sometimes three or four miles distant, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 1008; On Quinquagesima Sunday, an annual hurling-match is held on the sands, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 128; **Cor.**[1] The players are divided into two equal parties, each of which tries to secure and keep the ball in their possession. The prize is one made of cork covered with silver; **Cor.**[2] A game in which a silvered or silver-gilt ball is thrown or hurled towards the opponents' goal. (*b*) **Wkl.** The hurling-green where the famous match was played by the people of Wxf. against those of Cather, . . and where the former got the name of yellow bellies, from the colour of the scarfs they wore round their waist, is a sunny flat on the *w.* side of n.Wkl. Gap, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 266, in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 246. **Wxf.** We appointed to meet at Gath-na-Coologe, and exhale our superabundant animal spirits in a hurling match, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 89.

2. *Comp.* **Hurl-bat**, the crooked stick used in the game of 'hurling'; also called **Hurlet.**

Ir. At my bed-foot decaying My hurl-bat is lying, CALLANAN *Convict* (c. 1825) in HAYES *Ballads*, I. 347; HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 692.

3. The game of 'hurling.' Ir. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 265.

4. The crooked stick used by the 'hurler.'

Ir. He would give his ball a stroke of his hurl, . . he would throw his hurl at it, O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* (1873) II. 359.

HURL, *v.*[3] Yks. [əl.] **1.** To be chilled; to be pinched with cold. w.Yks.[1]

2. Of cold weather: to pinch, nip.

m.Yks.[1] Don't go out; it will hurl thee, honey.

HURLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. In phr. *holes and hurles*, odd dark blind holes in a house.

n.Yks. There is seay monny holes and hurles to seek, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 205.

HURLE, see **Harl(e**, *sb.*[1]

HURLED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Warped, crooked; mottled, as cattle. Cf. **harled**, *ppl. adj.*

HURLESS, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **hurraless**. Deafened with noise. S. & Ork.[1]

HURLEY, *sb.* Irel. Also written **hurly**. [hə·rli.]

1. The game of 'hurling.' See **Hurl**, *v.*[2] **1.**

Ir. It's hurley the dead people do be playing, and Maurice brings them the hurley-ball, *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889). n.Ir. A game called hurly, similar to hockey, and the rules similar to Association football, is played here occasionally, principally by the pure Celtic race (A.J.I.); N.I.[1]

2. The crooked stick used in a 'hurling' match.

Ir. The players . . . are arranged . . . in two opposing ranks, with their hurleys crossed, to await the tossing up of the ball, HALL *Irel.* (1841) I. 257.

HURLEY-HOUSE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A large house fallen into disrepair or nearly in ruins.

I now wish . . . that I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvii; His old hurley-house of a castle, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1818) xx; (JAM.)

HURLING, *sb.*[1] Cum. w.Cy. Also in form **urlin** Cum.[1]

1. A young perch, *Perca fluviatilis*. Cum. (E.W.P.), w.Cy. (HALL.)

2. A term of contempt: a dwarf; a dwarfish thing.

Cum. He turnt on t'urlin no at ah still held be t'neck an telt em he was reet sarrat, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 107; Cum.[1]

[1. Cp. Swiss dial. *hürling*, 'was im laufenden Jahr erzeugt ist, junges Wesen oder Gewächs, spec.: junger, kleiner Fisch' (*Idiotikon*); *Percula, perca minima*, 'ein Heurling, i.e. hornus,' WAGNER (1680), quoted in *Idiotikon*.

2. Swiss dial. *hürling*, 'unerfahrener Mensch, unartiger, schlimmer Mensch' (*ib.*).]

HURLING, *sb.*[2] w.Cum. (S.K.C.) Also in form **erling**. That part of a field which is too near the wall to be ploughed.

HURLING, *prp.* Chs.[13] [ə·lin.] Harrowing a field after a second ploughing.

HURLING WEATHER, *phr.* Cor. Dry, fine weather; weather suitable for drying things.

Cor. They'd a lot of hurling weather when they got the corn together, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 18; Cor.[3] 'The roads are wet but will soon be dry again this hurling weather.' Well known in sw.Cor. but not in this district [Redruth]. w.Cor. Prob. because corn cannot be winnowed through a sieve unless the weather is fine, with a slight breeze blowing (M.A.C.).

HURLOCH, see **Hooloch**.

HURLOCK, *sb.* Bdf. Hrt. Also written **hurluck** Hrt.; **hurluk** Bdf. [ə·lələk.] 'Bastard' chalk; hard chalk lying near the surface of hills; lime.

Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 135; The farmers in the chalky district are careful not to plough so deep as to bring up the 'noxious hurlock,' which is frequently very near the cultivated soil, *ib. Agric.* (1813) 277; Lime is usually known by the name of hurlock, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 572. Hrt. The downs skirting the county towards Cmb. are for the most part a continued bed of hurlock, or bastard chalk, *ib.* (1817) V. 7; A shallow chalky surface whose bottom is a stony hurlock, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

Hence **Hurlucky**, *adj.* chalky.

Hrt. The bottom . . . of this field is a whitish hurlucky stony earth, ELLIS *ib.* i. 50.

HURLS, *sb. pl.* Lei. Also in form **hurs**. A peculiar kind of limestone found at Barrow and elsewhere.

Still well known (C.E.); Lei.[1]

HURLY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **hurley** Rnf. Lnk. Edb.; **hurlie** Cai.[1] e.Fif. [hə·rli.] **1.** A wheel. (JAM. *Suppl.*) See **Hurl**, *v.*[1] **1.**

2. A two-wheeled barrow used by porters and hawkers; a large wheelbarrow; a cart for light goods.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Per. From the light hurlie to the heavy cowp, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 25. Rnf. A cuddie cart or porter's hurly Sune whups them aff, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 164. Edb. Hurleys fu' o' cherry-cheekit apples, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 9. N.I.[1]

3. A truckle-bed; a trundle-bed; a bed set on wheels and pushed under another; also in *comp.* **Hurly-bed.**

Sc. In the houses of the working-classes the hurly-bed is an important piece of furniture. During the day it stands under a larger bed: at night it is hurled out to receive its occupants (JAM. *Suppl.*). Lnk. Aye the first thing when she waukens, E're she lea' her hurley bed, Is to clasp her han's and pray, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 30.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Hurly-barrow**, a barrow with two large wheels; (2) **-cart**, a toy-cart; (3) **-hacket**, (*a*) see below; (*b*) a term of contempt for an ill-hung carriage; (*c*) a game, see below.

(1) Rnf. Noo hies he aff to Micky Sparrow, His coalman, for a hurley-barrow, To get their heavy things transported, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 161. (2) Lnk. O' you they mak a hurly-cart, an' kytch ye owre the flair, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 93. (3, *a*) Sc. 'Hurley-hackets,' small troughs or sledges in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill, *Gl. to Waverley Novels.* (*b*) Sc. I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. (*c*) Edb. A courtly amusement . . . which consisted in sliding, in some sort of chair it may be supposed, from top to bottom of a smooth bank. The boys of Edb. about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket on the Caltonhill, using for their seat a horse's skull, SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* (1810) V. st. 20, *note.*

[**4.** (3, *c*) Sum hurlit him to the hurlie-hakket, LYNDESAY *Works* (ed. 1592) 265 (JAM.).]

HURLY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Also written **hurley** Ir.; **hurlie** Bwk. (JAM.) [hə·rli.] **1.** A noise, tumult. See **Hurl**, *sb.*[3] **9.**

Per. The wa' gie'd a hurly an' scattered them a', FORD *Harp* (1893) 111. Cum. They make a hurly to be heard over the whole parish, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hurlie-go-thorow**, a racket, a disturbance; (2) **-gush**, the bursting forth of water; (3) **-hacket**, see (1).

(1) Bwk. (JAM.) (2) Rxb. (*ib.*) (3) e.Fif. The divots tint their grip and doon we row'd them an' me thegither wi' an awful hurlie-hacket, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

HURLY, *adv.* Sc. Also written **hurley** Per. Dmf. [hə·rli.] **1.** Last.

Bch. If I was hurly, there was cause, Believe me as ye like, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 30.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Hurly-buck-out**, (2) **-burley**, (3) **-hindmost**, the last, the hindmost.

(1) Mry. 'The hurly-buck-out o' the school is my fee,' Cried Satan, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 56. (2) Per. When a number of young people are all engaged doing something—say a sum—to induce them to hurry up, it is asked 'Which o' ye'll hurley-burley?' A lagging one would be admonished, 'Ca' awa, an' nae haad them cryin' hurley-burley at you.' The child last in dressing might be called 'hurley-burley' to spur it on (G.W.). (3) Bnff.[1] Employed when speaking to children.

HURLY, *int.* Sc. [hə·rli.] In phr. *Hurly Hawkie!* a milkmaid's call to her cows. See **Hawkie.**

Dmf. SHAW *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. Gall. I'll let her cry, 'Hurly Hawkie,' and wize the kye hame to the milking loan, 'Hurly, Hurly, Hawkie,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 257, ed. 1876.

HURLY-BURLY, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhp. Wor. Cor. **1.** *sb.* A storm of wind; a thunderstorm.

Per. The hurly-burly's stunnin' rattle Grows wild an' dread, STEWART *Character* (1857) 107. Wor. An atmospheric hurly-burly, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 462, ed. 1852.

2. A scramble. Cor.[1] A hurly-burly for nuts.

3. A boys' game.

Ir. A boy called the 'cow' bends his back, placing his head against the stomach of another boy called the 'master.' The boys standing around place a hand one by one on the 'cow's' back, and the 'master' then repeats the following: 'Hurly-burly, trumpy trace, The cow stands in the market-place; Some goes far and some goes near, Where shall this poor sinner (Frenchman) steer?' The cow then directs each boy to various places in the neighbourhood, the object being to create an even race as far as possible. When the master and the cow are satisfied that each boy has taken up his allotted position they cry—'Hurly-burly, trumpet early, The cow stands in the market-place; Come from east and come from west, Come back to the old crow's nest.' The boys then rush in from all points of the compass. The last in then becomes the 'cow,' the first is the 'master,' and so on, *Manch. City News* (Feb. 3, 1900). N.I.[1]

4. *v.* To play 'hurly-burly.'

Nhp. Where we, when children, 'hurly-burly'd' round, Or blindman-buff'd some morts of hours away—Two games . . . Jane dearly loved to play, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 89.

5. *adj.* Tumultuous, tempestuous.

Sc. Little kens the wife that sits by the fire, how the wind blaws on hurlyburly swire, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 608. **Rnf.** This same Twenty-aucht o' May, This hurly-burly flittin' day, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 162.

HURLY-GURLY, *sb.* Wil. A hand-organ, hurdy-gurdy. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

HURN, see **Herne, Run.**

HURNYEAD, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] [ə·njed.] A blockhead.

Wheay, th' Falls o' Niagara, thou hurnyead! BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) vii.

[The same word as obs. E. *horn-head*, a cuckold. And Vulcan a limping horn-head, for Venus his wife was a strumpet, FLETCHER *Love's Cure* (c. 1625) II. i.]

HUROOSH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. **1.** *sb.* A disturbance, tumult. Cf. **hoo·roo.**

Per. Heard occas. (G.W.) **s.Sc.** Our puir, thochtless maister has joined thae infernal rebels that are kickin up sic a huroosh in the country enow, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 330. [There was a wild hurroosh at the Club, KIPLING *Plain Tales* (1891) 31.]

2. *v.* To make a noise in order to drive animals away.

Ir. Run and hurroosha th' ould ass a bit down the bog. Ody had to spend a considerable time in catching Jinny, as the boys had done their hurrooshing with much enthusiasm, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 123–4.

HURPLE, see **Hirple.**

HURR, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Glo. **1.** *v.* To whir round; *gen.* in *prp.*

Sh.I. Auld granny in the corner sits Her spinnin' wheel fast hurrin', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 97; Ipo his hurrin spinnie, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 28.

2. *sb. Obs.* A thin flat piece of wood tied to a string and whirled round in the air.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 221; So called from the noise it makes, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[1. Norw. dial. *hurra*, to whirl round so as to make a dull sound (AASEN). **2.** A hurre, *giraculum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

HURR, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in form **harr** n.Cy. nw.Der.[1] [hər, ə̄(r.] **1.** *v.* To snarl like a dog.

Sc. Poetaster parasites . . . who . . . Where no hope of gain is, huffe and hur, And bark against the moon, as doth a cur, ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* in CANT *Hist. Per.* (1774) (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. To purr as a cat. e.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* Rough breathing; hoarseness.

Sh.I. Shü spak agen wi crex an hurr, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 24. **n.Lin.**[1] I've gotten such a hurr on me I can hardlin's speäk.

[Hurron, or bombon as bees, and other lyke, *bombizo*, *Prompt.*]

HURR, *v.*[3] Lakel. Yks. To go along in a crouching attitude with the shoulders raised, as though to avoid recognition. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Lakel.[2] A shoolen, slenken, shafflen sooart ov a chap gahs hurren by fooak wi' his heed doon. **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

[Cp. Swiss dial. *hüren*, 'kauern, geduckt sitzen' (*Idiotikon*).]

HURR, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] Lin. Ken. Sus. [ə̄(r).] **1.** *adj.* Tart, astringent, rough-tasting.

n.Lin.[1] **Ken.**[1] These 'ere damsons be terr'ble hurr. **Sus.**[1] The doctor's ordered me to drink some of this here claret wine, but I shall never get to like it, it seems so hurr.

2. *sb.* A rough taste; tartness.

n.Lin.[1] That beer hes gotten a hurr wi' it.

HURRACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **hurrik.** [hə·rək.] The part of a boat between the sternmost seat and the stern.

The [haf] boat was divided into six compartments, viz. fore-head, fore-room, mid-room, oost-room, shott, hurrik or kannie, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[The men that were within schip thei killid, save o boy that fled to on of the Flemysch shippis, and hid him in the horrok (*v.r.* hurrok), CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1460), Rolls ed., 234; On helde by þe hurrok, *Jonah* (c. 1360) 185, in *Allit. P.* 94.]

HURRALESS, see **Hurless.**

HURR-BURR, *sb.* Lei. Shr. Also written **hur·** Lei.[1] The burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* Lei.[1], Shr. (B. & H.)

HURRIED, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **hurriet** Ayr. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In phr. *hurried enough*, having enough to do, 'having one's work cut out before one.'

Rnf. You reached the street, Hurried enough to keep your feet, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 170. **Ayr.** I asked him if he thought his works would save him, and he replied in an offhand manner, that he thought they would be 'hurried enough,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 142.

2. *adv.* Quickly, in a hurry.

Ayr. I cam hame geyan hurriet, JOHNSTON *ib.* 225.

HURRIFUL, see **Hurryful.**

HURRION, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A slut.

Yks. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** So called from hurrying on things, or doing them so hastily, and carelessly, that they are not well done, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 540; **w.Yks.**[4]

HURRISH, *v.* Wor. [ə·riʃ.] To drive cattle.

The Major put up his hands to hurrish her out, as we say in Worcestershire by the cows, WOOD *Johnny Ludlow* (1874) 81. **s.Wor.**[1]

HURRISH-THURRY, *int.* N.I.[1] A call to pigs.

HURROCK, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Wm. [h)ə·rək.] A piled-up heap of loose stones or rubbish; a collection of anything in a loose state.

n.Cy. King James to Sir Harry Vane: Did thou na say that Raby Castle was only a hurrock of stanes! Ah! mon, I hae nae sic anither hurrock in a' ma' dominions, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 105. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (HALL.) **Wm.** GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93.

[A der. of Norw. dial. *horg* (*horv*, *hurv*), a heap, a confused mass (AASEN).]

HURROO, *int.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **hurro** Fif. [hə·rū.] **1.** *int.* Hallo! hurrah!

Fif. Cry, Hurro! Down wi' the mass and monkish squad, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 28.

2. *sb.* A hallo; a murmuring noise as of the sea on a pebbly shore. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **3.** A hurly-burly; a noisy commotion. *ib.* Cf. **hoo·roo.**

HURRY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **hurrie** e.Fif. [h)ə·ri.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hurry-bob**, a smart blow; (2) **-burry**, (*a*) confusion, noise; extra hurry with noise and confusion; (*b*) in confusion; (3) **-cart**, *obs.*, the cart at the tail of which culprits used to be whipt; (4) **-gurry**, hurry, confusion; a mad frolic; (5) **-push**, (*a*) bustle, confusion; (*b*) in haste, bustling; (6) **-scurry**, a tumult, an uproar.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (2, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The hurry-burry now began, . . Wi' routs and raps frae man to man, Some getting, and some gieing, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 43. **e.Fif.** I' the midst o' the general hurrie-burrie I glidit to the door like a ghaist, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Rnf.** In hurry-burry, yet in order, Big trains frae baith sides o' the border... Or gaun or comin' still are birlin', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 169. **Lnk.** I'll just tak' ye at your word, An' end this hurry-burry, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 3, ed. 1897. **e.Lth.** Tod-Lowrie wull fin' that oot for himsel, gin he steers up ony sic hurry-burry, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 163. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Abd.** Dashy bucks, and ladies trippin, . . But hurry burry runnin', loupin', As till red fires, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 116 (JAM.). (3) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 220. (4) **Fif.** Ever in a hurry gurry Frae mornin's peep to gloamin gray, EDWARDS *Modern Poets*, 8th S. 160. **Cor.**[3] I doan't hould wei noa sech hurry-gurries. (5, *a*) **Som.** Life's all such a hurry-push these times, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 26. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Her's always alike, no rest wi' her, all hurry-push [uur·ee-pèo·sh]. You can't expect to hab'm so well a made all hurry-push, as off I'd a got time for to do un vitty like. (6) **Ags.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) *take your hurry*, or *take your hurry in your hand*, take your time; (2) *what is your hurry?* why are you going? (3) *you shouldn't do nothing in a hurry but catch fleas*, there are only a very few occasions when 'more haste' is not 'less speed'; (4) *in a hurry*, suddenly; (5) *in a couple of hurries*, instantly, in great haste.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cor.**[1] (3) **Oxf.**[1] Yoo shuod·nt doo

nuth'n in u uur'i but kech flaiz. (4) Elg. Did he dee in a hurry? TESTER *Poems* (1865) 141. (5) Edb. Off Nanse brushed in a couple of hurries, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

3. A press of work.

Abd. I thocht I would tak' a step owre noo that your hurry's feckly by, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 286. Dmb. I lend a hand there whiles when the smith has a hurry, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii.

4. A period of time. Rdn.[1]

5. A riot, commotion; a quarrel, scolding; a bout of fighting.

Abd. Raither nor conter 'im or rin the chance o' a hurry wi' 'im, Sandy wud maist face his nain gweed-mither aiven, wi' 'er birse up, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 180. Fif. (JAM.) Ayr. Or ere the hurry it was o'er, We scrambled up the brae, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 94. Peb. 'Tween stick and wa' they keep their feet, The hurry heats their blood, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 5, ed. 1817. Dmf. Soon we heard an unco hurry, And saw twa men in dreadfu' fury, Pushing, drawing, striking, swearing, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 40. N.I.[1] w.Yks. Tha nivver cums theas doors within Bud tha mun curse and sweear, An try ta bring ma ta me grave Wi breedin hurries hear, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8. Chs.[123] Hrf.[1] We shanna finish it this hurry.

6. A spasm; a fit; a sharp attack of illness; a fright; an outburst of temper.

Lan.[1] Hoo's had a bad cryin' hurry (said of a passionate child). Dev.[3] Yü've put me in a rigler hurry, I dü shake like a leaf.

7. A small load of corn or hay got up in haste from apprehension of rain.

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1866) II. 52; e.An.[1] e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. The quantity is not defined. Ess. No inhabitant of this towne shall . . . cutt any grasse in any of the comon meadows . . . vpon the penaltie of forfeiting tenn shillings for euery loade or hurry of haye so cutt, *Dedham Rec.* (1659) IV. 5, ed. 1894.

8. A drawing, dragging. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

9. *pl.* A name given to the Irish Rebellion of 1798. N.I.[1]

10. *v.* To trouble, vex; to flurry, frighten; *gen.* in *pp.*

Not.[1] Lei.[1] I've been very much hurried this morning, for I've just heard of the death of my old friend. Nhp.[1] Don't hurry your head about that. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cor.[1] I was bra'ly hurried when I heard of it; Cor.[3] Tell, if you mind to. I aren't hurried.

11. To quarrel. Yks. (HALL.) 12. To shove, to push. w.Yks.[1] 13. To subsist; to shift. *ib.*

HURRY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. [h)ə'ri.] 1. *v.* To transport or convey; esp. to transport the coal from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.); w.Yks.[3] A horse hurries coals; w.Yks.[4] Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Hurrier**, *sb.* a person, *gen.* a boy who pushes the coal 'corves' along the colliery roads.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; w.Yks.[23]

2. *sb.* One of the 'spouts' which allow coal to rush down from cars (running on a timber framework) into the hold of a ship; *pl.* the whole framework or 'stathe.'

Cum. Gat to Whitehebben, a girt sea-side town, whare sea-nags eats cwoals out o' rack-hurrys, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309; Cum.[4] Concealed in a hurry on the Lonsdale Dock, *W. C. T.* (July 2, 1898) 3. [Hurries, stages or frames at the sides of a quay for the convenience of tumbling coals from the waggons right into the holds of sea-going vessels, STORMONTH *Dict.*]

HURRYFUL, *adj.* Shr. w.Cy. Also written **hurriful** Shr.[1] [ə'rifl.] Quick; hasty; hurried.

Shr.[1] It inna the 'urriful sort o' folk as bringen the most to pass, fur they runnen about athout thar yed ööth 'em; Shr.[2] He was very hurryful and could not wait. w.Cy. (HALL.)

HURRYSOME, *adj.* and *adv.* Cum. Wor. Hrf. Nrf. Dev. Cor. Also written **hurrisome** Nrf. Dev.[1] Cor.[12] [ə'risəm.] 1. *adj.* Hurried, confused; quick, hasty; passionate.

Cum.[14] Wor. HOLLOWAY. Nrf. Provided you beant hurrisome, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) ii. Dev.[1] Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.[12]

2. *adv.* In haste, fast. Hrf.[2] The rain comes hurrysome.

HURSCHLE, HURSEL, HURSH, see **Hirsel**, *v.*[2], **Herself, Rush.**

HURSLING, *ppl. adj.* Dev. 'Rustling.'

Th' hurslin' leaves, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 22, ed. 1853.

HURST, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Shr. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Also written **hirst** Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Frf. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **horst** Ken. Sus.; **hus** Nrf. Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] [hirst, ə̄st.] 1. A small wood; a wooded eminence; nearly *obs.* except in place-names.

Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [It] enters into the names of three parishes and townships, and into that of eleven other inhabited places in Nhb. 'Scroggy hirsts of hazel,' HODGSON *Nhb.* (1827) pt. II. I. 100, *note.* w.Yks. Mostly in place-names (J.W.). Chs.[1] Old, freq. used in place names. Der.[2] (s.v. Hobhurst). Shr.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Hurst-beech**, the hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus.*

Nrf., Ken., Sus. From its growth in hursts, and some resemblance of its leaves to those of the beech tree (B. & H.); Sus.[12] (s.v. Horse-beech). Hmp.[1] (s.v. Horse-beech).

3. ? *Obs.* A bank; a little hill; a ridge; a barren height; the bare and hard summit of a hill.

Sc. We are bound to drive the bullocks, All by hollows, hirsts and hillocks, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxviii, *note*; Ower hirst an scaur, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 11. Abd. Down she leans her birn upon a hirst, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 89. Frf. But up . . . I'll o'er the hirst, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 158. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

4. A sand-bank on the brink of a river; a shallow; a shelf in a river-bed.

n.Sc. Being asked, If these dykes were removed, there would be a ford or hirst in the river, . . depones, That he does not know whether if these dykes were removed, there would be fords or shallows at the place where they stand, *State, Fraser of Fraserfield* (1805) 192 (JAM.); The current of water removed a sand bank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river . . . and placed it in the mouth of . . . Allochy Grain, and thereby occasioned the rising or hirst above described, *State, Leslie of Powis*, 62 (*ib.*). Not. There are in the channel of this river [the Trent] divers hursts or shelves, which in summer time lye dry, DEERING *Hist. Not.* 164. Shr. That part of a ford in the Severn over which the water runs roughly, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] A bed of shingle in the Severn is called a hurst; Shr.[2]

[1. OE. *hyrst*, a copse, wood (B.T.). LG. (Pomerania) *horst*, 'ein erhöheter Ort im Walde' (DÄHNERT). 3. EFris. *hörst* (*horst*), 'eine sandige Anhöhe' (KOOLMAN). 4. LG. (Göttingen) *horst* (*host*), 'eine bewachsene kleine Erhöhung im Sumpfe' (SCHAMBACH).]

HURSTLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **hirstle** Abd. The sound of rough breathing caused by mucus in the air-passages. N.I.[1]

Hence **Hurstling**, (1) *sb.* the sound of rough breathing; (2) *adj.* wheezing.

(1) Gall. (A.W.), N.I.[1] (2) Abd. The sound of the tiny voice was accompanied by a slight 'hirstling' noise, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 184.

HURSTLE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] To struggle, wrestle.

HURT, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [h)ərt, ə̄t.] I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Hort**, (2) **Hot**, (3) **Yurt.**

(1) Cai.[1], Nhb.[1], Ken.[2], Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] (2) n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] 33. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. w.Yks.[5] (3) Glo. 'Nother tuppence a loave yain't much to yurt un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Hort**, (2) **Horted**, (3) **Hot**, (4) **Hotted**, (5) **Hurted**, (6) **Hurtet**, (7) **Hurtit.**

(1) Ken.[1] (2) Cai.[1] (3) ne.Yks.[1] 33. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. n.Lin.[1] (4) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. (5) w.Yks.[3], Glo.[1] Brks.[1] 12. n.Wil. Th' watchmen as went about th' zitty vound m'; . . tha' hurted m', KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7. (6) Sc. Whase feet thaye hurtet wi' fettirs, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) cv. 18. (7) s.Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Hat**, (2) **Hort**, (3) **Horted**, (4) **Horten**, (5) **Hot**, (6) **Hotten**, (7) **Hurted**, (8) **Hurten**, (9) **Hurtid**, (10) **Hurtit.**

(1) Nrf. Are yow hat, mor? A. B. K. *Wright's Fortune*, 19. (2) Wm. Sall hes hort her heel, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821. (3) Cai.[1] (4) Nhb.[1] He's horten his heed. (5) n.Lin.[1] Th' bairns hed been climbin' an' . . . hot it sen. (6) ne.Yks.[1] 33. e.Yks.[1] Aot'n. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 36. w.Yks.[5] Nobbud luke how ther've hotten that poor barn! n.Lin.[1] Ther's two men been hotten at th'

fo'nises. (7) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 154. **Ir.** Were ye hurted, sir? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 17. **w.Yks.**[3], **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] 12. **Ken.** She set to and cried like as if she'd been the one hurted, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 64. **Cor.** It was Harry that was 'hurted,' *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 386; **Cor.**[1] Murder committed, but nobody hurted. (8) **Nhb.**[1] He's hurten his hand. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Lin.**[1] I've hurten my sen wi' clootin' my heäd ageän a bauk. (9) **Sh.I.** Nane can be mair hurtid wi' tales o' da loss o' life . . . den me, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898). (10) **s.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Hurt-sickle**, the black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. Wor. (B. & H.)

2. Phr. *hurt from the ground*, injured in health by supernatural agents. See **Ground**, *sb.* **14.**

Sh.I. Most forms of illness were supposed to be either an 'evil onwaar,' or 'hurted frae da grund.' . . The latter was the supernatural influence of trows or hillfolk, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 154-5.

3. To matter, signify.

Sus. A man cannot find a strap or buckle he *gen.* uses, and says 'It won't hurt about the strap' (he can do without it) (G.A.W.).

4. *sb.* Phr. (1) *no hurt*, no matter; never mind! (2) *to be hurt done*, to be bewitched.

(1) **Dev.** I made a mistake, zo et zim'd, bit no hurt, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 44, ed. 1865. (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Yks.** The child's hurt done, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. **w.Yks.**[1] Is waa to hear at Joan Shepherd's hurt done.

5. *adj.* Down-hearted.

n.Dev. Hur layv'th us all, 'e zee, to-day, An' veelth a littul hurt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 55.

HURTER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Also written **hurtur** Dur.; and in form **horter** Nhb.[1] [hə·rtər, ə̄·tə(r).] The shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Raine *Charters* (1837) ccxcix. **w.Yks.**[1] A ring of iron in the axis of a cart. **Nhp.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] A thick piece of iron fastened to a wooden axle, against which the back of the wheel works. **Shr.**[1] An iron plate edged with steel, fastened—by 'langets' or stays—on to the axle of a 'tumbrel' to keep the wheel from wearing into the axle-tree: the steel edge works against the 'boukin.'

HURTER, *sb.*[2] Sus. Hmp. A calf which runs with the dam for seven or eight months. Sus. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XI. 220. Sus., Hmp. (G.A.W.)

HURTFUL, *adj.* Bdf. In a dangerous condition.

In parts of Bdf. this word is used only in a passive sense. A person is said to be 'not hurtful this morning,' when no apprehensions are entertained that his disease will occasion him hurt (J.W.B.).

HURTLE, *sb.*[1] Hrf.[1] [ə̄·tl.] A spot.

[Cp. Fr. *heurt*, 'coup donné en heurtant contre quelque chose, la marque que le coup a laissée' (Littré).]

HURTLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also written **hirtle** Nhb.[1]; **hurtel** Nhp.; and in form **hortle** Nhb.[1] [(h)ə·rtl, ə̄·tl.] **1.** *v.* To crouch on the ground as young birds do when alarmed; to contract the body into a round form as through pain or severe cold. Cf. **hurkle**, *v.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Der.**[1] Used in the form 'hurtle up' (s.v. Hurkle). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **nw.Lin.** (M.P.)

2. To crowd together in confusion. N.Cy.[1], Nhp.[1]

3. To move with violence; to hasten.

Gall. Loch Enoch with the snowdrift hurtling across it, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliii. **Nhb.**[1] The clud's gan hirtlin alang the hill side. **Lin.**[1] **Nhp.** An arrow hurtel'd e'er so high, Clare *Remains* (1873) 270.

4. *sb.* A falling mass of anything.

Ir. She forced herself to look up, and at once descried them through the hurtle of the pelting shower, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 186.

HURTLEBERRY, *sb.* Som. Dev. [ə̄·tl-bəri.] The whortleberry, fruit of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. Cf. **hurts.**

w.Som.[1] A little 'fine' talk. **Dev.** Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 254; **Dev.**[1] [A hurtle berry, *Vaccinium*, Coles (1679).]

HURTLESS, *adj.* Yks. Harmless, uninjurious. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

HURTS, *sb. pl.* Cth. Pem. Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **herts** Sus. Hmp. Cor.[2]; **hirts** Dev.[4]; and in form **horts** s.Pem. Dev.[4] [ə̄ts.] Whortleberries, the fruit of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

Cth. (W.W.S.) **s.Pem.** There any 'mount of hurts in Cresselly Wood (W.M.M.). **Glo.**[1] **Sur.** [Children] stained from head to feet with the deep purple juice of the 'hurts,' *Forest Tithes* (1893) 49; **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** Children's all gone to Hind Head hert-gathering (W.M.E.F.). **w.Som.**[1] Common. The cry 'Hurts! hurts!' may be heard daily in the season, in most towns and villages of the district; but now, alas! the Board schools are corrupting the old name into 'worts' (s.v. Hurtle-berry). **Dev.** Oftentimes during summer she goes to Dartmoor to gather hurtle-berries, called by the country people 'hurts,' Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 254; **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Hurting**, *prp.* gathering 'hurts.'

n.Dev. Whorts are 'hurts' among the labouring people, and to go gathering whortleberries is to go 'a hurting,' Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x.

[Rawe crayme vndecocted, eaten with strawberyes or hurtes, is a rurall mannes banket, Boorde *Dyetary* (1542), ed. Furnivall (1870) 267.]

HURTSOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **hort-some** Nhb.[1] Hurtful, harmful.

Sc. Their entry was hurtsome to the cause, *Society Contendings*, 108 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Wi' sic knowledge I felt it was hurtsome to speak, Laing *Poems* (1894) 102. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'It's owther hurtsome or puzzomous,' either dangerous, or poisonous outright. **m.Yks.**[1]

HURZLE, HUS, see **Hirsel**, *v.*[2], **Hurst, Us**, *pron.*

HUSBAND, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. War. Oxf. Ken. Dev. Also in form **hoosband** Yks. [(h)ʊ·zbən(d, h)u·zbən(d.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Husband's candle**, a long candle lit by the master of the house at Christmas, round which the household sit; (2) **-land**, *obs.*, a division of land, *gen.* containing from twenty to thirty acres; (3) **-man**, an agricultural labourer; (4) **-'s tea**, poor, weak tea; (5) **-work**, household work.

(1) **Yks.** And sit roond the lang hoosband's cannal with 'em, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 166. (2) **Sc.** Husbandland conteines commonlie 6 aikers of sok and syith land: That is of sik land as may be tilled with an pleuch, or may be mawed with a syith. . . I find na certaine rule prescrived anent the quantitie and valour of ane husband land, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681); Commonly containing twenty-six acres of soc and syith land (Jam.). **Hdg.** Yt [that] everie twa husband-lands of y^e^ parische suld furnish out ane man, Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1883) 152. **Nhb.** The manor of Lorbottle and of twelve husband lands, and twelve cottages there (1407), Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 145; **Nhb.**[1] The husbands of land, mentioned so frequently in deeds respecting Northumberland, contained twenty acres, and at times twenty-four or thirty. (3) **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** A skilful husbandman by frequent ploughings, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 145. **Cum.** (J.P.); Don't you know the difference between a farmer and a husbandman? *Penrith Obs.* (1896). **w.Yks.** *Spec. Dial.* 6. (4) **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] The wife is supposed to have drunk all the strong tea herself, and then filled the teapot with water for her husband, *MS. add.* **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 132. (5) **Sc.** A muckle lazy useless jade, she can do naething but work at husband wark, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54; The women about fishing communities differed, and do still, from their sisters further inland, regarding house-work, or 'husband-work,' *ib. note.*

2. A pollard. Ken.[1]

HUSBANDLY, *adv. Obs.* Yks. Thriftily, economically, to good purpose.

n.Yks. And that two gent^n^. see the money husbandly employed for the country's advantage, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 3, 1671) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VI. 161.

HUSBIRD, HUSBUD, see **Hosebird.**

HUSCEN, *pp.* Cor.[12] Scolded.

HUSELACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A small stone hut for drying fish. S. & Ork.[1]

HUSH, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Glo. Cor. Also written **husch** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **hishie** Fif. (Jam.); **hushie, huzzh** Sc. *ib.* [(h)ʉʃ, uʃ.] **1.** *v.* To lull to sleep, to sing a lullaby to; used in *imper.* as an *int.* 'go to sleep.'

Sc. Hush and baloo, babie, Hush and baloo; A' the lave's in their beds—I'm hushin' you, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 13. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** She had little time to 'hush' any of them. They were smartly stripped, night-gowned, and tumbled one by one into the box-bed, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 186.

2. Phr. (1) *Hush a bit,* go gently; (2) *hushta* or *-to,* (*a*) hold your tongue, be quiet; (*b*) hold fast, take care, go gently.

(1) **Cor.**[1] (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Hushta, good lad! Tack teaum and gome thy feet, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 381.

3. *sb.* In phr. *hold thy hush,* hold thy tongue, be quiet. See **Hold**, *v.* **II. 12.**

Lan. So howd thi hush an' let's get on wi' t'essay, *Essay on Dreams,* 4. **s.Lan.** Very common (F.E.T.). **Chs.**[3] (s.v. Howd).

4. A whisper, the slightest noise. Ags. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Hush-musch,** (*a*) *sb.* a secret talking, a rumour; a state of bustling disorder; (*b*) *v.* to speak much in a suppressed manner; (2) *hush or mush,* (3) *hushie or whishie, phr.* the slightest intimation given in the most cautious manner, a single whisper; *gen.* with *neg.*

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] Thir's a sair hush-musch aboot fa's deen sic an ill deed. **Lth.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Ags.** Neither hush nor mush (JAM.). (3) **Sc.** Ye maun just excuse me, my Lady, but Jeanie ne'er let on hushie or whishie o' your visit, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 133 (JAM.). **Fif.** Neither hishie nor wishie (JAM.).

5. Ale or spirits sold without license.

Lan. He wur taen up for sellin' hush, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 30, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.** Common (F.E.T.).

6. *Comp.* **Hush-shop,** an unlicensed house where spirituous liquors are sold, a house in which an illicit trade in beer, &c. is carried on.

Lan. The Jolly Jumper originally sprang from the kernel of a 'hush-shop,' BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) i; 'Hush' signifying that the company frequenting such places were expected to conduct themselves as orderly as possible that no alarm might be given to parties in authority, *ib. note.* **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.); BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[18]

7. *adj.* Quiet, still, hushed.

Sc. The owl has seen him and is hush, SCOTT *Rokeby* (1813) c. vi. st. 3. **Abd.** And winds are hush, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 93. **Frf.** All hush around on every side, I heard a sound, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 29. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Glo.** Wee shim all hush at home, SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 25, ed. 1885.

HUSH, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [hʉʃ, h)uʃ.] 1. *sb.* A sudden gush or rush, the sound of rushing water; a low, murmuring wind, a gust of wind.

Sc. In came the neighbours in a hush, dinging ither down in the door, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 39. **S. & Ork.**[1] A low murmuring wind. **Slk.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** There was a hush of falling waters in the air, CLARE *Love of Lass,* 71, in PREVOST *Gl.* (1900); **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Expresses the feeling as it were of wind coming. A rumbling and hissing in a mine, due to the cracking of the roof and escape of gas. **w.Yks.**[3] A gust of wind.

2. A swell, a rolling motion of the sea.

Sh.I. We wir andowin' ahead fir saith, wi' a hush o' a sea on, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 242; It wis a raem calm, wi' a hush an' a caa aboot da shore, *ib.* 260.

3. In mining: water used to wash away earth from the surface of rock or mineral. Also in *comp.* **Hush-water.**

Nhb.[1] This is produced artificially so as to bare the surface of the rock in order to discover indications of ore in the face of a hill side. **s.Dur., n.Yks.** The dirty water from the lead mines which having been used to wash the ore pollutes the streams it falls into, at times causing annoyance to anglers and harm to fish. 'T'hush is comin' down—ye need'nt gan a fishin' to-day' (J.E.D.).

4. A part in a mine or quarry which has been cleared for excavation by an artificial flow of water.

Cum.[4] He worked . . . in what is called a hush connected with the mines, *Wrestling,* 37.

5. *Comp.* **Hush-cush,** a wet, marshy condition.

e.Lin. The water stood in the field, it was all of a hush-cush (G.G.W.).

6. Abundance, great plenty, a quantity.

Abd. A thriftless hush (G.W.). **Rxb.** The only thing wi' yon there's luck o' Is hush o' strae for makin muck o', **A.** SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 20. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** I scworn to vex mysel; When I've a hush o' gud strang yell, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 95; **Cum.**[1] Sec a hush o' fwoak.

7. *v.* To rush, gush forth.

Lth. To hush in, to make one's way with force and haste (JAM.). **Edb.** We heard the water . . . roaring and hushing over the rocks, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Cum.** On the fluir, bluid an punch now hush't leyke a stream, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 96; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Bleud hush't out like watter.

8. To cause to rush, to force forward. Lth. (JAM.)

9. To separate earthy particles from minerals by the force of running water. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Hushing,** *vbl. sb.* the production of a rush of water for the purpose of carrying away the surface débris in mines and quarries, the process of washing away earthy particles from minerals.

Nhb., Dur. Hushing is by far a more effectual method, FORSTER *Strata* (1821) 285; Hushing, in lead-mining is practised: (1) for baring rock-faces in prospecting for ore; (2) in working alluvial deposits for detached and water-worn ore; (3) in working over again the sediment which has been carried away in the process of washing and become deposited in the bed of the stream (R.O.H.).

HUSH, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Sc. Irel. Suf. Cor. Also written **husch, hussh**; and in form **hysch** Bnff.[1] 1. *sb.* A cry used to frighten and drive away birds, &c.; also used as an *int.* Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **hoosh,** *int.*

2. *v.* To drive away birds or animals by making a slight noise; also used *fig.*

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] See, laddie, rin an' husch the craws fae the tares. He wis unco ill aboot the aulest dother, an' soucht her; bit she huscht 'im awa. **Per.** Thou was husht out to the door When thou (like Hell) began to roar, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 36, ed. 1853. **N.I.**[1] To drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, 'Hush, hush.' **e.Suf.** Less common than Hoosh (q.v.) (F.H.). **Cor.**[1] They hushed the hen out of the nest.

Hence **Huschou,** (1) *v.* to drive away birds, to frighten away. Bnff.[1]; (2) *sb.* a cry used to frighten and drive away anything; also used as an *int. ib.*

HUSH, *sb.*[4] Sc. The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.* (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

HUSH-A-BA(A, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. I.Ma. Also in forms **a-hishi-baw** Lnk.; **heshie-ba** Elg.; **hushee-bow** I.Ma.; **hushie-ba(a** Or.I. Gall.; **hushy-ba(a** Fif.; **huzhy-baa** Fif.; **huzzhie-baw** Sc. (JAM.) 1. *int.* An expression used in lulling a child to sleep; also used *sbst.* a lullaby.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** A ramished bairn, which she soothes by singing: 'Husha baa baet dee, Minnie is gaen ta saet dee,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 180. **Or.I.** Trowies canna tak' thoo, Hushie-ba, lammie, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 168. **Elg.** Heshie ba—sleep awa, Dinna wauken mammy, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 182. **Fif.** O my lovely charming boy, Hushy baa! ly still and sleep, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 83. **Ayr.** His sermons in the warm summer afternoons were just a perfect hushabaa, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii. **Lnk.** Hush-a-ba', my sweet wee dearie, Sleep fu' soun' till mornin's daw', M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 63; And aye she sung, 'A-hishi-baw, babby!' And aye she kiss'd it, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 50. **Edb.** Shouggie shou, shouggie shou! Hush-a-ba my dearie; Hech surse! but a waukrife bairn Aye mak's a mither weary! *Scots Poems and Ballants,* 21. **Gall.** In the old song of Rocking the Cradle, 'hushie baa babie lye still' is a line much used, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. *v.* To lull to sleep; also in form **Hushee-bowbabby.**

Fif. A mither huzhy-baa-in' a bairn to sleep, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 11. **Lan.** Hushabying a babby as wouldn't be hushabied, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) ix. **I.Ma.** She had her up and in her lap, and hushee bowbabbied and on the tree top in a minute, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 85.

HUSHAPAN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **höshapan.** The skull, cranium. Cf. **hoosapaail.**

Doo haes Him ta tank 'at mi hushapan is no laid in mummie, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897); (J.I.); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 16.

[Norw. dial. *haus* (*hause*), the cranium + *panna,* the brain-pan (AASEN); ON. *hauss* (*hausa-*).]

HUSHEL, see **Hirsel,** *v.*[2]

HUSHION, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **hussian** Nhb. A cushion, a 'wishin.'

Nhb. Had I as many hussians, shusians, chairs and stools, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 379. **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 56. **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 540.

HUSHION, see **Hoshen.**

HUSHO, *v.* Irel. To sing a lullaby to, to lull to sleep. See **Hush,** *v.*[1]

s.Ir. My mother was hushoing my little sister, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 296; The stream kept up a continued cronane like a nurse hushoing, *ib.* 228.

HUSHOCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [hʉ·ʃəχ.] **1.** *v.* To work in a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner; to dress slovenly. w. & s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) See **Hirsel,** *v.*[2] **3.**

Hence **Hushochy,** *adj.* hurried, careless, slovenly; also used *advb. ib.*

2. To heap up loosely.

Gall. The millers did hushoch their melders in sacks, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

3. *sb.* Hurried, careless, or slovenly work; one who works in a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner. w. & s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

4. A confused heap, a tangled mass; a loose quantity of anything.

w. & s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

HUSHT, *int., v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Yks. Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Also in forms **hesht** Shr.; **hisht** Hrf.[2] s.Pem.; **hooisht** ne.Lan. e.Lan.[1]; **hoosht** Cai.[1]; **huisht** Hrf.

1. *int.* Hush, be silent.

Cai.[1] **Bch.** A toothless houdy, auld and teugh, Says, Cummer, husht, we ha'e enough, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 39. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Molly, husht, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. **ne.Lan.** Th' conductor—said 'Hooisht,' Mather *Idylls* (1895) 49. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.** An old nurse used to use the word 'Hesht' when we made a noise (R.M.E.). **Hrf.**[2], **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

2. *v.* To be silent, become quiet.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Awm cummin to that very peighnt, if theaw'll husht, Staton *B. Shuttle,* 7; Just thee husht, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x. **Hrf.** A man was riding close up to the window and telling them to huisht, but they would not huisht for all that, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 564.

3. To order silence. Cai.[1]

4. *sb.* In phr. *to hold one's husht,* to be silent. See **Hold,** *v.* **II. 12.**

Lan. He couln't booath sup and tawk so he howded his husht, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 120.

5. Exciseable goods, esp. liquors sold without license. e.Lan.[1] See **Hush,** *sb.*[1] **5.**

HUSHTER, HUSIF, see **Hashter, Huss(e)y.**

HUSK, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. Hrf. Glo. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **hoosk** Hrf.[2] Dev. [(h)usk, ʉsk.] **1.** *sb.* A dry cough, hoarseness; esp. a wheezing cough or disease of the throat among animals. Cf. **hask,** *sb.*[1] **7.**

Hrf.[2] **Glo.** A disease in calves caused by thread-worms in the windpipe making a dry cough. A barking cough made by pigs (S.S.B.). **Sus.** They sometimes lose calves by a distemper they call the husk, which is occasioned by little worms in the small pipes on the lights, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 182, 193. **Wil.**[1] Often fatal to calves. **w.Som.**[1] On a building in Wellington is a large inscription—Manufactory, Devonshire Oils. Devonshire compound for husk and scour (s.v. Hesk); A well-known cattle specific sets out the various ailments it professes to cure, . . and *inter alia* reads thus: 'Yearlings or calves: husk, or hose, scour chills, worms in throat,' *ib.* (s.v. Hose).

Hence **Hoosky,** *adj.* hoarse, having a wheezing cough.

Dev. I be aveared that tha mare's bad; 'er's oncommon hoosky tū-night. I thenk I'll gie 'er a bran mash, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *adj.* Hoarse.

Lakel.[2] Ah've a bad cauld, an' Ah've bin as husk as husk fer ower a week. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.** I'm very husk to-day (R.E.C.).

3. Dry, parched. Lin. (Hall.), sw.Lin. (R.E.C.) See **Hask,** *adj.*[1] **1.**

HUSK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Ken. Wil. [usk, ʉsk.] **1.** *sb. pl.* The chaff of oats. Wil.[1]

2. *Fig.* Clothes, garments.

w.Yks. Hah menny ar ther at tays ther Sunday husks ta me 'uncle's' throo habit, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 64.

3. A blow, smack, rap.

Lan. I could like to give him a good husk i' th' earhole, Brierley *Out of Work,* iii.

4. *v.* To take off the husks or outer coats of walnuts.

Ken. I heard a controversy between two rustics as to which was the proper term. One insisted on the phrase 'husking,' the other 'hulling,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 203.

5. To thrash, beat.

Lin.[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The Newton lads reckoned they were going to husk us.

HUSKIN(G, *prp.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Lin. Dev. Also in forms **hask-** n.Cy.; **hush-** n.Dev. [u·skin.] **1.** *prp. Obs.* Creeping stealthily about, creeping with bent shoulders and slow steps; walking idly about.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lin.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 222. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

2. *sb.* A clownish fellow, a 'clodhopper.'

ne.Lan.[1] **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] That husking axes too much for his pokes.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *huska,* to rock or pitch as a boat (Aasen).]

HUSKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Husky, hoarse.

Lth. But he cries in tones sae huskit, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 102.

HUSKY, *adj.* Lin. [u·ski.] Hard, dry, coarse.

Lin. Producing sour, coarse, husky, sedge or sword grass, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 74. **n.Lin.**[1] [Free from the defect that wool staplers call husky and pinny, that is, dry and brittle, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 236.]

HUSPEL, HUSPIL, see **Hespel.**

HUS-PUSH, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [u·s-puʃ.] A busy time.

It will be time for going in an hour. We'd better have the hus-push now as then.

HUSS, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [ʉs.] The dog-fish, esp. the lesser-spotted dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula.*

Ken.[1] **Sus.** The lesser-spotted dog-fish is skinned and eaten at Brighton (F.E.S.). [Satchell (1879).]

HUSS, *v.*[1] Sus. [ʉs.] To caress, fondle.

Sus. 'Ah, Tom,' ses she, a bussin an a hussin ov un, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; **Sus.**[1] The children play a game, which is accompanied by a song beginning: 'Hussing and bussing will not do, But go to the gate, knock and ring,—Please, Mrs. Brown, is Nellie within?'

HUSS, *v.*[2] Glo. Som. [ʉs.] To incite, urge on a dog; also used in the *imper.* as a term of encouragement to a dog.

Glo.[1] If thee dost come near me I'll huss the dog at tha. 'Huss dog, huss, allow!' in putting a dog at a rabbit, cat, &c. **Som.** To huss a dog on (W.F.R.).

HUSSEL, see **Hirsel,** *v.*[2], **Housel, Hustle,** *v.*[1]

HUSSER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sus. In phr. *husser and squencher,* a pot of beer with a dram of gin in it. Grose (1790); Sus.[1]

HUSSET, see **Hooset.**

HUSS(E)Y, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **hissie** Sc. (Jam.); **hissy** Sc.; **hizzey** Lnk. Cum.; **hizzie** Sc. Cai.[1] Nhb.; **hizzy** Sc.; **husif** w.Yks.; **hussif** Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[2] Not. n.Lin.[1] War.[2] Suf.[1]; **hussyfe** Sc.; **huswife** War.[2] Shr.[1]; **huzzaf** Cum.[14]; **huzzey** w.Yks. Not.[1]; **huzzie** Cai.[1] Dur.[1]; **huzzif(f** Dur.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Lan. ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **huzzy** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.[1] Stf. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **hyzzie** Edb. [(h)ʉ·si, h)ʉ·zi, h)u·si, h)u·zi, h)u·sif, h)u·zif.] **1.** A housewife; a woman of any age, but *gen.* applied to a young girl, a 'lass,' wench.

Sc. *Gen.* used in a jocular way of 'a lively strapping wench,' with no ill signification (J.Ar.); If 'e ask me, she is a gui' well-faured hizzie, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 71. **ne.Sc.** Some o' them can go to balls an' dance wi' young hizzies, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 85. **Mry.** Strapping, braw, good-looking hizzies, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 13. **Elg.** Sorra tak' my gowkit muse, The hizzie's mad, Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. **Bnff.** The birth O' the maist bloomin hissy o' the earth, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 75. **Abd.** She's a fell ticht, gweed leukin hizzie tee, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 210. **Frf.** When a man o' forty tak's up wi' an auld hizzy o' sixty, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 37, ed. 1889. **Per.** A clever huzzy and a furthy quean, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 96, ed. 1877. **w.Sc.** She's a steerin' hizzy, but disna want for sense aithers, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 62, ed. 1877. **Fif.** Canty Tibbie Sma', A sonsy mettle hizzy, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 23. **Dmb.** To see the hizzies rank and file, Gawn thro' the dreel wi' a' their might, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 39. **Rnf.** A buxom hizzie . . . To make his butter, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 42. **Ayr.** An' buirdly chiels, and clever hizzies, Are bred in sic a way as this is, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 85. **Lnk.** A smart, clever hizzy she was, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 5. **Lth.** O honesty! my winsome hizzie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 30. **Edb.** A' the hyzzies round the place . . . Was stryvand sae that ony ane Wa'd danss wi' hym fu' faynly, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 711, Scenery ed. **Bwk.** Our hind's daughters—most of them clever hizzies, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 80. **Peb.** Loud 'Goosies' everywhere resound Frae hizzy, hind,

or weane, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 68, ed. 1817. **Slk.** O the selfish hizzie, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 157. **Dmf.** They'll be richt winsome hizzies Whan fed on beef, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 101. **Gall.** Hizzies gaen spangin' and flaiperin' about wi' white muslin frocks on, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** Twae young lish clever hizzies, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Monie a cliver lish hizzey was there, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 66. **w.Yks.** A careless hussie maks mony thieves, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Lan.** Other folk wi' ther bits o' huzzies reawnd 'em an' noane o' ther own for t'mak 'em even, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) i; **Lan.**[1] **Dev.**[1] A comely bowerly woman her was, . . and a thorra paced huzzy, 6.

Hence (1) **Hizzie-fallow,** *sb.* a man who interferes with domestic management, a man who undertakes women's work; (2) **Huzzy-skep** or **-skip,** *sb.* (*a*) housewifery; (*b*) a workbasket or box; (*c*) in phr. *to have one's hand(s in one's huzzy-skep,* to be very busy, to be fully occupied in some household matter.

(1) **Sc.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 127. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** There is a sort of false odium attached to men milking cows. His companions would call him hizzy-fallow and other nicknames, and offer him a petticoat to wear, *Agric. Surv.* (*ib.*) **Lth.** (JAM.) (2) **n.Sc.** 'Mair by chance than guid hissieskip,' a prov. phr. signifying that a thing happens rather by accident than proceeds from proper management (JAM.). (*b*) **Lin.** (J.T.F.) (*c*) **Sc.** My hand is in my hussyfe skep, Gudeman, as ye may see, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 122. **Lin.** I've gotten my hands in my huzzy-skep (J.T.F.).

2. *Fig.* Applied to horses: a mare, a 'jade.'

Sc. The death of the grey mare, puir hizzie, was naething till't, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xv. **Ayr.** I'se ne'er ride horse nor hizzie mair, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 64.

3. A term of contempt or reproach for a woman or girl; a woman of bad character.

Sc. A set of impudent hizzies, too lazy to work, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xviii. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** She's a rude, vulgar hizzie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Kcd.** Nor ever ane could liken them to sic a forward hizzy, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 93. **Per.** An' there's that hizzie, her dochter! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The severest criticism of conduct indeed was directed to the frailer sex, progressively characterised by the epithets—'gilpy,' 'besom,' 'hizzie,' 'harry,' 'randy,' 'limmer,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Rnf.** Ye thrawn, cauld-bluidit hizzie! PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 151. **Lnk.** [He] boozed wi' some fat-hippit hizzey, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 149, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** Gossip, the leesing auld hizzie, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 31. **Slk.** Hoy, Heaster! thou fusionless hussey, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 372. **Gall.** Ill-tongued hizzy! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **Wgt.** Said a loud-spoken hissy, 'My word but he's spruce,' FRASER *Poems* (1885) 88. **Nhb.**[1] Only a term of reproach when a qualifying adjective makes it so. 'An ill-demised huzzy,' 'a bad huzzy.' **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** What'n manishment's 'tis That tou's gaen ti dee for a hizzy, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 256. **n.Yks.** Thoo mucky huzzy (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Tha huzzy, tha's been actin summat at's nowt wi this bacca, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 7; **w.Yks.**[5] *Gen.* preceded by a strong adjective, and, frequently, by a string of them. **Lan.** A nasty huzzy, as hoo is, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) Frap i; You come of an ill stock, ye saucy hussy, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. ix. **Stf.** Is it young Joe Bushell as made a huzzy o' you? MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 35. **Not.**[1] Go on, you brazen-faced hussey. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] An impudent young huzzy. **Dev.**[1] Mall hath'n [her peer], I'm sure, for a mirchivus hizzy, 7.

4. A needlecase, a cloth or leather case for needles, thread, &c.

Sc. For the hussy itsell . . . was a very valuable thing for a keep-sake, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii; Did I never see my mither makin' a hussey? FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **Cai.**[1] **e.Lth.** He coft me a bonny hussie to mind me o' the day, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. **Gall.** A woman's purse, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1 4] **Wm.** Hannah's head is like her huzziff, full of all sorts of recollections, CLOSE *Leg.* (1862) 99. **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** A new-fleawered huzzif aw browt eaut o' th' teawn, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 59. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] An article made of print or other textile fabric, from 5 to 6 inches wide and 12 to 18 inches long, with a number of pockets for needles and other small articles appertaining to sewing; and hung against the wall. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.** (J.T.F.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 389.]

HUSSIAN, HUSSICK, HUSSIF, see **Hushion, Hassock, Huss(e)y.**

HUSSLE, *v.* Ken.[1] [ɐ·sl.] To wheeze, to breathe roughly or thickly. 'Jest listen to un how he hussles.'

Hence **Hussling,** *sb.* a wheezing, thick, heavy breathing. 'He had such a hussling on his chest.'

HUSSLE, see **Hustle,** *v.*[1]

HUSSLEMENT, *sb.* Yks. [u·slment.] An uproar; the crushing of a crowd. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

HUSSOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Ess. Also in forms **hassick-** Ess.; **hoosuck** Hrf.[2] Glo.[1]; **hossack** Lei.[1]; **houssack** w.Wor.[1] [ɐ·sək.] 1. *sb.* A hard, dry cough; a bad cold.

Wor. The pig had got a hussock (W.C.B.); A bit uv a hussock (H.K.). **w.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] I've got a hoosuck. **Glo.**[1]

2. *v.* To cough in a peculiar dry way. Hrf.[2]

Hence (1) **Hussocked-up,** *ppl. adj.* choked with phlegm; (2) **Hussocking,** (*a*) *sb.* hoarseness, huskiness; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* of a cough: hacking, wearing; (3) **Hussocky,** *adj.* hoarse, husky.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2, *a*) **Lei.**[1] **Wor.** 'Er 'ave a bad cough and a hussocking (H.K.). (*b*) **Wor.** (H.K.) **Ess.** She has a hassicking cough—a very hassicking cough indeed! (A.S.P.) (3) **s.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (July 10, 1897).

HUSSOCK, see **Hassock.**

HUSSY, *v.* Ken.[1] [ɐ·si.] To chafe or rub the hands when cold.

HUSSYFE, HUST, see **Huss(e)y, Hoast,** *sb.*[1]

HUSTA, *int.* Sc. Also written **husto**; and in forms **hosta** Ags. (JAM.); **hueta** Abd. (*ib.*) [hɐ·stə.] An exclamation of surprise and hesitancy; 'see here,' 'see to it.'

Sc. 'Hech husto!' quo Habbie, 'I chaps ye,' JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 299. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Abd., Ags.** (JAM.)

HUSTACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **hustak**; and in form **höstak.** A big, fat, clumsy woman. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48; S. & Ork.[1]

[Prop. a hay-stack, Dan. *hø-stak,* see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 65.]

HUSTED, *pp.* Chs.[13] A term applied to the seed or seeding of the penny-grass, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.*

HUSTER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **huister.** An uncomplimentary term for a woman.

'An auld huister o' a quean.' Supposed to include the idea of lasciviousness.

HUSTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **hussel** Nhb.[1] Glo. Hmp.; **hussle** Cum. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; and in forms **isel** Hrt.; **ossle** n.Yks.; **yessel** Dev.[2]; **yestle** Dev. [(h)ɐ·sl, h)u·sl.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hustle-farrant,** one who is clothed in tattered garments. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.); (2) **Pitch and hussel,** a game of 'pitch and toss.' Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 222.

2. To drive off, to drive away roughly; also with *off.* e.Yks.[1] Hrt. CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879) III. 320. 3. To scatter abroad, as apples among boys to be scrambled for. ne.Lan.[1]

4. With *in*: to push forward.

Lth. Hustle in by your creepy and bustle your toes at the ingle, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724.

5. With *up*: to wrap up.

Lan. Then, hustlin mysel up ith cloas, aw wurnt monny minnits afore aw fell into a seawnd sleep, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 17.

6. To hasten, move quickly; with *off*: to retreat precipitately.

e.Yks.[1] **Nhp.** Then ere the parting moments hustle nigh, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 80; Haymakers, hustling from the rain to hide, *ib.* 84. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 53.]

7. To work hard, bustle about.

Ayr. He had to hustle for a living, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) *Pref.* 23. [**Amer.** FARMER.]

8. To bustle, to move about restlessly, to fidget.

Dev. I cud'n zlaip at all. A kipt on yestlin' about zo [in bed], *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**[2] Do sit still, don't keep yesselin' about so.

Hence **Hustly** or **Ossly,** *adj.* restless.

n.Yks. He was varry ossly on his seat (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2]

9. To shrug the shoulders.

Rxb. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders like a person who is itchy (JAM.). **n.Cy.** What macks thee hustle? (K.) **Lakel.**[2] What for does thoo hussle like that? Fooak 'll say thoo's t'scab. **Cum.** What's t'husslan at? yan med think thoo was swarmen (J.D.). **n.Yks.** What macks thee hustle? thou's mare fawse then silly, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 480.

10. To make shift.

m.Yks.[1] Well, we must e'en hustle without it.

Hence **Hussely-farrant**, *adj.* strange, ill put together, uncommon-looking. Nhb.[1]

11. To vex, annoy.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Shay wur ivver so hustled ovver it.

12. *sb.* A crowd.

Nhp.[1] There was a wonderful hustle of people. The people were all of a hustle.

13. Rubbish.

w.Yks.[3] Before Au turned it into a garden, there was nowt but hustle there.

HUSTLE, *v.*[2] Ags. (JAM.) To emit a cooing sound, as an infant when pleased; of a cat: to purr.

HUSTLEMENT, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **husselment** nw.Der.[1]; **husslement** n.Lin.[1] [ʉ'slment.]

1. Household goods, furniture.

nw.Der.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Th' landlord's ton'd ivery bit o' husselement thaay hed oot into th' bare streät.

2. Odds and ends, a miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

n.Yks.[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[1] In lumber or hustlements, *2s. 6d., Township Bks. Pownal Fee* (1773).

[1. Precious ostelments, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. II. pr. v. 85. OFr. *ostilement* (GODEFROY).]

HUSWIFE, see **Huss(e)y.**

HUT, *sb.*[1] n.Lin.[1] [ʉt.] A small hovel, such as a dog-kennel or rabbit-hutch.

HUT, *sb.*[2] Der. Also written **hutt** nw.Der.[1] [ʉt.] The hob of a grate. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

HUT, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lin. e.An. [ʉt, ɐt.] A covering for a sore finger; a finger-stall. See **Hot(t**, *sb.* **3.**

e.Yks.[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Hev y'h seën owt o' the hut that ah've dropt off 'n my finger? (T.H.R.)

Hence **Hutkin**, *sb.* a covering for a sore finger; a finger-stall.

e.An.[12] **Cmb.**[1] That there cut on your finger's rare and angry; you'd better put a hutkin on. **Nrf.** 'What's the matter with your funger?' 'Oh! I jammed it with the door, and am forced to wear this old hutkin' (W.R.E.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

HUT, *sb.*[4] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Wil. [h)ɐt, h)ut.]

1. *sb.* A heap. See **Hot(t**, *sb.* **2.**

s.Sc., Cld. A hut of snow. A hut of dung, i.e. a heap of dung laid out in the field (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] A muck hut is a heap of manure. A hut of turnips.

2. A lump of earth; a ridge of clay in a river-bed. ne.Yks.[1], Wil.[1] Hence **Hutty**, *adj.* lumpy, as ground that does not break up well. Wil.[1] **3.** A fat, overgrown person; a slattern. Ags., Cld. (JAM.)

4. A small stack built in a field.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Hiding himself behind or beneath ane hutt of corn standing upon ye field, HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 194.

5. *v.* To pile in heaps; to put up grain in the fields; to stack peats; see below.

Sc. (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] Wor busy huttin wor tormits. **w.Yks.** The peats are laid to dry and harden on the moor. . . After about a fortnight the cutters 'set' them, which is standing three pieces together, one piece on its side edge, slightly leaning over towards two others resting end-ways against it. After another fortnight they 'hut' them, which is setting six or eight more peats round these, and laying two or three flat on the top to shoot the rain off, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 119.

HUT, *int.* Sc. A call to a careless horse. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395.

HUT, see **Hit**, *v.*, **Hot(t.**

HUTCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [h)ɐtʃ, h)utʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A chest or coffer in which things are stored; *fig.* a coffin.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Specially applied to the town treasure chest, which was called 'the toon hutch.' At Morpeth 'each of the aldermen keeps a key of the town's or corporation's hutch or box, on which there are seven different locks, and in which box is contained all the cash, books, papers, and records belonging to the borough, so that without the consent of the seven aldermen this box can never be opened,' MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) II. 193, *note.* The Morpeth hutch now stands in the town clerk's office. **Nhp.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] An iron chest in which the registers are kept; **e.An.**[2] Now chiefly used for the 'meal hutch' in the pantry, and the 'corn hutch' in the stable. *Gen.* . . it is any large chest with a falling lid. **Suf.** Usually one of those oaken chests with a lid, still to be seen in Suf. cottages, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); I keep that safe in my oud mingen hutch, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 48; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** A bran-new suit He'd claa'd out of his hutch, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 57; A church hutch (H.H.M.); **Ess.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** I shall not sleep in peace within my hutch, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) I. 57.

2. A cupboard, esp. one in a wall.

n.Lin.[1], **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **Dev.** She have two hundred good shillings in a bag, in my hutch, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. Gomme, 1886.

3. A hoard, esp. of money.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He's piled a hutch o' brass up, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 4. **ne.Lan.**[1] The field-mouse makes a hutch of nuts for the winter. **Der.** A hutch of money, *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297.

4. A covered recess in a barn, adjoining the 'floor,' into which the grain is shovelled as fast as it is threshed to await the winnowing. Also called **Scuttle-hatch.** w.Som.[1]

5. A coop or cage for any animal. Nhp.[12] Hrf., Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

6. A cottage.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.** Keep yor own hutch clen, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 68. **Cor.** Sleepless from his hutch the lover stole, *w.Eclogue* in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

7. A trap, esp. of a box kind, used for catching fish, animals, or vermin bodily, in contradistinction to a gin.

Sus. A wooden trap for vermin, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] A rat-hutch, eel-hutch, salmon-hutch; so also a big ugly carriage is a booby-hutch.

8. A half-door or 'hatch' to a barn, stable, or house. See **Hatch**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

w.Som.[1] Many cottages have a hutch outside the door proper, often called the half-hutch.

9. A covering for a cut finger, a finger-stall. n.Lin.[1]

10. The kind of basket or small wagon in which coals are brought from the pit.

Rnf. (JAM.) **Lnk.** 'Any men up yet?' he said to the man . . . who was in the act of drawing a loaded hatch, or 'hutch,' as it is commonly called, off the cage. . . 'Fetch my things from the engine-house, Jim,' he called over to a boy greasing the wheels of the 'hatches.' . . The coal is emptied out of the 'hutches' over a large iron screen set at an angle of about forty-five degrees into waggons, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 84. **Dur.** (A.B.) [Hutches or tubs, small waggons into which the miner loads his coal, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

11. A measure of coals, &c.

Sc. The coal hutch is two Winchester bushels (JAM.). **Rnf.** The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 2½*d.* per hutch of two hundred weight, *Agric. Surv.* 26 (*ib.*).

12. The upper part of a wagon; a small cart; also in *comp.* **Hutch-wagon.**

Hrt. They carry [pease] home on a hutch waggon, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 42. **Ken.** GROSE (1790); The large barrel on wheels, used for carrying away the contents of a cesspool (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] The hutch, or open box (sometimes enlarged by the addition of floats) which carries the corn or other load, and is supported by the wheels; **Ken.**[2] **e.Ken.** We usually draw our corn to market in boarded carriages, here called hutches, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVIII. 419.

13. A miner's wash-trough in which he washes the ore from its refuse.

Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) (s.v. Wash-trough).

14. *Comp.* **Hutch-work**, small ore washed by a sieve. Cor.[1]

15. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil; *fig.* an obstruction. Rxb. (JAM.), e.Yks.[1]

16. A sluice for keeping back water.

w.Som.[1] Somebody . . . vor mirschy [mischief] pulled up the hutch, and let go'd all the mill-head.

17. A deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank. Rxb. (Jam.)

18. *v.* To lay up in a hutch or chest, to hoard; to confine in a close place; to cover.

Wm. We laid trimmiling an' hutched oursells ower heead e' bed, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **Lan.** There's mony a pund theere. . . An' the little kangaroo has hutched o' this by without anybody knowin', Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) iii; We cawn't olez be hutched up i' th' dog kennels we're forced to live in, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 207; **Lan.**[1]

19. To wash ore free from refuse in a water-trough.

Der. Manlove *Lead-Mines* (s.v. Wash-trough).

[1. Fr. *huche*, a hutch or binne (Cotgr.); MLat. *hutica*, 'cista' (Ducange).]

HUTCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Ken. Also in forms **huch** Not.[2]; **outch** w.Wor.[1] [(h)utʃ, ʉtʃ.] 1. *v.* To move anything as with a jerk; to raise or lift with a jerk; also *intr.* to move with a jerk or succession of jerks. See **Hitch**, *v.*[1]

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** It's too low down. Tha'll nivver carry it like that. Hutch it up a bit (H.L.); So as it wodn't hutch up into mi neck-hoil, it ud be better, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 44; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Hutching my chair near to the hob, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 11; Let's be hutchin a bit nar whoam! *ib. Besom Ben*, 10. **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**[2] 'Huch' yersen up a bit, I've got no rowm 'ere. **s.Not.** The child don't creep about the flooer; it hutches (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 338; **Lin.**[1] See how you've hutched up your under-clothes. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He sat on the pole, and hutched hisself across. The mare hutched him on to her shoulders. **s.Lin.** What ar' yur hutchin' about? Why keänt yah keëp quiet (T.H.R.). **Ken.** He hutches himself along. Always hutchin' about in his chair (D.W.L.).

Hence **Hutching**, *ppl. adj.* fidgeting, in *comb.* **Hutching-fain**, restlessly glad.

Lan. Aw peped into my cot last neet, It made me hutchin fain, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 19, ed. Milner.

2. To move nearer, to get closer together; to lie close.

w.Yks. Tha's seen Jim? He hutch'd cloise to me in a bit, Hartley *Ditt.* (1863) 25. **Lan.** Let's hutch together, Mally, woife, Bealey *Field Flowers* (1866) 34; Th' cottage were hutched up undher elm, beech, and saplin branches, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 2; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** A conductor of an omnibus or tram might say to the passengers, 'Hutch a bit closer there' (S.W.). **Not.** Hutch up to me (W.H.S.).

3. To shrug the shoulders.

w.Yks.[1] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 234; At Bury, if a small boy refuses to obey and rounds his shoulders to show his obstinacy, his mother will say, 'What art tha hutchin' at?' (G.H.H.) **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. To crouch down; also used *fig.*

Lan. Fortin hutches at mi feet, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v; Th' poor freeten't brid hutchin itsel into t'fur corner, *ib. Sketches* (1895) 41. **w.Wor.**[1] A hare is said to 'outch on 'er farm.'

Hence **Hutched**, *ppl. adj.* bent; huddled together.

I wonder how thou can for shame . . . sit keawerin' theer, hutch't of a lump, like garden-twod, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879. **Der.** Hutched together like an owd man o' seventy, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) vi.

5. In a vague sense: to be.

Lan. He's as ill-tempert an' cross-graint as he con hutch, Wood *Sketches*, 34.

6. Phr. *to hutch and abide*, to bear, endure.

Lan. I could hardly hutch an' abide while he wur agate o' talkin', Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 289; Boh e con ardly hutch un aboide, iz so stark wi' th' kronikle, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3.

7. *sb.* A jerk; a hoist; also in phr. *on the hutch*, on the fidget.

s.Not. Gie 'im a hutch up. They were all on the hutch, when they thought you was goin to leave (J.P.K.).

8. Phr. *to warm one's hutch*, to give one a thrashing.

Lan. Aw'll warm his hutch for him to-morn. . . Aw'll knock him deawn as flat as a poncake when aw catch him agen, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 22; At Bury a mother will say to an obstinate child, 'What art tha hutchin' at? Aw'll warm thi hutch for thi, if tha doesn't do as aw tell thi' (G.H.H.).

9. A bout, turn. w.Yks.[3]

HUTCH, *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. Lan. [hʉtʃ, utʃ.] 1. A small heap; a small rick or temporary stack of corn. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) 2. *Comb.* (1) **Hutch-backed.** e.Lan.[1]; (2) **-rigged**, humpbacked. w.Yks.[1] 3. An opprobrious term applied to ill-favoured persons, esp. women. m.Yks.[1]

HUTCH, see **Which.**

HUTCH-CROOK, *sb.* Yks. 1. A crooked stick. (Hall.) 2. The two beams which tie at a gable end. w.Yks. (J.S.)

HUTCHIN, *sb.* Chs.[13] A large slice of bread or lump of meat.

HUTHER, *sb.*[1] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The state of fermentation.

The berry wine is in a huther.

HUTHER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* A slight shower; a wetting mist. 2. *v.* To fall in slight showers; to rain intermittently.

HUTHER, see **Howder**, *v.*[1], **Whether.**

HUTHERIKIN-LAD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Dur. Nhp. A ragged youth; an uncultivated boy; a hobbledehoy. N.Cy.[1] Dur. Grose (1790). Nhp.[1] Cf. **hudderon.**

HUTHERIN, *sb.* Sc. 1. A young heifer; a beast between the state of cow and calf. Ags., Lth. (Jam.) 2. A stupid fellow. Or.I., S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **huddering**, *sb.* 3. A stalk of greens raised from the seed of common greens and cabbages when they grow too near together; also in *comp.* **Hutherin-stock.** Fif. (Jam.)

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ragged person; a tatterdemalion. Fif. (Jam.) Cf. **hudderon.**

HUTHIR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms **howder** Cum.; **howthir** Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To walk in a clumsy, hobbling manner.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] 'He cam howthirin' an cloutherin' up the rod.' Most commonly applied to women. 'She cam hutherin' up the rod.' Joined with such words as carry, lift, &c. 'She needna be howthirin' and cairryin' that muckle bairn.' **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 305; *Gl.* (1851).

2. To do work in a hasty, slovenly manner.

Bnff.[1] **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) *Gl.*

Hence (1) **Huthering** or **Hutheron**, *adj.* confused; awkward; showing haste in walking, or in working; of a stout woman: slovenly in dress; (2) **Huthery**, *adj.* untidy.

(1) **Sc.** Unco wary should we be To leuk before we loup; Nor e'er, in huth'ron haste, advance, Wilson *Poems* (1790) in *Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 40. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Rnf.** Now I'se be doon wi' huthran fumle, As I'm aye unca redd to bumle, Picken *Poems* (1788) 98 (Jam.); Aff the bank in huth'rin' hurry, Heels-o'er-head he tumml'd in, *ib.* (ed. 1813) II. 47. (2) **N.I.**[1]

3. *sb.* An awkward, hasty walker; a slovenly worker; a slattern.

Bnff.[1] **Per.** Thou clorty huther o' a wife, Thou doun draught o' thy husband's life, Stewart *Character* (1857) 61.

4. Unbecoming haste. Bnff.[1]

HUTICK, see **Utick.**

HUTIE-CUITTIE, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor.

HUTN-TRUTN, *adj.* Sh.I. Surly, ill-tempered. (W.A.G.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *truten*, angry, ill-tempered (Aasen).]

HUT(S, see **Hoot(s.**

HUTTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A mass; a heap. S. & Ork.[1]

HUTTER, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. [u·tə(r.] To stammer, stutter; to speak with difficulty. n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks.[124], w.Yks.[1] Cf. **hotter**, *v.* 9.

HUTTOCK, see **Hattock**, *sb.*[1]

HUTTON, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. [u·tən.] A finger-stall. (M.P.); Lin.[1] Cf. **hut**, *sb.*[3]

HUTTY-BACK, *sb.* Lakel. A hunchback, a hunch-backed person.

Wm.[1] E canna du mitch, pooer chap, es nobbet a hutty-back.

Hence **Hutty-backed**, *adj.* hunchbacked, round-shouldered; having a curved spine.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Still used amongst old people and country folk (J.A.). **Wm.** He's gian sadly hutty-backt (B.K.); **Wm.**[1] Well known here and in freq. use.

HUUY, HUVAL, HUVEL, HUVER, see **Hui, Hovel**, *sb.*[2], **Huffle**, *v.*[2], **Hover**, *v.*[1]

HUVIE, *sb.* Or.I. A large straw basket used as a bag-net for trout. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

HUVIL, -VEL, -VER, see **Hovel**, *sb.*[2], **Hover**, *v.*[1], *adj.*[2]

HUVVERS, *sb. pl.*[1] Suf. A disease to which pigs are subject. **Suf.** (S.P.H.) **e.Suf.** In common use (F.H.).

Hence **Huvvery**, *adj.* of a pig: affected with the 'huvvers.' **e.Suf.** A pig affected with huvvers is said to be huvvery, as is a person unsteady on his legs, or a load of corn that looks as if it would fall off the cart, &c. (F.H.)

HUVVERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Lin. [u·vəz.] Ridges of land separating, in unenclosed lands, one tenant's fields from another's.

The space between the land of different proprietors or occupiers, in an uninclosed field, the grass of which is mown for hay, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**[1]

HUVVIL, HUWE, HUX, HUXEN, HUXON, see **Hovel**, *sb.*[2], **Heugh, Hock**, *sb.*[1]

HUY, *sb.* Sh.I. Thin hair. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *hy*, the down on the cheek, fine small grass (AASEN); ON. *hȳ*, 'lanugo' (VIGFUSSON).]

HUY, *int.* Suf. Ken. Also in form **hwee** Suf. A cry used in driving pigs. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[2]

HUYA, see **Huia.**

HUYLLE. Sh.I. A word applied to anything which does not justify appearances. S. & Ork.[1]

HUYT, HUZ, HUZBURD, HUZHY-BAA, see **Hait, Us**, *pron.*, **Hosebird, Hush-a-ba(a.**

HUZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Also written **huz** w.Yks. Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; and in form **hiuz** Lakel.[2] [(h)uz.] **1.** *v.* To buzz, hum, make a whirring noise.

w.Yks. To snert and titter and huz, SKIPTON *Farmer Giles* (1834) *Pref.* **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' steäm, Huzzin' an' maäzin the blessed feälds wi' the Divil's oän teäm, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 16. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Huzzer**, the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia.* Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164.

2. *Comb.* **Huzz-buzz**, (1) the common cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1]; (2) a buzz; a tumult. Chs.[13]

3. Of a liquid: to come rushing through some outlet.

Lakel.[2] Water'll fair huzz throo a lal whol; seea will bliud oot ov a pig throoat. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. *sb.* A buzz, hum; a clamour, tumult.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** The huzz of the bobbin wheel, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) i. **Chs.**[3] There were a pretty huzz i' th' house.

HUZZAF, HUZZEY, HUZZIN, HUZZLE, HUZZOCK, see **Huss(e)y, Hoosing, Hoozle**, *v.*[1], **Hassock.**

HWEE, HWICK, see **Huy**, *int.*, **Quick.**

HWIDD, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *to have taken a hwidd*, to be sulky. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39.

[Norw. dial. *kvida*, dislike, disgust (AASEN).]

HWINKLED-FACED, *adj.* Or.I. Lantern-jawed. S. & Ork.[1]

HWRINKET, *sb.* and *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* Unbecoming language.

2. *adj.* Perverse, stubborn.

HWUM, HY, HYAL, see **Home, Hie**, *int.*, *v.*[2], **Hale**, *adj.*

HYAN, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A fatal disease among cattle, in which their bodies instantly become putrid.

HYANK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To cut in large slices. Per. (G.W.), Slk. (JAM.) **2.** *sb.* A lump, a big piece or slice. Per. (G.W.)

HYAUVE, *adj.* Sc. That kind of colour in which black and white are combined, or appear alternately; grey. Cf. **chauve**, *adj.* **Bnff.** A hyauve cow (JAM.).

HYCHLE, *v.* Lnk. (JAM.) To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty. Cf. **hechle.**

HYDE, *sb.* Sc. A disagreeable fellow.

Bnff. He's a naisty hyde o' a chiel, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 52.

HYDGY, HYE, HYEL, HYELL, see **Hedge**, *sb.*[1], **Hay**, *sb.*[2], **Hie**, *int.*, *v.*[2], **Hale**, *adj.*, **Hole**, *sb.*[1]

HYEMMELT, HYESTY, see **Hamald, Hasty**, *adj.*

HYKE, HYKERIE-PYKERIE, HYLD, see **Hike**, *v.*, **Hickery-pickery, Hold**, *v.*

HYLDEN, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A term of contempt: a great, foul, hulky, filthy creature such as a butcher or hangman; a mean, base fellow; also a forward wench, apt to turn up her heels. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 223.

[Hilding, hylding, an idle jade (K.); *Caguemaille*, a greedy wretch, covetous hilding, COTGR.; Une lasche godde, a slothful hylding, *ib.*; Out on her, hilding, SHAKS. *R. & J.* III. v. 169.]

HYLE, HYLET, see **Heel**, *v.*[2], **Hile**, *sb.*[2], **Hilet.**

HYLT, *pp. Obs.* Glo. Ken. Also in form **hild** Glo. Flayed, skinned.

Glo. Y w'ood t'wert hild, SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 23, ed. 1885. **Ken.** (K.)

[I will as soone be hylt, As waite againe for the mooneshine in the water, HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1546), ed. 1867, 36. OE. *hyldan* (*Lev.* i. 6).]

HYMENANNY, *sb.* I.Ma. A large shell.

A bullet as big as a hymenanny fit to drop the divil's granny, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 107.

HYMNLER, *sb.* Sc. A singer of hymns.

Five's the hymnlers o' my bower, Four's the gospel-makers, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 45. ['Hymnlers' prob. the authors of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, and Lamentations.]

HYN, HYNAIL, HYND(E, see **Hine, Hanniel, Hind**, *sb.*[1]

HYND-WYND, *adv.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Straight; by the nearest way.

Rxb. He went hynd-wynd to the apples, just after I forbade him (JAM.).

HYNE, see **Hind**, *sb.*[1], **Hine.**

HYNNY-PYNNY, *sb.* Som. Dev. A game of marbles; see below.

A hole of some extent was made in an uneven piece of ground, and the game was to shoot the marbles at some object beyond the hole without letting them tumble into it (HALL.).

HYNT, HYPAL(L, see **Hent**, *v.*[1], **Hipple**, *v.*[2]

HYPAL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **hyple.** A badly-dressed person. Cf. **hipple**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Abd., Per. Common. He's a througither hypal (G.W.).

HYPE, *sb.* Sc. A big person of a not very comely appearance, used sometimes by way of approval, and sometimes as a mark of disrespect.

Bnff.[1] She's nae an ill hype o' dehm aifter a'. He's a cantakarous hype o' a cheel. **Abd.** (G.W.)

HYPE, see **Hipe**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[23]

HYPOCREETIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Hypocrisies, shams.

Lnk. You've nae doobt come wi' mair o' yer infernal hypocreeties, but I winna listen to them, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 156.

HYPOCRIP, *sb.* Sc. Sus. [h)i·pəkrip.] **1.** A hypocrite.

Lnk. He's a deceitfu', twa-faced hypocrip, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 131. **Sus.** EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 13.

2. A lame person. Cf. **hypocrite, 2.**

Sus. The master calls me a hypocrip (a lame person) he does. Now if I be a hypocrip (a hypocrite), I wish somebody would take one of these bats, and hide me bang out, EGERTON (*l. c.*).

HYPOCRITE, *sb.* Suf. Sus. **1.** One who is indisposed, unwell.

e.Suf. I've been a real old hypocrite for more than a week (F.H.).

2. A lame person. Cf. **hypocrip, 2.**

Sus.[1] Yes, she's a poor afflicted creature; she's quite a hypocrite; she can't walk a step without her stilts.

HYPOCRITING, *ppl. adj.* Suf. Deceptive; crippling.

I ha' been hully pa'ad over with the rheumatic; that fare a wonnerful hypocriting disease, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

HYPOTHEC, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A pledge or legal security for payment of rent or money due.

Sc. As we hold your rights, title-deeds, and documents in hypothec, shall have no objection to give reasonable time—say till next money term, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xli.

2. *Obs.* The landlord's claim to the property of a tenant, which is prior to that of any other creditor.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); The landlord's hypothec over

the crop and stocking of his tenants is a tacit legal hypothec provided by the law itself. . . It gives a security to the landlord over the crop of each year for the rent of that year, and over the cattle and stocking on the farm for the current year's rent, BELL *Law Dict.* (1807-8) (JAM.). **Lth.** Cumbrous restraints frae tacks he'll weed, An' root out auld hypothec, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 160.

Hence **Hypothecate**, *v.* to impose a pledge for payment.

Sc. The rule in regard to the crop is, that each crop stands hypothecated to the landlord for the rent that year of which it is the crop, BELL *Law Dict.* (1807-8) (JAM.).

3. Phr. *the whole hypothec*, the whole concern.

Abd. Johnny . . . got the whole 'hypothec' into the cart, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Kcd.** In his vain opinion kept 'The hale hypothec richt,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 56. **Frf.** Ye've drucken the haill hypothec, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 9. **Per.** We've juist tae find anither, and that's the hale hypothec, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 100. **Lnk.** Gin she had her ain sweet will, she'd gie the haell hypothec awa' to Tam, Dick, and Harry, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 14. **Lth.** It wad either poison the whole hypothec, or blaw them up, or maybe baith, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 63.

HYPPAL, HYRNE, HYSCH, see **Hipple**, *v.*[2], **Herne**, **Hush**, *sb.*[3]

HYSE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To romp; to banter. Bnff.[1] 2. To brag, vaunt; to bluster, rant. Abd. (JAM.) 3. *sb.* An uproar; a wild riot; a frolic.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** There was ane in the poopit haudin a terrible hyse, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

4. A vaunt; a cock-and-bull story; a practical joke. Bnff.[1], Abd., Cld. (JAM.)

HY-SPY, see **Hie-spy**.

HYSSY-PYSSY, *sb.* Som. Dev. The game of 'hynny-pynny,' q.v. (HALL.)

HYSTE, *sb.* Ken.[1] [eist.] A call; a signal.

Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to goo.

HYSTE, see **Hoist**, *v.*[1]

HYTE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **hite** Abd.; and in form **hyt** Sc. [hait.] 1. Mad, raging; 'gyte'; freq. in phr. *to gae hyte*, to act as if one were mad.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** If ye be angry, Bessy may gae hyte, Gin ony's blam'd, she's sure to get the wyte, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 66. **Frf.** May a' rin hyte that mean to tease him, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 8. **w.Sc.** The tongue as lang as a cow's tail, and wags as weel as when they gang hyte in simmer, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 252. **Rnf.** They cast up my pickle snuff, An' pit me hyte, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 132. **Ayr.** What the deevil mak's you sae hyte about the fellow? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciv. **Lnk.** Bodies like hyte A' sang it, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 44. **Peb.** Wi' me gae hame 'Ore hunger mak's me hyt, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 64, ed. 1817.

2. *Comb.* **Hyte-styte**, (1) acting as if mad, in a state of madness; (2) arrant nonsense; (3) utter ruin. Bnff.[1]

HYTER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To walk with tottering steps; to work in a weak, unskilful manner.

Hence **Hytering**, *ppl. adj.* weak; stupid; unskilful.

2. *sb.* The act of working in a weak, confused manner; the act of walking with tottering steps; a state of confusion; ruin. 3. Nonsense. 4. A weak, stupid person. 5. *adv.* With weak, tottering steps. 6. In a state of ruin.

He did weel a filie, but he's a' hyter noo, an hiz taen't the sellan o' spunks an' cabbitch.

7. *Comb.* (1) **Hyter-skyter**, (*a*) the act of walking with tottering steps; (*b*) a great deal of arrant nonsense; (*c*) to walk with tottering steps; (*d*) with weak steps; in a state of ruin; (2) **-styte**, (*a*) nonsense; stupidity; (*b*) utter ruin; (*c*) silly, stupid, like one mad; (*d*) stupidly, madly; (*e*) an exclamation of dissent or disbelief; (3) **-styter**, (*a*) to walk with tottering steps; (*b*) with weak, tottering steps; in a state of ruin.

HYTERPRITES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. Antics. (E.M.)

HYTER-SPRITE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A beneficent fairy.

HYUCK-FINNIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Used of anything rare or curious.

Auld hjok fəŋi tings [old curiosities, curious old things], JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 63.

[Repr. ON. **haugfunnit*, found in a 'how' or barrow; see JAKOBSEN (*l.c.*).]

HYUK, HYUL, HYULE, see **Hook**, *sb.*[1], **Hull**, *v.*[2], **Hewl**.

HYVER, *v.* Sh.I. To saunter, lounge; to idle. S.&Ork.[1] Hence **Hyveral**, *sb.* a lounger; an idle, lazy person. *ib.*

HYVER, HYZE, see **Hover**, *v.*[1], **Heeze**.

I

I. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds OE. **i** has remained unchanged in the modern dialects.

II. OE. **y** (i-umlaut of **u**) has generally become **i** except that it has become **e** in those dialects where OE. **ȳ** has become **ī**.

III. The normal development of OE. **ī** is:—

1. ai in Dur. (rarely), Cum. (see **3**), Wm., n.Yks., w.Yks. (also **ǫi**, especially in those parts bordering on Lan. and Der.), I.Ma., nw.Der., n. and m.Lin., Rut. (also **ǫi**), Nhp. (also **ǫi**), n.Wor., m.Shr., Cmb., e.Suf., w.Suf., s.Sur., w.Sus., w.Som., n.Dev., sw.Dev., Cor. **2. əi** in sw.Nhp., s.War., s.Wor., s.Shr., Mon., Hrf., Rdn., Glo., Oxf., Brks., Bck. (see **4**), Nrf., n.Ken., Hmp., I.W., Wil., Dor., e.Som. **3. ei** in Sc. (rarely **ai**), Nhb., Dur. (see **1**), Cum. (rarely), e.Yks. (also **ā**), n.Stf., Pem. **4. ǫi** in w.Yks. (see **1**), Lan., Chs., Flt., Dnb., Stf., Der., Not., s.Lin., Rut. (see **1**), Lei., Nhp. (also **ai**), War. (see **2**), Shr. (see **1**, **2**), n. and s.Bck., Hrt., Hnt., Ess., e.Ken., Sur. (see **1**), e.Sus. **5. ā** in ne., e. and m.Yks., se.Lan. (also **ǭ**).

IV. The normal development of OE. **y** (i-umlaut of **ū**) has been the same as that of OE. **ī** with the following exceptions:—

It has become (1) **ī** in Glo., Bdf., Cmb., Nrf., Suf., Ess., Ken., e.Sus., Dev., Cor.; (2) **ei** in nw.Der., Chs.; (3) **ai** in s.Lin.

I-, *pref.* Irel. w.Cy. Before *pp.* repr. OE. **ge-**. See **A**, *pref.*[2]

Wxf. Ilet, Hall *Irel.* (1841) II. 161. **w.Som.**[1] Used by writers indifferently with *a*. . . Very freq. the use of the prefix in the dialect supplants the ordinary past inflection, whether strong or weak, as in u-bee, u-baeg, for been, begged. 'We hant i-bake no cakes to-day.' 'They zaid how twidn be i-know by nobody 'vore the votes was all a-told, and then twidn on'y be i-know by they that told em.'

I, *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [The unemphatic or unstressed forms are printed in italics. Sh.I. **ai**, *a*, *ə*; Or.I. **ai**, *a*; Cai. Elg. **a**; Bnff. Abd. **ai**, *a*; Kcd. **ai** (**ei**), *ə*; Frf. **ai** (**ā**), *a*, *ə*; Per. **ai**, *a*; Fif. **a**, *ə*; s.Sc. **ā**, *a*; Ayr. Lnl. **a**; Lth. **ai**, *a*, *ə*; Edb. **ā**, *a*; Hdg. Bwk. Rxb. Dmf. Gall. Wgt. **ā** (**a**), *a*; Ir. **ai**, *a*; Nhb. Dur. **ā**, *a*; Cum. **ā** (**ai**), *a*, *ə*, enclitic *i*; Wm. **ā** (**ǭ**), *a*, *ə*; n.Yks. **ā** (**ai**), *a*, enclitic *i*; ne.Yks. e.Yks. m.Yks. **ā**, *a*; w.Yks. **ai** (**ǭ**), *ǫ*, *a*, enclitic *i*; ne.Lan. **ǫi** (**ai**), *ǫ*, *a*; m.Yks. s.Lan. **ǫi**, *ǫ*; se.Lan. **ǭ**, *ǫ*; I.Ma. **ǫi**, *ǫ*; Chs. Stf. **ǫi**, *ǫ*; Der. **ǫi** (**ǭ**), *ǫ*; Not. **ǫi**, *ǫ*; n.Lin. **ai**, *a*, *ə*; m.Lin. **ǫi**, *ə*; s.Lin. **ǫi**, *a*; Rut. Lei. Nhp. e.War. w.War. **ǫi**; s.War. **ǫi** (**əi**); n.Wor. **ǫi** (**ai**); m.Wor. **ai**, *a*; s.Wor. **ǫi** (**əi**); Shr. **ai** (**əi**); Hrf. **əi**; Pem. **ei**; Glo. **əi**; Oxf. **əi**, *ǫ*; Brks. **əi**; Bck. **əi** (**ǫi**); Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. **ǫi**; Nrf. n.Suf. **əi**; e.Suf. **ai**, *ə*; w.Suf. **ǫi**, *ə*; Ess. **ǫi**; n.Ken. **əi**; e.Ken. **ǫi**; Sur. **ǫi** (**ai**); Sus. **ǫi**, *ə*; Hmp. Wil. Dor. e.Som. **əi**; w.Som. **āi** (**ā**), *ai*, *a*, *ə*; Dev. Cor. **ai**.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **A**, see **A**, *pron.* **IV**; (2) **Aa**, (3) **Ah**, (4) **Ai**, (5) **Au**, (6) **Aw**, (7) **Aye**, (8) **Ch**, (9) **Che**, (10) **E**, (11) **Ee**, (12) **Ees**, (13) **Eh**, (14) **Eigh**, (15) **Es**, (16) **Ez**, (17) **Ha**, (18) **Hah**, (19) **Hi**, (20) **Ich**, (21) **Iché**, (22) **Ichy**, (23) **Ice**, (24) **Is**, (25) **Ise**, (26) **Ish**, (27) **Iss**, (28) **Ize**, (29) **O**, (30) **Oi**, (31) **Utch**, (32) **Utchy**. [On the forms under numbers 12, 15, 16, 23–28 see Elworthy *Gram. w.Som.* (1877) 35 note, Prince L. L. Bonaparte *Trans. Lond. Phil. Soc.* (1875–6) 581.]

(1) **Sc.** If not emphatic (D.N.). **Sh.I.** A'm [I have] shürely shakken me inside loose, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Elg.** A got a fricht the ither nicht, Tester *Poems* (1865) 106. **n.Ir.** A saw nae-buddy that a kenned till a got tae Bilfast, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 9. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A's fain to see thee, an a's laith to part, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 4. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[3] All [I'll]. **n.Lin.** (M.P.), **m.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Nhb.** Aa mind yen day at Aa went alang, Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 6; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Aā was at yan o' ther girt yearly Club days, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 5; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.**[1] Aa's vary glad to see tha. (3) **ne.Sc.** Ah hid a strange dream, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 50. **Nhb.** Ah'll tell thee, though, fayther, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 53; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** B'd Ah cudn't sleep, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 3. **Cum.** When I is emphatic (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.** Ah'll trust i' God, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 33. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Before consonants, for euphony's sake; frequently becomes I before vowels. **w.Yks.** Ah'm fit to think there's nobbud here an' there one, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12. **Chs.**[1] When not emphatic. **Stf.** Ah couldn't groind without un, *Good Wds.* (1869) 171. **Not.** No, ah wain't, Prior *Renie* (1895) 12. **n.Lin.** (M.P.) (4) **e.Dev.** Deue let ai year'n teue! Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 13. (5) **Lan.** It's as mich as au con offord, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 24. **Der.** Au have iten mon, Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 150. (6) **Abd.** It's a caul' up-throu place, aw b'lieve, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 34. **Nhb.** Aw think, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 3; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Wm.**[1] Aw've gitten a terrible cowld. **w.Yks.** If aw new a barn o' mine Wur born ta leead my life, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 6. **Lan.** Aw've done, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.**[1] (8) ? *Obs.* **Wor.** ''Ch 'oonder.' Constantly used by Farmer Hemns of Broomhall (H.K.). (9) **Dev.** Che know not what you mean by numicate [communicate] it to me, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 9; Ther'll be vine messings an' muckings avore zennet, che'll warndy! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. [For further information see **Ch.**] (10) **ne.Yks.**[1] Mun ĕ cum? **w.Yks.** A! what ivver mun e do? Bywater *Gossips*, 21. **nw.Der.**[1] (11) **Cum.** An' I's cum't to advise thee,—'at is ee, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 256. **w.Yks.** 'All well at the Heights?' 'Eea, f'r owt ee knaw,' Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxxii. (12) **w.Som.** Aa·y kn ab-m, kaa·n ĕes? [I can have it, can I not?] Bee gwaa·yn, bae·ŭn ĕes? [I am going, am I not?], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 34; Ĕes is only used interrogatively and finally, *ib.* 35. **Dev.** Grose (1790). (13) **Lan.**[1] Aw'm donnin this lad as fast as eh con, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii. (14) **w.Yks.**[1] (15) **w.Som.**[1] Enclitic. **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (16) **w.Som.**[1] Enclitic. (17) **w.Yks.** Am full a noan sich stuff at ha naw on, Ben, Tom Treddlehoyle *Ben Bunt* (1838) 4. (18) **n.Yks.**[2] Hah's boun. (19) **m.Wor.** (H.K.) (20) [For the use of **Ich** see **Ch.**] (21) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) s.v. Utchy. (22) **Dor.** Gi' ichy a bit! *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 523. (23) **Som.** As Ice ztood thare, Halliwell *Zummerset Pieces* (1843) 3. (24) **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319. (25) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 4. **w.Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. (26) **Dev.** *Monthly Mag. ib.*; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (27) **Dev.** Iss can't but zay, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. st. 8. (28) **Wil.** Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.* **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] (29) **w.Yks.** But O reckon he ment, Bywater *Gossips*, 1. (30) **Lan.** Oi'm mista'en, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 89. **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] Oi'm very craitchy this morning. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Sur.** Here am oi fit to drop wi' heat, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (31, 32) [For the use of **Utch**, **Utchy**, see **Ch.**]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* **I-dree-I-dree—I-droppit-it,** a children's game.

Frf. The grandchildren spinning the peerie and hunkering at I-dree-I-dree—I-droppit-it—as we did so long ago, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) i.

2. Emphatic form of the acc. or dat.: *me.*

Glo. 'Er up and shook I in the bed, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi; **Glo.**[1] Doant thee 'awzen at I, or else I'll gi' thee the strap. **Oxf.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 126; **Oxf.**[1] Her's a gwain wi' I. **Brks.**[1] Gie I one o' them apples. **Sur.** Let I catch she a foolin', BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **n.Wil.** This here 'ull make I sweat (E.H.G.). **Dor.** She twold it to I, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Him said to I (A.C.). **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 33. **e.Dev.** Aupen, my sister, ta ai, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2. **Cor.** Billum was behind I, TREGELLAS *Tremuan*, 9.

3. *Reflex.*: myself.

Som. I first catched a hold o' the hathern, so I jissy saved I (W.F.R.).

I, *adv.* Yks. Som. Yes, aye. See **Aye,** *adv.*[2]

w.Yks. He asked her if she had the paper, and she answered, 'I, I,' *Yksman.* (Oct. 27, 1894) XXXVI. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

I, see **In,** *prep.*

IANBERRY, *sb.* **Cum.**[1] Same word as **Anbury,** q.v.

IANKEN, *prp.* Cor. Walking quickly.

Cor.[3] **w.Cor.** BOTTRELL *Traditions,* 3rd S. *Gl.*

IARTO, ICCLE, ICCOL, see **Jarta, Ickle,** *sb.,* **Hickwall.**

ICE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ice-bell,** (2) **-candle,** an icicle; (3) **-cold,** very cold; (4) **-creeper,** a contrivance fixed below the instep of a boot, for walking securely in slippery weather; see below; (5) **-dangle,** (6) **-dirk,** see (1); (7) **-meers,** ground-ice; (8) **-plant,** a name given to var. garden plants, esp. to the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; (9) **-stone,** a curling-stone.

(1) **Sur.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.** Las' Kesmas, we had ice-cannles a yahd lang, hingin fre' spoot end, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 339. **n.Lin.** Bairns begin to look up at barn-eävins fer ice-can'les, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 147; **n.Lin.**[1] **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736). **Hmp.** Here's the poor Robin redbreast approaching our cot, And the ice-candles hanging at our door (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1], **Dor.**[1] (3) **Nhb.** He's icecaad (R.O.H.). **Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Nhb.** The points of the ice-creeper should not project quite a quarter of an inch below the level of the sole of the boot, otherwise it will be uncomfortable. Shod with this little article the most timorous pedestrian might almost walk down an iceberg, *Newc. Dy. Chron.* (Dec. 29, 1886); (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] It is made of a single piece of sheet iron, two pieces of which are turned up at the sides to form ears, whilst four points are turned down so as to touch and grip the surface of the ice below the foot. (5) **? Sc.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 339. (6) **s.Sc.** Long gleaming ice-dirks hanging from the eaves, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 56. (7) **Oxf., Brks., Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 216. (8) **w.Som.**[1] There are many new kinds, but each is known as 'one of the ice-plants.' **Dev.**[4] A name vaguely applied to garden plants with fleshy leaves, especially to such as are glossy, or look as though they had hoar frost on them —house-leek, stonecrops, &c. (9) **Ayr.** Your ice-stanes in your gray plaids fauld, And try on lochs a pingle, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 195. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

2. *v.* To freeze.

Ken.[1] The pond iced over, one day last week.

ICE-BONE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. e.An. Sus. Hmp. The share-bone, or some other bone of the pelvis or haunch; in cookery the 'aitch-bone.' Cf. **izle-bone.**

w.Yks.[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** RAY (1691). **Sus.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

[Bremen dial. *is-been,* 'das Hüftbein' (*Wtb.*); Du. *is-been,* the haunch (HEXHAM); MLG. *îsbên,* 'Eisbein' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

ICELAND, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. **1.** In *comb.* **Iceland scorie,** the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus.*

Sh.I. A name only applied to the young gulls while speckled; they lose the speckled appearance after the first year. In Shetland the name 'scorie' or 'scaurie' is given to the young of any kind of gull, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *pl.* A loosely-knitted muffler of mohair, or some other glossy hair or wool. w.Yks. (M.F.)

ICELET, *sb.* Sc. Hmp. Wil. An icicle.

Frf. From mountains west, Upon whose breast The icelets kill The frail and ill, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 115. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] Rare. **Wil.** (J.R.W.)

ICE-SHOCKLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Also in forms **-shackle** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] Chs.[1]; **-shog** n.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **-shog(g)le** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[124] Nhp.[1]; **-shogglin** n.Yks.[4]; **-shoglin** n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] An icicle, an 'ickle.'

Sc. Bid iceshogles hammer red gauds on the studdy, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 56, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Up the glen the linn Was hung wi' kirstal iceshoggles, A' skinklin' in the sin, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **Slk.** Enough to turn the heart of flesh to an iceshogle, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 43, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ice-shoggles, te, is sharp an breet! but then they're stiff an caud, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 171; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Brack like ice-shoggles, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 13; **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** As plentiful as ice-shokkels in a frosty December, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 123; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Aw was cauld as an ice-shockel —weel mud he shak, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 26. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Whisky, cream, and ice shackles were handed round, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 176; **w.Yks.**[1] He war parfitly as coud as an iceshackle, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[5] **n.Lan.**[1] And lang ice-shockles danglin' doon, BIGG *Alf. Staunton* (1861) 20. **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

[Our craggis . . . Hang gret isch schoklis lang as ony spere, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 76; As men may se in wyntre Ysekeles (*v.r.* iseyokels) in eueses, *P. Plowman* (B.) XVII. 228, see Skeat's *Gl.* (E.E.T.S.) Norw. dial. *isjøkul,* an icicle (AASEN); ON. *jökull,* an icicle (VIGFUSSON); cp. EFris. *îs-jökel* (KOOLMAN); MLG. *jokel* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

ICET(-, see **Iset, Ist.**

ICH, *v.* n.Cy. (HALL.) Same word as **Eke,** *v.* (q.v.)

ICH, *int.* Sh.I. Eh!

Ich! oot o' a wa' clay'd as slight as a egg? Na, na, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898).

ICH, see **Ch, I,** *pron.*

ICHET, *sb.* ? Som. The itch. (HALL.)

ICHIE, see **Eechie.**

ICHILA-PEA, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wil.[1] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

ICHON, see **Each,** *adj.*

ICILY, *sb.* Ken. [ei·sili.] An icicle. (HALL.), Ken.[1]

ICKER, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **acher** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **acre** Sh.I. [i·kər.] An ear of corn.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); It was waesome to look at the bonnie yellow ickers lookin' up here and there in aboot three fit o' snaw, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) x. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Ayr.** A daimen-icker in a thrawe 'S a sma' request, BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 3. **Dmf.** Fient an icker rowthly sawn Cam' stowlins tae the sieve, REID *Poems* (1894) 56. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

[Echirris of corn thik growing, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 133. OE. (Merc.) *æchir* (Nhb. *eher, æhher*), an ear of corn (*Matt.* xii. 1). Cp. Swiss dial. *ächer,* 'Ähre' (*Idiotikon*); MHG. *echer* (LEXER, s.v. *eher*).]

ICKERY, ICKERY, HOCK, *phr.* Yks. Also in forms **ikery, dickery-hock; ickima, dickima, dock.** A child's game; see below.

n.Yks. 'Ickima dickima-dock, The mouse ran up the clock, The clock struck one, The mouse is gone, So ickery-ickery-hock.' Children make on a slate a drawing somewhat like a clock-face with figures on it, and shutting their eyes, say 'Ickery, &c.,' and strike a number, and rub it out, and put it in a place of winnings. If a place is struck outside of the bounds, or not belonging to a number, the striker is out. Two or several can play. When done add up the several persons' figures and the highest wins (I.W.): The infants' game of running one's fingers upwards on a child and slightly knocking on its nose, saying, 'Ikery, ikery hock, The mouse ran up the clock; The clock struck one (striking nose of child, who opens its mouth, when a finger is inserted, and then verse goes on), The mouse was gone, Ikery, dickery-dock' (R.H.H.).

ICKITTY-PICKITTY, *adv.* Dev.[3] Moving with a jerky action.

'Er wawkth all ickitty-pickitty jumpy-jumpy, like a lame güze.

ICKLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **iccle** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **ikil** Nhb.[1]; and in

forms **ecle** Shr.; **eecle** Shr.[12]; **eekle** s.Chs.[1]; **heckle** sw.Lin.[1]; **hickle** w.Yks.; **icker** (*pl.* **ickas**) Chs.[1]; **iggle** Lei.[1] War.[3] [i·kl.] **1.** An icicle.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124] **w.Yks.** He snapt t'shaft oo a besom clean i' two wi his teeth, az eazy az if it hed been a hickle, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 33; **w.Yks.**[1234] **Lan.** As cowd as iccles, Waugh *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) 14; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] It wer so cowd that it froz ickas at his chin eend. **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] There were heckles hinging from the pump spout, and from the tiles. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.** Bound. *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] It's bin a snirpin' fros' sence it lef' off rainin'; theer's eecles at the aisins a yard lung; **Shr.**[2]

2. *Comb.* **Ickle-rod**, a long pole with an iron cross-piece, used to remove icicles from the sides and roof of a railway-tunnel. w.Yks. (B.K.)

[Ickles, *stiriae*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). OE. *gicel.*]

ICKLE, *v.* w.Wor.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To long for.

ICKLE WOVEN BASKET, *phr.* Yks. Also written **icle-**. A small basket; see below.

w.Yks. T'orphan is fun laid up a yer door-stan it icle-woven basket, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Jan. 1854); The ickle-woven basket was a small basket that would hold about six spools; these were steeped in water for some hours; when wanted for [hand-loom] weaving they were placed in a small hemispherical basket, with a string attached about 3 feet long, and swung round by means of a stout rod, at an enormous speed, in order to expel superfluous moisture by centrifugal force (M.F.).

ICKLE, ICKWELL, ICWELL, see **Hickwall**.

I-CO, *sb.* Cum. A children's game of ball; see below.

A game played by children by throwing a ball on a low house-top and calling out the name of one of the players, who must catch the ball or otherwise bear on his back the caller, who immediately on calling the name, runs backwards. The name 'I-co' is prob. a corruption of 'I call' (J.Ar.).

ICYBELLS, *sb. pl.* s.Dev. Icicles. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

ID, IDDEN, see **Hide**, *v.*[2], **Be**, *v.*, **In**, *prep.*, **It, Will, Would.**

IDDY-IDDY-ALL, *sb.* Oxf. A game of ball; see below. Cf. **I-co.**

One boy throws a ball on the slates or the side wall of a house, shouting at the same time, 'Iddy-iddy-all, catch my fine ball, Jack Horner'—or any other boy's name. The boy called tries to catch the ball: if he succeeds he throws it up again for some other boy to catch; if he fails to catch the ball, he picks it up from the ground and throws it at one of the other boys. If he hits a boy, that boy pays a penalty; if he misses, the thrower pays the penalty (G.O.).

I-DENT, *adj.* Irel. Same word as **Eident** (q.v.).

N.I.[1] **Ant.** He's very ident at his books, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

IDENT, IDER, IDGET, see **Eident, Either, Edget.**

IDGETS, *sb. pl.* Sus. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Very little things. (S.P.H.)

IDIOT, *sb.* Irel. A species of 'natural fool'; see below.

Idiots and innocents . . . are nearly alike, but not quite, the first being generally more or less deformed; both however are considered lucky, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 113.

IDIOTICALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Foolish things, nonsense; cheap, trashy news.

Per. Newspapers are characterized as idioticals (G.W.). **Ayr.** No to summer and winter on idioticals, the laird told me he wouldna be at hame to a living soul, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i.

IDIOTRY, *sb.* Sc. Idiocy, folly.

Ayr. Far frae the carfuffle and idiotry of a thochtless worl', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 244.

IDJIT, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **idiot** Cor. A particular form of toothed instrument used in the cultivation of land. See **Edget.**

nw.Dev.[1] It consists of a square frame, which carries 16 short tings [tines] having small triangular feet. It has no wheels, and is drawn from one corner. It is a modern implement, but I think it is only made by local smiths. **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 129.

IDLE, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Idle-back**, (*a*) an idle fellow, a 'lazy-bones'; (*b*) soft stone, or broken lumps of plaster casts, used for whitening stone floors, &c.; (*c*) a loose piece of skin about the finger-nail; (2) **-man**, (*a*) a man living on his means, without any employment; (*b*) a man employed on a farm to do odd jobs; (3) **-pack**, a bad woman; (4) **-rope**, a rope which carries empty 'corves' into the coal-workings; (5) **-set**, (*a*) idleness; (*b*) without work, idle; (6) **-wart** or **-wort**, (7) **-welt**, (8) **-wheal**, see (1, *c*).

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** That's the way to help sitch idle-backs as thee on t'road, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 48; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Heaw leets tha couldn't fot 'em thisel, idleback? Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 350. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Gave th' hearthstun another dooas o' idleback, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 137; Chalk or pipe clay used to whiten the floor . . . is rapidly going out of use. . . . Formerly idleback was the only thing the poor could afford to take the cold, bare look off the flagged floors of their humble dwellings (D.L.). **Lan.** He's scrubbin brushes, idle back, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 33. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Broken lumps of plaster casts upon which plates have been moulded. They are sold by itinerant vendors, and are used for whitening stone floors. This is only a comparatively mod. term; the old Chs. women did not use the material, and the name was applied to the new-fangled whitening for floors in contempt. **nw.Der.**[1] (*c*) **e.Yks.**[1] Popularly supposed to be found only on the fingers of non-workers or idle people. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1] (2, *a*) **Som.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**[1] Nif I was on'y a idle man, same as you be, I'd zee whe'r they should have it all their own way, or no. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] The title 'idle man' does not imply that his time is wasted. (3) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.P.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** Idleset is at the bottom of many matches, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 200, ed. 1894. **Abd.** She had not come to her years, she said, to learn idleset, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxiv. **Per.** Her only choice in spending the day was between idleset and poaching, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 76; (G.W.) **e.Fif.** To me the period of bridegroomhood was onything but a time o' idleset, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Ayr.** Isna idleset the wark o' a gentleman? What could he do more? Galt *Lairds* (1826) v. **Lnk.** The bailies are no subject to idle-sets, like puir working men, Murdoch *Readings* (ed. 1895) I. 88. **Edb.** He kens that idle-set is sinful, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] There wasn't much idleset since you went away. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **N.I.**[1] The horse was kept idleset. **Ant.** You hae been lang enough idleset, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (6) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 710; **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (7, 8) **Nhp.**[1]

2. Mischievous, full of fun; saucy; flippant; restless.

e.Suf. (F.H.), **Sus.** (F.E.) **Hmp.** He's a tiresome, idle boy (H.C.M.B.); De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 111. **I.W.**[2] That maade is jest about idle: she wants taking down a peg or two. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** 'Those children of X's are such idle boys!' said a village schoolmistress. I said in answer that I found the young scamps apt at lessons but a bit mischievous; it needed some explanation before she could understand that 'idle' meant lazy in some benighted places. An old man who had been rebuking some children for misbehaving in the church reported to me, 'I tell them they've all the week to be idle, without being idle on the Sabbath.' Half a choir resigned when a lady told them they were idle. They believed that she had accused them of vicious life (C.W.).

Hence **Idleness**, *sb.* mischief.

Nhb. A mischievous person is said to be 'full of idleness' (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. Handy, useful.

Hmp. I don't want my child to go to school; she is so idle about the house, I can't spare her. Common in New Forest (A.J.C.).

4. Phr. *an idle hussy*, an immoral woman. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[2]

Hence **Idleness**, *sb.* wantonness, wickedness. **Nhb.**[1]

5. Of young cattle: playful, frolicsome.

Cum. Specially of horses fresh from want of work (J.Ar.).

6. Of plants: barren; only occasionally bearing a good crop.

s.Not. The Blenheim orange is rather an idle bearer (J.P.K.). ? **Glo.** Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) x.

7. Of a clock: not going.

w.Cor. The clock is idle to-day. Common (M.A.C.).

8. *sb.* The cuckoo. **War.**[3]

9. *v.* To make idle.

Ir. 'Don't idle me—I've a great deal to do.' 'He'd idle a parish,' said of an engaging child (A.S.P.). **Don.** Next day it was Nancy's turn to feed the pigs, and she did not meet with any company to idle her, *Flk-Lore* in *Cornh. Mag.* XXXV. 180.

IDLED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [aɪ·dld.] **1.** Idle.

n.Lin.[1] Ira was the idledist chap that iver cum'd aboot a hoose.

2. *Comb.* **Idled-back,** (1) an idle person; (2) a stand with projecting forks placed before the fire for toasting bread; (3) a piece of loose skin by the finger-nail. n.Lin.[1]

3. Phr. *not to have an idled bone in one's skin,* to be very industrious. n.Lin. (J.T.F.)

IDLEDOM, *sb.* Cai.[1] Idleness.

IDLETON, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Som. An idle fellow.

The Soliloquy of Ben Bond the Idleton is printed in the dialect of Zummerset (1843) 6 (HALL.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.[1] This word is given in the glossaries, but I cannot find that it exists in the spoken dialect. [The old merry monosyllable is quite obliterated, and in its stead, each idleton and loitering school-boy with a previous d—n, writes B—ng, COLLINS *Misc.* (1762) 27 (HALL.); When I see idletons, as Jack Townsend can overcome all yr good resolutions, MRS. SHERIDAN *Lett.* to Sheridan, in Rae's *Sheridan* (1896) (*Guardian*, Oct. 7, 1896).]

[For the suff. *-ton*, cp. *simpleton*.]

IDLETY, *sb.* Sc. Lan. **1.** Idleness.

Abd. (JAM.) Lan. He're a bit gan to idlety, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 141.

2. *pl.* Idle frolics. Abd. (JAM.)

IDOCITY, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] The same word as **Docity** (q.v.). Commoner than 'docity.'

IDY, IE, IEEN, IELA, see **Hide,** *v.*[2], **Ea,** *sb.*, **Eye,** *sb.*[1], **Eela.**

IELD, *adj.* Sh.I. Of a cow: not giving milk. See **Geld,** *adj.* **2.**

Wir coo is heavy, an' his ane is ield, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); Ivery body 'at haes a hog, or a ield craetir, is gotten der 'oo', *ib.* (July 1, 1899).

IER-OE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **heir-oye, jeroy** S. & Ork.[1] A great grandchild.

Sc. There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, whose heir-oyes do yet live there, BRAND *Desc. Ork.* (1701) 71. S. & Ork.[1] Ayr. May health and peace, with mutual rays, Shine on the evening o' his days; Till his wee, curlie John's ier-oe . . . The last, sad, mournful rites bestow! BURNS *To G. Hamilton*, ll. 108–13.

[Gael. *iar-ogha*, a great grandchild (M. & D.).]

IF, *conj.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Nrf. Sur. Dor. Dev. Also in form **ef** Dev. **1.** In phr. (1) *if Goddil,* an exclamation: if God will; (2) *if I can speak,* an expression used in correcting some slip of the tongue; (3) *if I know,* I don't know; (4) *if or but,* let or hindrance; (5) *if so be as, — as how, — that,* or *if so being,* an intensitive of 'if'; in *gen.* colloq. use; (6) *if stands stiff in a poor man's pocket,* see below; (7) *ifs and ands,* hesitation, prevarication.

(1) Lan. 'I think lunger ot fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.'. . 'Not awlus, o Goddil,' TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 16, ed. 1806: Lan.[1] s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) *Gl.* (2) Chs.[1] I went last Tuesday—no, Wednesday, if I can spake. (3) N.I.[1] Deed if I know when he's commin'. (4) Chs.[1] He'll come, tha may depend on't, witheawt oather if or but. (5) n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] If so be as how I get on with my marketings, I'll call. War.[2] If so be as how I've done my work in time, I'll come across; War.[3] Wor. If so be as he had tried, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 30, 1897). Hrf.[2] Brks.[1] If zo be as you can come an' hev tay wi' we to-morrow, I hopes you 'ooll. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Nrf. If so bein' yow luck to find my beloved, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 8. e.Suf. If so bein' yow can't go, yow must stop at home (F.H.). Sur.[1] If so be as you should have e'er a cottage to let, I should be glad of the offer of it. Dor. If zo be as mis'ess can spare I, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 230. Dev. It ef so be thee goes wey . . . Jist see . . . what you gits, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 178. (6) Oxf.[1] Used to imply the difficulty poor people find in obtaining their wishes where money is concerned. If some one should say 'I would buy a new dress if I had the money to spare,' somebody might answer 'If stands stiff in a poor man's pocket,' i. e. the want of money, *MS. add.* (7) w.Yks.[1] Let's hev naan o' yower ifs an ans. n.Lin.[1]

2. Used redundantly before *in case, supposing,* &c. Cf. **an,** *conj.*[1]

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] If-in-seea-keease that I wer te tummle; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] If suppoäsin' she hed dun it, he'd no call to ewse her e' that how.

IFE, *sb.* Suf. The yew, *Taxus baccata.*

(HALL.); (B. & H.) e.Suf. Heard from the old, but only very rarely (F.H.).

[Fr. *if,* a yew (COTGR.).]

IFF, *sb.* and *v.* Ken. [if.] **1.** *sb.* A fishing-gaff.

Marsh was kept fairly busy with his 'iff' (as gaffs are called at Deal), *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 29, 1890) 289.

2. *v.* To use a gaff-hook in landing fish.

For two hours I kept Marsh busy with baiting hooks and 'iffing' fish. *ib.*

IFING, *prp.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Som. Also written **iffin** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **iffing** War.[2] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; and in form **iftin** Shr.[1] [i·fin.] In *comb.* (1) **Ifing-and-anding,** (*a*) hesitating; (*b*) hesitation; (2) **-and-buttings,** invalid excuses; hesitation combined with unwillingness; (3) **-and-offing,** (*a*) in a state of indecision; (*b*) indecision.

(1, *a*) w.Som.[1] I likes to hear anybody zay ees or no, to once, and not bide if-in-and-andin gin anybody can't tell whe'r they be going to do it or no. (*b*) Shr.[1] I axed that ŏŏman about the weshin', an' after a good bit o' iftin'-an'-andin' 'er said 'er'd come—but 'er didna seem to car' about it. (2) Chs.[1] Dunna mak so many iffins an' buttins; we can do beawt thee. s.Chs.[1] Naay, wùn yŭ tel mi streyt, baayt aan·i if·inz ŭn bŭt·inz? [Naï, wun yo tell me streight, baït anny iffins an' buttins?] (3, *a*) War.[2], se.Wor.[1] (*b*) War.[2] Make up your mind, don't let's have any iffing-and-offing. w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

IFLE, *v.* Hrt. To drive away roughly; to hustle.

CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 320.

IFT, *sb.* n.Lin. [ift.] Way; habit; manner.

PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 117; n.Lin.[1] I knawed he'd soon be at th' ohd ift ageän; ther's no moore chanch o' keäpin' him fra that thing then ther is a sheäp-worryin' dog fra mutton.

IGG, IGGLE, see **Egg,** *v.*, **Ickle.**

IGNAGNING, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. Also in form **ignagics.** A name given to a morris or sword-dance.

In the Fylde on the afternoon of Easter Sunday the young people . . . performed a kind of Morris or Moorish dance or play, called 'Ignagning,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 236; *ib. Leg.* (1873) 153; Ignagning has almost fallen into disuse, and a band of boys, called Jolly Lads, has succeeded, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 92; Lan.[1] Common in the Fylde some fifty years ago.

IGNORANT, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Not. Lin. Oxf. Wil. Som. Also written **ignerint** Sh.I.; and in forms **highnint** Dev.; **igerant** Oxf.[1]; **ignoran** Wil. [i·gnərənt.] **1.** *adj.* Ill-mannered.

N.I.[1] s.Not. It looked so ignorant of 'er to be staring like that (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] I thought it would look so ignorant to stop yon. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] The usual description of a rough, uncouth lout. 'There idn a hignoranter gurt mump-head athin twenty mild, he idn fit vor no woman's company.' Dev. 'No, Jan,' zeth her, 'sic highnint sets Thay wishes thay wis me!' NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 36, ed. 1865.

2. *sb.* An ignorant person.

Sc. What poor ignorants sustain Who've much of fear and very little brain, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 37. Sh.I. Man, doo is a auld ignerint, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898). Per. Whilk places were furnished by the bishops by ignorants and insufficient persons, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 73. Wil. When I was about twenty or so, a poor ignoran, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 57.

I'GODLIN, *int.* Lan. Der. Also in form **i'gadlin** Lan.[1] A petty oath.

Lan. I'godlin, he's done a good stroke at that, hissen! WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) iv; I'gadlin, we's never look beheend us after this, *ib. Old Cronies* (1875) iii; Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

IGSY-PIGSY, *adj.* Dev. Confused, 'higgledy-piggledy.'

I'm passelled quite a score o' ways an' led an igsy-pigsy dance, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 62; Dev.[3] In constant use.

I'GY, *int.* Yks. [ĭ·goi.] An exclamation. See **Egow.**

w.Yks. I'gy it is a blazer! INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 276.

IKE, see **Hike.**

IKEY, *adj.* Ken. [ei·ki.] Proud. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

IKIL, see **Ickle,** *sb.*

IKINS, *sb. pl.* War. In phr. *my ikins,* an exclamation.

'Ikins!' went out of use some 30 years ago, to be replaced by 'My eye!' (G.F.N.); HOLLOWAY.

IKY-PIKY, *sb.* n.Lan.[1] A corruption of 'ipecacuanha.'

IKY-PIKY, *int.* Lan. An exclamation of surprise or astonishment. (S.W.)

ILD, *v.* n.Cy. Nhp. Shr. [ild.] To yield, 'eald.'

n.Cy. (HALL.) Shr.[1] 'Ow does the corn ild, William?' 'Well, but mighty middlin', the ears bin lathy.'

Hence **Ildy**, *adj.* fruitful, abundant, yielding. Nhp.[1]

[Herein I teach you How you shall bid God 'ild us for your pains, Shaks. *Macb.* I. vi. 13.]

ILDER, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Fire. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 30. Cf. hildin.

ILDER, *sb.*[2] n.Lin.[1] The same word as **Elder**, *sb.* **1.**

ILE, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [ail.] The fishing-ground inside the main tidal current, in the space between two points where there is a counter current.

In such a space fishing may be carried on irrespective of the tide, but in the main current, only at slack water.

ILE, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] [ail.] A wing of a church; a half transept. See **Aisle**, *sb.* **2.**

ILE, *sb.*[3] Cor. [ail.] **1.** The liver 'fluke,' *Distoma hepaticum*, productive of rot in sheep. Cor.[12]

2. The plant *Rosa solis* (?).

Cor.[2] The name given to a plant, *Rosa solis*, by eating which it was supposed the disease was caused. The plant is not injurious until it becomes infested with the ova of the 'fluke.'

ILE, see **Ail**, *sb.*[2], **Hile**, *sb.*[2], **Oil.**

ILK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. War. Glo. Som. [ilk.] **1.** In phr. *of that ilk*, of the same name, place, or nature.

Sc. Mungo Marsport of that ilk, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. **Or.I.** Hugh Halcro of that ilk, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 185. **Elg.** A hammel-spun coat o' the vera same hue, Wi' breeks o' that ilk, an' queetikins too, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Bnff.** The young Laird of Glengerrack met and engaged the fellow, and the sword of that ilk had again freed the country from another of those pests, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 144. **e.Sc.** Any relation to Sir Patrick of that ilk, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** John Udney of that ilk, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 96. **Fif.** We have also Spittal of Lickspittal and that ilk, Grant *Six Hundred*, ii. **Rnf.** The farm o' Scartclean o' that ilk, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 110. **Ayr.** The only son of Fatherlans of that ilk, Galt *Entail* (1823) xiv. **Lnk.** The Boyds of Greenend, miners of that ilk, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 42. **Edb.** The Penny-cooks of that ilk, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 4, ed. 1815. **Ir.** Nevertheless he was . . . one of the real old O'Tooles, lineally descended from the famous king of that ilk, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 25. **? Glo.** I remember a cow which was for many years called 'Harry' because of its fancied resemblance to a man of that ilk, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 38.

2. Family; breed; kind.

Ayr. Ilk ane a cap an' cloak o' silk Has got, as if she was a lady, An' that indeed, o' nae sma' ilk, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 155. **Lakel.**[2] He's yan o' t'siam ilk. **War.** The horses most famous for marvellous exploits must have blood as well as bone, but only certain districts of the Green Isle can produce this ilk, *Evesham Jrn.* (June 23, 1897). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[1. King James, the fyfte of that ilke, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 126. ME. *þat ilke*, the same (*Cursor M.* 1284); OE. *þat ilc(e* (*Chron.* an. 1135).]

ILK, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **elc** Cum. [ilk.] Each; every; also used *subst.*

Sc. Dancing ilk night, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ix. **Sh.I.** Let ilk lad kiss his dearie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 97. **Elg.** Ilk eager hand spreads oure the field, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 48. **Abd.** He will ilk friend, in a fit manner, thank, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 178. **Frf.** Ilk glower'd at Myse, an' bock'd an' spat, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. **Per.** Aye he growled the other growl, As ilk had been his last, Spence *Poems* (1898) 55. **Fif.** Breathin' ilk ithers' breaths for twa mortal hours, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 20. **s.Sc.** They hae cleared o' ilk buss, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 5. **Dmb.** Winter . . . Dis cover ilk brae and hill, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 9. **Ayr.** Faithless snaws ilk step betray Whare she has been, Burns *Vision*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Ilk glen an' bosky dingle, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 94. **Lth.** Ilk lad faulds his arm round his ain lassie's waist, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99. **Peb.** In haste frae ilk' direction, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 35. **Rxb.** Ilk circumstance I've mentioned, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 9. **Dmf.** Ilk hour o' the day, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 2. **Gall.** She could . . . Crimp up ilk ruffle, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Ilk sturdy stroke, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 97. **Wgt.** We'll show then Ilk yin's his neebour's brither, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 240. **n.Cy.** Ilk other house, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ilk playful tike, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 50; **Nhb.**[1] Chiefly now used in N. Nhb. and Redesdale, but freq. heard south of the Tweed. **Cum.** Ilk thing that leeves can git a mate, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 30; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** An' mebbe mair deed o' th' ilk soort wad be heered on afore a' war deean, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) cxix; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Ilk other day, every alternate day. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] Now extinct.

Hence **Ilk ane** (**Ilk-ane**, **Ilkin**), each one.

Sc. (A.W.) **Rnf.** Affliction mak's Ilk ane o' Adam's seed the sibber grow, Young *Pictures* (1865) 12. **Edb.** Bids ilk ane come fast awa, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 18. **N.Cy.**[2] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Lan.** Let ilk yen fancy what they will, Waugh *Heather*, I. 137, ed. Milner.

[Ilk knew vthir weil, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 77. OE. (Anglian) *ylc*, 'omnem,' *Ps.* lxxvii. 51 (Vesp.).]

ILKA, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **ilky** Lnk.

1. Each; every.

Sc. Ilka penny on't, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **ne.Sc.** The young man looks owre at you in the kirk ilka Sunday, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 36. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ilka chiel look'd sad an' dour, Tester *Poems* (1865) 93. **e.Sc.** Ane in ilka pouch, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 7. **Bch.** Syne ilka a thing gaed widdersins about wi' us, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** On ilka side, the trees grew thick and strang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** At ilka jolt She lookit unca scare, Grant *Lays* (1884) 5. **Frf.** To muck the riggs in ilka field, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Per.** Ilka man hes a richt tae his ain thochts, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 30. **Fif.** Ilka nicht he's oot on the hunt, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 11. **Rnf.** Down ilka paw sae saftly set. Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 6. **Ayr.** Ilka thing, Burns *Thou art sae Fair*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Ilky month, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 25. **Lth.** Ilka day brought joy, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 127, ed. 1856. **Edb.** What ilka ane had wared his pay on, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Bwk.** Ilka bairn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 16. **Slk.** Ilka spring, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. **Rxb.** It sweetens care at ilka hand, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 9. **Dmf.** Sic joy appeared In ilka face, Reid *Poems* (1894) 30. **Gall.** Ilka time they gang oot, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Kcb.** Ilka day, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 139. **Nhb.** Tak ilka ane a staff. Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 333; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] And the twelve nogs on ilka side, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Ilka yan on 'em.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Ilka-body's body**, a universal favourite; a time-server; (2) **-day**, week-day; (3) — **deal**, every whit; (4) **-where**, everywhere.

(1) **Ayr.** Get ye that bra' wallie name, O' ilka body's body, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 64. (2) **Sc.** When ye are in your auld ilka-day rags, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; Alike ilka day makes a clout on Sunday, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 104. **e.Sc.** He donned his ilka-day attire, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 253. **Abd.** The bellman meant his 'ilka-day's' coat, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 46. **Frf.** Knick-knacks that a tradesman hasna to bather wi' for ilkaday wear, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 192, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Twa hours wi' pleasure I wad gie to heaven, On ilka days, on Sundays sax or seven, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 134. (3) **Abd.** I hae heard your tale And were fairly at it ilka deal, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812. (4) **Abd.** Chairs, tables, an' cradles were ilkawhere sittin', Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 8. **Rnf.** This system, I remember weel, . . Was scorned an' laucht at ilkawhere, Young *Pictures* (1865) 140. **Lth.** His faither daunders in at e'en, An' ilkawhere looks he, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 64. **Peb.** Embro town, and ilka where, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 53.

3. Phr. *no ilka body*, no common person.

Abd. He thinks himsell nae ilka body (Jam.).

[1. Ilka day, *cotidie*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); OE. (Anglian) *ylc ān.*]

ILL, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** *adj.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Comparative.* **Iller.**

w.Yks. It wər ilə(r) nər i þout on (J.W.). **e.An.**[1] More iller.

2. *Superlative.* **Illest.**

Fif. This reception's the illest part of it, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 21. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Ill-able**, unable, hardly able; (2) **-becoming**, unsuitable, unbecoming; (3) **-best**, the best of a bad lot or job; (4) **-bind**, of an article of dress: a bad shape or form; (5) — **bit**, a euphemism for hell; (6) **-blained**, (7) **-blended**, morose, ill-tempered, irritable; (8) **-boden**, insufficiently stocked; (9) **-brew**, an unfavourable opinion; (10) **-brought-up**, badly trained; (11) **-cankered**, evilly disposed; (12) — **chance**, bad luck; (13) — **cheer**, grief; (14) **-cleckit**, misbegotten, base-born; (15) **-clepped**, ill-conditioned, surly, churlish; (16) **-coloured**, discoloured; (17) **-contricked**, knavish; (18)

-contrived or **-contriving**, (*a*) ill-tempered, badly behaved, tricky, mischievous; (*b*) awkward, badly constructed; (19) **-convenience** or **-conveniency**, (*a*) inconvenience; (*b*) to inconvenience; (20) **-convenient**, inconvenient; (21) **-cuisten** or **-kessen**, (*a*) badly sown; (*b*) badly decided; (22) **-curponed**, see (15); (23) **-deed**, ill-luck, misfortune; evil proceedings; (24) **-deeded** or **-deedie**, mischievous, evilly disposed; (25) **-demised**, malevolent; (26) **-dereyt**, disorderly, untidy; (27) **-designed**, see (11); (28) **-digestion** or **-disgestion**, indigestion; (29) **-divvadged**, ill-arranged, slovenly; (30) **-doed**, lean, ill-fed, not thriving; (31) **-doer**, (*a*) an evil-doer; (*b*) an animal which does not thrive; see **Dow**, *v.*[1] **4**; (32) **-doing**, (*a*) badly behaved; (*b*) in a bad condition, sickly; (33) **-done**, wrong, mischievous, ill-advised; (34) **-done-to**, ill-used; (35) — **dread**, an apprehension of evil; (36) **-dreaded**, ? expecting evil; (37) **-dreader**, one who anticipates evil; (38) **-eased**, see (20); (39) — **ee**, the evil eye; also used *fig.* dislike; (40) — **end**, a bad end, a miserable death; (41) **-faced**, having an evil countenance; (42) **-faired**, ill-favoured; (43) **-fare**, (*a*) to fare badly, meet with ill-success; (*b*) a state of need or discomfort; (44) **-fared**, unlucky, unsuccessful; (45) **-farrant**, ugly; ill-conditioned; (46) **-fashed**, troubled, worried; (47) **-fashioned**, (*a*) badly shaped; (*b*) ill-mannered; quarrelsome; (48) **-favoured**, (*a*) unbecoming, unmannerly; out of place; (*b*) unpleasant; (*c*) not looking well in health; (*d*) ill-tempered, ill-natured; mean; (*e*) clumsy; (*f*) see (30); (49) **-favouredly**, (*a*) clumsily, ungracefully; (*b*) meanly; (50) **-fearing**, fearing the powers of evil; (51) **-fleyed**, scared, frightened; (52) **-flitten**, of a scolding, when it is as applicable to the scolder as to the person scolded; (53) **-foot**, a foot supposed to bring ill-luck; (54) **-footer**, the person having the 'ill-foot'; (55) **-gab**, (*a*) insolent, impudent language; the power to use such language; (*b*) to use abusive, insolent language; (56) **-gabbed**, foul-tongued; (57) **-gain**, see (20); (58) ? **-gainshoned**, (59) **-gaishoned**, mischievous; (60) **-gait** or **-gate**, (*a*) a bad habit, an evil way; (*b*) an awkward manner of walking; (61) **-gaited** or **-gated**, (*a*) see (32, *a*); (*b*) clumsy in walking; unable to walk far; (62) **-given**, (*a*) niggardly; (*b*) evil-minded, ill-tempered; prone to speak or do evil; (63) **-giveness**, ill-nature; (64) **-gotten**, illegitimate; good-for-nothing; (65) **-gritted**, of a bad, obstinate temper; (66) **-grun** or **-grunyie**, a bad, knavish disposition; (67) **-grunyiet**, having a bad disposition; (68) **-guide**, (*a*) to mismanage; (*b*) to ill-treat; (69) **-guided**, ill-treated; ill-advised; (70) **-hadden**, ill-mannered; (71) **-hained**, saved to no good purpose; (72) **-hairt**, see (15); (73) **-hap**, misfortune; (74) **-happit**, ill-clothed; (75) **-hauden-in**, see (71); (76) **-hear**, to chide, scold; (77) **-hearted**, malevolent, illiberal; (78) **-heartedness**, malevolence; (79) **-hearty**, ailing, delicate; (80) **-heired**, inheriting bad qualities; (81) **-helt** or **-healt**, a euphemism for 'the devil'; (82) **-helty-hair**, never a bit; (83) **-heppen**, see (42); (84) **-hoited**, (85) **-hued**, *fig.* ill-favoured; (86) **-hung**, of a tongue: impudent, insolent; (87) **-hung-on**, dissatisfied at or with any occurrence; (88) **-hyver**, (*a*) awkward behaviour; (*b*) ill-humour; (89) **-hyvered** or **-hivard**, (*a*) awkward, abusive; (*b*) ill-looking, ill-skinned; (*c*) ill-tempered; (90) **-jaw**, (*a*) bad language; an abusive tongue; (*b*) see (55, *b*); (91) **-jawt**, see (56); (92) **-kenning**, hardly knowing; (93) **-laid-on**, ill-served; (94) **-learned**, badly taught; inexperienced; (95) **-legged**, having unshapely legs; (96) **-less**, harmless, having no evil designs; (97) **-like**, ugly; not looking well in health; (98) **-liked**, (*a*) unpopular; (*b*) see (42); (99) **-likken**, to give a bad and false impression of any one; (100) **-liver**, one who leads an immoral life; (101) **-living**, immoral conduct; (102) **-lucked**, unlucky; (103) **-made-on**, of a child: neglected, badly brought up; (104) **-maired**, cross-grained, intractable; (105) **-making**, mischief-making; (106) **-man**, the devil; (107) **-marred**, badly spoilt; (108) **-marrowed**, badly matched, awkwardly arranged; (109) **-measure**, ill-usage; (110) **-minded**, **-minted**, or **-mynt**, evil-minded; ill-meant; (111) **-mindings**, forgetfulness; (112) **-mite**, (*a*) see (15); (*b*) an ill-natured person; (113) **-mouth**, (*a*) see (55, *a*); (*b*) see (55, *b*); (114) **-mouthed**, see (56); (115) — **my common**, see (2); (116) — **name**, a bad name; (117) **-named**, misnamed; (118) **-nature**, bad temper; (119) **-natured**, peevish; (120) **-off**, (*a*) poor, miserable, ill-used; (*b*) perplexed in mind; (121) — **one**, a bad character; (122) **-paid**, very sorry; (123) **-paired**, see (108); (124) **-part**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) ill-temperedly; (125) — **payment**, a bad debt; (126) **-pegged**, (127) **-pictured**, see (15); (128) — **place**, see (5); (129) **-prat**, a mischievous trick; (130) **-prattie**, (131) **-protted**, roguish, mischievous; (132) **-put-on**, (*a*) of a person: badly or carelessly dressed; (*b*) see (34); (133) **-red-up**, in a state of disorder; (134) **-relished**, of a person: disagreeable; (135) **-saired** or **-ser'd**, (*a*) badly served; not having sufficient food; (*b*) impudent; (136) **-sar'd**, unsavoury; (137) **-scraped**, of a tongue: rude, abusive; (138) **-set**, (*a*) to become badly; also used *fig.*; (*b*) see (15); (*c*) placed in a difficulty, 'hard put to'; (139) **-setness**, opposition; (140) **-set-on**, foully attacked; (141) **-shaken-up**, uncomely, ungraceful, disordered in dress; (142) **-shaped**, see (32, *a*); (143) **-side**, a defect, blemish; (144) — **sight**, in phr. *ill sight be seen upon anything*, an imprecation; (145) **-sitten**, ungainly from long sitting; (146) **-sket**, rude, unmannerly; (147) **-some**, see (11); (148) **-sorted**, dissatisfied; (149) **-speaker**, an evil speaker, a slanderer; (150) **-speaking**, evil speaking, slandering; also used *attrib.*; (151) **-spent**, misspent; (152) **-spoken**, see (56); (153) **-spued**, see (32 *a*, *b*); (154) **-taken**, taken amiss; (155) **-tasted**, see (48, *b*); (156) **-tended** or **-tented**, neglected, badly nursed, little cared for; (157) **-tethed**, see (25); (158) **-teul**, a person of evil habits; (159) — **thief**, see (106); (160) — **thing**, erysipelas; (161) **-thoughted**, suspicious, malevolent; (162) **-thriven**, **-throdden**, or **-throven**, (*a*) see (30); (*b*) see (15); (163) **-tied**, engaged; (164) — **tongue**, (*a*) see (149); (*b*) see (90, *a*); (165) **-tongued**, (*a*) see (56); (*b*) ? difficult to pronounce; (166) **-toward**, see (146); (167) — **trick**, see (129); (168) **-tricked** or **-tricky**, see (131); (169) **-trodden**, badly worn; also *fig.* evil, wicked; (170) — **turn**, a turn for the worse; (171) **-twined**, see (7); (172) — **upon't**, in bad health, fatigued, spiritless; poor; (173) **-used**, put to a wrong use; (174) **-vaamed**, ? ill-sounding; (175) **-vicked**, see (18, *a*); (176) **-vuxen**, ill-grown, ill-shaped; (177) **-vynd**, a bad shape; bad manners; (178) **-vyndit**, badly made, ill-shaped; ill-mannered; (179) **-waled**, badly chosen; (180) **-wan**, a faint hope; (181) **-wared** or **-wared-out**, badly bestowed, foolishly expended; (182) **-washing**, badly washed; (183) **-ween**, (*a*) see (90, *a*); (*b*) news; (*c*) see (55, *b*); (184) — **will**, (*a*) to wish evil to; (*b*) in phr. *to have an ill-will at*, to take a dislike to; (185) **-willed** or **-willied**, sulky, ill-tempered; reluctant; (186) **-willer**, one who wishes evil to befall another; (187) **-willing**, disobliging; (188) **-willy**, (*a*) bad-tempered, spiteful; grudging, disobliging; (*b*) grudgingly; (189) **-win**, ill-won; (190) **-wind**, a slander; evil report; (191) **-wish**, (*a*) an imprecation, witch's curse; (*b*) to bewitch.

(1) **Sh.I.** Da crew . . . wir nearly a' auld men, ill-able ta fecht da gale, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 37. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Ill-yabble o' feeat,' lame. 'Ill-yabble o' t'pocket,' poor. **w.Yks.** As bi il eəbl tə kum [I shall hardly be able to come] (J.W.). (2) **Suf.** It would be a very ill-becoming thing for the likes of you, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 68. (3) **Sc.** Let . . . such wicked men be put from about him, and the ill-best there be taken into his service, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 230 (JAM.). **Abd.** Left me to mak an ill best o't wantin' him, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvii. (4) **w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (5) **Kcb.** The deil . . . took him awa' to the ill bit, ye ken, To hae a' nicht's swatlin' o' toddy, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 215. (6) **Hrf.**[2] He's so illblained. (7) **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'E's a ill-blended, down-looking, hang-dog fellow. **Hrf.**[2] I never see sich an ill-blended ooman i' my life. (8) **Sc.** His pantry was never ill-boden, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. (9) **Rnf.** The Glasgow bailies had an illbrew o' the Hielanders, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 20. (10) **Sh.I.** Home wi' dee! home! doo ill-brought up lepper! *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897). (11) **Bwk.** Ill-canker't fiddle-doup, leaving ay her trail, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. **Yks.** (J.W.) (12) **Lnk.** Ill chance on you stir [sir],

and out he goes, cursing like a madman, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215. (13) **n.Yks.**[2] They made neea ill-cheer on't. (14) **Sc.** Ye ill-cleckit gude for nought, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii. **Frf.** It's that ill-cleakit witch, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxviii. (15) **n.Yks.**[12] (16) **Sh.I.** His haand an' airm . . . wis swall'd oot o' a' state, an' awfil ill-coloured, *Sh. News* (Feb. 17, 1900). (17) **Bnff.**[1] (18, *a*) **Sh.I.** Doo wisna sae ill contrived ta him, whin we wir a' gaen ta da schule togedder, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** All . . . vowed vengeance on the ill-contrived loons, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 19; **Bnff.**[1] **Gall.** The ill-contriving chiel, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl. **n.Yks.** He's an ill-contrived fellow (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Ill-clep'd). **w.Yks.** He's an ill-contrived bairn, I cannot constree him, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Aay il-küntrahy·vd yŭ bin! Nùthin)z reyt fo)yŭ [Haï ill-contrived yŏ bin! Nothin's reight for yŏ]. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] He's the most ill-contrived boy in the whole school. **Shr.**[1] Yo' bin as contrairy an' ill-contrived as yo' knowen 'ow to be. **w.Som.**[1] Usually applied to a woman. 'I knows her, a zour-lookin, ill-contrivéd old bitch, but I never didn know no good by her.' **Dev.** 'Er's bad tempered, an' no mistake; I niver zeed zich a tatchy, ill-contrived little twoad in awl my life, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 132. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Sh.I.** I hate a lang baand, hit mak's a body's burden dat ill contriv'd, *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899). **Gall.** The folk couldna tell whether he was gi'en them guid Scots or ill-contrived Laitin, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 120. (19, *a*) **Yks.** (J.W.) **War.** Great ill-conveniences have attended, BUNCE *Old St. Martin* (1875); **War.**[4], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] I hope we shan't put you to no ill-convenience. We must put up way th' ill-conveniency o' it. (*b*) **Rut.**[1] I don't want to ill-conveniencé you. (20) **Sc.** Whilk wad be ill-convenient to your fathers affairs, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **N.I.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** All the things . . . seemed foolish and ill-convenient, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **Not.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[28]; **War.**[4] This beats all the ill-convanent houses I ever came across. **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** 'Tis very ill-convenient to come on a washing day (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Poverty's no sin, but 'tis very ill-convainient. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** We hain't got no back kitchen—'tis werry ill-conwenient (W.R.E.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Dat's a ill-convenient house (W.G.P.); **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** If so be it ain't ill-convenent, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis ter'ble ill-convenient, not vor t' have nother bit of a oven. (21, *a*) **Dmf.** Like an ill-cuisten crap in the howe o' the burn, REID *Poems* (1894) 46. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (22) **Fif.** A figure borrowed from a horse that will not bear to be touched under the tail or crupper (JAM.). (23) **n.Yks.**[4] Ill-deed nivver thrives. He's 'ed nowt bud ill-deed fra t' startin'. (24) **Sc.** That ill-deedy hempy, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Ill-deedie fowk wud aye owre-gang you, *Poems in Abd. Dial.* 35. **Frf.** An ill-deedy younker had plundered his nest, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 29. **e.Fif.** Ill-deedie vaig that he was, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **s.Sc.** The ill-deedie wratch, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 82. **Ayr.** I told you that the ill-deedy pyet would bring you into baith skaith and scorn, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iii. **Lnk.** Ill brocht up, ill deedie weans, HAMILTON *Poems* (1885) 56. **n.Yks.**[2] An ill-deedy body. (25) **Nhb.** Ye ill-demised wratch (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (26) **Bnff.**[1] A' thing wiz unco ill-dereyt i' the hoose. He wiz weel eneuch claid, bit he wiz ill-dereyt amo' the sheen. (27) **Per.** No a cratur' ill-design'd, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. (28) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Her've a got th' ill-disgestion so bad. (29) **S. & Ork.**[1] (30) **s.Chs.**[1] (31, *a*) **Per.** It's the ill doer 'at fears the ill word, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 191, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** I cannot understand how you needed to rin awa frae Embro like an ill doer, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Ayr.** A foul friar made my mother an ill-doer, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) vii. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] As soon as a grazier is convinced that he has a beast which is not kindly disposed to take on fat, or is an ill-doer, . . he should disposé of the unthrifty animal, *Treatise on Live Stock* (1810) 128. (32, *a*) **Abd.** Ill-doin' blackguards, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 21. **Per.** Wadna . . . belike ane o' the waesome Psaulms o' penitence be fitter baith for the puir bairn an' its ill-doin' faither? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The ill-doin waffie . . . found no favour, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Rnf.** Tormented wi' wasterfu' ill-doing wives, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 47. (*b*) **Lan.**[1] (33) **Sh.I.** Kens doo no 'at hit's ill dūn ta cry after a man whin he's apon his gaet ta da sea? *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). **Fif.** It was real ill-dune o' ye, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 126. **N.I.**[1] It was very ill done of you to go there. **Nhb.** 'Twas an ill-dyun thing on thame laddies ti gan an' styen the poor dukes (R.O.H.). (34) **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] There's a lot o' fooak as thinks they're ill done to when they just ged wod they deserve. (35) **Sc.** I kent richt weel it boded nae gude, an' had an ill dread that Kenny widna wait to meet his end in a contented manner, *St. Kathleen* (1820) IV. 144 (JAM.). (36) **Bwk.** That nae guid will be his end Gin he no' tak' thocht an' mend, Puir, ill-dreaded Yiddum, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 123. (37) **Sc.** It is the ill-doers are ill-dreaders, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) liii; A common Sc. prov. (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] (38) **Sc.** (JAM.) (39) **Sh.I.** Doo shürely kens at Sholma is hed a ill e'e ta Rigga, sin dey wir calves, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). **ne.Sc.** The power of the evil eye was possessed by some. It was supposed to be inherent in some families, and was handed down from generation to generation to one or more members of the families. The power was called into use at the will of the possessors and was exercised against those who had incurred their displeasure, or on behalf of those who wished to be avenged on their enemies and paid for its exercise. . . To avert the influence . . . Go to a ford where the dead and the living cross, draw water from it, pour it into a cog with three girds over a crosst shilling, and then sprinkle the water over the victim of the ill ee in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 34, 35, 42. **Mry.** When bairns we were a' douk'd thegither, To take aff the ill e'e o' a witch, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 14. **Abd.** You came straight before the cow, and you cast an ill ee upon her, muttering some hell-words about 'novum lac,' RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 38, ed. 1889. **s.Per.** All was ascribed to witch-craft, 'ill e'en,' and Auld Donald o' Jerah, MONTEATH *Dunblane Traditions* (1835), ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The blighting blink o' an ill e'e has lighted upon you, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **Lnk.** They would be thick enough if ill hands and ill e'en baed awa' from them, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 102. **Gall.** Some people are yet suspected of having an ill e'e, otherwise, having an eye hurtful to everything it looks on. Blacksmiths pretend to know many of this way, and will not allow them to stand in their forges, when joining or wielding pieces of iron together, as they are sure of loosing the *wauling heat*, if such be present, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 278, ed. 1876. (40) **Ayr.** They had baith of them an ill end, and indeed, from their way of leeving, it was a thing to be looked for, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 115. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (41) **Nhb.** An ill-fyeced leukin chep (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (42) **Nhb.** He's an ugly body, a bubbly body, An ill-faired, ugly loon, *Sandgate Girl's Lamentation* (R.O.H.). (43, *a*) **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (44) **n.Yks.**[2] An ill-fared lot. **n.Lin.**[1] (45) **Cum.** The vile ill-farrant randy, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 46; **Cum.**[14] **Lan.** He was 'ill-farrant' and revengeful, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) viii. (46) **Edb.** We were very ill-fash'd with the English landloupers, PENNECUIK *Tinklarian* (1810) 6. **Wm.** When t'man com back ta whar he left his cofe, an' cudn't find it, he wes gradely ill-fasht aboot it, *Spec. Dial.* (1890) pt. ii. 34. (47, *a*) **War.**[3] It is an ill-fashioned house. (*b*) **Abd.** A vulgar, ill-fashion't set, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Fif.** (JAM.) (48, *a*) **Sc.** Gosh woman. A wad be ill-far'd to see, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 13. **Bch.** Oftentimes there is no help but to commit Some ill-far'd crimes, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 32. **w.Sc.** He needit the help o' that ill-faured loon, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. **Fif.** Ye ill-faured loon! ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 95. **Dmb.** Partly for this ill-faur'd affair o' yours, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Ayr.** 'Whereas' is an ill-farr'd beginning to a billy doo, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xi. **Lnk.** That's just his ill-fart crime, WATT *Poems* (1827) 56. **Edb.** They never stand to say wi' speed Some ill-far'd name, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 21, ed. 1801. **Slk.** Ye sudna swear that gate for it's unco ill-faured, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 21, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He left aff the ill-faurt pranks, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 22. (*b*) **Gall.** I forgot the ill-fared memory of the two girls, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 56; There cursed clamour queemly sleeps, The wicked's ill-fared din, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 166, ed. 1876. (*c*) **Abd.** He insisted on my lookin' at his leg, which he said was very ill-faurt twa or three days syne, but wasna that oon-bonny noo, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 111. (*d*) **Sc.** It wad be a sair misery if oor ill-faured tongues suld make the young maister worse, REDDEN *M'Clellan* (1895) 352. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*e*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*f*) **n.Yks.**[4] (49, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Wha has a heart sae borne down wi' wae, Will but ill-far'dly owther sing or say, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 100. (*b*) **Sc.** Kend my minny I were wi' you Ill-fardly wad she crook her mou', HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 51 (JAM.). (50) **n.Yks.**[2] They're nowther God-fearing nor ill-fearing. (51) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Yo' wanted me to tell yo' why I were so ill-fleyed o' Sunday neet, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) viii. (52) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Flyte). (53) **Sc.** Keep off my boat; . . you have an ill-fitt, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xv. **Sh.I.** When a fisherman left his house to proceed to his boat . . . he was very particular as to meeting a person by the way, lest they should have an 'evil eye,' or an 'ill fit,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 110. **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 194. (54) **Sc.** He'll be sayin' they want nae ill-fitters there, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xvi. (55, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] The twa loons ill-gabbit ane anither, till a'

thocht muckle black shame o' thim. **Cld.** (JAM.) (56) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Till every . . . ill-gabbit mim-mooed hizzie had a lick at puir Birsay, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. (57) **sw.Lin.**[1] It's an ill-gain place. (58) **Fif.** Skail that mad ill-gainshon'd byke O' Test'ment-men that doth us fyke, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 103. (59) **Fif.** (JAM.) (60, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] 'That bavin hiz an ill-gait o' throwin' stehns.' Often used in the *pl.* 'A thocht he wiz gain t'dee weel, bit he's back till a's ill-gaits.' **Lnk.** He's brocht curses enow on the hoose wi' his ain ill-gates, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 262. (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1] (61, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** He's a coorse ill-gate't ablach, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Lnk.** She's an ill-gaeted body, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 282. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[124] (62, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** He's been an ill-gien chiel indeed, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 46. **Bwk.** Ill-gien witches, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. **Cum.** Ye'd think to see her ill-gean feace, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 52; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Ill-gien gossips, RICHARDSON, 159. **Wm.** (B.K.) (63) **Cum.** Ah bully-rag't a lock eh t'warst end o' them fer ther ill-geeness, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 167; **Cum.**[4] (64) **Frf.** Some hundreds o' ill-gotten, unchristened weans, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **Lnk.** Wae be to thee an' that ill-gotten gett o' thine, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 32. **Lan.** That ill-getten whelp, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 20. (65) **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) (66, 67) **Bnff.**[1] (68, *a*) **Sc.** The thing was ill-guided, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **n.Sc.** Through grief, and ill diet, and ill-guiding, I took a bloody flux, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 97. (*b*) **Sc.** Ne'er a bit will I yield my consent to his being ill-guided, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv. **Abd.** Ye tak' mair drink than's good for you, and come home drunk, an' vex an' ill-guide your wife, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 62. (69) **Abd.** To his puir, foul, ill-guided bairns a mither's kindness shaw, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 48. **Frf.** Leavin' the ill-guided loon to the soothin' sympathy o' ane or twa wha had stuid their grund, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 13, ed. 1889. (70) **Abd.** That ill-hadden gaist, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 97. (71) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The siller, it's keepit in upon squeelin's ill haint. **Edb.** Binna swear To ding a hole in ill-hain'd gear, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 217, ed. 1785. (72) **Cld.** (JAM.) (73) **n.Yks.**[4] (74) **Frf.** I may have given him a present of an old top-coat. . . He looked ill-happit, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) vi. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (75) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (76) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (77) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The puir rascal's nae that ill-hearted, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 26. **Per., Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Fient haet o' them's ill-hearted fellows, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 180. **Gall.** A fair-faced, hard-natured, ill-hearted woman, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 103. (78) **Sh.I.** Arty o' Uphoos repents na his ill-hertidness ta Willa Ridland, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). **Per., Cld.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (79) **w.Som.**[1] Her's a ill-hearty, wisht poor blid a come. **n.Dev.** Thee tack me, ya unlifty, ill-hearty, untidy meazel, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 103. (80) **w.Yks.** He's a reight ill-heired un (Æ.B.). (81) **Sh.I.** On I gaed laek da very Ill-helt, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66; I felt da Ill-helt risin' up 'ithin me, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 100. **Or.I.** The devil [is called] da auld chield, da sorrow, da ill-healt, or da black tief, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 166. (82) **Sh.I.** Clip aff as muckle or as little as doo tinks fit, ill helty hair I care, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899). (83) **n.Yks.**[3] (84) **Sh.I.** Dey [lambs] wir maistly a' sair illhoitit, an' nae winder, whin der midders wis just skin an' bane, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). (85) **Slk.** The ill-hued carlin, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 153, ed. 1866. (86) **Abd.** That ill-hung tongue o' yours, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 97. (87) **Nhb.**[1] (88, *a*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (*b*) **Or.I.** (J.G.) (89, *a*) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] An ill-hyvered tongue. (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* (*c*) **Or.I.** (J.G.) (90, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Fat's the eese o' a lawyer gin he hinna a gweed moufu' o' ill jaw, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Gall.** [He] was just a grabbing, shyling cuif, Fu' fit to gie ill jaw The lee-lang day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 93, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (91) **Bnff.**[1] (92) **Sh.I.** I wannder'd aboot da hoose 'a forenün, ill-kennin' what ta dü, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 96. (93) **m.Yks.**[1] (94) **Gall.** I was not so ill learned in the ways of maids, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 107. **Kcb.** I keep house-room amongst the rest of the ill-learned bairns, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660). (95) **Per.** He is pock-pitted, ill-legged, in-kneed, and broad-footed, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 47. (96) **Sc.** Why should a young ill-less thing like this be made to suffer? KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 51. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** A most gracious ill-less prince, having no mind of such plots, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 317. **Ayr.** The ill-less vanity of being thought far ben with the great is among others of her harmless vanities, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxv. (97) **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** 'A ha'e been gye an' bad this while.' 'A jest thocht that; you're very ill-like,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (98, *a*) **Sh.I.** Nae winder 'at doo's ill-laekit bi a' 'at iver kent dee, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.); Bess isn't at all a ill-like't lass. (99) **n.Yks.**[2] They ill-likken'd her sair. (100) **Per.** Think o' me to be taen by the folk for an ill liver, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. (101) **Per.** It's a daft-like story o' ill livin' 'at they're wantin' to pruive on him, *ib.* 232. (102) **Sh.I.** Puir ill-luckid Willa, Shü hassna a man body ta tak her pairt, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). (103) **m.Yks.**[1] (104) **Yks.** (C.W.D.) (105) **Sh.I.** Dat inquisitive ill-makin' lipper. Her time is spent in vitchin, an' carryin' stories frae wan neebor till anidder, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). (106) **Sc.** 'Give a thing, and take a thing, Is the ill man's goud ring.' A cant among children, when they demand a thing again, which they had bestowed, KELLY *Prov.* (1721). (107) **w.Yks.** (E.G.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 28, 1894). (108) **n.Yks.**[2] (109) **Lakel.**[2] Ther war tweea or three ugly liuken thieves darken aboot, an' he was flait o' gitten ill-mezzur frae them gaan hiam. (110) **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (111) **Abd.** An noo, for a' oor wrang-duins an' ill-min'in's, for a' oor sins and trespasses, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 6. (112, *a*) **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (113, *a*) **Bnff.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] The ill-mouan, it they ga' the aul' man, wiz past a' spykan. (114) **Bnff.** (JAM.) (115) **Ir.** He knows it's ill my common, CARLETON *Traits* (ed. 1843) I. 6. (116) **Abd.** For a' the ill name they bear, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 118. **Lnk.** To thraw the mouth, to ca' ill-names, Is surely very bad, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 130, ed. 1897. (117) **Per.** Ye lawwers, lay aside your briefs; Ill-named, they ne'er have endin', HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 61. (118) **Sh.I.** Juist set dee doon agen laek a güde boy . . . as doo'll pit me in ill-nature, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). **Abd.** Nane o' yer ill-natur', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (119) **Sc.** He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae ill-natured (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (120, *a*) **ne.Sc.** If there was ony ill-aff creatur' that had been gien owre by the ither doctors, he never refused them his services, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 38. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] She's ill-aff amon' sic a hard-hehrtit crew. **Ayr.** They let him spend as much siller . . . as would keep an ill-off family for weeks, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 175. **m.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (121) **Ayr.** Or else, I fear, some ill ane skelp him, BURNS *To G. Hamilton*, l. 20. **w.Yks.** Eh, but he's an ill en, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897); **w.Yks.**[1] Thou munnot forgit how there wor ya illan amang twelve, ii. 314. (122) **Abd.** I was rael ill-pay't for 'im, peer stock, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 219. **Rnf.** I was ill-paid to hear't (JAM.). (123) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (124, *a*) **Sc.** They had a great fire; . . it minds me o' the ill part, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 54. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Her did'n ought to a tookt it ill-part like. **nw.Dev.**[1] (125) **Lnk.** Out of which was to be deduced [deducted] some ministers' stipends . . . and ill payments, with all public dues, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 146, ed. 1828. (126) **w.Yks.** At first I used to be varry ill-pegged, BURNLEY *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 3. (127) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (128) **Sc.** I trust, if ayont to the ill place she win, They'll be able to bear wi' her flytin' an' din, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 134. **Bnff.** Donald, pardon thae, Or to an ill place ye maun gae, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 112. **Abd.** Dinna sen' me to the ill place. Ye loot the deils gang intil the swine, lat me tee, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) vi. **Per.** Hell and heaven were pulpit words; in private life we spoke of the ill place, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 182. **Ayr.** He thocht he was deid, and sinking doon, doon, to the hettest neuk of the ill place, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 135. **Gall.** She must gang to the Ill Place her ain gate, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) viii. (129) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (130) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (131) **Cai.**[1] (132, *a*) **Frf.** They were gey ill put on, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 25, ed. 1889. **N.I.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1] (133) **Sc.** An awfu' thing it is to see sic an ill-red-up house, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. **Cai.**[1] (134) **Hrf.**[1] (135, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Ant.** A gied him an ill-ser'd answer, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (136) **Sc.** Fresh fish and poor friends become soon ill-sar'd, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 106. (137) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** Wha' for's ill-scrappit tongue, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 24. **Abd.** The ill-scrapit tongue o' you! RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889. **Frf.** The brunt o' her ill-scrapit tongue, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 35, ed. 1889. **Per.** Haud yer lang, ill-scraipet tongue, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. (138, *a*) **Sc.** Thae blae wishy-washy colours ill set an old skin, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 112; It ill-sets me to be thinkin' such a thought, *ib. Lisbeth* (1894) vii. **Sh.I.** Isna some o' da boy's claes awfil ill-settin'? *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900). (*b*) **Sc.** My lady . . . is an ill-set body, and inhadden too in the matter of hospitality, *ib. Bonnie Lady* (1897) 28. **Abd.** Ye're o'er ill-set, As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 38, ed. 1801. **Fif.** The ill-set rascal, the ill-doing, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Dmb.** He may be an ill-set thief, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xv. **Rnf.** A' that ill-set men will say Shall dae nae harm, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 174. **Ayr.** It's neither because I'm sour nor ill-set, AINSLIE

Poems (ed. 1892) 70. **Lnk.** Ye ill-set imp! NICHOLSON *Kilwuddy* (1895) 161. **Gall.** Ill-set customs duties, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119. **Ant.** A biting dog will be called 'ill-set,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (*c*) **w.Yks.** Their parents are ill set to knaw what they are javvering about, SKIPTON *Dial.* (1834) *Pref.*; **w.Yks.**[1] He's ill-set to git a living. **Lan.** Folk 'll be as ill set to believe witch tales as th' Heawse o' Lords to pass a reform bill, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 10. **e.Lan.** Said of a lame man. 'He seemed very ill-set to walk,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6; **e.Lan.**[1] (139) **Gall.** Frustrated of my intention by the ill-setness of others, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) ii. (140) **m.Yks.**[1] (141) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (JAM.) (142) **Ayr.** There's o'er muckle o' the auld sojer in yon deevil—an ill-shapet, ungratefu', impertinent blackguard, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 189. (143) **Ayr.** Ye'll search lang and vain for an ill-side in the life-work o' Betsey M'Nabb, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 48. (144) **Sh.I.** Da brown kidneys wis da first brak' 'at iver I got—ill sicht be seen apon hit frae my hert, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897); Ill-sight be seen apo' der sanitary laws, *ib.* (Mar. 3, 1900). (145) **Edb.** An ill-sitten, shanglan' sutor, he, Wi' bairnly squeaking voice, *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817. (146) **Sh.I.** Nae lass could staand his ilsket fun, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). (147) **n.Yks.**[2] (148) **Sc.** Ye'll be ill-sorted to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) (149) **Sh.I.** Ill-spaekers, leers, an' clashers ir kebbie at ony time for suntin' ta spaek aboot, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). (150) **Rnf.** She's a very ill-speakin' woman, BARR *Poems* (1861) 112. **Ayr.** The sough of their ill speaking fallowed them and was forgotten, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 115. **Lnk.** Their leein', ill-speakin' and clashes Are ill to put up wi' nae doot, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 65. (151) **Gall.** It was ill-spent on men like these, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 249. (152) **n.Yks.**[1] (153) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (154) **Ayr.** Jenny sees the visit's no ill-ta'en, BURNS *Sat. Night* (1785) st. 8. **Gall.** [He] tauld his erran' pat and plain, And saw it was na that ill-ta'en, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 62, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[4] It war nobbut ill-ta'en what thoo sed. (155) **Sh.I.** Doo widna need ta tell them dat, daa, or den doo wid get a ill-taestid answer, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). (156) **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ther's a lot o' fowk as thinks they're ill-tented when they just get what they desarve, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5] Poor barns, sin' the'r mother deed thuh been ill-tented eniff. **w.Som.**[1] Her was that ill-tended, could'n never expect her to get on. They sheep do look as off they was ill-tended, I zim they be gwain back. (157) **Fif.** (JAM.) (158) **Cum.** It was a teaal at just suitit that ill-teull, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 8; **Cum.**[1] He's been an ill-teùll o' his life; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Thoos an ill-teul [lit. ill-tool] min, thoo'll deea neea dow (B.K.). (159) **Sc.** We sudna speak o' the ill thief in the kirk, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 26. **Ayr.** The ill-thief blaw the Heron south! BURNS *Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 2. **Lnk.** By the ill thief, What was't that fetch't ye hither? WATT *Poems* (1827) 63. (160) **w.Som.**[1] Also applied to any spontaneous sore. 'Plaise, sir, they zen un home from school, 'cause they would'n let'n come to school, 'cause he've a got a ill thing in his neck.' **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227; **Dev.**[1] An inflammation of the finger. (161) **Sc.** Speak you him fair, and dinna be ill-thochtit, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iv. **Sh.I.** I wis ta blame fir bein' sae ill-toughted, Girzzie, bit ... whin a lad laeks a lass right, he's most awfil suspicious, *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898). (162, *a*) **Sh.I.** Doo ill-triv'n slootid haugh'd haeth'n, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** 'Thou puts the meat intu an ill-throvven skin,' your meat does you little good (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] Feebly or imperfectly developed. **m.Yks.**[1] Stunted or uncultivated. **w.Yks.** He's an ill-thriven little tyke (J.J.B.). **Lin.**[1] Don't let that ill-thriven humble-bee chisel you. **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.** He is an awd ill-throven thief, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1] (163) **Chs.**[3] I'm ill tied at home. (164, *a*) **Cum.** I hear a voice flyte—waur ner ill-tongues could tell, ROWLEY *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 149. (*b*) **Bch.** And very loud they me mischiev'd With their ill tongues, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 43. **Wgt.** A heard ya gi'en my wife a lot o' ill tongue an' abuse the ither day, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 258. (165, *a*) **ne.Sc.** Wisht, Poppy, ye ill-tongued jaud, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 95. **Abd.** Ill-tonguet, ill-tricket little anes, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 10. **Per.** Ye ill-tongued limmer, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Yon ill-tongued tinkler, BURNS *Cry and Prayer* (1786) st. 19. **Lnk.** Ser's ye weel For a' yer ill-tongued slander, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddy* (1895) 38. **Edb.** A Randy race Of ill-tongued limmers, that exceed In want o' grace, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 9, ed. 1801. **Gall.** Ill-tongued loons hae scal'd me, KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 75. (*b*) **Gall.** He wad whiles gie them swatches o' the auld ill-tongued Laitin, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119. (166) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah niver seed sike a lot ov ill-toward brewts as Bess Johnson bayns is, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (167) **Sh.I.** Sae fou o' nonsense an' ill tricks 'at ye can dü little idder bit budder folk, *Sh. News* (Sept. 9, 1899). (168) **Sh.I.** Aless he laeves his ill-trickid wyes, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** The child of their old age—a black-heidit, ill-trickit nickum, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 23. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Like ill-tricket nickums, we leuch at them a', OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 75. (169) **n.Yks.**[2] 'An ill-trodden geeat,' a life of evil habits. 'Ill-trodden shoes.' (170) **Ayr.** The neebor woman took an ill-turn and deed, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (171) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (172) **Bnff.**[1], **Ags.** (JAM.) (173) **Lnk.** When it [drink]'s ill used Its sting is keen, its mischief great, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 49. (174) **Sh.I.** De ill-vaamed wirds wir lang an' nebbit, An' wirna dine, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). (175) **Sh.I.** The ill-vicked coo haes short horns, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 229; Ye sood a' mak fewer illvickit remarks, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] (176, 177, 178) **S. & Ork.**[1] (179) **Ayr.** My ill-wal'd words, master, excuse, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 119. (180) **S. & Ork.**[1] (181) **Sc.** I thought no travel ill-wared, or any hazard too great on any occasion, whereby I might propagate his despised interest among you, *Cloud of Witnesses* (ed. 1720) 96 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (182) **Sh.I.** A lot o' soor yoags an' ill-washin' scags, i' da shot o' his boat, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 14. (183 *a*, *b*, *c*) **Bnff.**[1] A hinna seen ye sin ye cam haim. Come our bye some forenicht, an' gee's yir ill-ween. (184. *a*) **Sc.** A' that illwull me whuspir thegither agayne me, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xli. 7. **Gall.** A' my neibours to ill-will I thought it best, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 60. (*b*) **Rnf.** Did she no tak an ill will at me For saying her man was sae greedy, BARR *Poems* (1861) 112. **Ayr.** Onybody she took an ill will at—dod! she wrocht them dreedfully, they said, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 218. (185) **Sh.I.** I see her inunder da flee, bit shü's ill-willied, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899); Ae ill-willied coo braks up a hael byre, *ib.* (Jan. 15, 1898). **Cai.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] (186) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He wasna weel advis't by some o' Mully's ill-willers, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 180. **Kcd.** Plague on Fortune! a' my life I've found in her a sair ill-willer, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 191. **Lnk.** Our ill-willers would have it who believed that some of us are so humoursome that we neither agree with our brethren that are indulged, nor could agree with our brethren in any demand, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 489, ed. 1828. (187) **Nhb.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I can't abear to ask Jims to do nothin, he's always s' ill-willin. (188, *a*) **Sc.** An illwilly cow shou'd ha'e short horns, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Little wats the ill-willy wife what a dinner may haud in't, *ib.*; Then, Maggie, bena sae ill-willy, JAMIESON *Ballads* (1806) I. 310. **Abd.** Ye're as ill-willy a madam as ever I had to do wi', M'KENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) viii. **Per.** The auld ill-willy cow Wha weirded them nae good, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 55. **Fif.** Baith the Bears now shine ill-willie Growlin' at our carouse, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 124. **Rnf.** That droll daugeon ca'd the deil Must be a base ill-willie chiel, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 25. **Ayr.** Your native soil was right ill-willie, BURNS *On a Sc. Bard*, st. 10. **e.Lth.** An ill-willy auld jaud o' a deacon's wife, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (*b*) **n.Lan.**[1] (189) **Sc.** An ill win penny will cast down a pound, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 69. (190) **Abd.** The laird wud hear ony o' his ill-win' aboot respectable fowk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. (191, *a*) **Ayr.** Bessie jawed a cuitty-boyneful of sapples on her neebor, muttering some ill-wish aboot her at the same time, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68. **Cor.** The most common results of the witch's malice, or, as it is termed, 'the ill-wish,' are misfortunes in business, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) III. 101. (*b*) **n.Lin.** Thaay gets up talk 'at Tommy hes ill-wished 'em, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 37. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Dor.** He was quite satisfied he had been ill-wished, HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 82. **w.Som.**[1] It is common to say, if the pig is taken ill, or any other like calamity happens, 'I be safe he's a-ill-wished by somebody.' **Dev.** She'd ill-wish you if she could, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xx. **Cor.** The gossips of the parish ... insisted ... that the child had been ill-wished, and that she never would be better until 'the spell was taken off her,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 211, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] The common people still believe if they have a sudden illness that they are ill-wished, and pay a visit to the conjuror (white witch) to try and find out who has done it; **Cor.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *an ill servant will never make a good master*, he that cannot obey, cannot rule; (2) *an ill shearer never got a good hook*, 'bad workmen complain of their tools'; (3) *as ill as a witch*, very ill; (4) *ill beef never made good broo*, one cannot make a good thing out of bad materials; (5) *ill mat ye do that*, an imprecation: may evil attend you if you do that; (6) *ill to follow*, (*a*) difficult to understand;

(*b*) hard to equal; (7) *ill to learn*, hard to teach; (8) *ill yetto comin*, a malediction: may evil return; (9) *not that ill*, not so badly; (10) *to be ill about anything*, (*a*) to be desirous of it; greatly attached to it; (*b*) to be angry about it; (11) *to be ill at anything*, to be displeased; (12) *to be ill for anything*, to have a vicious propensity to a thing; (13) *to be ill in oneself*, to have a derangement of the bowels, or a slight fever; (14) *to be ill of anything*, ? to be grudging of, adverse to; (15) *to be ill put to it*, to be in straitened circumstances; (16) *to be ill to any one*, to treat any one unkindly; to drive a hard bargain with any one.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (2) **Sc.** Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 41. (3) **s.Chs.** (A.G.F.) (4) **Sc.** Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 66. (5) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (6, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (7) **N.I.**[1] I wasn't ill to learn when I was young. (8) **S. & Ork.**[1] (9) **Abd.** She can . . . vreet nae that ill, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 192. **Rnf.** [I] Could read my Bible no that ill, Young *Pictures* (1865) 151. **Ayr.** Even the ploughman . . . answered not that ill, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 142. (10, *a*) **Abd.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Ags.** He was very ill about it (Jam.). **Lnk.** I kenna how I'll do without it; An' faith I'm michty ill aboot it, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 238. (11) **Sc.** I was ill at my folk, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xlvii. 6. **Cai.**[1] (12) **Abd.** (Jam.) (13) **Hrf.**[1] His arm be better, but he is ill in hisself and canna eat his victuals. (14) **Sc.** He that is ill o' his harbory is good o' the way-kenning, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 347. (15) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 28, 1894). (16) **Sc.** I jist didna like to see him ower ill to ye, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 98. **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** She was ill to the bairn, and he couldna stand that, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 206. **Ayr.** The ne'er a bit they're ill to poor folk, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 184. **Gall.** I'se be na ill to thee, Billie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 66, ed. 1876.

3. *adj.* Evil, vicious, immoral.

Sc. Nane of your deil's play-books for me, it's an ill world since sic prick-my-dainty doings came in fashion, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xii. **Bch.** I dinna like to tell ill tales Upo' my neiper man, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 27. **Abd.** Ill bairns mend whiles by the lash, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 349. **Per.** Thae hafflin callants . . . dinna need it [toddy], an' it's an ill trick to learn them, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The Laird of Linn wasnae the ill chiel that mony ane believed him to be, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 74. **Lnk.** Soon wi' ill neebors she fell in, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 123. **Dmf.** They sent ill Tam to fight the French, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 57. **Gall.** She is no that ill after a', Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 379. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.**[4] Thy ill sinister look, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 68. **n.Yks.**[1] An ill deed as ivver Ah kenn'd; **n.Yks.**[4] He's queer, bud sha's an ill un. **w.Yks.** Any man can guid a ill-wife but him at hez her, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1] Oliver war ill enif, ii. 306. **Lan.** Folk at's elected to go to heaven heawever ill they'n bin, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 7.

4. Bad; noxious; hurtful; insufferable.

Sc. The crop has turned no that ill after a', *Sc. Haggis*, 46. **ne.Sc.** Nae an ill head-piece, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 75. **Abd.** The gait was ill, our feet war' bare, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 36. **Frf.** The town's ill smell and smoke, Sands *Poems* (1833) 70. **Per.** The Trees are ill, but worse the Fruit, Smith *Poems* (1714) 39, ed. 1853. **Dmb.** The cause o' his death was ill drink, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 18. **Rnf.** Ill trade, ill prices, keep him under, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 55. **Ayr.** Ill har'sts, Burns *Toothache*, st. 4. **Edb.** This ill spring ye ken we're mony dead, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 268. **Slk.** The she 's ill, but no sae ill's the he, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 77. **Dmf.** There never was a good horse had ill color, Carlyle *Lett.* (1844) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 678. **Nhb.** It's an ill way o' thankin' a wife, *s. Tynedale Stud.* (1896). **ne.Yks.**[1] Sparrow-feathers dizn't mak an ill bed. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** When it's [a shirt] getten so ill whol 't weant stick together, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 13. **Chs.**[1] 'It's as ill as scutch,' said of some weed difficult to eradicate.

5. Grieved, sorrowful. **Ags.** (Jam.)

6. Stormy.

Sh.I. I'm feared it's gaen ta be a ill nicht, an' sae I tink we'll a' just mak fir hame, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 144.

7. Hard, difficult.

Sc. Lazy folk are ill to kill, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 61, ed. 1894. **Sh.I.** Dey [old customs] are ill ta sinder frae, I ken, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Abd.** He's ill to please, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 12. **Kcd.** Foreign dainties, Ill to get in Scottish glens, Grant *Lays* (1884) 69. **Frf.** They winna be ill to mak, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. **Per.** Youth-head is wild, and ill to manage aft, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 178. **Fif.** It's no ill to understand hoo John wrote sae i' the Revelation, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 22. **Rnf.** Your impudence was ill to thole, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 101. **Ayr.** Hard work's no for him, and saft's ill to get, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Lnk.** She's ill to please, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 30. **Edb.** State knaves are unco ill to catch, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 51. **Bwk.** Pride was aye a fractious yaud, An' unco ill to ride, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 67. **Slk.** People were ill to know, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 132, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Greet on, your sorrow's ill tae bide, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 82. **Gall.** Bairns were sma' and ill to rear, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** He is not ill to be found, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 78. **N.I.**[1] That stuff's ill to grind. **Nhb.** It's ill gettin a byen frev a dog (R.O.H.). **Yks.** (J.W.)

8. *adv.* Badly.

Sc. She's sprained her hand so ill that she cannot get to the shearing, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 59, ed. 1894. **Abd.** Nae ill he limped, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 14, ed. 1873. **Rnf.** Tho' [siller's] ill divided, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 28. **Ayr.** Ye hate as ill's the very deil The flinty hearts that cannot feel, Burns *J. Kennedy*, st. 5. **Edb.** Villas and Trade gree ill thegither, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 54. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Two men wor varry ill flay'd one neet, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 15. **Lan.** Aw wantud to slek mi sum ill, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. v. 19. **Chs.**[1] Ill hurt, ill vexed.

9. *sb.* Evil, misfortune, injury; harm; misunderstanding.

Sc. Wad there be ony ill in getting out o' thae chields' hands? Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **ne.Sc.** I'm sure some ill has happened to my faither, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 45. **Abd.** I watna gin she's yet forgi'en him For a' his ill, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 133. **Fif.** Bluidie fede and ill To the vile Strumpet on the Hill! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 77. **Ayr.** May ill befa' the flattering tongue, Burns *My Nanie*, st. 3. **Lnk.** I'm feer't that he'll dae himsel' ill, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 112; *Gen.* a reference to suicide in 'do oneself ill' (A.W.). **Bwk.** In a' ill they took the lead, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. **Nhb.** What ill hes he deun ye? (R.O.H.) **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo's warked him all t'ill 'at ivver thoo c'u'd.

10. Phr. (1) *ill take me*, may mischief befall me; (2) *ill tram ye*, a malediction; (3) *to cast ill on one*, to bewitch one; (4) *to have got ill*, to have been bewitched; (5) *to have ill at any one*, to bear any one ill-will.

(1) **Ayr.** Ill tak me gin I ken what he was like, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **Sc.** Apprehensions are sometimes entertained, that witches by their incantations may cast ill upon the couple [recently married], particularly the bridegroom, if the bride has a rival. To counteract these spells, it is sometimes the practice for the bridegroom to kiss the bride immediately after the minister has declared them married persons, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 412 (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** He's gotten ill (Jam.). (5) **Sh.I.** Der Flekka an' wir Sholma haes ill at een anidder, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898).

11. Illness, pain; disease; difficulty.

Kcd. Those who nursed him Through his sair and weary ill, Grant *Lays* (1884) 46. **Rnf.** Nae ill was e'er sae wickit, That John the cure o't ever stickit, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. **Ayr.** I have ill getting down and worse getting up, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 73. **Nhb.** The 'quarter-ill' was a disease formerly prevalent among cattle (not sheep). It is now practically extinct (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Cow-ills; horse-ills. **w.Som.**[1] Usually applied to some local disease.

12. *v.* To harm; to reproach, rail at; to speak evil of.

N.Cy.[12] **Cum.**[1] Don't ill a body if ye can't weel o' yan; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** You ill my farme, for you have said to some, Your quite undeaun and beggar'd, sine you com, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) ll. 519–20.

ILL-BISTIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Ill-natured, wicked. **S. & Ork.**[1]

ILLECK, see **Elleck**.

ILLEGAL, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Suf. **1.** *sb. Obs.* An illegality.

Abd. Whatsoever illegals hath been used against his friends and subjects, by imprisoning them without law, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 72.

2. A bastard. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. *adj.* Illegitimate. **e.Suf.** In common use here (F.H.).

ILLEGIBLE, *adj.* and *sb.* **e.An.** **1.** *adj.* Illegitimate. **e.An.**[2] An illegible child. **e.Suf.** In common use (F.H.).

2. *sb.* A bastard. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) Cf. **illegal**.

ILL-FIT, *sb.* Shr. A large vessel used in brewing.
(Hall.); **Shr.**[2] If it innod worked cool i' th' illfit, it wunna mak good drink.
[OE. *ealofæt*, an ale vat (*Leechdoms*, 142).]

ILLIFY, *v.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. [i'lifai.] To vilify, slander, depreciate.
Lakel.[1]; **Lakel.**[2] He dud iv'rything 'at laid i' his poor ta illify me at mi spot. **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Sha's allas fun' sum'at oot sea 'at sha can illify this body er that (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha illifies onnybody an' evverybody, sha spares nowt na neeabody. **ne.Yks.**[1] They're awlus illifyin' yan anoother. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thare they ar, illifyin' an' backbitin ivvry boddy, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 45; **w.Yks.**[15], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **n.Lin.** She should ha' kep' her-sen fra illifying you an' yours, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 21; **n.Lin.**[1] Dick's been illifying my foäl, soä as I can't sell him fer hairf what he's wo'th, *Messingham* (1873).
Hence (1) **Illified**, *ppl. adj.* scandalized; (2) **Illifier**, *sb.* a slanderer. n.Yks.[2]

ILLIGHTEN, *v. Obs.* Sc. To enlighten.
Fif. Some of the Princes of Germanie, illightened by that same Holy Spirit and Word of God, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 5, ed. 1842.

ILLION, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. [i'liən.] The waxed thread used by cobblers, a 'lingel'; also in *comp.* **Illion-end.**
Lakel.[2], **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** Coblers . . . are to bringe with them . . . thrid whereon to make illions, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 142.
[Lynyolf or inniolf, threde to sow wythe schone or botys, *Prompt.*; A lyngelle, *licium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Fr. *ligneul*, shoomakers thread, or, a tatching end (Cotgr.).]

ILL-MUGGENT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Evil-disposed.
Bch. Nor do I fear his ill chaft taak, Nor his ill-muggent tricks, Forbes *Ajax* (1785) 30.

ILLNESS, *sb.* Yks. Lin. An epidemic, as distinguished from a non-infectious disease.
Yks. (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't think it's a cold, I think it's an illness; we've all had it. She's gotten a cold; I don't know if it's an illness or not.

ILLUSTRATED, *ppl. adj.* Lon. Coloured.
Coloured, or 'illustrated shirts,' as they are called, are especially objected to by the men, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 51.

I-LORE, *int.* Sc. Also in form **elore.** Woe is me! *Gl. Sibb.* (Jam.)

ILT, *sb.* Dev. (Hall.) The same as **Elt**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

ILTA, *sb.* Sh.I. Or.I. Also written **ilty** Or.I. [i'ltə.] **1.** Malice, anger. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.) **2.** *Comb.* **Ilta-foo**, full of malice and anger. *ib.*
[Cogn. w. Norw. dial. *ilt*, angrily (Aasen).]

IMAGE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lon. Nrf. Som. Cor. Also written **eemage** Sh.I. [i'midʒ.] **1.** A plaster figure.
w.Som.[1] The plaster figures carried about for sale by Italians are always 'images.'
2. A wooden figure carved by the fairies in the likeness of a certain person intended to be stolen.
ne.Sc. A man in the parish of New Deer was returning home at night. On reaching an old quarry . . . he heard a great noise. . . He listened and his ear caught the words, 'Mak' it red cheekit and red lippit like the smith of Bonnykelly's wife.' He knew at once what was going on and what was to be done, and he ran with all his speed to the smith's house and 'sained' the mother and her baby—an act which the nurse had neglected to do. No sooner was the saining finished than a heavy thud, as if something had fallen, was heard outside the house opposite to the spot where stood the bed on which the mother and her baby lay. On examination a piece of bog-fir was found lying at the bottom of the wall. It was the image the fairies were to substitute for the smith's wife, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 62.
3. A figure of clay or wax used in witchcraft.
w.Sc. It is a very old belief that those who had made compacts with the devil could afflict those they disliked with certain diseases, and even cause their death, by making images in clay or wax of the persons they wished to injure, and then, by baptising these images with mock ceremony, the persons represented were brought under their influence, so that whatever was then done to the image was felt by the living original. The custom, not yet extinct, of burning persons in effigy is doubtless a survival of this old superstition, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 77.
4. A thing supposed to adorn a room.
Nrf. I bought one of them glass holler-blocks more for images than for use, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 54.
5. A pitiful object; an oddity; a 'sight.'
Sh.I. What sees doo ailin' da calf, man? Could doo noo a geen ta da eemage till I cam? *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); I da first dim-rivin' dey swüped dis eemage oot among da ase, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 90. **Frf.** Wear absurd hats . . . an' otherwise mak' images o' themsel's—the puir ignorant wretches, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 65, ed. 1889. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lon.** One boy, whose young woman made faces at it, . . got quite vexed and said, 'Wot a image you're a-making on yourself!' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 193. **Nrf.** Go on, you fond image, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 222. **Cor.**[3] You owld image.

IMAKY-AMAKY, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The ant. Cf. **emmet.**

IMBER, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. **1.** *sb.* A number.
e.An.[1] **e.Suf.** I should think she would soon have her imber of children (F.H.).
2. *v.* To number.
e.Suf. Hev you imbered them ship [sheep] to-day, bor? (F.H.)

IMBER, see **Ember.**

IMBOG, *v. Obs.* Sc. To engulf as in a bog.
Fif. Imbogg'd amid my biting mire I lay, Tennant *Anster Fair* (1812) 148, ed. 1871.

IMBRANGLE, *v.* Chs. Lin. [imbra·ŋ(g)l.] To confuse, entangle; to embroil. See **Brangle**, *v.* **2.**
Chs.[1] He geet imbrangled wi' a woman; **Chs.**[3] An imbrangled affair. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711; **Lin.**[1]

IME, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. [aim.] Soot; a thin scum or coating deposited on a surface.
Sh.I. Geordie Moad wis goin' at rubbin' da deid kirst wi ime an' watter, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898); 'At spunks sae bricht sood faa ta ime, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 94; **S. & Ork.**[1] The sooty exhalation that forms a coating on kettles. **Cai.**[1], **Cum.**[14]
Hence (1) **Imey**, *adj.* sooty, black; (2) **Imin**, *sb.* a thin scum or covering.
(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] By this time it hed a good imin' of cream ower it, *C. Pacq.* (Aug. 17, 1893) 6, col. 1.
[ON. *īm*, dust, ashes, embers (Vigfusson).]

IME, *sb.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] The tip of the nose. (Hall.)

IME, see **Hime**, *sb.*[1]

IMEZ, *adv.* War. [ī·məz.] Near.
(Hall.); **War.**[4] Where's Warwick, d'ye say?—Why it's imez Barford where I was born.
[The same word as *eemest*, nearest, superl. of *eem*, near. See **Aim**, *adj.*]

IMFERENCE, *sb.* Hrf.[2] Sauciness; impertinence.

IMHIM, see **Imphm.**

IMITATE, *v.* Chs. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Wil. Dor. [imitē·t.] **1.** To resemble, correspond to, match; *gen.* with *of.*
Wil.[1] 'The childern be immitatin' o' their vather about the nause.' Participle only so used. **w.Dor.** This here line ought to imitate that (C.V.G.).
2. To attempt, endeavour.
s.Chs.[1] It)s nóo yóos imitai·tin aat· it [It's noo use imitatin' at it]. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'E's bin imitatin' at drivin' the 'orses the las' wik or two, but 'e inna-d-up to much. **e.An.**[1] A child, or a sick person 'imitated to walk,' or to do something else, which he proves unable to accomplish. **Nrf.** That hoss kick, sir? I never see him imitate to kick in my life (W.R.E.). **Suf.** That'll larn yow not to imitate gitten up there agin! *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** Don't yow imitate hittin me, or yow'll find it won't pay (F.H.).
Hence **Imitation**, *sb.* an attempt.
s.Chs.[1] 'A very good imitation,' a very fair attempt at performing any given task.
3. To think about, feel inclined for; to consider how to do.
s.Oxf. 'Well, folks are a-sayin' as you be sweetheartin'.' 'It's a lie, mother! I never imitated of such a thing!' Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 145. **Suf.** I don't imitate to do it (C.L.F.). **Ess.** How do you imitate doing that? (H.H.M.)
4. To just miss doing or suffering a thing.
Nrf. He imitated to fall (W.W.S.).

IMMEDIENT, *adj.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Som. Cor. Also in forms **immadient**, **immajant** I.Ma.; **immaydiant** N.I.[1]; **immedant** Abd.; **immedjunt** Cor. Immediate. Also used *advb.*
I.Ma. Bout ship, sir! aye immadient, Brown *Witch* (1889) 8; There wasn' any train back immajant, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 70. **Cor.** So

they made a clear roo-ad, and I pass'd up between, And got tended immedjunt, by coose, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 6.

Hence **Immediently**, *adv.* immediately.

Abd. The tither ane, they tell me, 's to be a bridegreem immedantly, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151. n.Ir. Immediantly there a cock gave a loud crow, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 23; N.I.[1] I.Ma. And whipped af coorse immadiently, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 158. w.Som.[1] Always. 'Nif tidn a teokt in hand [eemai·juntlee], better let it alone.'

IMMENSE, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] Exactly, precisely the thing required.

IMMER, see **Ember**.

IMMICK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **imok**. The ant. See **Emmet**.

Its on-dwallers a' are but imoks afore Him, WADDELL *Isaiah* xl. 22; (JAM.) Per. Still in use here (G.W.).

IMMIE, IMMIS, see **Emmet, Emmis**.

IMODST, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **imost**. Unwilling, reluctant; hindering. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Cp. Dan. *imod*, contrary.]

IMP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. e.An. Dev. [imp.] 1. *sb.* A shoot from a tree or fence; a sucker; an ingrafted slip.

Sc. The imp or scion revives when the stock reviveth, BROWN *Romans* vi. 5 (JAM.). Shr.[12] Hrf.[1] A bud or a young shoot of a coppice that has been felled to bud. Rdn.[1] Dev. A friend of mine, who wished to improve the fences of some property he had purchased, was told by his labourer, 'he must dig up all the imps,' *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 195.

Hence **Impish**, *adj.* consonant to nature.

m.Yks.[1] Of a child, it will be said, 'He's impish enough; he's dad all over' [he's father all over; bears a complete resemblance in disposition]. . . Of the rosemary-tree, it will be said, that it is 'an impish thing,' and will not grow on any soil. Hence the common country saying, that it is only to be found about a house where the mistress is master.

2. A child.

Ir. It's starved wid the could the imp of a crathur does be, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 39. e.An.[1] I was afraid the poor imp would have been frizzled.

3. An additional ring of straw or other material, of varying size, placed under a bee-hive to enable the bees to add to their combs. Cf. **eke**, *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[2] n.Yks.[1] If of three folds or plies in height, it is a three-wreathed imp; if four, a four-wreathed imp, and so on; n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Put an imp on it, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1]

4. A length of hair twisted and forming part of a fishing-line.

s.Sc. Whether will ye put five or six hairs in the imp? (JAM.) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

5. *v.* To graft.

Sc. Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have been imped into him, like an imp joined to an old stock, BROWN *Romans* vi. 5 (JAM.).

6. To lengthen by the addition of something else; to add 'imps' to a bee-hive.

n.Yks.[2] We're imping a bee-skep. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Our Fan's dress doose want impin' (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

7. To deprive of; to rob.

Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); DAVIES *Races* (1856) 234.

[1. I was . . . þe couentes gardyner for to graffe ympes, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 137. OE. *impa*, a sucker, scion (SWEET). 5. Impe on an ellerne, *P. Plowman* (B.) ix. 147. OE. *impian*, to graft.]

IMPARFIT, *adj.* Nhb. Faulty, vicious.

Nhb.[1] Always used to denote a dirty, untidy woman.

[Al reson reprouep such imparfit puple, *P. Plowman* (C.) iv. 389. OF. *imparfait*, imperfect (HATZFELD).]

IMPE, see **Hemp**.

IMPEDIMENT, *sb.* Irel. A physical defect.

N.I.[1] There was a man who had an impediment; he had lost more than the half of his hand.

IMPER, *v.* Sh.I. To be so bold, 'imperent.'

I houp doo wid hae mair sense. I widna imper ta ax sic a thing, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899).

IMPERENCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Chs. War. Lon. Suf. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **imperance** Don. Chs.[13]; and in form **emprence** Cor. [i·mpərəns.] A corruption of the word 'impudence.'

Frf. My certie, Hughie, what an imperence ye ha'e, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 28. n.Ir. The imperence o' the fellow tae axe me wha sent it! LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 26. Don. Ye're too knowledgable a man for me have imperance to tell ye what ye're to do afther, MACMANUS *Billy Lappin* in *Century Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 604. I.Ma. 'Well, the imperence!' says Kelly's wife, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 113. Chs.[1] Very common. War.[4] I'll stand none of your imperence. Lon. 'Let me alone, imperence,' said the young lady, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xiv. e.Suf. (F.H.) Dor. It be like her imperence, *Windsor Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 387. w.Som.[1] Eem·puruns. Cor. It was owing to the pride and emprence of the people, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 31.

IMPERENT, *adj.* Irel. I.Ma. Glo. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **emperent** Cor.[2]; **emprent, hemparunt** Cor.; **imprint** I.Ma. [i·mpərənt.] A corruption of the word 'impudent.'

n.Ir. Half a dizen o' imperent wee fellows, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 94. I.Ma. You're as bould as brass and as imprint as sin (S.M.). Glo. But I could talk to you, if you oodn't think it imper'ent, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii. e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] Esp. prone to take liberties. 'Go 'long y' imperent young osebird.' Dev.[3] Cor. But the people are nothen but hemparunt tra-ade, FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 8; The emprent, saucy dog, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896; Cor.[2]

IMPERIOUS, *adj.* Chs.[13] Impetuous.

IMPERSOME, *adj.* Ken. Sus. Impertinent, 'imperent.' ne.Ken. (H.M.), Sus.[1]

IMPERT, *adj.* Rut.[1] [i·mpət.] Pert, impertinent, 'imperent.' 'I don't think I was at all impert to him.'

IMPET, *sb.* Suf. An imp.

'Noo t'ain't,' said the impet, *Suf. Chron.* (1893). e.Suf. 'An impet of a boy, or girl,' very diminutive. 'What an impet thet gal hev turned out to be!' (F.H.)

IMPHM, *int.* Sc. Also in forms **imhim** Ayr.; **imph** Lnk.; **imphim** Sc. Sh.I. Kcd. An exclamation, *gen.* of assent.

Sc. Never got mair frae him . . . than just a shak' o' the head, and maybe ay or imphm, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v; 'Imphim' was Susan Bethune's sole comment, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii. Sh.I. 'Imh'm,' Sibbie said, as shū held ane o' her waers [wires] in her lips, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). e.Sc. 'Imphm!' he sneered, 'it's easy dealin' whangs aff other folk's leather,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 289. Kcd. Dinna say a word at present. . . Gin it's 'imphim' Littlefirlot Sall mak' a' the rest his care, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 87. Ayr. Im-him! I see—then there'll be news, I don't misdoubt, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 160. Lnk. I gloom'd, and said 'Imph-m.' . . I was . . . owre dour to say 'A-y-e!' NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 50; 'Ay, imph!' sneered the unassured husband, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) I. 120. Bwk. 'Aye, no, an' imphm,' was a' that I spak', CALDER *Poems* (1897) 288.

IMPIDENT, *adj.* Cum.[4] [i·mpidənt.] In good spirits.

The idea intended to be conveyed is much weaker than that of impertinence or insolence, for it is used with reference to a person recovering his spirits after illness.

IMPINGALL, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **impigang** w.Som.[1]; **impingang** Dev.; **nippigang** w.Som.[1] An ulcer, cancer, abscess, 'amper'; a sore, gathering.

w.Som.[1] Eem·pigang. Rare. 'I got a nippi·gang 'pon my 'an'-wrist; and he do ache . . . and I be feared there's another comin' tap my thumb. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 229.

IMPITTENCE, *sb.* Nhb. Impudence, forwardness, impertinence.

'Where's yor impittence to taak te me like that?' Phr. equivalent to—'How dare you talk to me?' (R.O.H.)

IMPLEMENT, *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. To fulfil, perform.

Sc. To implement a promise, *Scoticisms* (1787). Per. I went to Finningand To implement your kind command, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 99, ed. 1853. Ayr. I come in . . . neist market day and get them implemented, GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii.

IMPLIFY, *v.* e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) [i·mplifai.] To implicate.

IMPOSE, *v.* w.Som.[1] With *upon*: to overcharge.

Hence **Imposing**, *ppl. adj.* high-charging.

A high-charging tradesman is an 'imposing fellow,' of the [eempoa·zeens]—i.e. the imposingest.

IMPOSSIBLE, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Unsurpassable.
'An impossible being,' an 'out of the way' individual; an oddity.

IMPOSURY, *sb.* Irel. Imposition.
Ant. It was naethin' but a piece o' imposury, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

IMPRESTABLE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Impracticable.
Sc. Counting the cost, and seeing the cost of themselves imprestable, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1683) 316, ed. 1871. Lnk. It is imprestable, because the number of the nonconformists is very great, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 393, ed. 1828.

IMPROVE, *v.* Nhb. Lin. Rut. War. Hrf. Nrf. Dev. [imprū·v.] **1.** To learn one's trade as an apprentice.
Rut.[1] He has to go out with the meat and that, and to improve killing and such (s.v. Improver).

Hence **Improver**, *sb.* a deacon; one who is learning the profession of a clergyman.
Dev. He had two with him who weren't proper parsons, but improvers, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 98.

2. To grow larger.
n.Lin.[1] Sam is n't long for this wo'ld; th' tumour's improved that much this weäk 'at he weän't hohd oot a deäl longer.

3. To approve; *gen.* with *upon*.
Nhb.[1], Hrf.[2] Nrf. I don't improve of such conduct, I don't (W.R.E.).

4. To reprove.
War.[4] You be too aisy with your children; you should improve them when they are so ill-mannered.

IMPROVEMENT, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] A specimen of writing brought from a school to show a boy's progress in writing.
Every such specimen would not be called an improvement; only large sheets of paper ornamented at the borders with engravings were so called. Now, it is believed, out of use.

IMPSE, *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Image, model.
The very impse o' 'im (C.W.B.).

IMPUDENCE, *sb.* Hrf. Indecency.
This deponent, blushing to see soe much impudence betwixt the said persons, immediatly went out of the same chamber, *Hrf. Dioc. Reg.* (Oct. 9, 1682); Hrf.[2]

[Taxe of impudence, A strumpet's boldness, SHAKS. *All's Well*, II.i.173. Fr. *impudence*, shamelessness (COTGR.).]

IMPUNE, *sb.* Sc. Impunity.
Nane shall touch them with impune, JACKSON, in EDWARDS *Sc. Poets*, 7th S.

IMPY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Wor. (H.K.) [i·mpi.] Mischievous.

IMRIGH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **eanaruich** Sc.; **imrie** Gall. **1.** A kind of soup.
Three cogues . . . containing eanaruich, a sort of strong soup made out of a particular part of the inside of the beeves, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvii; (JAM.)

2. The scent of roasted meat.
Gall. Various viands of luscious dainties, the imry of which went up the noses of the red-coated lads like electricity, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 451, ed. 1876.

[1. Gael. *eanraich*, a kind of soup, flesh-juice (M. & D.); Ir. *eanbhruith*, soup (O'REILLY).]

IMSOEVER, *adv.* *Obs.* Not. Howsoever, 'howsomever.' THROSBY *Thoroton's Not.* (1797) III. 455.

IN, *prep.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **E**, (2) **En**, (3) **He**, (4) **I**, (5) **Id**, (6) **Ih**, (7) **Ing**, (8) **Inn**, (9) **Iv**. [in, i; iv is *gen.* used when the next word begins with a vowel.]
(1) w.Yks. At we ma bake all us bread e won, *Gossips*, 23.; w.Yks.[1] Lan. Iv mi cwoat wur rent eteaw, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 27. nw.Der.[1] (2) S. & Ork.[1] Dev. Tha king es huld en tha gallerys, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 5. (3) n.Lin.[1] You'll find it he th' carpenter's shop. (4) Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Used before a consonant. 'Where i' the warld are ye gannin?' Dur.[1] This pear grew i' my garden. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] 'I'' is used before a consonant. 'I' t'boddum o' t'box.' ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[35], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] The *n* is very seldom sounded, either before a vowel or a consonant. Der.[1] When not under stress; even before a vowel; Der.[2] I' good saddens, 162. nw.Der.[1] I'taaw. Not. (J.H.B.), Shr.[1] Glo. What be i' your fancy now, John? GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 307. Sur. I has some could tea i' this bottle, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (5) e.Yks.[1] Before a vowel [?in the]. (6) Nhb. Aw stept up an begun ih maw turn, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14. (7) Wxf.[1] (8) Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks. (S.K.C.), I.W.[1] (9) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Used before a vowel. Dur.[1] The apple grew iv our orchard. Cum.[1] He's lishest lad iv o' Brumfell parish. n.Yks.[1] Before a vowel. 'Tolf iv all'; n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Before vowels. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] He's iv our house.

2. Var. contractions: (1) **Et**; (2) **Id**, in the; (3) **Imma**, in me; (4) **Imme**, in my; (5) **Int**, (*a*) in it; (*b*) see (2); (6) **It** or **I't**, (7) **Ith** or **I'th**, see (2).
(1) Wm. Fowk et cuntra hes gitten ta dress thersell, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 70. (2) Dur. Ah'll . . . gan aboot t'city id streets, an id braead ways ah'll seek 'im, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 2. Not.[2] He's id garden. (3) Cum.[1], Yks. (J.W.) (4) Cum. Aw 'at iver was imme way, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311; (E.W.P.) w.Yks. (J.W.) (5, *a*) Nhb. Aws warn a keahm hes-int been int this twe months, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. Wm. This seck wi' Tomson int, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 4. w.Yks. They fan a hoil in't (Æ.B.). Lan. Th' Owd Lad's hed a hand int, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 65. (*b*) w.Som.[1] (6) Wm. Reet it middle et rooad, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2; She mun ha shining shoon et sit it hoos in, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 182. n.Yks. It's i't waanhuss [wagon-house] (T.S.); n.Yks.[1] I' t'thick on't. w.Yks. Worn a greeat hoyle it hause-floar, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Ben Bunt* (1838) *Int Publick.* (7) Cum. Them twea fellows ith bwoat, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. Wm. I'th loft, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 42. w.Yks.[13], Lan. (J.W.), Chs.[3], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *prep.* In *comb.* (1) **In-a-doors**, in the house; (2) —**calf**, of cows: with young; (3) **-calver**, a cow with young; (4) **-calving**, see (2); (5) **-chorn**, the inner pocket or pouch of a fishing-net [not known to our correspondents]; (6) —**co**, in company, in partnership, in league; also used *attrib.*; see **Co**, *sb.*; (7) —**coose**, ready, prepared; (8) —**dress**, dressed in one's best clothes; (9) —**drink**, drunk; (10) —**facks**, **faiks**, or **fakins**, (11) —**fechlings**, an asseveration: in faith, indeed, certainly; (12) —**fere**, together; (13) —**go**, in the fashion; (14) —**godsnam**, an oath: in God's name; (15) **-hand meag**, a scythe-shaped tool used in the operation of 'bottomfying' and ditch-draining; (16) —**hill**, down hill; (17) —**home**, up to the hill; (18) —**house**, indoors; (19) —**kindle**, of rabbits and small animals: with young; (20) —**kittle**, of cats: with young; (21) **-kneed**, knock-kneed, having the knees bent inwards; (22) —**lamb**, of ewes: with young; (23) —**life**, alive; (24) **-liftin**, of animals: so weak as to be unable to rise without assistance; (25) —(**n**)**use**, usually; (26) —**plat**, on the ground; (27) —**print**, very neat and orderly; (28) —**sma'**, briefly; (29) **-taed**, having the toes turned inward; (30) **-taes**, toes which turn inward; (31) —**traath**, see (11).
(1) Oxf.[1] My missis yent in-a-doors jest now. (2) Som. Three in-calf dairy cows, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). w.Som.[1] Mostly when speaking of them collectively and not severally. 'Most all my cows be in calf but thick there, her's barren, we couldn't get her way calve' (s.v. In lamb). (3) n.Yks. He sell'd me a in-cawver (I.W.); Great numbers of in-calvers, within a month or six weeks of calving, are now brought up to the vale of York, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 258. (4) n.Lin.[1] For sale, one in-calving cow, *Gainsb. News* (Mar. 23, 1867). (5) War. (HALL.) (6) n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] There was two on 'em in co. together. It was an in co. concern. Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] (7) Cor. Get in coose avore they come, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (s.v. Coose); Cor.[3] Es everything in coose? (8) Cum.[4] Lizzie is soon 'in dress,' *Rosenthal*, 245. (9) w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1] (10) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] Cor. A crokeing timdoodle i' facks, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; Cor.[12] (11) Wm. These er sad duings, efechlings, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 153. (12) Sc. In which there stood three chests in-fere, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 347. (13) w.Yks. Blouse bodices are all i' go just nah (S.K.C.). (14) Lan. An' who were they, i' godsnam? WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 111; Lan.[1] Let um speyk greadly, os we dun, e' godsnum, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1750) 35. (15) Nrf. I want an in-hand meag about five foot staft, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 97. (16) Cum.[14] (17) Dev. 'E 've a-urned tha knive into his thigh, inhome tü bone, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 140. (18) Som. Is anybody in house? RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 136. w.Som.[1] Common in the Hill district. 'There her'll bide in 'ouze over the vire all the day and all the wik long.' 'I baint safe wher missus is in 'ouze or no.' Dev. I zee'th her hom ta door—Zomtimes es go'th in houze, NATHAN HOGG *Tha Milshy*, 1st S. 37, in ELWORTHY *Gl.* (1888); HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

nw.Dev.[1] (19) s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (20) s.Chs.[1] Der. Th' owd cat's i' kittle agen (H.R.). nw.Der.[1] (21) Per. Ill-legged, in-kneed, and broad-footed, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 47. Edb. Sittin' gies them sic a thraw, They're ay in-kneed, *The Complaint* (1795) 5. (22) n.Lin.[1] 170 lambed and inlamb ewes, *Gainsb. News* (Mar. 23, 1867). Som. Twenty down ewes, forward in lamb, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). w.Som.[1] 70 Nott ewes in lamb and with lambs by their side, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Feb. 1881). nw.Dev.[1] (23) Sc. He is still in life, *Scoticisms* (1787) 52; *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). (24) S. & Ork.[1] (25) Oxf.[1] What in nuse is the price of nutmegs? (26) ne.Lan.[1] T'peäts is i plat yet [spread out on the ground]. (27) Oxf.[1] 'Er's all in print. (28) Abd. This is jist my opingan aboot it in sma', MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 95. (29) Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] (30) Bnff.[1] She hiz a ticht eneuch fit, bit she hiz in-taes. (31) w.Yks.[1] Etraath, there nivver wor' t'marrow to him, ii. 286.

2. *Comb.* with *adv.*, &c.: (1) **In-about**, into the immediate neighbourhood, thereabouts, near; (2) — **almost**, almost; (3) — **anunder**, underneath; (4) — **at**, to, at; (5) — **atween**, between; (6) **-between**, a sandwich made of sponge-cake, having jam between; (7) — **betwixt**, see (5); (8) — **by(e**, (*a*) in, inside, within the house; near, close, towards the speaker; (*b*) with omission of the verb of motion: come in, come near; (*c*) in mining: in the direction of the workings away from the shafts; (*d*) beside, close to; (*e*) lying close at hand, on the premises, near the house or farm; (*f*) low-lying; (*g*) an inner room; (9) — **o(f, av**, or **iv**, in, into, inside; (10) — **o'er, ower**, or **owre**, (*a*) see (8, *a*); (*b*) over; (*c*) in phr. *in-ower and out-ower*, backwards and forwards, thoroughly; *fig.* violently, with complete mastery; (*d*) in phr. *to take in owre*, to take advantage of; (11) **-sunders**, asunder; (12) — **through, throw**, or **trow**, (*a*) see (8, *a*); (*b*) through, from the outside to the centre; *fig.* in phr. *to gae in-throw and out-throw anything*; to examine or try in every direction; (*c*) within, in the interior of; (*d*) through, by means of; (13) — **to**, near, towards; (14) — **to oneself**, silently, not aloud; (15) — **under** or **onder**, (*a*) under, underneath; (*b*) in phr. *to lay inunder one's feet*, to keep secret; (16) — **with**, (*a*) down-hill, inclining downwards; low-lying; (*b*) a slope, angle; (*c*) see (8, *a*); (*d*) seized with, affected by; (*e*) self-interested.

(1) Abd. Just as I entered in-about, my Aunt by chance was lookin' out, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873. (2) Wil.[1] It inamwoast killed our bwoy Sam, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 145. (3) Lakel.[2] Dud thoo see that gurt whelken rattan gah in anunder t'coorn kist? w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Ayr. He had been in at Glasgow, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) x. (5) Nhb.[1] Ye'll find him inatween the cairt an' the barn. Yks. (J.W.) (6) w.Yks. Reyk us some o' that 'in-between' (B.K.). (7) w.Som.[1] I've a-catch my vinger in-betwixt the door and the durn. (8, *a*) Sc. Come in by and we'll see to get you some breakfast, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. Sh.I. At lent dey got dem set doon inbe at da fire, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 74. Cai.[1] Abd. 'Come awa in by, auld man,' cried the farmer from the ingle-neuk, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 9. Kcd. The gard'ner came inby, BURNESS *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 343. Frf. Draw your chair in by, an sit An' pay attention, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 23; He had been in-by at me after lowsin'-time to get the measure o' his feet, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 26, ed. 1889. Per. 'Come in by.'.. Ebenezer unlocking the door invited Joseph to enter, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 147, ed. 1887. Arg. And the two went round to the ditch-brig and in-by, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 273. Fif. Come awa in bye, there's somebody here wants to speak wi' ye, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 39. Rnf. He hirpl'd in by wi' his cronies, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 83. Lnk. 'Come in by,' quo' Neil, 'an' I'll tell ye a' aboot it,' WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 17. e.Lth. Come awa in by, Jims, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 225. Gall. It was an awsome peety that ye werena inby this afternoon, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200. Nhb. My lad's inbye wi' thine, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 99; Nhb.[1] Is thee fether in-by, hinney? Cum.[4] He went in bye again, *W. C. T.* (May 6, 1899) 8, col. 1. (*b*) Sh.I. In by, dog, or doo sall be da waur o' hit! *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). e.Fif. Inbye an' warm ye an' gie's the news, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. (*c*) Nhb. In bye they bumm'd me in a crack, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; The fore shift wis gan in-by, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 5; Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). w.Yks. There's a fall on the inbye side of No. 7 ending (S.J.C.). [*Reports Mines.*] (*d*) Sh.I. A speet 'at wis stikkid in a hole i' da wa' inby da fire, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). (*e*) Bnff.[1] s.Sc. The in-bye hand Jock would emerge from his bed in the stable loft, CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) vi. Nhb.[1] In the fields a man 'oot-by' is a way off and 'in-by' he is about the premises. Cum.[4] Said of cultivated lands near a town, having means of communication. (*f*) Slk. Inby land (JAM.). (*g*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Behind the beds was a small space called the 'in-bye,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 72; Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] (9) Abd. Stap yer feet in'o some bits o' auld skushles, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25. Ayr. I laid them in a my kings-hood Wi' gude fresh butter, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 112. Rnf. Hey for the kintry o' cakes, Hey for the heroes that's in o't, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 20. Nhb.[1] Yor in iv a greet horry. Cum.[1] He leevs in av Ackton parish; Cum.[4] (10, *a*) Sc. 'Come in ower' is an invitation to a person to come over the distance between him and the person speaking (A.W.). Sh.I. Yon ane guid inower whin shû might a geen whaur shû cam frae, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). Elg. Tak' in ower yer chair, an' sit doon, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 107. e.Sc. Come in by inower to 'e body o' 'e kirk, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. Abd. Hand me in o'er the maund yonder, anent ye, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873. Frf. 'Ye'll gang anower, noo, mother,'.. meaning that it was Jess's bed-time, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xx. Per. Stappin' richt in ower o' my house, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 244, ed. 1887. Fif. He drew in-owre, an' took a piece, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 96. s.Sc. We'll juist cowp him inowre in oor ain warm bed, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 95. Rnf. I obey thy warm request To 'stap in owre,' YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 33. Lnk. Johnnie drew his chair in ower tae the fire, an sat doon, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 24. (*b*) Abd. She wad tak' a peep in o'er the dyke, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 89. Per. The willin' han's an' feet To get in ower their faither's seat, FORD *Harp* (1893) 313. Lnk. [She] tumbled in owre the bed just as she was, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 73. n.Yks.[2] It cam in-ower on us. (*c*) Sc. The lady carried it in-ower and out-ower wi' her son, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. Rxb. (JAM.) (*d*) Abd. We've baith been weel aneuch ta'en in-owre, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. (11) Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] (12, *a*) Sh.I. Come in trow, Tirval, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 32; Haud your tongue, man, an' come introw, an' dip you doon, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). Cld. (JAM.) (*b*) Sc. I gaed inthrow that field (JAM.). Ags. (*ib.*) (*c*) Sc. I would rather have one of yon sufferers that is bred in Christ's school in throw Clydesdale yonder, *The Lord's Trumpet*, 7 (JAM. *Suppl.*). (*d*) Cai.[1] He got the place inthrough his uncle. Abd. It was inthrow him that I got that berth (JAM.). (13) Sc. Come in to the fire, MITCHELL *Scoticisms* (1792) 48. Sh.I. Noo, lasses, slip aff o' your feet, an' set you in ta da fire, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). e.Lth. Draw aff your buits, an' come in to the fire, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 186. (14) Sh.I. A'll read hit in ta mesel, mam; if doo canna hear it, *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900). (15, *a*) Sh.I. It's ill ta sit inonder drap, lat alane wi' under watter, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 226. N.I.[1] w.Yks. Close to the Beck, where it grumbled all night in-under the rock, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 419.] (*b*) Sh.I. My wirds min be laid inunder your fit—keepit da sam' hit been blue murder, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). (16, *a*) n.Sc. Applied to a low cultivated situation as opposed to an uninterrupted range of high land (JAM.). Abd. Is the road steep or inwith? (G.W.); She the east hand took, The inwith road by favour of the brook, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812. (*b*) Slk. Laid them down a groof wi' their heads at the inwith, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. (*c*) e.Per. 'Come inwith,' an invitation to come nearer the fire in the house (W.A.C.). (*d*) Sh.I. I wiss he bena middlin' in wi' da vinster-sickness, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898). (*e*) Bnff.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *in all*, at all; (2) — *a manner of speaking*, so to speak, as it were; (3) — *a mistake*, by mistake; (4) — *a twitter*, soon, quickly; (5) — *a way of speaking*, see (2); (6) — *and in*, of sheep or cattle: bred from the same stock, without crossing; see **Breed, 4** (3); (7) *in and out*, (*a*) indoors and outdoors, inside and outside; (*b*) now and again, intermittently; not regularly; not to be depended upon; (*c*) inside out; (*d*) out of a straight line; (*e*) a wrestling term, see below; (8) — *and outer*, a fisherman who does not venture out in stormy weather; (9) — *for it*, in danger of punishment, in a difficulty; unexpectedly engaged in a transaction from which there is no retreating; (10) — *hazard to*, in danger of; (11) — *it*, there, present; (12) — *lieu*, instead, in exchange; (13) — *o' bant*, of the same mind, in league; (14) — *or over*, near about any fixed date or exact quantity; (15) — *place of*, instead of; (16) — *sae meickle*, insomuch; (17) — *so far*, inasmuch; (18) — *spite of my*

teeth, in spite of myself, against my will; (19) — *that'n*, the same as **Athatn(s** (q.v.); (20) — *the inside of an hour*, within an hour; (21) — *the straw*, lying in; (22) — *the suds*, downcast, 'in the dumps'; (23) — *the way*, (*a*) near at hand, close by; (*b*) on one's way; (24) — *this'n*, the same as **Athisn(s** (q.v.); (25) — *toit* or *i' t'oit*, having one's attention engaged or occupied; in an equable state of mind; (26) — *two*, (*a*) in pieces, broken; see **Atwo**; (*b*) in phr. *to fall in two*, to be brought to bed, be confined; see **Fall**, *v.* **16** (9); (27) *not to be in one's own mind*, to be distracted with grief; (28) *to be in hands with*, to treat as to terms with; (29) — *in him*, to be something internal or mental; (30) — *in hopes*, to hope; (31) — *in one's ten, twenty*, &c., to be in one's tenth, twentieth, &c. year; (32) — *in to*, of ground: to be in cultivation for, in crop; (33) — *in use to*, to be accustomed to; (34) — *no in*, to be in a fit of abstraction, to be absent-minded; (35) — *used in*, to be used to; (36) *to belong in*, to belong to, pertain to; (37) *to come in*, to come short, to alter one's method in the way of diminution; (38) *to have it in for*, to harbour resentment towards, to contemplate some revenge upon; (39) *to meet in with*, to fall in with, meet; (40) *to put in place*, to replace; (41) *to sit in* or *in to the table*, to take a seat at table, to take one's place for a meal; (42) *to value in*, to value at; (43) *a day in remark*, a memorable or notable day.

(1) **Nhb.** And Bold Archy, he too was ne'er seen iv a, *Coronation Sngs.* (1822) 14; That would ne'er done iv aa, *Sng., Newcastle in an Uproar* (1821); (R.O.H.) (2) **Chs.**[1] **Som.** An' 'eet you mid zay thirty, to be zure, in a manner o' speaken, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 107. (3) **s.Pem.** (E.D.) (4) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] In a state implying fear or doubt. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] In a way o' spakin', one may say it has ne'er raint sin May coom in. (6) **Dmb.** No regular system of crossing is followed, and the more ordinary practise is to breed in and in, *Agric. Surv.* 224 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Tups are allowed to couple even with their own progeny, which is called breeding in and in, *ib.* 485 (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[1] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 253. **Brks.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] [The white shows the symptoms sooner than any of the other colours of breeding in-and-in, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 712.] (7, *a*) **Gall.** Sandy was a clever chiel . . . Had thoughts on things baith in and out, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 51, ed. 1897. (*b*) **e.Suf.** She's as in and out as a dog's hinder leg [not to be depended on] (F.H.). **Dev.** He've a worked to Woodgate in and out's ten year, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 97. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Neef mee oa·l uumbruul·ur waud·n u·bloa·d een·-un-aewt zu zèo·n-z úv·ur aay puut mee ai·d aewtzuy·d dhu doo·ur [If my old umbrella was not blown in-and-out so soon as ever I put my head outside the door]. (*d*) **Wm.** Seck plewin! It's o' in an' oot (B.K.). (*e*) **Cum.**[4] This auxiliary movement is performed by striking the opposite leg of the opponent in such a manner that the knee is outside his knee, and the foot inside his ankle; thus the shins cross. (8) **Cor.**[1] (s.v. Busker). (9) **n.Yks.** Thou rascal! thou's in for 't (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] Tha'rt in-for-it, neaw, owd mon; aw wouldn't be i' thy shoes for summut. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.**[3] Now thee'rt in-vor-'t, Polly; you've a tored yer frock. **Colloq.** Paul was encouraged by a remark from Tozer that he was 'in for it' now, DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xii. (10) **Sc.** I am in hazard to rob the poor as well as my sister, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) x. (11) **w.Ir.** Light the candle thin, and see who's in it, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 172. **Glw.** As we did in the owld times, . . as when the squire was in it, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xvii. **Wm.** Were there many in it? Who's in it? (M.S.M.) (12) **Shr.**[1] The Maister said 'e'd gie me the top adlant i' the 'Red-buts' fur tatoe ground, an' 'e mun 'a a couple o' days work i' the 'arröost in lieu. (13) **Lan.** I durst no begin cose I knew they'rn aw in o' bant, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 34. (14) **N.I.**[1] (15) **Sc.** They, in place of assisting, only laughed at him, *Scoticisms* (1787) 119. (16) **Sc.** There rase up an unco tempest insaemeikle that the ship was cover't wi' the waves, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) viii. 24. (17) **n.Yks.**[2] (18) **Slk.** In spite of my teeth, I turned eiry, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (19) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (20) **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (21) **n.Lin.**[1] (22) **Suf.** Very favourable weather must occur, or the farmer is in the suds, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXIX. 83. (23, *a*) **s.Not.** He 'appened to come to the house, when ah wor i' the way (J.P.K.). (*b*) **Suf.** They were in the way (C.L.F.). (24) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (25) **w.Yks.** Theas various improvements, as he called 'em, kept him i' toit a while longer, *Yksman.* (1880) 167; Ah thowght it wor t'man ah wanted, and so ah gat somedy to keep him i' toit whal ah wor suer, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] Thah's kept him i't' oit rarely awalt' neet lad! 'He's like to ha' summat to keep him i't' oit,' says a mother of a squalling child. (26, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Rnf.** She fell in twa wi' little din, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 50 (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (27) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.**[1] When I said so I was not in my own mind, as my master was only just lapped up. (28) **Ayr.** I was in han's wi' the Laird at that very time for a tack o' his house, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 66. (29) **Nhb.**[1] 'It's in 'im 'at ails him'—some mental or occult trouble that is going on. (30) **Ken.**[1] I'm in 'opes he's better. I'm in 'opes she'll like herself and stay. (31) **Rut.**[1] (s.v. Age). **Oxf.**[1] Dhis iz muuy burth·dai—is·tuurdi uuy wuz un·i in mi ten, bt tü dai uuy bee ugwai·n an fuur leb·n [This is my birthday—isterday I was uny in my ten, but to-day I be agwain an for leben]. **Ken.** She's just in her twenty (D.W.L.). (32) **w.Som.**[1] Thick field o' ground was in to turmuts last year, and now he's in to whait. **nw.Dev.**[1] (33) **Sc.** I am in use to ride, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438; He is in use to rise early, *ib.* (1800) I. 322; He was in use to walk every day, *Scoticisms* (1787) 98. (34) **Ayr.** Jean used to say to her brother sometimes when watching the large dreamy eyes . . . 'She's no in,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 149. (35) **Sc.** Bring to me the linsey clouts, I hae been best used in, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 23. (36) **Shr.**[1] That tub belungs i' the brew-hus, *Introd.* 82. (37) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Ind). (38) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (39) **Ayr.** When they meet in wi' an every day shock They imagine it maun be the drain, LAING *Poems* (1894) 72. **e.Lth.** The first time I met in wi' An'ra, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 65. (40) **w.Som.**[1] Things be zoonder a brokt 'n they be a put in place again. (41) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ayr.** The gude wife bade Andrew sit in and partake, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. (42) **Dev.** I bant agwaine tü peart wi' 'n. I vallee 'n in vifty pound, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 141. (43) **Sh.I.** Dis is gaen ta be a day in remark, *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900).

4. Used pleonastically.

I.Ma. The sweet soft coo there was in, ye said, it was music fit to wake the dead, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 96.

5. In the midst of, occupied with.

Sh.I. Daa, rise an' haand her da eel muggie aff o' da wa'; my haands is i' da supper, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897).

6. Near, close.

Abd. Yer light casts little shine,—Had in the candle, sir, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 26, ed. 1873.

7. Into.

Sh.I. A'm no tinkin' 'at da makin o'm in a elder 'ill hinder him ta curse, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898); Risin' shü took a can, an' guid i' da barn for da baess' supper, *ib.* (Mar. 19, 1898). **Per.** The folk hae taen't i' their heids to think the ither thing, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 145, ed. 1887. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

8. On, upon.

Sh.I. His lang tail wabblin' an' wirlin' dis wy an' dat wy laek a conger-eel in a cavil, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 253. **Per.** I'll gie ye a gouff i' the lug'll gar't stound the next half-hour, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** At length we fell a' to the prancing, And louping like fools in the floor, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 7. **Ayr.** Got ye ony drink, Jamie, in the gait hame? GALT *Entail* (1823) lxx. **e.Lth.** John H. is no' a man that'll sell his hens in a rainy day, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 236. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Oi dunnot think as they'n knocked onybody it t'yed, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 94. **n.Lin.**[1] Put it in th' floor, Mary, for th' cat to lap. **w.Som.**[1] Thick old ladder's so wake I be most afeard to go up in un.

9. Of.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); **War.**[1] Her cut a bit out in it; **War.**[2 4] **s.War.**[1] They be just come out in school. **Suf.** I had to get out in bed (M.E.R.). **Dev.** Bill didn't take much stock in him, PHILLPOTTS *Bill Vogwell* in *Blk. and White* (June 27. 1896) 824.

Hence **In course**, *phr.* of course.

Frf. In coorse she's grand by the like of me, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vii. **Ir.** Barrin', in coorse, that Mad Bell's bound to keep on the dhry land, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 10; (A.S.P.) **N.I.**[1] **Yks.** Why, in course he will, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xviii. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] In course I shall go. **War.** Not every week, in course, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 71; **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] 'You understand me now?' 'Yes, in-course, in-course, I do.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] In coose you'll have your wages. **Dev.** Ma paper's vill'd up, so in kuse I mist stap, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 10, ed. 1865. **Cor.**[2]

10. With.

Sc. I will serve you in ten thousand at the same rate, SCOTT *St.*

Ronan (1824) xviii. **Abd.** Their een were tied up in a napkin, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 2.

11. As; in phr. *in a present.*

Sc. A half-choked duck which he had gotten in a present, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 51; A pound in a present, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Slk.** I'll give you fifty guineas in a present, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 163, ed. 1866. **Ir.** After you a-givin' her to us in a present that way, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 23. **Dev.** I've brought 'ee something in a present, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 12.

12. *adv.* Within, inside, in the house.

Sc. Is he in? MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1792) 47. **Frf.** They had haen a guid supply o' meat in afore the storm come on, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 72, ed. 1889. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Iz ðiˈ muðər in? (*ib.*)

13. Of a gathering or meeting: assembled, met together; held, going on.

Sc. The kirk's in (A.W.). **Lnk.** We would be stopped by a shout, 'The schule's in,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 27. **Edb.** On Saturday, nae school being in, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 95.

14. In prison, in gaol.

Lon. She was in the first time for robbing a public, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 237, ed. 1862.

15. With omission of a verb of motion: to go or come in.

Sc. He is in to her brother, As fast as gang cou'd he, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 74. **Kcd.** A sturdy chap . . . Cam to the door and wanted in, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 86. **Per.** Doun to the braehead wi' your mooth, An' cry them in, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 42. **Lnk.** But if you please we'll in, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 168. **Lth.** Let's in, Will, and syne we'll see, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 130, ed. 1856. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.** 'All in,' a cry to boys to go into school (G.O.). **w.Som.**[1] Ee-n wai-ee [In with you].

16. With *with* and omission of the verb: to put, push, get, &c. in.

Per. He juist in wi' her an' sticket the door, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887; Aff wi' yer bannet an' in wi' ye! Juist hap up weel, *ib.* 268. **Cum.**[4] He in wid it as hard as he cud. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] I in way my hand vore he could turn, and catcht hold o' un by the neck.

17. Having the harvest gathered in; of corn: harvested, stacked.

Sh.I. Ir ye fairly in wi' a'? *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). **Frf.** The hay crop will be in, an' a' thing snug, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 118. **Lth.** But ye're all in, Sam, . . and in tolerable order, too, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 304. **Edb.** There's little time wi' them to spare Till corn's a' in, and fields are bare, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 43. **Gall.** His harvest in, his grain well sold, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 10.

18. Shrunken, fallen in, hollow.

Lnk. Gluttony's flabby sides were in, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 18. **Edb.** Elritch Girn-again, Goblin, Wi' back out, and breast in, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817.

19. Of the sea: at high tide.

Per. The sea's in the nicht, an' there's five feet o' water on the sands, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 14, ed. 1887.

20. Of the wind: blowing from the south or west. Ken. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 388.

21. Friendly, on good terms, associated with; approving of; *gen.* in phr. *to be* or *keep in with any one.*

Sc. 'I'm no in wi' ye.' Common among the vulgar and with children (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Wir folk wisna in wi' keepin' da quaik i' da barn a' night even, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). **Ayr.** However keen I may be for reform, I'm no in wi' the French, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 42. **Gall.** There's nane exempit frae life's cares; . . . A' whiles are in, and whiles are out, For grief and joy come time about, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 76, ed. 1897. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.**[1] He gat in wi' t'oald fwok, and he keeps in. **n.Yks.** He keeps in wi t'maister (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] Jack's weel in wi' t'Squire. **w.Yks.**[1] To keep in with a person. **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's in with squire an' th' missis, an' that maks a lot o' difference. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] He's in wi' all the roughest lot about; there id'n a worser proacher no place.

22. Stocked, furnished, provided, 'off.'

n.Yks.[2] How are you in for brass? **e.Yks.**[1] 'Hoo are yă in fŏ cooals?' 'Whah, we're pratty weel in, just noo,' *MS. add.* (T.H.)

23. Permissible, allowable.

Lakel.[2] Nay, come noo, that izzant in at neea price.

24. *sb.* An entrance.

Abd. Nae an in cud we win for near an oor, till we got an aul' ledder an put it up to the en' o' the hoose, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 209.

25. *pl.* Phr. *ins and oots,* (1) zig-zags; (2) changes of opinion.

(1) **Cum.**[14] (2) **n.Yks.** Of a fickle or unstable person: 'Ya see thar's nea depending on him, he's had his ins an' oots afoor.' A member of a church: 'A'v had mi ups an' doons i't wo'ld, but A'v niver had mi ins an' oots' (W.H.).

26. *pl.* Additions to make full weight; articles 'thrown in,' makeweights; freq. in double *pl.* form **Inses.**

n.Yks.[1] No doubt from the expression 'a dozen and one in' and the like; **n.Yks.**[2] Short candles to make up the pound, or rolls at the bakers where they give inses to the dozen.

27. *v.* To enclose.

Sus. (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] I inned that piece of land from the common. **I.W.**[2] The first part of Bradinge Haven was inned, when Yarbridge was made.

Hence **Innings,** *sb. pl.* land recovered from the sea by draining and banking.

Ken. (H.M.) **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[1]

28. To bring or gather in; to get in the harvest, to house corn.

Cum.[14], **Yks.** (K.) **w.Yks.**[2] The corn was all inned before Michaelmas day; **w.Yks.**[4] **Hrt.** He employs eight harvest men and two boys to inn his harvest corn, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Inning,** *vbl. sb.* the act of bringing in corn from the field to the barn; (2) **Inning-goose,** *sb.* an entertainment given when all the harvest has been got in; (3) **-time,** *sb.* harvest-time.

(1) **Sc.** We have heard the song and the laugh of those engaged with inning even at the hour of midnight, *Caled. Merc.* (Oct. 25, 1823) (JAM.). (2) **Yks.** When all the corn is got home into the stackyard, an entertainment is given called the Inning Goose, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 15. (3) **Yks.** (K.)

29. Of a clock: to gain. **w.Yks.**[3]

30. With *up* or *up with*: to catch up, overtake.

w.Yks. To 'in it up' is to overtake any work which has been suspended, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 352; Nah 'at he's gotten back to t'schooil he'll sooin inn up wi t'others (S.K.C.).

IN, *conj.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Der. [in.] If. Cf. **an,** *conj.*[1]

S. & Ork.[1], **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** In't werena just aiblins to cure the cholick, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 9, ed. 1871. **n.Cy.** Intle [if you will] (HALL.). **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Der.**[1] In God ill [if God will].

IN, *conj.*[2] Lan. Than. Cf. **an,** *conj.*[2]

s.Lan. Moor in bargain [more than the bargain]. 'There's bin moor t'do in a gonnor t'muck,' PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 24; More brass inney [than you] hadd'n, *ib.* 27.

IN(-, see **Eye,** *sb.*[1], **Hind,** *adj.*, **Ing.**

INACTIOUS, *adj.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] Anxious. (HALL.)

IN ALL, *phr.* Nhb. Chs. Also, too, et caetera. See And all.

Nhb.[1] Him an' his brother wis there in aa. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'He's coming in all.' 'He's gathered the rabbidge in all.' The omission or presence of 'in all,' makes no difference in a phrase. Sometimes used for 'et caetera,' often following the recapitulation of different things. 'He sould his cows, his horses, his pigs, in all.'

INARCHED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Of a monument or tomb: placed in an arch in the wall on the north side of the chancel.

An inarched monument, *gen.* supposed to be the tomb of the founder or of a person who contributed largely to the building or repairs (W.W.S.).

INAWE, *v. Obsol.* Sc. Also in form **inawn** Lnk. (JAM.) To owe.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Lnk.** He inawns me ten pund (JAM.). **Dmf.** Spurn the honest chiel inawin A stane o' meal, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 67.

INBANK, *adv.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **in-ban'** Cum. [i·nbaŋk.] **1.** *adv.* Down hill, descending or inclining ground; downwards.

Lakel.[2] It's o' inbank frae Pe'rith. **Cum.** It's aw in-ban', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 147; Tak time, oald lass—it's o' in-bank, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 298; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Thaed naedthre naggs, ner reeaps, ner owt ato ta poo-em, gaan bi theirsells, an it wossant inbank naedthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 28. **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.**[1] I did dirl away inbank, ii. 302.

2. *sb.* A working in a pit, driven to the dip of the coal. Cum.[4]

INBARK, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. **1.** *v.* Used of the bark of certain trees; see below.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Used to express the way in which the bark of some trees (yews, &c.) not only grows on the outside, as bark commonly does, but also fills up interstices.

2. *sb.* Bark which grows in the above manner. *ib.*

IN-BARN, see **Embarn.**

INBEARING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. **1.** Officious, meddlesome, prone to seize every opportunity of ingratiating oneself.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Sc.** Then out it speaks an auld skipper, An inbearing dog was hee, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 3, ed. 1875.

2. Persuasive, eloquent, impressive.

Sc. Get able men, with soul-refreshing and in-bearing gifts to do duty to her, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 14; Men that . . . have an in-bearing gift, speaking home to their hearts, Calder *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 49, ed. 1847.

INBIGGIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Also written **inbigit** S. & Ork.[1] [inbi·git.] Selfish, morose, reserved. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *indbygge*, to enclose with buildings.]

INBREAK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **inbreck, inbrek** Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [i·nbrēk, ·brek.] **1.** An inroad, a breaking in.

Edb. I aye hated lying as a poor cowardly sin, and an inbreak on the ten commandments, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii.

2. A portion of 'in-field' pasture-land newly broken up or tilled. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

INBRED, *adj.* Sh.I. Som. **1.** Native. Som. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. *Comb.* **Inbred fever**, a disease similar to influenza.

Sh.I. The most serious forms of disease were 'mort-caald' and 'inbred fever,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 157.

INBRING, *v. Obs.* Sc. To bring in; to pay in.

Sc. All merchands sall inbring and pay in all time coming, for ilk last of hydes, six ounces bullion, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 27. **Sh.I.** Your moveabil goods escheat and inbrought to his Majesty's use, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 286, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** Inbring all yair moveabill gudis to or. use, for yair contemptioun, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 62. **Abd.** He should have 18,000 merks for inbringing of the Marquis of Huntly to the estates quick or dead, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 203

INBU, *sb.* Sh.I. Welcome.

S. & Ork.[1] I'se warrant ye didna get muckle inbû.

INCALL, *v. Obs.* Sc. To invoke, pray.

Slg. Of force he man bow down, and earnestly incall for the Spirit, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843.

Hence (1) **Incaller**, *sb.* a petitioner, invoker; (2) **Incalling**, *vbl. sb.* invocation, the act of calling upon.

(1) **Slg.** Ye man be diligent incallers for mercie, *ib.* v. (2) **Abd.** After incalling of God, Agnes Gray . . . compering in presence of the magistrattis and sessioun was accusit, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 34. **Per.** By incalling on the great name of God, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 184. **Fif.** Efter incalling of the name of God, entring in the doctrine, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 245, ed. 1842. **Slg.** In this holy action suld we begin with God, and at the incalling upon his name, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843.

INCAST, *sb.* Sc. [i·nkast.] A quantity given over and above legal measure or sum.

Slk., Rxb. A pound in a stone of wool, and a fleece in a pack, usually given above measure, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Rxb.** It is still usual in several places to give a pound of incast, . . to every stone of wool, and a fleece to every pack sold, a sheep or lamb to every score, and an additional one to every hundred. Part only of this incast is allowed by many sheep farmers, *Agric. Surv.* 357 (Jam.).

INCENSE, see **Insense.**

INCEP, *prep.* and *conj.* Sh.I. [ins·ep.] Except.

Yes sir, incep hit be for some folk 'at's left Shetlan', *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); Incep fir ta kind o' haud i' da paet, I can dü you little güde, *ib.* (Apr. 8, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

INCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in form **ins·** Shr.[1] [inʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Inch-meal, ·mil**, or **·mull**, inch by inch, little by little; minutely; all over; (2) **·more**, inch by inch; (3) **·muckle**, a piece as small as an inch; (4) **·pieces**, very small fragments; (5) **·small**, see (1).

(1) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] We speak of killing an animal 'by inch-meal.' The word is formed on the model of 'piece-meal.' **War.** (Hall.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Well, it conna be theer, I've looked it inch-meal; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.**[2] His head is broken out inchmull. I've searched the paper inchmull. **Glo.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[2] (3) **Bnff.**[1] He cuttit it in inch-muckles. (4) **n.Lin.**[1] I'd raather be cutten e' to inch peäces then do what thaay want. I've fun it at last, but it's to noä mander of ewse; it's all brok e' to inch peäces. (5) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I've sarched the 'ouse ins-small, an' canna find it 'igh, low, nor level.

2. Phr. (1) *an inch of time*, the least moment of time; (2) *to be at inches with*, to be very near; (3) *to pay within an inch of any one's life*, to thrash soundly, give a good beating to.

(1) **Lnk.** It's precious seldom we hae got An inch o' time to spare, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. **Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Dev.** (Hall.) (3) **w.Yks.**[1] I'll pay within an inch o' thy life.

3. *Obs.* A youth, boy; *gen.* in *comb.* **Goad-inch** (q.v.).

Dev. The plough boy, who has the goad, and is called the goard inch, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179, 229; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

4. *v.* To encroach gradually; to move little by little.

Yks. (J.W.) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

Hence **Inchin'**, *vbl. sb.* encroaching gradually.

Dor. We might drive in by inching and pinching, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1895) 2. **Cor.** No inching there, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2] Boys cried out at play, 'No inchin, no inchin.'

[1. (1) Make him By inch-meal a disease! Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 3.]

INCH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also in form **insh** Abd. [inʃ.] A small island; low-lying land near a river or stream.

Sc. The river becomes narrower; and there are some beautiful islands which are called Inches, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 597 (Jam.). **Abd.** There are some inshes within the harborie, of small worth, not overflowed by the tyde, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 109. **Frf.** On the north side of the Loch of Forfar, there is a peninsula called the Inch, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 256. **Fif.** There is two Inches at the same [Perth], Upon the south and north, Taylor *Markinch Minst.* (1811) 39, ed. 1870. **Gall.** On the green inch of Dalrymple, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 93; Such as the 'Inch o' the Isle,' well known to wild ducks; and 'Inch Keith,' as well known to the natives about the Firth o' Forth, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 279, ed. 1876. **s.Ir.** Opposite the big inch near Ballyhefaan ford, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 60. **Wxf.** The green inches by Boro's side, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 225.

[Gael. *innis*, an island; Ir. *inis*, Wel. *ynys* (Macbain).]

INCH, see **Hinge.**

INCHOR, *sb. Obs.* Som. A sucker or young sprout growing from the root of a tree.

For the most part these grow from the inchors or suckers of the neighbouring trees, Bellingsley *Agric.* (ed. 1798) 285; (W.F.R.)

INCHY-PINCHY, *sb.* War.[2] [i·nʃi-pinʃi.] The boys' game of progressive leap-frog; see below.

A makes a back: *B* pitches and makes a back: *C* pitches over *A* and *B* and makes a back. *A* then rises and pitches over *B* and *C*, &c. The formula is 'Inchy-pinchy, last lie down.' The player who first cries this is entitled to wait until all the players are 'down,' before he leaps.

INCLE, see **Inkle**, *sb.*[1]

INCLINABLE, *adj.* Sc. Sur. Som. Inclined to, having regard or desire for.

Rnf. Ministers . . . that are much more inclinable than once was thought, to fall into every thing that may recommend them to the Church, Wodrow *Corres.* (1842-3) I. 91; Many are very much inclinable to new schemes, *ib.* 255. **Sur.**[1] It don't seem no ways inclinable for rain this year. **w.Som.**[1] No, her would'n let'n come aneast her, her wad'n no way inclinable [eenkluy·nubl].

INCLINATE, *v.* Lin. To incline to, be disposed to.

s.Lin. Noä, I doönt feel inclinaäted that waä (T.H.R.).

INCLINE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Shr. [i·nklain, inklai·n.] **1.** *sb.* An inclined plane on a rolley-way or on an underground roadway; also in *comb.* **Incline-bank.**

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Used underground, either worked by an engine when to the dip, or self-acting when to the rise. Where the inclination of the seam is sufficient to admit of a self-acting plane being employed, it is an economical mode of transit, especial motive power being thus dispensed with, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Yks.** (J.W.) [Incline man. Person attending to work on an inclined plane, *Reports Mines.*]

2. *v.* To be inclined for, be disposed for.

Edb. Fit to cheer and mak' ye merry When a bottle ye incline, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 19.

3. To decline. Shr.[2]

INCLIN(G, see **Inklin(g.**

INCOME, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. [i·nkʉm, ·kum.] 1. *sb.* Advent, arrival, entrance; an influx.

n.Sc. The income of spring (JAM.). Ayr. Frae the settle o' the night To the income o' the light, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 33. w.Yks. Much used in relation to the mind. 'I had such an income of fear.' The word is a favourite with old Methodist people, in relating their spiritual experiences. 'I had such sweet incomes all that day' (C.C.R.); 1683. In candles for y^e^ ringers at y^e^ income of Andrews ffare, 1*d.*, *Bradford Par. Chwardens' Accts.*

Hence (1) **Incomer**, *sb.* a new-comer, an arrival; a stranger, visitor; (2) **Incoming**, (*a*) *sb.* an arrival, entrance, approach; an introduction; a conversion or accession to the Church; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* ensuing, succeeding; entering upon a farm, &c.

(1) Sc. Many of the new incomers were men of corrupt principles, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 456. Sh.I. Shü'd no been a penny ower a half o' croon yit if hit no been fir incomers, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899). ne.Sc. Any real or supposed injustice on the part of the 'incomers' was certain to be resented, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 101. Cai.[1] A new tenant of a farm, &c. e.Sc. It's no every nicht we meet to welcome an incomer, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. Ayr. Thomas was nae a hereawa man, being an incomer frae Piper's Haugh or the Saltcoats, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 116. e.Lth. Ye're but an incomer ye ken. Ye haena been abune four year in the pairish, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 231. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] (2, *a*) Sc. With whom he might consult anent the way of his incoming to hold the assembly and parliament in person, GUTHRY *Mem.* (1747) 61 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Entry, settlement in a place. Abd. The Covenanters understanding thir haill proceedings, laid compt before the incoming of this general assembly to bear down episcopacy, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 81; Till the incoming of the service-book at Edinburgh, *ib.* II. 25. Ayr. On account of the neglect of the Breadland the incoming of Major Gilchrist was to be deplored, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. Edb. Tell us a' the outgauns, incomings, dounpoorins, and affcoupins in the parish, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23. n.Yks.[4] The taking possession by a new tenant. (*b*) Sc. The incomin ook (JAM.). Sh.I. What wid ye say ta wis caain' some day da incomin' ook, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897). Cai.[1] The incoman week. The incoman tenant. Fif. There's a chance o' the Queen comin' to this toon this incomin' summer, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 168. Lnk. It will . . . prevent ony reduction in wages this incomin' winter, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 14. N.Cy.[1] The incoming week. Nhb.[1]

2. A new-comer, an arrival.

Abd. When a young man in the real fishing village pays court to the daughter of a crofter or a tradesman, the women of the fishing community rise in revolt against the newcomer, or 'income,' as they term her, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 12, 1898); Nor are they to incomes I own new fangle, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 8; The New Year comes. . . Lat's try this income, how he stands, An' eik us sib by shakin hands, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 14 (JAM.). w.Yks.[1] 'Income of the fair,' arrivals the evening before the fair.

3. Phr. *to be its own income*, to be its own cause, to arise from itself. n.Yks.[2] It's all its own income.

4. An internal disease, a bodily infirmity not due to accident or contagion, an ailment without apparent external cause; freq. an abscess, boil, or running sore. Cf. ancome.

Sc. She had a great income, and her parents were then too poor to take her south, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 118. Cai.[1] Disease in a joint, usually knee or elbow, which causes it to be permanently bent. Fif. Grown-up people spoke more gravely of an inward trouble, an income, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. s.Sc. Ye'll aiblins ken what an income is? Weel, ye maun ken that the bairn's fashed wi' a maist tremendous ane in the heuch o' his knee, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 7. Ayr. She had got an income in the right arm, and couldna spin, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciii. Lnk. Nor a' the skill they can comman' Can heal the incume in his haun', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 37. Edb. Ill with an income in her leg, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. Gall. It was then that I got the income in my back, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. N.I.[1] 'What makes you lame?' 'A tuk' it first wi' an income in ma knee.' Uls. (M.B.-S.) Dwn. An abscess, KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Ancome). Nhb.[1] An ulcer; something that has come in from an outside cause as distinguished from a 'gathering' caused by internal bad blood, which is called 'bred-venom.' Cum.[1], n.Lin.[1]

5. Of things weighed or measured: deficiency from the stated quantity or amount expected.

Cai.[1] Herrings of very poor quality shrink so much in the process of curing, that the result may be a less number of barrels of cured fish than of crans of green fish. Those of best quality usually give a considerable ootcome.

6. That which is thrown in by the sea; also in *comb.* **Income ware.**

Sc. What I have hitherto observed is only of ware thrown in by the sea, which the farmers call income ware, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 116 (JAM.).

7. *ppl. adj.* Introduced, come in.

Abd. Not before our ordinary justice or sheriff court, . . but before a new income court, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 316 (JAM.).

INCOMPOOT, *sb.* Chs.[1] A 'nincompoop,' a fool, trifler.

INCONSISTENT, *adj.* Nhp. Wor. Hnt. [**inkonsi·stənt.**]

1. Reprehensible.

Nhp.[1] He beat his wife and starved his children; it was quite inconsistent! Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. Phr. *to be inconsistent*, to have a child before marriage. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20.

INCONTINENT, *adv.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Immediately, forthwith, at once.

Sc. The Scots laundry-maid from neighbour Ramsay's who must speak with you incontinent, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) viii. Abd. Charging the haill inhabitants incontinent to bring to the tolbooth the haill spades, shovels, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 220. Per. Incontinent the trumpets loudlie sounded, FORD *Harp* (1893) 6; He dived incontinent into some profound hole of the High Street, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 58. Arg. He commanded incontinent to put fire to the house, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) II. 363. Slg. Incontinent I was sent for by the Provost and Council of Edinburgh, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 9, ed. 1843. Ayr. The waves come on the shore a great deal, and incontinent run back, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 58, ed. 1845. Lnk. We charge you strictly, that incontinent, thir our letters seen, you pass to the market-cross of Edinburgh, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 399, ed. 1828. Gall. I backed the Highlandman into the crack of the door, and discharged him incontinent upon the floor, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 96.

Hence **Incontinently**, *adv.* immediately, forthwith.

Sc. When the woman saw her treasured bink thus laid waste, she relented incontinently, *Sc. Haggis*, 61. Or.I. They sall be holdin incontinentlie to close the samin [grinds] again, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 6. n.Sc. Incontinently the wind was up very boisterous, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 114. Per. Treating himself incontinently to a huge pinch of snuff, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 11. Fif. They . . . did all incontinently flie in disorder and disband, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 519, ed. 1842.

INCONVENE, *adj.* Sc. Inconvenient. *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899).

INCONVENIENT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Inconvenience.

Sc. Fearing the insolency showld bursth furth wnto some worser inconuenient, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) I. 261. Fif. Fearing that it might bring with it some inconvenients, SCOT *Apolog.* (1644) 189, ed. 1846. Slg. To see a youth pass over his young years without a notable inconvenient either to body or soul, or to both, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) xv, ed. 1843.

INCORMANT, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A share, portion.

INCREASE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Lin. Nrf. Sur.

1. *sb.* Interest on money.

n.Lin.[1] He niver taks less increase then five pund e' th' hundred.

2. The birth of a child, an addition to a family by the birth of a child.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Nrf. They tell unto me there's an increase up at the Hall this morning (W.R.E.).

Hence **Increasement**, *sb.* the pains of labour. Sur.[1]

3. *v.* To grow fat.

Ir. Sure he do lu picking up and increasing, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 121.

INCREED, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] Internal persuasion.

INCREEDIT, *v.* n.Yks.[2] To credit, to reason oneself into believing. 'I can't increedit that.'

IND, *sb.* Nhp.[1] Hrf.[2] An inn, public-house.

IND, *v.* Dmf. (Jam.) To bring in, to house corn. See **In**, *v.* **28.** 'Inding the corn,' leading the corn.

INDE, see **Hind**, *sb.*[2]

INDECENT, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in forms **ondacent** Sc. n.Ir. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **ondaicent** N.I.[1]; **ondecent** Lin. [indĭ·sənt, ondē·sənt.] **1.** Unbecoming, unseemly; disreputable; also in *comp.* **Indecent-like.**

Sc. Two very ragged indecent-like Highlandmen, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **Ayr.** I allow mysel' that was an ondacent-like thing, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 179. **n.Ir.** It's rether ondacent to fecht wi' the clargy, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 6. **Lin.** A haxin' me hawkard questions, an' saäyin' ondecent things, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] There's he an' her and all they vower gurt maaidens, and zometimes a lodger too, an' on'y two chimmers. I will zay it, 'tis downright ondacent [aun·dai·sunt]. **Dev.** He graws beet-red, naturally enough 'fore such an ondacent speech, *Red Rose* in *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 440.

2. Unfair. N.I.[1]

INDEED, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Pem. [indī·d.] In phr. (1) *indeed-an'-doubles*, a strong asseveration; (2) — *aw nawther*, indeed I did not; (3) — *indeed and doubles*, (4) — *in-double-deed*, see (1); (5) — *no*, no indeed.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** 'Tha mended mi jacket all reight!' 'Nay, indeed aw nawther,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1872). (3) **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) (4) **s.Pem.** Usually the prefix to a lie, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (5) **Sc.** Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1792) 47; *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436.

INDEL, *adv.* Dev. [i·ndl.] Indoors, *gen.* in phr. *indel and oudel*, indoors and outdoors. Also used *attrib.*

Goe indel till hare an try, parson, nif tha dust! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. ii; Indel and oudel, *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258; **Dev.**[1] Who ha zo much indel and oudel work to do, 3; **Dev.**[3] Tez winderful fainty indel and oudle [it is wonderfully hot both indoors and out].

INDENT, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To bind by contract, to pledge, make a compact; to engage, warrant.

Fif. I indented with the King for the staying of that decreit, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 422, ed. 1842. **Rnf.** The day will come yet, I'se indent, Experience sad will teach us, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 151. **Ayr.** For Britain's guid his saul indentin, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 148. **Edb.** For towmonths twa their saul is lent, For the town's gude indentit, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 170, ed. 1785. **Kcb.** Rouse up your conscience, and begin to indent and contract, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 173.

INDEPENDENCE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *the Independence set*, Independents, Congregationalists.

Dmb. Are ye for trying the Burgher, or the Relief, or the Independence set o't? Cross *Disruption* (1844) xl.

INDEPENDENT, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Oxf. [indipe·ndənt.] **1.** Rich, in easy circumstances.

Sc. An independent man; a man of an independent fortune, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1792) 48. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

2. Uncourteous, unobliging.

n.Lin.[1] Sarvants are soä independent noo a daays, ther' is no gettin' on wi' 'em at all. A baker once said to the author, 'I alus strive niver to shaw myself independent, that's how I keäp my customers together.' **Oxf.**[1] 'Er's very well for work, but 'er's too independent for I, *MS. add.*

INDER, *sb.* e.An. [i·ndə(r).] A great number or quantity of persons or things, esp. of money.

e.An.[1] He is worth an inder of money; **e.An.**[2] He is worth an inder. **Nrf.** I have laid an inder of loads of gravel in my yard, Grose (1790). **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] *Gen.* in reference to money or property. 'We'av sitch an inder of poor.'

INDERMER, see **Innermore.**

INDETRIMENT, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Som. Also in forms **indeterment** w.Som.[1]; **indethriment** e.Yks.[1]; **indetterment** n.Lin.[1] [inde·triment.] Detriment, loss, injury; a stumbling-block. Cf. **detriment.**

e.Yks.[1] **n.Lin.** An' it wasn't noa indetterment to onybody else, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 67; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It'll be no indetriment to him. I never felt no indetriment wi' it. **w.Som.**[1] Nif you could spare me some o'm, 'thout no indeterment to yourzel, I should be uncommon 'bleege t'ee.

INDIA, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Glo. Suf. Som. Also in forms **indee** e.Suf.; **indy** Chs.[1] Glo.[1]; **ingy** w.Som.[1] [i·ndiə.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **India-buck**, meal or porridge made from Indian corn. N.I.[1]; (2) **-pink**, (*a*) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.* Glo.[1]; (*b*) the clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus. ib.* **2.** Phr. *as rich as Indee*, very wealthy. e.Suf. (F.H.) **3.** India-rubber.

w.Som.[1] They be the best sort o' balls, they way a bit o' ingy [een·jee] in the inside o'm. Hast a-got other bit o' ingy vor to rub out this here black-lead.

Hence **Chewing-india**, *sb.* india-rubber chewed until it becomes soft.

Lnk. I . . . begged as a great favour that he would lend me his slab of chewin' india for the rest of the day, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 25; India rubber chewed enough to admit of air bells being formed in it and exploding with a crack (A.W.).

4. Ground maize. Chs.[1]

INDIAN, *adj.* Irel. Glo. Som. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Indian fog**, var. species of stonecrop, esp. *Sedum reflexum* and *S. glaucum*; (2) **-pink**, (*a*) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (*b*) the clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; (*c*) the Chinese pink, *D. chinensis*; (3) **-rubber**, india-rubber.

(1) **Don.** (B. & H.) (2 *a*, *b*) **Glo.**[1] (*c*) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (3) **Dev.** If the indian-rubber tube happen to choke, you must blow through it, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 7.

INDICATOR, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. In mining: an apparatus attached to the engine by means of which the brakesman can tell the position of the cages in a shaft. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

INDICTED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Nhb. [indi·ktid.] Inclined, addicted.

Sh.I. Yunsin in da first of his time, was indicted ta drink, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 54. **Nhb.**[1]

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. [indi·f(ə)rənt.] **1.** Tolerable, passable, pretty good; middling, mediocre; also used *advb.*

Sc. He was supposed to make an indifferent good thing of it, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] If I ask a Craven peasant how his wife does, he replies 'indifferent, thank ye;' then I conclude that she is in tolerably good health. **Lei.**[1] It's an indifferent crop. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well, Ah've indifferent well.' 'There seems to be a great number of them?' 'Ah, indifferent!' **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Indifferently**, *adv.* tolerably. w.Yks.[1]

2. Poorly, bad, ill, esp. in phr. *very indifferent.*

w.Yks.[1] I's seure Joan's vara unfit to be oute lat; for hees lang been vara indifferent, ii. 286. **n.Lin.**[1] 'How's your wife to-daay?' 'Oh, she's nobbut indifferent thank you.' Oor Jaane's gotten an uncommon indifferent plaace; I shall tell her to gie warnin'. **Nhp.**[1] When 'very' is added it implies severe indisposition. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] It was rather an indifferent match for Miss B. Mr. C. had very indifferent success in his attempt, he was totally disappointed.

Hence **Indifferently**, *adv.* ill, poorly. e.An.[1]

INDIGESTER, *sb.* Wor. Digestion.

s.Wor. Old Mr. Rasler 'e 'ave allus said as my indigester were out of order (H.K.).

INDIGNIFY, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To disgrace.

Edb. That immoral, indignifies the man, Sinks him far neath the brute creation, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 210.

INDING, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Unworthy, shameful.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** The mem'rie o' that wicket thing, And cruel martyrdom inding, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 198.

[I, maist wrachit synfull catyve inding, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 276. Fr. *indigne*, unworthy (Cotgr.).]

INDISCREET, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Uncivil, rude.

Sc. Others . . . gave me indiscreet, upbraiding language, calling me a vile old apostate, Walker *Life Peden* (1727) 3 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** The first night he was so indiscreet as to put me into a gousty, cold, wide, dark, filthy, smoky room, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 357.

Hence **Indiscreetly**, *adv.* uncivilly, rudely.

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** I hope you will not use me so indiscreetlie as did one Mr. David Calderwood, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 312, ed. 1842. **Lnk.** Upon this the bishop went off, as indiscreetly as he came up, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 458, ed. 1828.

INDISCRETION, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Incivility, impoliteness. Cf. **discretion**, s.v. **Discreet.**

Lnk. I am told he treated the chancellor with indiscretion abundance, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 384, ed. 1828.

INDISGESTION, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Sur.[1] [indisdʒe·ʃən.] Indigestion.

INDOOR, *adj.* Sc. Lin. e.An. Som. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Indoor face**, the face of one not exposed to the weather; (2) — **servant**, a farm-servant living in his master's house.

(1) **Lnk.** He has an unco han'-me-doon look, an indoor face, no tashed wi' the weather, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 189. (2) **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A farm servant who does not work out of doors. **e.An.**[1] A servant in the country who is entirely within doors. **w.Som.**[1] In all cases the term 'indoor' refers to the board and lodging and not to the work done. **nw.Dev.**[1]

INDOORS, *adv.* Som. Of a servant: with board and lodging in the master's house.

Man (trustworthy) wanted, indoors, who understands sheep, and will make himself generally useful, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (1895). **w.Som.**[1] I be working to Mr. Venn's to Dykes, indoors [I work for Mr. Venn on his farm, and live in his house]. 'Wanted at once, a man, indoors, to drive horses and make himself useful on a farm,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Jan. 13, 1887).

INDRAIN, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [i·ndrēn.] A whirlpool; *fig.* a place of attraction or resort. Cf. indraw.

INDRAUGHT, *sb.* Sc. [i·ndrāχt.] 1. Suction of air.

Sc. So slight was the indraught of air, that the reek ... descended cloud after cloud to the very floor, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 281 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1]

2. A strong current, a vortex.

Or.I. The other part [of the flood-tide] slips down by Sandwick shore till it gets in to the indraught of Hoy Sound, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 315 (JAM.).

INDRAW, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A whirlpool; *fig.* a place of attraction or resort. Cf. indrain.

INDRINK, *sb.* Sc. A diminution, shrinkage.

Rnf. There has been a great indrink of communicants in many places in this country-side this summer, WODROW *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 30.

INDUMIOUS, *adj.* Sh.I. Very bad; of the weather: extraordinarily rough or stormy.

Da wadder is juist būn indūmious fir a lang time noo, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898).

INDURING, *prep. Obs.* Sc. During.

Sc. Ane bastard ... may in his lige pousty, and induring his lifetime, annalie and dispone his landes, gudes and geare, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 17. **Abd.** Any maister quhatsumever that teiches Inglische induring the will and plesure of the Counsall, MELVILLE *Commonplace Bk.* (1640) xxxii, ed. 1899. **Per.** Give yearly to the said Archibald Steedman five merks induring his service in tempering of the knock, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) II. 269. **Fif.** We haiff fund of God's guidnes this fruict, that induring sa manie yeirs na heresie hes sprung up in our kirks, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 155, ed. 1842.

[Pensionis ... Induring his gude will, *Sat. Poems* (1573), ed. Cranstoun, I. 319.]

INDUSTHER, *v.* Irel. [indʉ·sþər.] To work hard, be industrious.

He was allaways industherin'at somethin' or other, BLACKBURNE *Stories*, 8.

INDUSTRIOUS, *sb.* N.I.[1] An industrious person.

He was a good industrious.

INDWELL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **indwall** Kcd. [indwe·l.] To reside in, inhabit; to possess as a habitation.

Sc. We aw him nought but a grey groat, The off'ring for the house we indwell, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 46 (JAM.); He hath thought it fit that some relicts of sin ... should indwell, DURHAM *X. Command.* (1675) *Ep. Ded.* (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Indweller**, *sb.* an inhabitant; (2) **Indwelling**, *sb.* a habitation, dwelling.

(1) **Sc.** This old, black city, which was for all the world like a rabbit-warren, not only by the number of its indwellers, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i; A poor Trojan ... had been ten months or thereby, an indweller in Sparta, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118. **Abd.** The drum went through the Oldtown, commanding and charging the haill indwellers thereof, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 160. **Kcd.** An indwaller i' the parish o' Stra'an, GRANT *Lays* (1884) I. **Lnk.** Christian Fyfe, late indweller in Fife, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 409, ed. 1828. **Gall.** My father ... had been all his life 'indweller' in the hill farm of Ardarroch, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) I. **Wgt.** Anthony Conning, 'indweller in Wigtoun,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 34. (2) **Sc.** MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1792) 47; *Scoticisms* (1787) 47.

INDY, INE, see **India, Hind**, *adj.*

INEAR, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **innear** m.Yks.[1] A kidney, 'ear.' n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] See **Near**, *sb.*

INFAIR, see **Infar(e**.

INFALL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An invasion, attack, onslaught.

ne.Sc. This infall (known afterwards commonly by the name of 'the Trott o' Turra' in derision) fell out May fourteenth, 1639, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 114. **Abd.** Having been provocked by a party of the Aberdeen's garrison, ther infall into his quarters in the night tyme, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 96. **Lnk.** The rebels were at Drumclog, the first of June being Sunday, upon Monday at the infal upon Glasgow, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 89, ed. 1828.

[Norw. dial. *innfall*, an invasion (AASEN); Sw. *infall*, Dan. *indfald.*]

INFANG, *v. Obs.* Sc. To cheat, gull, 'take in'; to get into one's clutches. See **Fang**, *v.* 1.

s.Sc. I hope ye are na Just infang't i' love sae sair, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 361. **Cld.** (JAM.)

INFANT-HARROW, *sb.* War.[3] A rake-harrow.

A small light harrow used to cover seeds after drilling or dibbling, and drawn by hand, or by cord fastened round the workman who drills and harrows at one operation.

INFAR(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Amer. Also written **infair** N.I.[1] Cum.[4]; and in form **infore** Ayr. [i·nfēr.] The home-coming of a bride; the entertainment given for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house; the reception after a wedding.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** He brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a goodly infare, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 54. **Ags.** The name of the day succeeding a wedding, including the idea of the entertainment given to the guests (JAM.); The day after the wedding is the infare... This may be considered a second edition of yesterday, only the company is less numerous and the dinner is commonly the scraps that were left at the wedding feast. On this occasion every one of both sexes who has a change of dress appears in a garb different from that worn on the preceding day, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 414 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** A dull bridal and a scrimp infore bodes quench'd love or toom pantries, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xx. **Ir.** A dangerous compliment is paid to the bridal-party, at what is called the infair or bringing home. They are saluted with shots from muskets and pistols at every village, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 212. **N.I.**[1] **Cum.** Sec an infair I've been at, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 2; **Cum.**[4] The holding of a marriage feast for the purpose of receiving assistance was subsequently termed 'infair,' but this expression was more commonly applied to a festivity held in a public-house at other than the stated and regular dates for 'Merry nights' (s.v. Bridewain). [**Amer.** CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

Hence **Infar·cake**, *sb.* a cake broken over the head of a bride on her home-coming.

Sc. The guests assembled at the door, on the threshold of which a sieve containing bread and cheese was held over her head, and, as she entered the house, a cake of shortbread was broken over her head, the young folk scrambling for the fragments, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 224. **Lth.** It makes nae matter about the infar-cake: it's jist an' auld superstition aboot it's no' bein' lucky not to hae't richt broken, or about dreamin ower bits o't to ken wha's to marry you, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 176; The infar-cake was only broken over Bell's head, *ib.* 176.

[He thoucht for till mak Infair, And till mak gud cher till his men, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xvi. 340. OE. *infær*, an entrance (*Gen.* iii. 24).]

INFARING, *adj.* Som. In-lying, lying within or near home.

'An infaring tithing,' a tithing within a borough, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The opposite of outlying. 'I mean to keep all the infaring [eenfae·ureen] ground in hand.

INFATUATE, *adj.* Sc. Infatuated, mad, foolish.

Sh.I. Though we had several shipmasters and a double crew on board, they were as infatuate as to mistake their reckoning, WILLCOCK *Minister* (1897) 59. **Lnk.** So infatuate in their thirst after blood have some people been, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 158, ed. 1828.

INFEFT, *v.* Sc. [infe·ft.] To put into legal possession, to legally or formally invest with property, &c.; to enfeoff. *Gen.* with *in.*

n.Sc. I would infeft your son this day In third part o' my

land, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 82, ed. 1875. **Bch.** When I found myself infeft In a young Jack, I did resolve to change the haft For that mistak, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 46. **Abd.** I hope they're now infeft, by law, To bar objections, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 132. **Per.** She were infeft in her future husband's lands, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 190. **Dmb.** In the mailin get our Kirst infeft, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 88. **Slg.** I had denuded my hands of some lands and casualties that I was infefted in, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 9, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** In houses an' mailins I'll soon be infeft, Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 225. **Lnk.** The major's lady was happily infeft in a part of his lands, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 49, ed. 1828. **Wgt.** The said Burgh has been more freely infefted by our predecessors, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 10.

Hence **Infeftment,** *sb.* investiture, legal possession.

Sc. The Earl wished to resign all his lands into the King's hands for new infeftments, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 157. **Sh.I.** Lands . . . of which . . . the vassals were not seised by infeftment from the Crown, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 139, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** A new infeftment in favour of his Lordship, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 111. **Per.** Our holy fathers who . . . left to us, as it were, in haereditarie infeftment, a pure forme of worshipping God, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 99. **Ayr.** If there is aught in this life that may be regarded as the symbols of infeftment to the inheritance of Heaven, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xii. **Lnk.** To pass infeftments under the great seal, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 258, ed. 1828. **Slk.** Taking infeftment of some new grants of land, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 195, ed. 1866. **Wgt.** According to their ancient infeftment belonging as hitherto to the same persons, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 10.

INFELL, *v.* s.Chs.[1] To hem down the inside of a seam.

Rùn)th see·m ŭlŭngg·, ŭn dhen in·fel it [Run th' seam alung, an' then infell it].

INFESTUOUS, *adj.* Sc. Extraordinary. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349.

INFIELD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Arable land which receives manure and is perpetually in crop. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. With the . . . tofts, crofts, mosses, muirs—outfield, infield, &c., Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii. **Sh.I.** The land lying near the homestead was kept for successive years in tillage, and under the name of Infield received all the manure, mixed with earth, which the farm afforded, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 202, ed. 1891; Da infield corn is no ta be complained apon, an' da tatties is luikin' weel, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); A glebe o' guid infield land, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 26. **Abd.** The ancient division of the land was into infield, outfield, and fauchs. The infield was dunged every three years for bear; and the two crops that followed bear were oats invariably. . . Since the introduction of turnips the farmers make it a general rule not to take more than one and never more than two crops of oats in succession in their infield grounds, *Statist. Acc.* II. 533 (Jam.). **Per.** That non of the tennents of wester Tullineddies cast up any of the grein or infield grass of West-Tullineddies in time comeing, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 55. **Edb.** Whose ancient crofts, or infield lands contiguous to their steadings, were equal to their rents and sustenances, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 67, ed. 1815. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Ah wad hev as fine a stock eh hogs as yeh ivver leuckt gaan eh t'infields, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 189; Fell lambs are wintering well on the in-fields, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 14, 1888) 3, col. 6; **Cum.**[3] They'd rayder part wi' life Ner sell or swap a single yird of infield land or fell, 95; **Cum.**[4] Ancient enclosed land, and commonly the best. **Chs.** The obsolete system of infield and outfield—of occasionally plowing and cropping the inferior lands situated at a distance from the homestead, and bringing home the produce to enrich the better land, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 30. [The nearer portion of the land, which bore the grain and vegetables for the cultivators and their families and dependents, and the fodder for the cattle in winter, was called the infield, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 555.]

INFIRM, *adj.* Glo. [infə·m.] Silly, foolish.

A man must be an infirm creatur, Philip, to talk as ye do, to a certainty, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v.

INFIT, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [i·nfit.] 1. An introduction.

2. Influence.

He's sure t' get 's fairin agehn. He hiz a gey gueede infit wee the laird.

Hence **Infittan,** *sb.* influence.

He hiz great in-fittan at hehd quarters.

INFOORCE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] Internal agency or action; fermentation.

INFORE, see **Infar(e.**

INFORMATION, *sb.* Lin. Sus. Som. Dev. Also in form **infamation** n.Lin.[1] [infəmē·ʃən.] Inflammation.

n.Lin.[1] Th' ohd hoss deed o' infamaation, though we fermented him all neet. **Sus.**[1] She was took with the information (s.v. Dunnamany). **Som.** Old Gabriel still laments the days of his youth, when if you suffered from 'information' you were 'blooded,' Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 370. **w.Som.**[1] His leg don't get no better, and th' information's that bad, he's a-swelled so big's two. **Dev.** Betty reproved me by saying she didn't think much of faith that couldn't put down an 'information,' Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 204.

INFUSE, *v.* War.[4] [infiu·z.] To inform.

I wish I could infuse you more accurately, but that's just what I can't do.

ING, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **inge** Nhb.[1] Cum. Ess.[1]; **in** Nhb.[1] [iŋ.] 1. A meadow, pasture, esp. low-lying land by the side of a stream or river, &c.; freq. in *pl.* Also used *attrib.* and in place-names.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** A great flood swept them away into the inges below, Hodgson *Arch. Æliana*, I. 269; **Nhb.**[1] **s.Dur.** Now only used in place or rather field names, as Hard Ings, Broad Ings (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] A field and place name—Wood Ing, Main Ing. **Cum.** None shall ride . . . through Wilson's Inge, Hodgson *Water Mellock* (ed. 1883) 30; I've lost a fat wether, and David's lost twa—all oot o' t'ings, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) I. 251, ed. 1888; The fields with us so named mostly retain their meadowy character, lying low and too near the rivers to be safely ploughed, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 401. **Wm.** Poor Maggy! the Pride of the Ings! Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 22; Esp. [a meadow] that is moist or liable to be flooded (J.H.). **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** If it consists of ings or low-land adjoining a river refrain from sowing hay-seeds grown on up-land, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 483; **n.Yks.**[1] A name for some field or other in a farm, which field originally was a low-lying, wet or marshy meadow, although now it may have been long drained and become arable; **n.Yks.**[234] **ne.Yks.**[1] The *sing.* is never used; a double *pl.* 'ingses' is frequent. 'T'watther's gitten all ower t'ingses.' **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] The low ing pasture. **w.Yks.** That ing at back of our 'ouse (A.L.K.); We had seen the ings first from the rig of it, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 90; **w.Yks.**[1234] **Lan.** The level Ings are flooded into lakes, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 305. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** Before the common land in this parish—Springthorpe—was enclosed, there was a part of the common called 'The Ings,' where the inhabitants had a right to pasture cattle, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 482; The unenclosed Ings, or open meadows, of this neighbourhood, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 676; Ray (1691). **n.Lin.**[1] 1000 acres of ings or common meadow, Young *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 179. **sw.Lin.**[1] They're soughing the great ing agen Skellingthorpe Wood. **Nhp.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Ess.** White *Eng.* (1865) II. 293; **Ess.**[1] The salt 'inges.' **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sur.** Little Ing, near Godalming, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 225. **Sus.** (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] A meadow on a side hill, as 'The Ings' near Kingston.

2. Mould raised by moles, mole-hills, esp. in phr. *to dress the ing,* to spread the mole-hills and dung in a field.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703) (s.v. Durse); **w.Yks.**[4], **Lin.** (W.W.S.)

3. *Comp.* **Ing-rake,** a meadow or hay-rake, a rake used in dressing 'ings.' w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

[ME. *eng,* a medew, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); ON., Dan. *eng.*]

INGAIN, *sb.* e.An.[1] [i·ngēn.] Profit in buying and selling.

IN-GAITHERAN, *vbl. sb.* Bnff.[1] The act of gathering or collecting together.

The lassies are a' oot at the in-gaitheran o' the claise.

INGAN, *sb.* Sc. Also Suf. Also in forms **ingun, ingyun** e.Suf. [i·ŋgən.] An onion; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) ii. **n.Sc.** A *prov.* is used expressive of high contempt as addressed to one who makes much ado about little: 'Ye're sair stress'd stringing ingans' (Jam.). **Per.** An ingan, too, maks them sae nice, Stewart *Character* (1857) 185. **Lnk.** He could . . . cut the ingans, minsh the shooet, and saut and pepper the stew to perfection, Murdoch *Readings* (ed. 1895) I. 10. **Edb.** The auldest man alive Ne'er saw sae ill their ingans thrive, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 122. **Gall.** My wee yaird is like a desert, Ingans, leeks, and carrots fail, Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 73. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

INGANG, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Lack, deficiency; prop. a going in, a contraction.

INGANGERS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] People assembling or coming in.

INGANGING, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. A recess, the entrance to a house, &c. Cf. **ingo.**

Nhb.[1] He fell doon just at the ingannin o' wor entry. n.Yks.[2]

INGANGS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The intestines, entrails.

Gall. At that season of the year called Michaelmas, he [the devil] is said to touch the black-berries, or to 'throw his club over them,' none daring after that period to eat one of them, or the 'worms will eat their ingangs,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 167, ed. 1876.

[Sw. *ingång*, an entry, passage (Widegren).]

INGATE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **ingaate** Wm.; **ingeat** Cum.[4]; **ingeatt** Cum.[1] [i'ngēt, -gi̯ət.] **1.** An entrance, ingress, a way in; the act of entering. Cf. **gate,** *sb.*[2] 7.

N.Cy.[1] Entrance to a working place in a coal mine; the inlet for a current of air in the working of a pit. Nhb.[1] Specially applied to the way into a mine at the bottom of a shaft, or at any point in a shaft where the cages are stopped to enter a seam; or to the way by which the air enters the workings of a pit. Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Right both of ingate and outgate. ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] If applied to a pathway, a short, more or less enclosed one, is indicated. Of the outlets of divergent paths within a wood, it will be said, 'There is only one ingate; all the rest is [are] outgates.' w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *ingate and outgate,* within and without, completely; (2) — *or outgate,* (*a*) within or without, *gen.* used *neg.* not at all, nothing; (*b*) willy-nilly, by any means whatever.

(1) Gall. May they burn back and front, ingate and outgate, hide, hair, and harrigals, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 301. (2, *a*) w.Yks.[1] Mostly used when speaking of something that is lost, which, after the most diligent search, cannot be found. Thus a person will say, 'I lost a sheep last week, bud I can mak nayther ingate ner outgate on't'; w.Yks.[5] Of a child who had fallen down an old chambered well, but could not be discovered, it was said that she 'couldn't be fun, nāather ingate nur out.' (*b*) Wm. He wad hev her, ingaate er ootgaate, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 3.

3. An inroad, attack. Cum.[14] **4.** The time when the post comes in. Cum.[4]

INGE, see **Ing.**

INGENURIOUS, *adj.* Sus.[1] Ingenious.

For my part I consider that King Solomon was a very ingenurious man.

INGER'S POCK, *phr.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A quantity of all kinds of grain dried in a pot and ground into meal.

INGETTING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. The act of gathering in or receiving.

Lnk. That . . . all obstructions [be] removed that may hinder the ingetting of what is resting [owing], Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 339, ed. 1828.

INGINE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **ingyne, injine. 1.** Ingenuity, quickness of intellect, ability; knowledge, invention. See **Engine.**

Sc. Joannes Barclaius thought my ingine was in some measure inspiration, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii; Whose craft, ingyne, and policy, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 221. Abd. Devysit ane instrument of his awin ingyne, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 177. Per. Endowed to an unusual degree with the perfervid 'ingyne' of the Scot, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 191. Fif. Maun I see yon bairns o' mine Sae bown on deeds divine, And I na help their weak ingyne? Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 17. Ayr. Then a' that ken'd him round declar'd He had ingine, Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 5. Edb. To cramb their minds wi' grit ingine, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 141. Kcb. O for an ingine to write a book of Christ, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 96.

2. An ingenious person, a genius, a person of ability.

Gall. We say of any one with a dungeon of a head, that that person is a great injine, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 279, ed. 1876.

INGLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Sus. [i'ŋ(g)l.] **1.** Fire, flame; a fire in a room; the furnace of a kiln. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Let him that's cauld blaw up the ingle, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); From some superstitious notion, the kiln men insist that their fire shall be called ingle, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 325. ne.Sc. Grant *Keckleton,* 176. Cai.[1] The fire which heats a kiln. The fire of a house, &c., is not called 'ingle' in Cai. 'To put fire to a kiln,' would mean to set the kiln on fire; but 'to put ingle to it,' would mean to light the ingle. Elg. Join thy comrades a' Around the ingle char, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 87. Bnff. Taylor *Poems* (1787) 43. Bch. Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Abd. Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 117. Frf. That brimstane belsh, or bock up ingle, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 41, ed. 1882. Per. Beet the ingle, mend the fire (Jam.). Fif. Douglas *Poems* (1806) 151. Slg. Fresh turf I will lay in a heap on my ingle, Muir *Poems* (1818) 64. Dmb. The ingle weak, the cruizie out, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 21. s.Sc. Tibbie's clean fireside And ingle bleezing bonnilie, Watson *Bards* (1859) 71. Rnf. The lassie had stown frae a braw bleezing ingle, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 12. Ayr. And peaceful' rose its ingle reek, Burns *Verses,* st. 4. Lnk. It's easier frae the door . . . Than frae the ingle edge to drive the deil, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 110. Lth. The kettle then on ingle clear, Boils fu' o' ale an' whisky, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 17. Edb. Gathering round Their neighbour's blazing ingle, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 94. Bwk. Auld Jock by the ingle, his pipe in his cheek, Calder *Poems* (1897) 68. Peb. Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 79. Slk. The wee bit ingle blinkin bonnily, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 35. Rxb. Afore the ingle, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 172. Dmf. We unskaithed may toast our soles by ingle bricht, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 225. Gall. Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 74, ed. 1897. Kcb. The pingle pan Is on the ingle set, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 6. Wgt. The yill they quaff'd By the ingle's cheery bleeze, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 209. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. When seated by the ingle, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 31. Cum. Let's creep owre the heartsome turf ingle, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1820) 163; To aither nut I gave a neame, and baith i' th' ingle put, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 95. n.Yks. How mun I leet my pipe, Whaugh! here's nea ingle, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 674; n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ayont the ingle, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 24; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 129. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Inglin,** *sb.* fuel. Dmf. (Jam.)

2. A hearth, fireplace, or fireside; a chimney-corner.

Fif. She sat in the ingle by the hall fire, Grant *Six Hundred,* ix. Rnf. He crap to his ingle like ane gaun to steal, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 136. Ayr. No longer do we see the old gaberlunzie sitting by the farmer's cosy ingle, White *Jottings* (1879) 46. Gall. A fire blazed in a wide ingle, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Lakel.[2] It's set doon at some ov oor auld ingles hed hed a fire allus burnen i' them fer generations, but it's a fashion 'at's deein oot. Yks. (R.H.H.) n.Yks.[1] A body's ain ingle; n.Yks.[4] 'Ah tell'd my taal o' luv byv t'ingle glow.' m.Yks.[1] Lan. I' th' ho' an' cottage ingle, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 228. n.Lin.[1] nw.Sus. In use about Lynchmere (G.A.W.).

3. A faggot or bundle of fuel, a burning coal, peat, or log.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Abd. Tibby was back just in a gingle, An' soon set on a bleezin' ingle, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 4. Cum.[2] An 'ingle of fire sticks'; Cum.[4] The farmer leaves the ingle-seyde, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 118.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Ingle-biel,** fireside shelter; (2) **-bole,** a chimney-cupboard; (3) **-bred,** home-bred; (4) **-cheek,** the fireside, hearth; (5) **-end,** the side of a room where the fire is; (6) **-fleeak,** a wooden slab suspended by the ends above a fireplace for a mantelshelf; (7) **-gleed,** see (9); (8) **-lighted,** lighted by the fire; (9) **-lowe,** the flames or blaze of a fire, firelight, a blazing fireside; (10) **-lug,** see (4); (11) **-mids,** the centre of a fire; (12) **-nook** or **-nooking,** a chimney-corner, a corner by the fireside; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (13) **-ring,** the fireside circle; (14) **-side,** see (4); (15) **-stone,** the hearthstone.

(1) Edb. Husbandmen had bent their way Towards their homes . . . To rest them by their ingle biels, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 186. (2) Sc. And then she took frae the ingle-bole, *Ballads* (1885) 235. (3) Rnf. Mony an ingle-bred auld wife, Has baith mair wit an' senses, Than me this day, Picken *Poems* (1788) 112 (Jam.). (4) Sc. Ye'll readly find him at his ingle cheek, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 14. Abd. To cheer the winter's ingle-cheek, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 203. Frf. A welcome guest at the 'ingle cheek' of many a farmer's kitchen, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 29. Per. Ford *Harp* (1893) 202. s.Sc. Ilk ane by the ingle cheek Cours down, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 323. Ayr. There, lanely, by the ingle-cheek, I sat and ey'd the spewing reek, Burns *Vision,* st. 3.

Lnk. Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 36. **Lth.** At the lown ingle-cheek in the lang winter night, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99. **Edb.** Placed cozie by our ingle-cheek, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 54. **n.Ir.** Enscons'd behind the ingle-cheek, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 63. (5) **Dmf.** E'enin' cranreuch airts her Tae her couthie ingle-en', Reid *Poems* (1894) 148. (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7) **Ayr.** Cheerlie blinks the ingle gleed, Burns *Lady Onlie*, st. 2. (8) **Slg.** Points his seat across the ingle-lighted floor, Muir *Poems* (1818) 170. (9) **Sc.** I saw the cheery ingle lowe Blink thro' the peens, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 25. **Abd.** To share the ingle lowie, Baudrins ligs wi' streekit collie, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 252. **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 3. **Ayr.** And by my ingle-lowe I saw, Now bleezin bright, A tight, outlandish hizzie, braw, Burns *Vision*, st. 7. **Edb.** I sat down bi the ingle low, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 117. **Dmf.** Shrivel like a threid That's held abune the ingle lowe, Reid *Poems* (1894) 60. (10) **Rnf.** This bonnie young lassie . . . maks me sae blyth by my ain ingle lug, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 30. **Ayr.** A snug berth within rax o' the ingle-lug, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 45. (11) **Abd.** A burning coal with the het tangs was ta'en, Frae out the ingle-mids, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812. (12) **n.Sc.** Snug an' cantie by the ingle neuk, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 148. **Abd.** He was seated in the ingle-neuk, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Kcd.** A sat in the ingle neuk, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 109. **Frf.** Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxiv. **Per.** It was just the powerfu' ca' o' duty 'at garred me . . . steer frae the ingle neuk this nicht, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 9, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Flingin' doon his cutty i' the ingle-neuk, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Rnf.** By the bleezin' ingle neuk, Young *Pictures* (1865) 10. **Ayr.** The cosy ingle-neuk of some auld farm hoose, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 130. **Lnk.** The ingle-nook, whaur aft he played, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 33. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 143. **Edb.** The ingle-nook supplies the simmer fields, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 111, ed. 1785. **Slk.** The auld man asleep by the ingle-neuk, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 53. **Dmf.** The ingle-neuk, the heartsome ha', Reid *Poems* (1894) 180. **Gall.** Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 4. **Kcb.** Jock sat up drinkin' yill Fu cosy in the ingle neuk, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 41. **Nhb.** When he had finished his supper, Robbie pushed back his chair into the 'ingle-neuk,' *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** An as he sat by t'ingle neuk, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 31. **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Another feller 'at wor sittin i' th' ingle-nuk, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 34; (W.M.E.F.) **Lan.** To sit twiddlin' her thumbs i' th' ingle-nook wan half of her time, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 65; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **Gall.** Amongst the many amusements of the ingle ring one is, who shall say a certain saying quickest, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 404, ed. 1876. (14) **Sc.** My sisters wad sit peengin' at the ingle-side, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Elg.** I'll e'en step to the ingle side, Tester *Poems* (1865) 191. **Frf.** Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 16. **Per.** But you, puir woman, need to bide Tongue tied aboot the ingle-side, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 74. **Dmb.** Aft they toast their ingle-side, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 20. **Rnf.** Sit gleefully down by our ain ingle-side, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 9. **Ayr.** I canter'd her hame to my ain ingle side, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 118. **Lnk.** Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **Lth.** By the cheerful ingleside I sat the other day, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 25. **Edb.** By th' ingle-side they clank them down, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 28, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 36. **Rxb.** And beak by the kitchen-ha' ingle-side, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 37. **Dmf.** Play roun' yer ingle side, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 202. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 291. **Cum.** As Sawney's bacco spred by th' ingle side, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13. **Sus.** Oh come, come to the ingle side, For the night is dark and drear, Heath *Eng. Peasant* (1893) 184. **nw.Sus.** (G.A.W.) (15) **Abd.** 'Mang the sheaves his flail he shot it, Sighin', sought the ingle stane, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 44. **Dmb.** Round the ingle-stane Sat wife and wean, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 11. **Ayr.** White *Jottings* (1879) 281.

[1. Cp. Gael. *aingeal*, light, fire.]

INGLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Glo.[12] [i·ŋgl.] **1.** *sb.* A favourite, fondling. **2.** *v.* To fondle, cherish.

[**1.** Call me your love, your ingle, *Honest Whore*, III. 260 (Nares). **2.** We must ingle with our husbands, *Roaring Girl*, VI. 89 (*ib.*).]

INGLEANINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] The residue after the main harvest has been gathered.

INGLE-BERRY, *sb.* Sc. A fleshy growth upon the bodies of oxen. See **Angle-berry,** *sb.*[1]

Gall. Fleshy wens, which grow on the tender parts of oxen; they are of a fiery nature, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 279, ed. 1876.

INGLE-DOG, *sb.* Dor. An earthworm. (W.C.); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. See **Angle-twitch.**

INGLOORING, *prp.* n.Yks.[2] Staring a person 'through and through.' See **Glore,** *v.*

INGLUNSHIRE, *sb.* Lan.[1] England.

INGO, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also in form **inga** Sc. To go in. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Ingaand-mouth,** *sb.* the mouth of a coal-pit, which enters the earth in the horizontal position; (2) **Ingoing,** (*a*) *sb.* an assembling, entering; an entrance; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* entering, taking possession of; (3) **Ingoing-ee,** *sb.* an opening in the ground, the mouth of a pit or well.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** The ingäin of a kirk, the assembling of the people in a church for public worship (*ib.*). **Cai.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** The ingäin tenant, he who enters on possession of a farm or house when another leaves it (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** Forbye them [two new coal-pits] there was an ingoing e'e at the Goldcraig, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 168.

INGOT, *sb.* Yks. Cor. [i·ŋ(g)ət.] **1.** A block of cast or unwrought metal. s.Yks. (W.S.)

2. Tin cast in a small oblong iron mould. Cor.[1]

[**1.** Cp. Fr. *lingot*, an ingot, lump, or masse of mettal (Cotgr.).]

INGOTHILL, *phr.* Dmf. (Jam.) 'An God will,' 'God being willing.'

INGRAM, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [i·ŋgrəm.] Ignorant.

[An ingrame, *ignarus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

INGRATE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Sur. Also written **ingrat** Sc. Nhb.[1] [ingrē·t.] Ungrateful; also used as *sb.*

Sc. 'Why thou ungracious and ingrate knave,' said Dame Ursley, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxi. **Fif.** I was maist ingrat if I could forget my guid, godlie, and maist courteus lady, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 221, ed. 1842. **Ayr.** Whilst I here, must cry here, At perfidy ingrate! Burns *Despondency*, st. 4. **Lnk.** If not ingrate I must recall thy worth, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (ed. 1863) *To Lord Sheffield.* **Gall.** I wad be an ingrate to say onything else, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 56. **Ir.** It shan't be said . . . that the anointed priest of the parish was left to starve by an ingrate, M'Nulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xvii. **Sur.**[1]

Hence **Ingratsow,** *adj.* ungrateful. Nhb.[1]

[Al them that ar ingrate of the benefecis of gode, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 20.]

INGRINDEET, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] Ingrained; esp. of dirt.

INGROSSER, *sb.* Cor.[2] One who buys wheat at eighteen gallons the bushel and delivers it at sixteen gallons the bushel.

INGROUND, *sb.* Yks. Som. Also in form **ingrund** w.Yks.[1] **1.** Descending or inclining ground. w.Yks.[1] Cf. **inbank.**

2. Enclosed land as opposed to 'hill-ground,' which is unenclosed common. w.Som.[1]

INGROWTH, *sb.* Sc. Increase.

Ayr. With the ingrowth o' turnip-farming there has aye been a corresponding smasherie amang the looms and sugar-hoggits, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxv.

INGY, *v.* Cai.[1] [i·ŋi.] To bring forth lambs.

[Norw. dial. *yngja*, to bring forth young, to breed (Aasen).]

INHABLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To disable, prevent, disqualify.

Slg. Sik faults as inhables the person of the giver to be a distributor of the sacrament. . . So, quhen the person of the giver is this way inhabled, na question, it is not a sacrament, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) i, ed. 1843.

Hence **Inhability,** *sb.* inability, unfitness.

Sc. That parliament which took upon them to judge of the hability of these sixty, and of the inhability of other Presbyters to govern, Calder *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 94, ed. 1847. **Slg.** To help our belief, our weaknes, and inhabilitie that is in us, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) i, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** The estates of this kingdom have always asserted and often practised a constitution-right of setting aside the next immediate successor in case of inhability, Wodrow *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 599.

INHADDEN, INHADDIN, see **Inholding.**

INHERITAGE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] Inheritance.

Well, 'tis hard vor the poor young fuller to lost his inheritage [eenuur·itae·uj]; but there, th' old man was always agin un like.

INHOLDING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in forms **inhadden, -haddin** Sc.; **-hauddin** Bnff.[1]; **-haudin** Abd.

1. *sb.* Frugality, parsimoniousness.
Sc. (Jam.) Kcb. In-holding and sparingness, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 169.
2. *ppl. adj.* Frugal, penurious, parsimonious.
Sc. My lady, as we say, is an ill-set body, and inhadden too, in the matter of hospitality, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 28. Bnff.[1]
3. Selfish; fawning, cringing, given to flattery.
Bnff.[1] Abd. Jist like im'; inhaudin scoonrel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv.
4. *Comp.* **Inhaddin eldin,** fuel which needs constant renewal.
n.Sc. That kind of fuel . . . which must be constantly held in to the fire because so quickly consumed, as furze, thorns, &c. (Jam.)

INIQUOUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Iniquitous.
Sc. The beginning of his history; where . . . he condescends upon other iniquous proceedings; not unlike the crime of Paris, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118. Lnk. Well knowing nothing, how iniquous soever, would be blamed, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 263, ed. 1828.

INJIST, *adv.* w.Cy. (Hall.) Dor.[1] Also in form **injest** w.Cy. [indʒi·st.] Almost, very nearly.

INJURY, *sb.* Dev. In phr. *to do an injury to,* to cast an evil eye on, to bewitch.
An old woman, suffering from rheumatism, was heard to aver that the cause was traceable to some one having 'done her an injury,' Page *Explor. Dartmoor* (1889) ii.

INK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [iŋk.] In *comp.* (1) **Ink-holder,** a vessel for containing ink; (2) **-horn,** (*a*) an inkstand, inkbottle; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (*b*) a flatterer, one who curries favour; (3) **-pud,** see (1); (4) **-spew(er,** the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*; (5) **-standish, -standage, -stanch,** or **-stange,** see (2, *a*).
(1) Sc. Of what materials soever a vessel for holding ink is made, it is very properly called an ink-holder, Mitchell *Scoticisms* (1792) 47. (2, *a*) Sc. There is my own daughter, but just now overturned my ink-horn and broke my spectacles, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 31. Fif. Being molested by a condisciple, wha cutted the stringes of my pen and ink-horn with his penknyff, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 21, ed. 1842. Nhb.[1] Still in *gen.* use. Cum.[1] This term is used for any pocket vessel holding ink, but the original was of cow's or sheep's horn. Wm. (K.); Ink-horn words, to be honest, we knaw lile abaut, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 18. n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.* Lei.[1] Sus.[1] Fetch me down de inkhorn mistus; I be g'wine to putt my harnd to dis here partition to Parliament. Dor. The steward saw her put the inkhorn—'horn,' says I in my old-fashioned way—the inkstand, before her uncle, Hardy *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (June 1891) 127. w.Som.[1] (*b*) n.Cy. (J.W.) (3) Lth. (Jam.) (4) ne.Lan.[1], Ken.[1] (5) Sc. He dipped his pen once or twice into his snuff-box instead of the ink-standish, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. Nhb.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

INK, see **Hink,** *v.*[2]

INKEEP, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. **1.** *sb.* A pound for cattle.
e.Suf. Used at Dunwich, Yoxford, &c. Going out of use (F.H.).
2. *v.* To put cattle in the pound. *ib.*

INKER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [i·ŋkər.] The eatable contents of a beggar's wallet.

INKER-PINKER, *sb.* Sc. Small beer. See **Hink-skink.**
I have a little bottle of inker-pinker in my pocket, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 174.

INKERPUNK, see **Intepunk.**

INKET, *sb.* Suf. A market.
e.Suf. Used only by the old, and seldom by them (F.H.).

INKLE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Dev. Cor. Also written **incle** Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Chs.[13] [i·ŋkl.] **1.** *Obsol.* An inferior, coarse kind of tape; also called **Beggar's Inkle.** See **Beggar.**
N.Cy.[1] A sort of coarse tape wove by beggars and other itinerants. Nhb.[1] Cum. He selt beggar-inkle, caps, muslins and cottons, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 62; A strong coarse tape formerly much used. It was made in the country, of thread, spun at home (M.P.); Cum.[2] Coarse narrow tape used for shoe-ties. n.Yks.[1] A narrow linen fabric, or kind of tape, formerly used for shoeties, apron-strings, and the like; n.Yks.[2 4] e.Yks. Beggar's inkle, a coarse unbleached linen tape or binding of much strength (H.E.W.). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. 1689. In inkle for strings for ye bagg in which the pulpit cloth is put, *2d., Bradford Chwardens' Accts.* ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. Paide for incle, thread, and making the little bag, £0 *os.* 3*d., Chwardens' Accts. Whitegate* (1656) in *Chs. Sheaf* (1891) I. 134; Chs.[13], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Used for shoe-ties. Nhp.[1] Penny inkle. War. Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 153; War.[2] Rarely used now. Shr.[1] If yŏ' bin gweïn to markit, be so good as bring me a pen'orth o' inkle fur my linsey apparn—nod w'ite—if yo' canna get it striped, bring blue caddas. Dev. It. for ynkell for the Comunion bocke—ij[d], *Woodbury Chwardens' Accts. MS.* (1577). n.Dev. Zum inkle, gurts vor bliddy pots, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. Cor.[1] Narrow webbing. [Inckle, or Beggar's Inckle, is a kind of coarse tape used by cooks to secure meat previous to being spitted, and farriers to tie round horses' feet, &c., *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 351.]
2. *Comp.* (1) **Inkle-frame,** a frame used in weaving 'inkle'; (2) **-maker,** a weaver of 'inkle,' *gen.* in phr. (*as*) *thick as inkle-makers,* very friendly or intimate together; cf. **inkle-weaver.**
(1) Cum. (M.P.) (2) Nhb. 'As thick as inklemakers' is a very widespread prov. (R.O.H.) Cor. (A.L.M.); Cor.[1] As thick as inkle-makers; Cor.[3] They be so thick es inkle-makers.

INKLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. [i·ŋkl.] **1.** *v.* To form notions, guesses, or projects.
n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] He's awlus inklin' summat, bud it nivver cums ti nowt. w.Yks.[5] He's inkling upo' nowt 'at's good, I'm sûre!
2. To form wishes or inclinations for this or that gratification.
n.Yks.[1] 'He inkles after this an' that, and can take nane iv 'em when it cooms till'; of an invalid; n.Yks.[4] He maistly inkles efther what he can't git. m.Yks.[1] A person inkles after riches or after a better life. w.Yks.[5] An invalid inkles after all sorts o' things.
3. *sb.* A notion, hint, suspicion, 'inkling.'
Yks. No inkle in your mind who it is, or wouldst have told me? Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) xiv. n.Yks.[2] 'A bit of an inkle anent it,' a hint on the subject. w.Yks. (J.W.)

INKLE-WEAVER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **incle-** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]
1. In phr. *as thick* (*great, kind,* &c.) *as inkle-weavers,* very friendly or intimate together. See **Inkle,** *sb.*[1]
Sc. We were as loving as inkle-weavers, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxiii. Ayr. Twa or three bodies in their brats, confabbin' thegither as thick as inkle weavers, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. Uls. To be as thick (or great) as inkle-weavers, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 105. Ant. As great as inkle-weavers, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 28. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] They're as thick as inkleweavers. Cum. Aw as busy as inkle weavers, *Borrowdale* (1869) 2; Cum.[3] Stump't away togidder as thick as inkle weavers, 15. Wm. He mud ga wi er an stick as clooas es inkle weavers, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 12. n.Yks.[1] Weavers of the fabric, on account of the narrowness of the web they produced, were able to sit very close, thus giving origin to the proverbial expression 'as kind' or 'as thick as inkleweavers'; n.Yks.[2] As kind as inkle-weavers; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 21. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. They wor as thick as incle weyvers, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853); w.Yks.[2] Lan. Thick! We're as thick as a pair o' owd reawsty inkle-weyvers, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] They're allus together, ne'er seen ton beawt tother; they're as thick as inclewaivers. s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Shr.[1] Brks. Oh, they are as thick as inkle-weavers just at present, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 7. Wil. (E.H.G.), Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] When tapes had to be handwoven, a single tape to a loom, the weavers had naturally to work very close together, and hence the common saying to express crowding together, 'So thick as inkle weavers.' Dev.[3] Jessie Sage and Billy Grose be so thick 's inkleweavers, can't keep um 'part dü whats will. Cor.[1] Slang. As great as two inkle-weavers, *New Cant. Dict.* (1725); Farmer.
2. See below.
ne.Yks.[1] Used as an opprobrious epithet to those who cause trouble. 'They're all inkleweavers tigither is that lot.'

INKLIN(G, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **inclin** n.Yks.[2] Nrf.; **incling** N.Cy.[1]; **yncklin**g N.Cy.[2]; and in form **hinklin** Cai.[1] Fif. Dev. [i·ŋklin.] **1.** A faint or half-concealed desire or inclination.
Edb. I never kenned that he had ony inkling for the seafaring line, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I've neea inclin for t'spot. m.Yks.[1] One of those words used effectively in the pulpit by the lay exhorters who labour among a sect of Dissenters. 'Come now, has none of you an inkling for Jesus?' w.Yks.[1] I've an inkling to gang to't'fair

to-morn; w.Yks.[45], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] s.Wor. A've 'ad a inklin' ahter 'er this lung time, an' now 'em walks out together (H.K.). Hnt. (T.P.F.) Nrf. He have an inclin for that mauther (W.W.S.). Som. Young Zam have a-caught a bit of a inklin' a'ter our Sabina, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 44. w.Som.[1] Will Hookins would'n never come up here every whip's while for nothing; I can zee very well he've a got a bit of a inkling arter our Sue. Dev. I've got a girt hinklin ta zee ma ole gal, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 8.

2. A slight conjecture or suspicion; a faint idea, a 'soupçon'; a slight hint or intimation.

Sc. His parishioners had got an inkling of his bonny behaviour at Edinburgh, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 25. Sh.I. Dem 'at's for makin' ill gets an inklin ta spaek, da news spreads laek fire, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. Your advice comes an inklin too late at present, Ruddiman *Sco Parish* (1828) 21, ed. 1889. Frf. I heard indeed an inklin' o' your love for Susan, Morison *Poems* (1790) 163. Per. She . . . had an inkling o' the trick, Spence *Poems* (1898) 194. Fif. Never so lytle a hinkling of ther pen till haiff born out his course, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 154, ed. 1842. s.Sc. For deil a bit o' me ever could see the least inklin o' onything past ordinar between them, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 237. Ayr. Thoughtful he was that he had given no inkling to any one in the house, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. Lnk. If you were just to give your friends an inkling of your willingness to take office, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 112. Edb. It was absurd to suppose that we should know any inkling about the matter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], Dur.[1] s.Dur. A' just gat an inklin' on't (J.E.D.). Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Them blacksmith fellas gat an inklin eh t'stwory, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2. Wm. Thae gemma a bit ov an inklin et thae'd raedther ad stop wiem, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 15. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] No inkling of what was going on; n.Yks.[4] Ah've gi'en her a bit ov an inklin' o' what's gahin' on. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (E.G.); w.Yks.[14]; w.Yks.[5] He's an inkling on't al be bun for't; it's easy guessing eggs when thuh see shells. Lan. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Stf.[1] Not. He's got an inkling (J.H.B.). Nhp.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.[1] Cant yeow gi me an inklin' 'a what 'as coming about?

[1. OFr. *enclin*, 'action de pencher, inclination' (La Curne).]

INKLOGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Heavy pieces of wood forming the lintel of a door to carry the masonry. w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

INKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [iŋks.] Low-lying land on the banks of a river, freq. overflowed by the sea in high tides. Cf. ing.

Gall. On muddy, level shores there are pieces of land overflowed with spring tides, and not touched by common ones, according to the laws of nature; on these grow a coarse kind of grass, good for sheep threatened with the rot. This saline food sometimes cures them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 280, ed. 1876. Wgt. Extent 240 acres or thereby of carse land of excellent quality, together with a very large extent of 'inks' or shore pasture, *Gall. Advertizer* (July 27, 1899); I owned quite a fleet O' wee boats o' ilk rig, . . An' the inks where they voyaged scarce drooned my bare feet, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 57.

INKUM-JINKUM, *int.* w.Yks.[3] A meaningless word used in the game of 'Buck, buck'; see below.

A rhyme used at Lepton. A boy, jumping on another's back, holds up some fingers and says: 'Inkum jinkum, Jeremy buck, Yamdy horns do Au cock up?' If the boy beneath guesses wrong, the first proceeds: '(Twó) tha' sès, and (thrée) there is; Au'll leán thee to lake at Inkum jinkum,' &c.

INLAID, *pp.* w.Yks.[1] Laid up in store.

We're weel inlaid for coals.

INLAIK, *sb.* and *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **inlake**; and in forms **inlack** Slg.; **inleak** Fif. Gall. 1. *sb.* A deficiency, lack.

Sc. Sic great inlack amang the butter, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 188, ed. 1871; There would have been inlake among the peerage, if the master had not whipt in, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) iii. Abd. Great men and men o' worth, Whose inlake did frae countless een Gaur grief's saut tears gush forth, Davidson *Poems* (1816) 123; Often used to denote the deficiency of liquor in a cask (Jam.). Fif. Their inlaiks were supplied and doubtes opened up to them, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 16, ed. 1842. Slg. The abounding murders and oppressions daily multiplied, through impunity and inlack of justice, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 27, ed. 1843. Edb. Inlakes o' brandy we can soon supply By whisky, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 184, ed. 1785. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. *v.* To be deficient, to lack.

Per. If your knives inlakes, My durk, let no man lack it, Will soon supply, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 48; What shall be said of other martial games? None was inlaking from whence bravest stemmes, Ford *Harp* (1893) 3. Fif. Whow the Parliament sould nocht inleak the spirituall esteat, bischopes being removit, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 118, ed. 1842. Ayr. If he grant he hes inlaiked, and would be helped of yow, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 24. Edb. Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 170, ed. 1785.

Hence **Inlacking**, *sb.* want, deficiency.

Sc. So great an inlacking was in the ministers to come out with the regiments, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 10 (Jam.).

3. To die.

Sc. He inlakit this morning (Jam.); Afore his perfect age it micht happin the witnessis to deceis or inlaik, Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 333. Bch. I was fley'd she had taen the wytenon-fa an' inlakit afore sipper, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 7. Abd. Without sayin' mair, he inlaket that nicht, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 68.

[1. All thing perteineng to the dignitie of a Bischope, that na inlaik war, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 327. 2. Helpe, and graunt hap, gud Hemene! Lat not thy pairt in hir inlaik, Montgomerie *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 215.]

INLAND, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. Enclosed and cultivated land as opposed to common or waste land. Also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. During the winter the cattle would be enfolded in the pens upon the 'inland,' Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 14; n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. It's a bit of as good inland land as ever was trodden (C.C.R.).

INLEAK, see **Inlaik**.

INLER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. One who is in office; the Government and its party.

Edb. At length the Outlers grew sae mad Against ilk Inler purse-proud blade, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 160.

INLESS, *conj.* I.W. [inle·s.] Unless. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1]

[*In less*, for the older *on lesse*, on a less supposition that; see Skeat *Etym. Dict.* (s.v. *Unless*).]

INLET, *sb.* Sc. Lin. [i·nlet.] 1. A branch drain used for conveying water from a warping-drain to the land to be warped. n.Lin.[1]

2. An entrance, a road leading into.

Wgt. To charge a groat for going round the Square, and up the vennels, and inlets into the town, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 84.

INLUTE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A wooden bar in a boat.

INLY, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Brks. [i·nli.] Inwardly, internally.

Sc. Vile is the wretch, wha inly feels His life to be a road, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 382. Fif. At his fate he inly grumbl'd, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 108. Ayr. What warm poetic heart but inly bleeds, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) 38. Gall. A dart thrown at random, which sticks and is lost, yet inly rankles, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 144. n.Yks.[2], Brks.[1]

INLYING, *sb.* Sc. A lying-in, confinement in childbed.

Sc. The many absurd and sometimes unseemly ceremonies . . . practised by the 'canny wives' and gossips, when attending at inlyings, *Edb. Mag.* (Mar. 1819) 219 (Jam.); The castle of Edinburgh being thus pitched upon—as the most commodious place for her Majesty's inlying, Keith *Hist.* (1734) 335 (*ib.*). Cai.[1]

INMEAT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **inmaet** Sh.I.; **inmeyt** e.Lan.[1] 1. The edible viscera of any animal; freq. in *pl.*; also used *fig.*

Sc. The hide, head, feet and in-meat were given for attendance, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 275 (Jam.). Peb. Part of the entrails, or in-meat of cattle, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 92, ed. 1817. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] The gizzard, heart, liver,—from the insides of poultry; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 328. e.Lan.[1] Encased machinery, as the works of a clock or watch. n.Lin.[1]

2. Food given to animals within doors.

Sh.I. If whaiks [queys] revive no at da hill noo i' da mont o' May, hit'll no be lyin' i' da byre, an' in-maet is noo oot o' da whistin, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

INN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written in S. & Ork.[1] [inn.] 1. *sb.* A dwelling; *gen.* in *pl.*

S. & Ork.[1] Abd. Mony ane . . . scoup'd hame at e'en Maybe to hungry inns, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 52; Still used (Jam.).

2. *pl.* An inn.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. They came to the inns [inn, ed. 1895] to their dinner, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) 294 (Jam.). N.I.[1] He went to the horse show, and stayed at the inns. Uls. I put up at the heed inns, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 107.

3. *pl.* In games: the goal, the spot held by the winning side.

Gall. To obtain the inns, is the object of these games, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 280, ed. 1876.

4. *v.* To sojourn.

w.Yks.[2] The traveller likes them because they're genteel, And sings of their merit wherever he inns.

IN'NEAW, see **Enow**, *adv.*[2]

INNER, *adj.* Sc. Lin. In *comp.* (1) **Inner-girl**, (2) **-maid**, a housemaid in a farm-house, a kitchen-maid; (3) **-water**, water entering a house through the foundations.

(1) **Lin.**[1] He's spoony on the inner-girl. **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Cai.**[1]

INNERLY, *adj.* Sc. [i·nərli.] 1. Situated in the interior part of a district; not exposed, snug; of land: fertile. Cld., Slk. (JAM.) Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349.

2. Towards the shore, keeping near land.

Sh.I. 'Don't ye tink men 'at were innerly?' . . 'I doot afore a' is dune, doo'll fin' at doo's fram eneugh,' *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898).

3. In a state of near neighbourhood. Slk. (JAM.)

4. Pleasant, cheerful, sociable; kindly, affectionate, compassionate.

Sc. Johnie's queer bits o' says, an' his innerly ways, We'll mind a' oor days, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 294. **Slk., Rxb.** She's an innerlie creature (JAM.). **Rxb.** (H.C.)

Hence **Innerly-hearted**, *adj.* of a feeling disposition. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

INNERMORE, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **indermer** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **indermore** n.Cy.; **innermer** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Inner, more within, interior.

n.Cy. An ĭndermore chamber, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; (HALL.) **w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]**

INNO, *prep.* Sc. In, into, within, close beside.

Sc. (A.W.) **Bch.** Or e'en to sit ben inno the guidman upo' the best bink o' the house, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** He's inno the town. He's inno his bed. I'm inno my wark (JAM.). **Cld.** (*ib.*)

INNOCENT, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **innercent** Ken.; **innicent** Lan. n.Lin.[1]; and in form **hinnocent** Wor. [i·nisənt.] 1. *adj.* Half-witted, silly. Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

2. Small, pretty, unobtrusive; *gen.* applied to flowers. Also used *advb.*

Chs.[1] Lin.[1] The crocus is an innocent flower. **n.Lin.[1]** Sometimes to the patterns on women's dresses, hangings, and wall papers. **sw.Lin.[1]** It's a pretty innocent flower. It looks so innocent. **War.[4]** Where did yer get that flower, Sal? It's so sweet and innocent-like. **s.Wor.** That plant be what we calls gill. It is a hinnocent thing for all it runs about so (H.K.). **Ken.[1]** I do always think they paigles looks so innocent-like. **Sus.[1] Wil.[1]** A innocent little primrose.

3. *sb.* A person of weak intellect, an imbecile, idiot; a fool.

Sc. Waverley learned . . . that . . . a natural fool [was called] an innocent, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) ix. **Abd.** Lord preserve 's, it's Rob Grant's innocent! MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxvi. **Ayr.** Burns has only said that he was a half-witted innocent, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 24. **Ir.** Idiots and innocents are very nearly alike, but not quite, the first being generally more or less deformed; both however are considered lucky, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 113; **N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[24]** **Not.** Andrew got more an innocent than ever, *Norman Abbey*, II. 329. **Hrf.[1] e.An.[1]** He's a rare simple innocent. **w.Som.[1]** Poor little fellow, he'll never be no better-n a innocent. Well, nif thee art-n a rigler innocent! **Cor.** HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 81.

Hence **Innocence**, *sb.* idiocy, weakness of intellect.

s.Ir. The poor creature is sadly afflicted with innocence, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 30.

4. *Obs.* A name given to the 'Small People'; see below.

Cor. The Small People are believed by some to be the spirits of the people who inhabited Cor. many thousands of years ago. . . They were not good enough to inherit the joys of heaven, but . . . too good to be condemned to eternal fires. They were said to be 'poor innocents,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 80.

INNOM-BARLEY, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Barley sown for the second crop after the ground is fallowed. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); (K.); N.Cy.[2]

INOBEDIENT, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Som. Disobedient.

Sc. The skreigh of duty which no man should hear and be in obedient, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Som.[1]** I told you not to go out, you're a very bad, [een·ubai·junt] boy.

[Adam inobedyent, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 237, in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 43. OFr. *inobedient*, 'désobeissant' (LA CURNE).]

INOFFENSIVE, *adj.* Hrf.[2] Innocent, pure-minded.

INOO, INOW, see **Enow**, *adv.*[2], *adj.*

INPUT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **in-pit** Bnff.[1] [i·nput.] 1. A contribution to a collection; help, assistance.

Sc. An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burden, . . ilka ane to be liable for their ain input, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxix. **Bnff.[1] Abd.** Ye's hae my input, to gar him comply, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 100, ed. 1812. **n.Yks.[2]**

2. Balance, in change of money. Sc. (JAM.)

3. A setting up in business, settlement.

Bnff.[1] His father ga' 'im a fair in-pit t'that chop [shop].

4. That which one is instructed by another to do. Abd. (JAM.)

INQUEST, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A formal inquiry or investigation.

Sc. The schireff is judge to the brieve of inquest, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 116. **Abd.** Quhill sche be put to the tryall of ane inquest of hir nicht-bowris, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 34. **Per.** He is ordained to be warded, and sustain an inquest of neighbours, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844-45) II. 242.

INQUIRATION, *sb.* Suf. Ess. [inkwai·rēʃən.] An inquiry.

Suf. I was axed some stounds agon . . . to make inquiration a' yeow, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 271; **Suf.[1]** Ha' yeow made inquiration? **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** If they their inquirations maake In winter-time, some will condemn that place, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 5; **Ess.[1]**

INREADY, *adv.* Irel. [inre·di.] Already.

Myself's over head and ears in love with him inready, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) i; Why, man alive, it's through the whole parish inready, *ib. Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 394.

INRING, *sb.* Sc. [i·nriŋ.] 1. Curling term: a particular movement of the curling-stone; see below. Cf. **inwick.**

Sc. A powerful movement of a stone that either carries off the winner, taking its place or lies within the ring which surrounds the tee (JAM.); Should a treacherous bias lead Their erring steps ajee, man, Some friendly inring may they meet To guide them to the tee, man, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1869) 276. **Ayr.** Now, Willie, here's a fine inring, Play straught, and rub him like a king, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 197. **Kcb.** Here stands a winner by a bottle hid, Immoveable, save by a nice inring, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 171.

2. That segment of the surface of a curling-stone which is nearest the tee.

Gall. Old wary curlers sail them past the sentinels, nigh wutter length, obtains a Inring, plays on it, and not unfrequently drives out the winner, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 65, ed. 1876.

INSCALES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. The racks at the lower end of a pen for live stock.

The Court . . . found . . . that the Saturday's slap, viz. an ell wide of a sluice in each cruive, from six o'clock on Saturday evening till Monday at sunrising, was and ought to be observed, and that during that space the inscales, . . in all . . . the cruives ought to be taken out, and laid aside, *Petition of T. Gillies* (1806) 3 (JAM.).

INSEAM, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. 1. *v.* To hem down the inside of a seam. s.Chs.[1]

2. *sb.* The seam attaching the welt to the insole and upper of a shoe or boot.

Sh.I. Sibbie brook me bit o' insaem alishen da last day wirkin wi da wharles o' her wheel, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Per.** Bent owre a last, at an in-seam hard toiling, FORD *Harp* (1893) 235; (G.W.) **Ayr.** Shoemaker . . . Gie us an inseam that winna gang wrang, AITKIN *Lays Line* (1883) 118.

INSEAT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **inset** (JAM. *Suppl.*). [Not known to our correspondents.] The kitchen in a farm-house.

Slg. The morn I shall speak to my father To big us an inset an' spence, WATSON *Poems* (1877) 67 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Another apartment—which entered through the inseat, was called the spense, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Corresponding to the ben or inner apartment (JAM.).

INSENSE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **incense** Nhb.[1] Chs. Hrf. Hnt. [inse·ns.]

1. To cause to understand; to explain, inform; with *into*

or *with*: to drive anything into a person's head, to instil, impress upon; to enlighten as to; lit. to put sense into.

Sc. Wha insenses mankind wi thought, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xciv. 10. **Ayr.** We'll do the best we can to insense the bit cratur into its mither tongue, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 37. **n.Ir.** It wuz a guid while afore he wuz able till insense me intil the wae gas wuz burnt, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 71; **N.I.**[1] Come here, and I'll insense you into it. **Wxf.** I'll insense you who is wrong, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 327. **Wtf.** I insensed him into it, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 467. **n.Cy.** *ib.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 425. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aa tried ti incense't intiv him (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** This word means more than to explain: it means the making the person, to whom the explanation is given, thoroughly understand such explanation, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**[1] You didn't insense me what your name is, did you? We insensed him intid. **Cum.** A pen and ink sketch at the foot of the pages will insense you into the matter (E.W.P.); It was acose ah wasn't up teh that mak o' wark at he wadn't be yabble teh insense meh intull oa t'ins an' oots, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 202; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Dud thoo insense it intul him, fer thoo knows what a mem'ry t'man hez? (B.K.) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Ah couldn't insense him intiv it, dee what Ah wad; **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah varra seean insens'd it intiv him. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah'll seean insense tha inti t'yal ti deea. He'll gie tha t'brass hard eneeaf nobbut he's reetly insensed. **e.Yks.** Ah thried mi best ti insense it intiv him, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Aw connut insense hur do whot aw will (D.L.); RAY (1691); **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Aw con show yo th' machine an insense yo into th' action, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xvi; **Lan.**[1] It's no mak o use me troyin' for to insens yo into o us aw seed, ORMEROD *Felley fra Rachde* (1862). **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Aw mun trey and incense thee gradely abaht these pattens, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 5; **Chs.**[1] Aw conna insense 'im, no how; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy insen-st ŭr wel in-tŭ wot óo)d aa)tŭ ekspek-t, ŭn óo sed óo)d dóo ŭr best [I insensed her well into what hood'd ha' to expect, an' hoo said hood'd do her best]. **Stf.** (J.T.), **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** I hadner time to insense him what her was drivin' at, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** (J.K.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I expect his father has insensed him about it (L.C.M.). **Lin.**[1] I was incensed to do it by my gaffer. **n.Lin.** We tried to insense him about things, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 77; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I shall wait while I get further insensed. **Lei.**[1] I've insensed Mr. A. that his flour is unsound. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1234] **w.Wor.** To incense 'em into it, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 78; **w.Wor.**[1] 'E insensed me into the manin' of it. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] If 'e dunna bring the things right I canna 'elp it—I insensed 'im well into it; **Shr.**[2] Y' told him soa diden ye, but y' didna insense him. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** (E.D.); (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Hnt.** During the past ten days he has 'incensed' me on the sanative properties of goose-grass, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 268. **Cmb.** If I could but insense you (W.M.B.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The paa'son took care t' insense 'em what time they'd a got to come. In common use. **Cor.**[1] I'll insense him into it; **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Incensing**, *sb.* instruction, explanation.

ne.Lan.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo taks as much insensin' as a naail duz dingin' into a oäk plank wi' a dish-cloot.

2. To understand. **w.Yks.**[5] He's a good un to insense abart owt.

INSE-TEZ, see **Eens**, *adv.* **2.**

INSETT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Chs. **1.** Substituted for a time in place of another.

Abd. In came the insett Dominie Just riftin frae his dinner, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 45.

2. Phr. *Obs. Insett stuff*, household furniture. **Chs.**[13]

INSETTEN, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] Inserted; inducted.

INSHAVE, *sb.* **N.I.**[1] A cooper's tool, similar to a drawing-knife but curved.

INSHORING, *vbl. sb.* Nrf. The coming in of herrings towards the shore.

That in-shorin' of herrins is a wonderful thing, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 126.

INSHOT, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Cum. [i·nʃɔt.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Of a sickness: established inwardly, which does not come out. Cum.[4] **2.** *sb.* A recess. Cum.[1]

INSIDE, *sb.*, *adj.*, *adv.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **insi-**. w.Som.[1] Cor.[1] [i·nsaid.]

1. *sb.* The inner parts of the body, the stomach, entrails, &c.; the digestion. Also in *pl.*

Sc. They country doctors—bits o' laddies, a' for expeerimentin' on ither folk's insides, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 170. **Sh.I.** 'Eh! my inside,' pressing both her hands on her sides, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42. **Per.** I'se bring ye a drap toddy to het yer insides, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 103, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 44. **Wgt.** His wife had put an open basket containing the 'inside of a sheep' partly under the bed, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 294. **Cum.**[1] He's bad of his inside. **n.Yks.**[1] A desper't' pain i ma' insides; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] Ise feaful ill i my inside. **Lan.**[1] Th' lad had bin wrang in his inside a while, WAUGH *Manch. Critic* (1876). **n.Lin.**[1] I'm straange an' bad o' my inside, squire; I wish you'd gie me a drop o' gin. **Cmb.** (W.M.B.) **w.Som.**[1] Ter'ble fuller vor his inside. I've a yeard em zay he don't make nort of a leg o' mutton, and half a peck o' cider. **Dev.** 'Tis 'most all over wai um; he an't a had the use of his inside this vortnight, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 16.

2. *adj. Comb.* (1) **Inside click**, a 'chip' in wrestling; see below; (2) **-clothes**, underclothing; (3) **-coat**, an undercoat, a petticoat; (4) **-lining**, a dinner; (5) **-servant**, a labourer who boards and lodges in the family.

(1) **Cum., Wm.** It consists of a sharp stroke, or 'click' brought to bear on the inside of the ancle or foot, by which it is sought to bring one's opponent to the earth (B.K.). (2) **Sh.I.** Doo needed inside claes ta shift dee, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897). (3) **w.Som.**[1] [Een-zi-koa-ut], only applied to a female's garment. **Cor.**[1] (4) **Lon.** When one o'clock struck, a lad left, saying, he was 'going to get an inside lining,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 18, col. 1. (5) **Ir.** CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xiii.

3. *adv.* In the house, indoors; in an inner room, in the next room.

Ir. Where is Jack?—He's inside. Where is the book?—You'll find it inside, where I left it (A.S.-P.).

4. *prep.* Within; also in phr. *inside of.*

Kcb. O' a' the braw lasses inside o' my ken There's no' ane amang them like sweet Jessie Glen! ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 155. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] I can do it inside two days.

5. Phr. *to be, go, inside any one's door*, to call, visit any one.

Ayr. A minister's wife should do the feck o' the visiting, but I'm told she's seldom inside onybody's door, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 53. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

INSIGHT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lin. Shr. Also in form **insicht** Sc. (JAM.) Or.I. **1.** Intelligent appreciation.

n.Lin.[1] It makes a deäl o' difference, I alus saay, whether foäks goäs for sight or insight. If I can't do noä good I can goä for insight.

2. *Comp.* **Insight-kennage**, knowledge, information. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. *Obs.* The furniture of a house; household goods. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. They not only intromitted with their whole goods . . . outsight and insight plenishing, . . but moreover made prisoners, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xv. **Or.I.** Casting doun of ye saids housses and spoliatioun of yair insicht and gudis being yrintill, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 61. **Abd.** Dr. Guild . . . violently breaks doun the insight plenishing within the bishop's house, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 26 (JAM.). **Ayr.** I saw nae wanworths gaun either in the outsight or insight plenishin', AINSLIE *Poems* (ed. 1892) 68. **N.Cy.**[1] H. Hume, reft of two neices and all his insight geare, to the valewe of £5. **Nhb.**[1]

4. Implements or utensils of husbandry kept within doors. Abd. SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) *Gl.* (JAM.)

5. Mining term: the entrance into the workings from the bottom of the shaft. n.Cy. (HALL.), Shr.[12]

INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.* Suf. Immaterial, indifferent.

e.Suf. It is perfectly insignificant to me whether you go or stay (F.H.).

INSIST, *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** To persevere; to continue in a discourse.

Sc. He insisted lang [he gave a long sermon] (JAM.); The person went out and he insisted, yet he saw him neither come in nor go out, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 405, ed. 1803 (JAM.). **Per.** He insisted continually in praying for him, and in spirituall exercise, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 110.

2. With *for*: to insist upon having.

Sc. He insisted for it, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324.

INSLEEP, *sb.* Irel. [i·nslīp.] An itching.

Ant. Taken as a prognostication. For instance that some one will call. If the insleep is in the right arm it will be a man, if in the left a woman, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

INSNORL, *v.* Sc. To entangle, inveigle; the same word as **Ensnarl**, q.v.

Abd. Lat aleen tryin' to insnorl the peer guileless lad in ony sic menner, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 169; Get that minaister insnorl't wi' 'er dother, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii.

INSOOK, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] 1. Of frost: a slight amount, a touch. 2. Of the tide: an inrush.

INSOOK, *sb.*[2] Sc. A bad bargain; a 'suck in,' fraud.

Abd. That horse I bought was a complete insook [I was taken in by the bargain] (G.W.).

INSOULING, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lin. The outfall of a ditch or drain; a drain; a 'soak-dike.'

n.Lin. Evrie man within Messingham and Butterwicke shall make ther becke and insowlinge before All Sowles Day nexte, SCOTTER *Manor Rec.* (1581); n.Lin.[1] There is a soak-dyke in Ashby called the Insouling.

INSPECTOR, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Mining term: see below.

A man who has charge of the workmen engaged on the heapstead and screens and who is responsible for the proper cleaning and screening of the coals. Where an underground inspector is employed his duty is to attend to the working of the coals and to see that proper pains are taken to make them large and good. He is also required to attend to the straight driving or holing of the places, and to set on compass marks for the purpose, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

INSPRAITH, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **inspreght** Sc.; **inspress** Nhb.[1] Furniture, household goods.

Sc. Inspreght and other household plenishing, 9 merks, *Acct. of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell* (1686) 37 (JAM.). Ayr. He makes Satan fall from heaven like lightening, he robs him of his armour, and inspraith, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 125, ed. 1845. Nhb.[1] In com. use at Spital, more particularly amongst old people.

[Heir all the inspraich he proydit, *Bp. of St. Androis* (c. 1590) 925, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 384. Gael. *spréidh*, booty (MACBAIN).]

INSTANCE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] An event, occurrence; curiosity.

Twuz jish ee·nstuns uz aay nùv·ur dùd·n zee uvoa·ur, een au·l muy bau·rn dai·z ['Twas such (an) event as I never saw before, in all my born days].

INSTANCY, *sb.* Sc. [i·nstənsi.] Eagerness.

Sc. You will bear me out with what instancy I besought you to depart, STEVENSON *Dynamiter* (1885) 146. Gall. Silver Sand snatched it from me with great instancy, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxv.

[Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great instancy gave, HOOKER *Eccles. Polity* (1594) bk. I. x (C.D.). Fr. *instance*, earnestnesse (COTGR.).]

INSTANT, *adj.* Sc. [i·nstənt.] Urgent, pressing, persistent.

s.Sc. O Mr. Reid, ye're sae instant, man. Can ye no gie a body time to think? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 85.

[Instant in praier, *Rheims Version* (1582) *Rom.* xii. 12.]

INSTEAD, *adv.* Yks. In forms **esteead** w.Yks.[1]; **isteead** w.Yks. [əstiə·d.] With *on*: instead of.

w.Yks. HOWSON *Guide to Craven* (1850) 110; Gi mə ðat əstiəd ont (J.W.); w.Yks.[1]

INSTEP, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] In phr. *to be high in the instep*, to be proud and haughty.

INSTERS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] [i·nstərz.] The people who have come in. Cf. **inler**.

INSTORE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To store up.

Rnf. The silly knave, wha goud instores, 'Mang haughty sons o' wealth to shine, CLARK *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 14.

INSTROKE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [i·nstrōk.] 1. The entry from one mining royalty into another. Nhb.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Instroke-rent**, a rent charged by the lessor of a royalty for allowing a lessee whose pit is in another royalty to break the barrier between the two. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

INSTRUCT, *v. Obs.* Sc. To prove clearly.

Sc. I can instruct what I say, *Scoticisms* (1787) 47; After having . . . heard Menelaus . . . adduce evidence sufficient to instruct his assertions, *ib.* 116; It was also a day of very astonishing apparitions . . . which I can instruct the truth of, WALKER *Life Peden* (1727) 12 (JAM.). Abd. The continuance of the consanguinity . . . to the Prestones of Formartine, though changed in name, is certain and well instructed by charters, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 284.

INSTRUMENT, *sb.* Sc. Legal term: a written document given in proof of any deed of a court or transaction of an individual in that court; *gen.* in phr. *to take instrument(s*, to protest against a decision, to appeal to a higher court.

Sc. This term, in ecclesiastical courts at least, is now *gen.* used in an improper sense. In consequence of a decision, any one who has interest in the court is said to take instruments, either when he means to declare that he claims the benefit of that decision . . . or as confirming a protest. As it is customary . . . to throw down a piece of money to the clerk of the court, it is *gen.* understood that he takes instruments who gives this money (JAM.); The commissioners then required instruments in my Lord Register's hands of his protestation, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 104 (JAM.). Abd. Whereupon they took instrument in the hands of two notars, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 63. w.Sc. Taking instruments simply means handing the clerk of the Presbytery the sum of one shilling for every protest and appeal taken, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 89, ed. 1877. Ayr. Albeit God took instruments that he had taken thee in the fang, yet I speir, where is thy new life? DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 104, ed. 1845. Lnk. The lawyers for the marquis . . . took instruments. When the pannel and his advocates were removed, the king's advocate, in order to intimidate and frighten the marquis' lawyers, got the parliament to refuse to record their instrument, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 135, ed. 1829. Wgt. FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 116.

INSULT, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. 1. *sb.* An assault. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] 2. *v.* To assault. Lin.[1] He first insulted me. n.Lin.[1]

INSURE, *v.* Yks. Suf. [insiu·ə(r.] To assure, pledge (one's word); to make sure.

w.Yks. I'll insure you my word for it (C.C.R.). e.Suf. I have insured that job [made sure of having it to do] (F.H.).

INSUSGESTION, *sb.* Not.[1] Indigestion.

INTAK(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Ess. Sus. Also in forms **intack** Sc. Bnff.[1] N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[124] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **intick** Bnff.[1]; **intock** n.Cy. [i·ntēk, i·ntak.] 1. *sb.* An inhalation, a drawing in of the breath.

Gall. With a hurried intake of the breath he nerved himself for that which was before him, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xxvi.

2. The bringing in of the crop. Sc. (JAM.)

3. Gain, profit; anything gathered in or obtained.

n.Yks. 'His intake weeant pay for t'intak,' i. e. the produce of the 'intak' will not pay for the cost of enclosing the land. 'T'intak 'll need a seet o' mannishment, afoor t'intake stops t'hoal iv his pocket.' 'When t'intak's good.' 'T'intake's better' (R.B.). e.Yks. The Hamborough fishermen talk about their 'intak,' meaning their receipts after the fishing season, or after working at a rent, &c. (J.R.B.)

4. That which the occupier of land introduces when he changes his land. n.Yks.[2]

5. A rental, land or houses rented.

w.Yks. They have a cottage intake at Baildon (S.K.C.).

6. A contraction; the place in a seam where the dimensions are narrowed. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

7. A piece of land enclosed from a moor, common, or road; a fell-side pasture; land reclaimed from a tidal river or the sea.

Cld. That portion of a farm which has been recently taken in from moor. As it *gen.* retains this designation afterwards it is common to distinguish this part of a farm as the intack (JAM.). n.Cy. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The Town Moor at Newcastle has intaks, where portions of the land are fenced in and let for stated periods. Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Lakel.[1] Cum. Taking our stand by the margin of the valley stream, we have, first, the meadow slip, then the 'intacks' or fell-side pasture, the 'grassing heads,' and, finally, the mountains, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) iv; Nut far fra t'intack boddom, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 142; Afooar we war weet throo t'intak, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12; Cum.[3] They wor o' trailin' away varra slā an' varra whishtly, down Willy Garnett girt intak, 79. Wm. The crofts, the intacks of the north, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 44; Sooa he set ma throot intack fell-yet reet ontet fell, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11. n.Yks.[1] Applied in the case of small plots taken up at will, and without any reference to, or power derived from, any general enclosure act; n.Yks.[2] 'Benty intak,' one of

those enclosures where the grass at first grows coarse or rush-like; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. We can gan up o' this side be'y t'Intaks, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32; (C.W.D.); w.Yks.[1] Gang down . . . through Harrison Intack, ii. 295; w.Yks.[24] Lan. To which were attached large intacks of half reclaimed pasture, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 125; Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Part of a common enclosed and planted or sown while the other part lies wild and unimproved. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] A not uncommon name for a field which, at some period or other, has been enclosed or taken in from the waste, or from the common ploughing or meadow lands of the village community; Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Land taken in from a common [or] land taken from a tidal river. There was a field in Winteringham called the intake, which had been taken from the Humber in 1881; it has been almost entirely washed away again. Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[3] Shr.[1] An acre or thereabouts of reclaimed waste land, enclosed and taken into a farm. 'I 'ad for'casted to a laid the new in-tak down this time.' Ess. Through the whole of the marsh islands . . . the corresponding levels, or those intakes affected at the same period of time, are found to consist of a perfectly similar surface. . . Those intakes which have been accomplished in more modern times, are from the additional quantity of animal or vegetable remains which the sea-water . . . has deposited upon them, become so far abundant and generally fruitful in their produce, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 17.

Hence **Intaking**, *sb.* that portion of a farm which has been recently taken in from moor.

Bnff. The reason of ebb-ploughing, at intaking, are [*sic*] to retain the dung as near the surface as possible, *Agric. Surv. App.* 49 (Jam.).

8. A canal, that part of a body of running water which is taken off from the principal stream.

Sc. Water-wraiths an' in-tack drear Wi' eerie yamour, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 40 (Jam.); The intake of this water is within the bounds of the cruive-fishing property, *State Leslie of Powis, &c.* 157 (*ib.*); A passage across the intake to allow the fishers to go up the side of the river above it, *ib.* 158. Bnff. A coble was chained underneath this Bridge for . . ., when juveniles, to row in the Earl's-Mill 'intak,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 51.

9. A dam across a stream, to turn off water from a mill. Bnff.[1]

10. The air-way along which the fresh air is conducted into a mine or 'district.'

Nhb. The air-way from the bottom of the downcast shaft going in-bye, along which the fresh air is conducted to the inner workings (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur. (J.J.B.)

11. A cheat, deception, fraud, swindle.

Sc. She characterised the action of the great Scottish preacher as 'a perfect intake,' Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 110. Sh.I. Dat's been wan intak, an' I widna 'a' cared, bit hits da first time at he's been in wattir, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. Declaring Rob's proposed charge to be a 'perfeck intak,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 142. Rnf. Gif ye'll no class them without swither A set o' intacks a'thegither, Young *Pictures* (1865) 160.

Hence **Intackin'**, *ppl. adj.* fraudulent. Bnff.[1]

12. A swindler, cheat.

Cai.[1] Abd. Some even made so bold as to call him an intak and an adventurer, *Edinborough*, II. 118 (Jam.).

13. Work undertaken which cannot be accomplished at the stipulated price. Shr.[2]

14. *v. Obs.* To take a fortified place.

Sc. No artillery at all fit for intaking any strong house, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 265 (Jam.). Abd. They heard sermon, and gave thanks to God for the intaking of this strong house with so little skaith, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 221.

15. To understand, comprehend, 'take in.'

Sus. I were fool enough to laugh about it, not intaking how it could be, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1886) xxix.

[**7.** Norw. dial. *inntak*, a taking in (Aasen); Sw. *intaga*, an enclosed space that formerly was part of a common (Widegren).]

INTAKER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. A receiver of stolen goods, an accomplice of thieves.

Sc. Persons on the borders of Sc., who were the receivers of such booty as their accomplices, called out-partners, used to bring in, Bailey (1721). Nhb.[1]

INTELL, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [i·ntel.] What is brought to one's knowledge from information received.

According te mah awn intell.

INTELLECTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Dev. Written **intellecks** Dev. Intellect, wits; also in phr. *to have one's intellects*, to have the full use of one's senses.

w.Sc. This was considered a mad freak; a girl who knew her, was asked 'if she had her intellects,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 56. Dev. I niver did profess such power o' intellecks as some, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 81.

INTELLECTUALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Intellect, understanding, mental capacity.

Sc. Many men in all ages, otherwise of good intellectuals, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) *Pref.* 17, ed. 1871. Abd. My intellectuals were so forjasket wi' that terrible visitation, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 94, ed. 1889. Ayr. I could see the body was fashed and somewhat dotrified in the intellectuals, Service *Notandums* (1890) 16.

INTEN, *sb.* Not. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Enclosed land. (J.H.B.) Cf. **intak(e, 7.**

INTEND, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **intent** Sc. [inte·nd.] **1.** To expect, hope, wish for.

w.Yks.[3] Used to express desire or expectation in matters beyond one's own control. 'I had intended our rector to be a bishop.'

2. In law: to prosecute legally, raise an action, litigate.

Sc. Ye see I intented the process . . . before the Quarter Sessions, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii. Per. The actions intended before them by Robert Marr, Spottiswoode *Miscell.* (1844) II. 242. Fif. That they intend na actioun civill without the said advys, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 351, ed. 1842. Lnk. A process is intended against some very worthy presbyterian ministers, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 405, ed. 1828. Hdg. If he did not amend they wald assist the woman to intend process against him befor the Comissers, Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1883) 221. Wgt. The Session of Minigaff intented a process against him, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 115.

INTEPUNK, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **inkerpunk** e.Yks.[1] [i·ntə-, i·ŋkəpuŋk.] A child.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; e.Yks.[1] God bless the maysther of this hoose, The mistheress also; An all the lahtle intepunks, That round the table go, &c., *Xmas Carol of the Bezzle-cup-women.*

INTERCEDE, *v.* Glo. Ken. [intəsī·d.] **1.** To speak on behalf of.

Ken.[1] Mrs. Moper kindly interceded for her, and so Em'ly got the place.

2. With *into*: to inquire or look into a matter. Glo.[1]

INTERCEDING, *adj.* Hrf.[2] Ready to take the lead, prominent.

'An interceding man' is one who is a prominent person, ready to take the lead.

INTERCOMMUNE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **intercommon** Or.I. To hold intercourse in any way with proscribed persons; to lay under sentence forbidding all intercourse.

Sc. These, together with a considerable number of gentlemen and others they intercommune, which was the greatest length they could goe, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 363. Or.I. The said Adam . . . intercommoned with his own servant, the actual doer of the slaughter, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) App. 39. Abd. The said marquis was charged . . . not to intercommune with Haddo, help nor supply him, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 123. Lnk. A good many ministers are intercommuned, and several gentlemen and others are persecuted, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 278.

Hence (1) **Intercommuner**, *sb.* (*a*) one who holds intercourse with a proscribed person; (*b*) one who treats between parties at variance; (2) **Intercommuning**, *sb.* (*a*) intercourse with proscribed persons; (*b*) in phr. *letters of intercommuning*, letters prohibiting all intercourse with proscribed persons.

(1, *a*) Fif. Speciallie the intercommuners and resetters of jesuits, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 270, ed. 1842. (*b*) Sc. We agreed, on condition that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 59 (Jam.). (2, *a*) Sc. Declare his repentance publicly . . . for his intercommuning with the Earl of Angus, excommunicated Papist, Spottiswoode *Miscell.* (1844) II. 274. Lnk. Are encouraged to continue in their rebellion, by the reset, supply, and intercommuning which they have with several of their friends and acquaintances, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 288, ed. 1828. Gall. Lest the strict laws against intercommuning should lay him by the heels in the gaol of Kirkcudbright, Crockett *Standard Bearer*

(1898) 5. (*b*) **Abd.** Letters of intercommuning were proclaimed against them, whereby, as they were lawless, so made friendless, and might not bide together, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 42. **Lnk.** These letters of intercommuning were the utmost our managers would go upon non-appearance, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 394.

INTERFERE, *v.* Ken.[1] To cause annoyance or hindrance.

I was obliged to cut my harnd tother-day, that's what interferes with me.

INTERLEAN, *adj.* Dev. Of bacon: 'streaky,' having layers of lean and fat alternating. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 129. The same word as **Enterlean,** q.v.

INTERLOPER, *sb.* Nrf. A person of no regular employment. (P.H.E.)

INTERMELL, *v.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] To intermeddle.

INTERMENT, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Intimate, friendly, 'thick.'

'Twas on'y tother day they was like the devil and holy water, and now they be all s'interment [ee·nturmunt].

INTERMINED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. I.Ma. Also Cor. Also in forms **intahmined** Yks.; **intarmined** n.Yks. I.Ma.; **intarmint** I.Ma.; **intormin'd** Nhb. Determined.

Nhb. She wis fair intormin'd te gan, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 18. **Yks.** Franck is intahmined on't te tak az here, *Spec. Dial.* 16. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **I.Ma.** Got him home—intarmined she wud—intarmined, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 20; I was intarmint to purr a stoppar on that, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 105. **w.Cor.** I intermined to do it (M.A.C.).

INTERMIT, *v.* Rut.[1] To admit, allow to enter.

They allus intermits 'em of-a Tuesday [patients at the Infirmary].

INTERMITTING, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. The ague.

He has gotten an intermitting, GROSE (1790).

INTERRUPT, *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [intərə·pt.] To annoy, cause discomfort to, to disagree with; to interfere with, attack, pursue.

Ken. A drunken man stopping or attacking a person in the street interrupts him (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] It does interrupt me to think you can't run your right side; what a thick head you must have! **Sur.**[1] 'If I eat any heavy food it interrupts me so.' To attack or pursue, as of a dog or any other animal. **Sus.**[1] Used to express all kinds and degrees of assault.

INTERVAL, *sb.* Sc. The time between the hours of public worship.

Sc. Common (A.W.). **Rnf.** The boys . . . stated very explicitly that the 'intervals' were more to their liking than 'kirk-time,' GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 22.

INTICK, see **Intak(e.**

INTIL(L, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **atil** Sh.I.; **intul** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **intull** Cum. Lan. [inti·l, intu·l.] **1.** Into.

Sc. Deil anither body's fit should gang intill't, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx; He's taen his harp intil his hand, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 94. **Sh.I.** Shû shook da tae laeves oot o' da pot atil a peerie pan, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). **ne.Sc.** Well done, Goodman. That's intil him. Hit him again, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 125. **Bnff.** I'm no gaun intill a hole like a wild beast, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) xviii. **e.Sc.** He kent as weel as ony what to put intill't, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 20. **Abd.** As ye are born intil the warl', MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvii. **Frf.** Jumpt quick intil his Sunday's claes, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 71. **Per.** She's gotten Miss Mary's lug, an' says what she likes intil't, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** An auld horn lantrin wi' a bit cawnel doup stuck intil't, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Ayr.** We were obligated . . . to come intil Glasgow, GALT *Entail* (1823) ii. **Slk.** The langer you gazed intil't, the deeper it grew, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 6. **Gall.** I'll pit my wee knife intil ye, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 34. **n.Ir.** Close to his ear the Devil came, And slipped intil his breast, ALEXANDER *Stumpie's Brae*; Fur brekin' intil the squire's clover, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 54; **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **Nhb.** An' wi' sorrow the teardrop crap intil his e'e, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 25; **Nhb.**[1] Put them in till a poke. **Lake.**[1] **Cum.** I gat intul a great feeld, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'aald fella gat intul a sweeat, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] There's neea spot ti put t'gallowa intul. **e.Yks.**[1] Rarely used. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Dosey went intult back kitchen to see abaht t'dinner, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 26; **w.Yks.**[1] ii. 305. **Lan.** Thou led her first intul t'Park wood, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Thee mun help me to stack what I've got intil th' cart, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) x.

2. In, within.

Sc. Ilka ee intil her head Was like a rotten ploom, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 84, ed. 1868. **Sh.I.** Da fûde o' ivery laand is da best . . . for da folk 'at's born an' brought up intil hit, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **ne.Sc.** There's ane intill the ladye's bower, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 109. **Abd.** Like stars intil a frosty nicht, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 48. **Kcd.** An hoor intil Achallie's neuk Wi' Jess, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 16. **Frf.** He had sic power intil his tail O' magnetism, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 90. **Per.** Maybe there's a knack intil't, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 20. **Fif.** The swine . . . drown't themselves intill the sea, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 45. **Rnf.** Intill the wainscot kitchen press, Ye'll find some lamb, an' something else, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 62. **Ayr.** He wonner'd what wad be intilt, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 51. **Dmf.** He sat intil this room, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 23.

INTIMATED, *adj.* Lin. Som. Intimate.

n.Lin.[1] He's been clear different sin' him an' her hes been intimaated togither. **w.Som.**[1] Ees, I knows'n well enough to pass the time o' day, but we baint very much intimated [ee·ntimae·utud].

INTIMMERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [i·ntimərz.] The intestines.

Bnff.[1] **Frf.** Had your intimmers keepit richt, JAMIE *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 51. **Gall.** His intimmers are of the best kind, he can be drunk and sober three times a day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 376, ed. 1876.

INTIRE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Intimate, heart and soul with.

Sc. He and Argyle became so very intire that they feasted daily together, GUTHRY *Mem.* (1747) 117 (JAM.). **Slg.** The Marqueis of Argyle, who of ane long time had been very intire with William Murray and Sir Robert Murray, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 170.

INTLES, INTOCK, see **Hintals, Intak(e.**

INTO, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and. Amer.

1. In *comb.* **Into-the-house,** the up-stroke of a pumping engine. Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *into that,* (*a*) as well as; (*b*) nevertheless; (2) *out into,* out of, out from; (3) *to be into a person,* to find fault with any one.

(1, *a*) **Som.** (F.L.N.) (*b*) **Shr.** That plant doesn't flower, but into that it has fine leaves (*ib.*). (2) **Sc.** Gif onie ladie wad borrow me Out into this prison strang, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 131. (3) **Yks.** (J.W.)

3. In, within.

Sc. Say, ye left him into Kirkland fair, Learning the school alone, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 62. **Sh.I.** Dat's no ita me pooer, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder,* 5. **Abd.** I met a frien' or twa into the Fair, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 41. **Kcd.** Tradition says, into this Pot A golden vessel lies, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 23. **Frf.** Mair hae died into their shoon than what hae died in bed, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 236. **Per.** Gin ye list to lig into the laft, there's a braw flure-head, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 100. **Ayr.** There was three kings into the East, BURNS *J. Barleycorn* (1781) st. 1. **Edb.** The lasses met into a barn, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 225. **Kcb.** The sparks and flaughens of this love shall fly up and down this bed so long as I lie into it, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 401. **w.Yks.**[2] The horse is into the stable. **Stf.**[1] **Som.** They'd a-starved her maid into thick there hospital, ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* (1895) 4. **Dev.** We live into the village (H.S.H.); I was seized into church, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 132. **Cor.** I seed un . . . sittin' into my cousin Joe's, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 83. [**Amer.** Is there any milk into that pail? CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I. **Nfld.** There is nothing into the man (G.P.).]

4. Of distance: within, short of.

Hrf. He came into a yard of it, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] It is not far into a mile.

5. Of age: approaching, in.

w.Som.[1] 'How old are you?' 'I bee into my twelve year old.'

6. Of time: to, as regards.

s.Wor. You never knows when he'll come, he's not pertikler into an hour; a'most any time (H.K.).

INTOWN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **intoon** Sc. Bnff.[1] [i·ntūn.] **1.** The land or pasture adjacent to a farmhouse. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **infield.**

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Sth.** The milk cows are fed on the intown pasture until the farmer removes them by the end of June to distant shealings, *Agric. Survey,* 62 (JAM.). **Abd.** The first intown that we came to, The captain was sick and weary, O; And the next

intown that we came to We got our captain to bury, O, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 115; To graze . . . on the intoon rigs, during the early forenoon, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 91.

2. *Comp.* **In-toon-weed**, an annual weed. Bnff.[1]

INTRESS, *sb.* n.Cy. Som. [i·ntrəs.] Interest upon money.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Always. 'I have sent by the barer £20 the Intress Due the 12th of this Month.'

[Not the worth of any living wight May challenge ought in Heavens interesse, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) bk. VII. vi. 33; The laste day is ende of myn intresse, CHAUCER *Minor Poems*, x. 71. Fr. dial. (Béarnais) *interesse*, 'intérêt' (LESPY).]

INTROMISSION, *sb.* Sc. Intermeddling; in *pl.* goings on with a person.

Ayr. They said that the expulsion of the players was owing to what I had heard anent the intromission of my nephew, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. **Gall.** Supposing that you are satisfied with my present intromissions, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) lii.

INTROMIT, *v.* Sc. [intrəmi·t.] To meddle with, interfere; to associate.

Sc. Forbear from intromitting with affairs thou canst not understand, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Abd.** Div ye tell me that Jean was intromittin' wi' thae drawers? MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) III. 194; A' out o' the way creatures intromit wi' that unprofitable art of poem-making, RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 96, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** When the country gentry, with their families, began to intromit among us, we could not make enough of them, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxiv.

INTRUST, *sb.* Rut. e.An. Amer. [i·ntrʉst.] Interest upon money.

Rut.[1] A year's intrust. **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** That's heavy intrust to pay (F.H.). [**Amer.** What is the intrust on that amount? *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 68.]

INTURN, *adv.* Shr. [intə·n.] Instead.

BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] I'll do it inturn o' yo'; **Shr.**[2] Tak this inturn o' that'n.

IN-TY(E, *phr.* Sus. Som. [intāi·.] After a neg. assertion: not I.

Sus. I don't know nothing about it, in tye, for I never seen none an 'em, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 157. **w.Som.**[1] 'I don't know hot to zay 'bout it, in-ty.' The expression is one of every-day use, and rather implies indecision or doubt. [A country fellow, scratching his head, answered him, 'I don't know measter, un't I,' FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1749) bk. IV. viii.]

INVADE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To assail, attack.

Per. He came and invaded her openly on the street, and spulziet her of her silver belt, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) II. 280. **Slg.** This man . . . had offered to invade Mr. Bruce's person, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 146, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Christian Fyfe . . . is indicted for invading a minister, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 409, ed. 1828.

INVEETORS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [invī·tərz.] Articles taken over by inventory at a valuation on taking a farm.

Abd. Afore ye pay yer inveetors an' ae thing wi' anither, ye'll be workin' upo' paper again for maist part, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 136.

INVENTION, *v.* Irel. To invent.

n.Ir. Afore them things mentioned wor known, or inventioned, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 16.

INVIE, *v.* *Obsol.* e.Suf. To value, set store by. (F.H.)

INVIGOR, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To invigorate, strengthen.

Elg. Th' invigour'd stem wi' a' its flow'rs Embalm the rising day, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 98. **s.Sc.** It will invigor ev'ry limb, Unclog your vitals a', T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 376.

INVITE, *sb.* Sc. Oxf. Som. Also in form **inveet** Abd. [invai·t.] An invitation.

Abd. He's aye some shy o' comin' in wantin' an inveet, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. **Ayr.** The Earl of Killie . . . complimented me with a special invite delivered by the hand of his own serving-man, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 180. **Lnk.** Like me, wha had come there alane Without invite, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 11. **Dmf.** I leuch to hear the kind invite She gied the lads to woo, REID *Poems* (1894) 41. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**[1] The paa'sn 've a zend a [ee·nvuyt, eenvuy·t] t'all they hot belongth to the club.

INVITORY, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] Also written **invittery**. [invi·təri.] **1.** An inventory. **2.** Tenant right on going out of a farm.

INVYFULL, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **invy-fu'** Cai.[1] [invai·-, i·nvi·.] Envious.

Cai.[1] **Fif.** To close the mouthes of invyfull sklanderars, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 265, ed. 1842.

INWARD, *adj.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **inard** m.Yks.[1] Lan. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Sur.; **innard** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. War.[4] s.War.[1] w.Wor. Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] Suf.[1] Ken.[1] Som.; **innerd** Cum.[14] Not. Nhp.[2] Brks.[1] e.An.[2] Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil. Dor. Cor.[12]; **inniard** e.Yks.[1]; **innod** War.[4]; **innud** se.Wor.[1] [i·nərd, i·nəd.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Inward fits**, an infant disorder, a mild convulsive fit; (2) **— maid**, the housemaid in a farm-house, who has no work in the dairy, &c.; (3) **— meat**, the edible parts of the entrails of an animal; (4) **— trouble**, an internal disease or illness.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (HALL.) (3) **Lei.**[1] 'Will you take a kidney?' 'No, thank you, I don't like any inward meat.' (4) **Sc.** A poor Trojan . . . much distressed with an inward trouble, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118.

2. Living within.

Abd. Contrary to the foundation of that college, forbidding marriage to any of the inward members serving therein, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 67.

3. Silent, reserved.

Sus.[1] I can't abear going to work along ud Master Meopham, he be so inward. **Hmp.**[1]

4. *sb. pl.* The inner parts of the body, the inside; the entrails, intestines, &c. of animals, esp. of pigs. Occas. in *sing.*

Sh.I. Da morn we can hae some o' da inwards o' da ram, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It pierceth into the inwards, and goes down into the bowels of the belly, WALES *Mount Ebal* (1658) 27; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** I feel as if I had summat i' my in'ards, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 30; One o' theese savidges i' th' bird tribe seems to be mekkin' a herty meal off th' innards ov a rabbit, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 17. **I.Ma.** Some ould granny's innards routin, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 4. **s.Stf.** He'd got a awful gnawin' in hes innards, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He's got hurt i' the innards I'm afraid (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'd a straange paain e' my in'ards, so I went an' boht sum stuff an' took it. **Lei.**[1] A's so bad of his innards. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[234] **s.War.**[1] I'm that bad in my innards. **w.Wor.** It be summat i' his innards or his yud, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 29. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The heart, liver, &c. of a pig or lamb. **Glo.** (A.B.); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** He's got something the matter with his innards (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] 'Chitterlings' as frequently go by the name of 'peg's innerds.' **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** A basin o' hot tea 'ud du my innerds good, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 117. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] He did not know what he meant by saying so much about the innards of an hog. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** What be gwain to do wi' they pig's-innerds? (E.H.G.) **Dor.** I shall ask to be let carry half of these good things in my innerds—hee, hee! HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 12. **Som.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] 'I be ter'ble sick, and do keep on bringin up, and I do suffer ter'ble pain in my inwards.' The intestines of any slaughtered animal. The liver, lungs, and heart are not included in this term. Used only in the *sg.* in this sense. In the plural, the viscera of more than one animal would be referred to. 'I never did'n kill nother pig way such a beautiful fat inward avore.' **Dev.** I'm terrible holler in my in'erds, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 193. **Cor.**[1] A pain in my innerds; **Cor.**[2] **w.Cor.** I ca-ant skippy, I should jostle my innerds (M.A.C.).

5. *pl.* The ins and outs, the inner details of a case.

Cum.[4] Those acquainted with the 'inwards' of the affair, *W. C. T.* (July 30, 1898) 4, col. 5.

6. An innings at cricket.

Ken. (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] They bested 'em first innards.

7. *adv.* Within, inside; also in form **Inards**.

m.Yks.[1] **Sur.** Well, let 'ee com, or let 'ee stop, us 'ull go in'ards, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii.

INWARD, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **invaird**. To imprison, to put in ward. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.).

INWARDLY, *adv.* Oxf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Also in forms **innardly** Ken.[1] Sus.[1]; **innurdly** Oxf. [i·nədli.] **1.** Inaudibly, in a low tone.

Oxf.[1] Her laughs innurdly, *MS. add.* **Ken.**[1] He says his words innardly. **e.Ken.** He speaks so inwardly (G.G.). **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1]

This new parson of ours says his words to innardly. Hmp.[1] He spoke so inwardly I couldn't rightly understand him.

2. Phr. *to be inwardly given*, to be pious, spiritual.

w.Cor. She's not inwardly but outwardly given. Com. (M.A.C.)

INWAVER, see **Inwiver**.

INWICK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* Curling term: a particular cast of the stone. Cf. inring.

Sc. A station, in curling, in which a stone is placed very near the tee after passing through a narrow port (Jam.); (G.W.) Ayr. By a clever 'inwick' put a pot-lid on the tee, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 109. Gall. To take an inwick is considered by all curlers the finest trick in the game, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 280, ed. 1876.

2. *v.* In curling: to play the stone in a particular manner; see below.

Gall. To inwick a stone, is to come up a port or wick and strike the inring of a stone seen through that wick, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 280, ed. 1876.

INWINDING, *adj.* se.Wor.[1] [inwai·ndin.] Uneven, twisting.

INWIVER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **inwaver**. A bar of wood put inside a 'coble' (q.v.) for the seats or thofts to rest upon.

INWORK, *sb.* Sc. Indoor or domestic work.

Ayr. His regret that a bonny Ayrshire lass should, instead o' handling the inwork o' a house, . . be condemned to mak' her bread by such unluesomelike thumping and kicking, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 34.

INYA, *adv.* Irel. Forsooth.

Wxf. What a purty squire and estated gentleman we are inya, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 285; Jealous inya! to be sure you are, *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 240.

INYABY, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] A defeated cock driven away and kept at a distance by the ruler of the dunghill.

[Norw. dial. *eingjabue*, a dweller alone (Aasen).]

IODINE, *sb.* s.Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. (I.W.)

ION, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A cow a year old.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kviginde*, a young cow (Aasen); ON. *kvīgendi*, a der. of *kvīga*, a young cow before she has calved (Vigfusson); cp. Sc. *whye*, a pron. of **quey** (q.v.).]

IPER, *sb.* Or.I. Any foul liquid, ooze, mud, or sewage.

A' draigled ower wi' iper, Dennison *Sketch-bk.* (1880) 125 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

IPSON, IR, see **Yaspen, Or.**

IRBY-DALE GRASS, *phr.* Lin. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.

So called at Irby-dale, near Laceby, where it is abundant, and used by the poor people as a cure for warts, and 'applied as a poultice to venomed wounds with good effect' (B. & H.).

IRE, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [ai·ə(r).] **1.** *sb.* Iron.

Brks. For iron they say ire, Nichols *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1783) IV. 56, ed. 1790; Brks.[1], Hmp. (H.E.) I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] Pick up that bit o' ire under hedge. n.Wil. In common use. That's a girt piece o' ire (E.H.G.). Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.[1] Uy·ur. In the dial. [uy·urn] is the *adj.* form. Cp. Iron-bar with Bar-ire. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 230. nw.Dev.[1] e.Dev. A ire thing, moore smart by half, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 55, ed. 1853. Cor. I'm rud as the smith makes the pieces of ire, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; Cor.[2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Ire-gear**, ironwork; ironware; plough-gear; (2) **-monger**, an ironmonger; (3) — **or mire**, stiff, clay soil; (4) **-stuff**, ironwork.

(1) Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] [Uy·ur gee·ur] would mean all kinds of ironmongery, and completed iron-work, including machinery of all kinds. (2) Hmp. (H.E.) (3) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) w.Som.[1] The ironwork of a cart, carriage, gate, or of any construction in which iron is used with other material. 'He'd [the cart] a been a finished avore now nif ad'n a been a fo'ced to woit [*sic*] for the ire stuff.'

3. An iron stand, on which dishes, pots, &c. are put to cook.

Cor. The dough was put in a tin dish and this was placed on an ire, as she called it, or iron stand (J.W.).

4. Ironstone; iron-ore.

Hmp.[1] That ire is not good. Som. (W.F.R.)

5. *adj.* Made of iron. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

[1. Ne mon mid stele ne mid ire, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 1026.]

IRE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A passion; a fit of wrath.

Shū wis in sic a ire o' wraeth 'at shū'd no tought a eetim o' laein him caald, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

IRE, *sb.*[3] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] An onion. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

IREFUL, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Angry; stormy; inflamed.

'It leuks varry ireful,' said of a wound. 'It leuks ireful ower sea,' the clouds are darkening, and the sea beginning to surge.

IRENESE, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rennet. (Hall.)

IRIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **irey** Edb. Melancholy, gloomy; causing fear. Cf. eerie.

Sc. And irie is, and sair forfairn Thy bodin' dark to hear, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 237. Lnk. I've been tald—an irie tale to tell—Ilk seven year they [fairies] pay a teind to hell, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 121; I'm unco irie and dirt-feart, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 102. Edb. Death in all his irey pride, Devoid of fear behold, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 186.

IRISH, *adj.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Rut. War. Lon. Sur. [ai·riʃ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Irish blackguard**, a variety of snuff; (2) — **cry**, the lamentation of mourners attending a funeral; (3) — **daisy**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (4) — **lemons**, potatoes; (5) — **mahogany**, the common alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; (6) **-man**, the work of the 'hay-harvest'; (7) **-man's fire**, ? a fire which burns only on the top; (8) **-man's harvest**, the orange season; (9) — **moss**, pearl-moss, *Chondrus crispus*; see **Carrageen**; (10) — **nightingale**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (11) — **ortolan**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*; (12) — **stone**, see below; (13) — **vine**, the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

(1) Lnk. Two pinches in one, of Irish blackguard and taddy snuff mixed, Wright *Life* (1897) 5. Gall. His snuff-box . . . always well filled with the best Macabaa, or with the smartest Irish Blackguard, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 491, ed. 1876. (2) Ir. What is termed the Irish cry, is keening on an extensive scale, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. v. (3) Yks. (B. & H.) (4) War.[3] (5) Wtf. (B. & H.) (6) Rut.[1] (7) Sur. How bad this fire burns! It's like an Irishman's fire, all atop, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. (8) Lon. The orange season is called by the costermonger the 'Irishman's harvest,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 79. (9) Chs. Imported from Ir. Occas. used for feeding calves (B. & H.). (10) Ir. It continues its song after dusk and through the night, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 28. (11) Ker. In 1756 this bird of all others was esteemed a delicacy for the table and was named the Irish ortolan, Smith *Birds* (1887) 546. (12) Nhb. Mrs. R., of Kyloe House, had a sore leg. Her servant . . . was despatched . . . to borrow an Irish stone. This is a stone brought from Ireland, and never permitted to touch English soil. The stone was put in a basket and carried to the house where the patient resided; the leg was rubbed with it, and it was cured. They all considered it would have been more efficacious if it had been brought and used by an Irish person, *Trans. Tyneside Field Club* (1860–62) V. 90; These stones were at one time common in the dales of Northumberland, and were used as charms to deter frogs, toads, and the whole of the serpent tribe from entering the dwelling-house of their possessor. In size the stone is three and a quarter inches in diameter, of a cake form, is of a pale brown or dark drab colour, and about three-quarters of an inch thick in the middle, where it is the thickest. It is unperforated, Denham *Flk-Lore* (1852) 16; (R.O.H.) (13) Don. (B. & H.)

2. Phr. *you are Irish and the top of your head's poison*, a jocular gibe. War. (G.F.N.), War.[2]

3. *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Irishmen.

Sc. The Frenches and Irishes are a' coming here, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 110, ed. 1868. Fif. Throche the persecution and oppression of the Ireshes, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) xvii, ed. 1842.

IRISH, *sb.*[2] Yks. Passion, anger, rage, fury.

e.Yks. Very common. 'Deen't show thi irish, lad' (J.N.); e.Yks.[1] Mau wod! bud didn't he shew his irish. w.Yks. Iz airis wər up i nuə taim (J.W.).

IRISHER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. An Irishman.

Gall. A panic story, that the wild Irishers had landed, Crockett *Standard-Bearer* (1898) 85. Qco. What would the poor Irishers have done in owld times? Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. iii.

IRK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lei. War. Also in form **nirk**. Lei.[1] [irk, ək.] **1.** *v.* To annoy, harass, weary; also *intr.* to grow weary.

Sc. Father Peter, whose lessons did not irk me, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 5; Yet when she irks to Kaidly birks She rins and sighs for sorrow, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 190, ed. 1871. Edb. All others they began to irk, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 385, ed. 1815. w.Yks.[4] Used as an *impers.* 'it irks me.' War. WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 153.

Hence (1) **Irked**, *ppl. adj.* teased; forced to become a foe; (2) **Irker**, *sb.* a finishing stroke, a 'clencher'; something that will 'irk' an opponent to beat; (3) **Irking**, *ppl. adj.* irritating, troublesome; (4) **Irksome**, *adj.* painful, uncomfortable, worrying.

(1) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Lei.[1] That's a nirker! (3) Gall. I could hear the irking and waesome yammer of my lady's supplication, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 299. (4) Ayr. Sirs, what I hae seen! I had a very irksome dream, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 65.

2. *sb.* Weariness; pain.

Gall. Say nought o' hell, that hole o' irk, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 82.

[1. Ioy that we yrk noght in godis ȝoke, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* ii. 11. Sw. *yrka*, to urge, press (WIDEGREN).]

IRKLE, see **Hurkle**, *v.*

IRM, *v.* Sc. Also in form **yirm** (JAM.). To whine, complain; to question querulously and continuously. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Thou doost my herte to erme, CHAUCER *C. T.* c. 312. Cp. OE. *geyrman*, to make miserable.]

IRON, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **airn** Sc. Lnk. Gall. N.I.[1]; and in forms **ern** Slk. Cum.[1]; **irn** Sh.I.; **irne** Abd. See **Ire**, *sb.*[1] [airn, ai·ən.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Iron-back**, a large iron plate set against the back of the chimney; (2) **-balls**, nodules of iron, 'cat-heads'; (3) **-bar**, a crowbar; (4) **-dish**, a frying-pan; (5) **-eer** or **-ever**, iron-ore; also used *attrib.*; (6) **-eer-spot**, a spot on linen caused by oxide of iron; (7) **-eery**, impregnated with iron-ore, chalybeate; (8) **-flower**, the sheep's bitscabious, *Jasione montana*; (9) **-fork**, a pitch-fork; (10) **-grass**, (*a*) var. species of sedges growing in poor, clay pastures, esp. the spring sedge, *Carex praecox*; (*b*) the bent-grass, *Aira caespitosa*; (*c*) the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (11) **-heater**, a cooking utensil, *gen.* made of iron wire or slender rods; (12) **-house**, *obs.*, a room in prison where prisoners were put or kept in irons; (13) **-knobs**, the hard-head, *Centaurea nigra*; (14) **-moulded**, of potatoes: rusty-coloured and porous; (15) **-moulds**, yellow lumps of earth or soft stone found in chalk; (16) **-near**, see (5); (17) **-pear**, the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*; (18) **-sick**, see below; (19) **-sided**, hardy, rough, unmanageable; impudent, defiant; (20) **-stone**, compact greenstone; (21) **-stone-balls**, see (2); (22) **-tings**, fire-tongs; (23) **-ub'n**, a flat-bottomed pan for baking in; (24) **-weed**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) the viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*.

(1) w.Som.[1] For the purpose of shielding the wall from the blows of logs thrown on the fire, and from the fire itself. These iron-backs were frequently ornamental in character. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) w.Som.[1] Plai·z tu lai·n Júmz yur uy·urn-baar. (4) w.Yks. (J.T.) (5) Cai.[1] Bog-iron ore. Iron-ever water, water impregnated with iron. Abd. D'ye think the water is less clear Comes frae my spoot? Or is't because the iron eer Is a' run oot, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 158. (6) Abd. (JAM.) (7) Abd. (JAM.) Per. That water's awfu' ironeery. That's a fine drink o' ironeery water (G.W.). (8) Chs.[1] (9) Cum.[1] (10, *a*) Chs.[1] (*b*) Shr.[1] (*c*) Hrt. (B. & H.) (11) Edb. When the [oat] cake is so hardened as to stand on edge, it is placed on an iron-heater, linked upon a bar of the grate, where it toasts leisurely, till it is perfectly dry, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 85, ed. 1815. (12) Lnk. In the iron-house he was robbed of all his money sent him by his friends, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 177, ed. 1828. (13) Chs.[13] (14) Suf. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 251. (15) Oxf. (HALL.) (16) Per. (G.W.) (17) Wil.[1] (18) n.Yks.[2] As when the metal bolts of a ship's timbers are worn with rust, so as to have little hold of the wood. 'She's iron-sick.' (19) e.An.[1] A boy who fears nobody, and plays all sorts of mischievous tricks, is called an iron-sided dog. e.Suf. That boy's a reglar iron-sided young devil. She be an iron-sided hussy. Not used of animals (F.H.). (20) Cor. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 278. (21) Nhb. Grey thill, with iron-stone-balls, *Borings* (1881) 203; (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] (22) Slk. Carrying you out like a taed in the erntings, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 234, ed. 1866. (23) Cum.[14] A fire being placed on the lid as well as below the pan. Now superseded by cast-iron and sheet-iron ovens. (24, *a*) Nhp.[1] And iron-weed, content to share The meanest spot that spring can spare, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 47. (*b*) Bdf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 321.

2. A sword.

Sc. Here stand up, out with your airn, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii.

3. A horse-shoe.

Lnk. I there had stuid my waukit legs on, An' ca'd new airns a gey wheen naigs on, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 26.

4. A steel implement used for boring a cheese. s.Chs.[1]

5. An oven or 'girdle' for baking. Sh.I. (A.W.)

6. *pl.* Spurs. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

7. The coulter, sock, &c. of a plough.

Gall. It is never those who gain prizes . . . who are most useful ploughmen. . . They are . . . always running to the forge with their airns, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 270, ed. 1876. N.I.[1]

8. Thin plates of iron fastened on to the edges of the wooden soles of clogs to make them last longer.

Fif. The word 'swine' was considered unlucky among fisher folk; as a counter-spell they touched the iron heels of their boots, crying, 'touch cauld airn,' EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 54. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw punced him weel wi these very clogs, nobbut they'n had new irons sin', CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xix.

9. Phr. *to be new off the irons*, to have just finished one's course of study.

Sc. It had been originally applied to workmanship. . . Its determinate application seems to have been to money newly struck, which retained not only the impression but also the lustre (JAM.). Cai.[1]

10. *v.* To bore a cheese with an iron or scoop for the purpose of tasting it; to taste a cheese. n.Cy. (HALL.), Chs. (C.J.V.), Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

11. To make cheese.

Lan. A farmer is said to begin ironing when he begins to make curd for cheese (W.H.T.); BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) *Gl.*

IRONEN, *adj.* Som. Dev. Made of iron.

w.Som.[1] Very common. This use is emphatic—i.e. of iron and of nothing else. 'Aay núv·ur dúd·n zee noa jis voaks vur tae·ureen u tloa·m-z aaw·urz bee; wee shl bee u-foo·us t-ae·u uy·urneen dee·-shez un kuup·s neef wee bee u muy·n vur tu kee·p oa·urt.' nw.Dev.[1]

IRONY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **airny** Gall. Hard or strong as iron.

Sc. Their irony soles do never tire On stony ground, dub or mire, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 107. Edb. Break the tyrant's ir'ny rod That desolates the plain, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 106. Gall. Thy airny joints what time can fade,.. My darling auld arm-chair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 351, ed. 1876.

IRP, see **Erp**.

IRRESPONSAL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unable to respond to the claims of one's creditors.

But they shall prove irresponsal debtors, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) I. No. 153 (JAM.).

IRY, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Passion, anger, rage, fury.

IS, *conj.* Sh.I. Than. Cf. **as**, *conj.*

Mony a time we hae mair ta dū is we're fit for, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898).

ISAAC, *sb.* War. In phr. *to look like a throttled Isaac*, to look as if one couldn't move. See **Haysuck**, **2.**

Might be applied to a man with a high collar on, or to any one very much 'got-up' (C.T.O.).

ISAAC, see **Haysuck**.

ISABELLA, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Brks. Lon. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **Isabellow** Yks. Not. Lin. A game played by young people. See below.

[Var. verses are sung while the game is being played, varying slightly from those given under Wil.] Yks. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 253. Stf. The centre child pretends to be weeping; another child stands outside the ring and goes to it; when the two meet they kiss, *ib.* 255. n.Der. A ring is formed of young men and women, a young man being in the centre. He chooses a young woman at the singing of the fifth line, and then joins the ring, the girl remaining in the centre, *ib.* Lin. *ib.* 253. Brks. A ring is formed by the children (boys and girls) joining hands. Another child stands in the centre. The ring of children walk round while

singing the verses. The singing is confined to the ring. When the centre child is told to 'choose' she selects a boy from the ring, who goes into the centre and they stand together. At the next verse these two children walk out of the ring arm-in-arm. When the next verse is sung they return, and again stand in the centre. At the next verse the boy pretends to put a ring on the girl's finger. They walk out of the ring when told to go to church (two children in the ring unclasping hands to let them walk out, and again clasping hands after they return), and kiss each other and shake hands when the two next verses are sung. The child who was first in the centre then joins the ring, and the game proceeds in the same way with the second child, who chooses in his turn. In the Fernham and Longcot version the one child leads the other out of the ring at 'go to church' with a graceful half-dancing motion, and back again in the same way, *ib.* 255. **Lon.** A handkerchief was laid on the ground and the two children stood on each side of it and clasped hands across it, *ib.* **Ken.** [Name Arabella used instead of Isabella], *ib.* 251. **Sur.** *ib.* 255. **Sus.** *ib.* 250. **Hmp.** [Name Elizabella], *ib.* 250, 253. **Wil.** 'Isabella, Isabella, Isabella, Farewell! Last night when I departed I left her broken-hearted; Upon the steep mountain There stands a young man. Who'll you choose, love? [repeated three times] Farewell! Go to church, love,' &c. 'Say your prayers, love,' &c. 'Put your ring on,' &c. 'Come back, love,' &c. 'Roast beef and plum pudding,' &c. 'For our dinner to-day Kiss together, love,' &c., H. S. May *ib.* 249; The two children in the centre sing the verse 'Roast beef and plum-pudding.' They stand face to face, take hold of each other's hands, and sway their arms from side to side. The ring then sing the concluding verse. In those versions where 'say your prayers' and 'kneel down' occur, the two centre children kneel, and hold their open hands before them to imitate a book, *ib.* 255.

ISCA, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **iska** N.Cy.[1]; **iskey** Frf.; **iskie** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **isk** Lnk.; **iskiss** Per. Gall. [i'skə, i'ski.] A call to a dog.

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** 'Puir doggie!' 'Doon, sir!' 'Fine fellow!' 'Iskey, iskey,' an' a' ither blandishments that mak' dogs friendly, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 136, ed. 1889. **Per.** *Obsol.* 'Iskis' was called to a dog by an old woman who placed a dish for him to lick (G.W.). **Lnk.** I cry'd 'Isk! isk! poor Ringwood, sairy man.' He wagg'd his tail, cour'd near, and lick'd my han', Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 9 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

ISEL, ISERUM, see **Hustle**, *v.*[1], **Easle, Izle**, *sb.*[2], **Isrum.**

ISET, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **icet-**. Of a bluish-grey colour; also in *comp.* **Iset-gray.**

A skubby hask hings, icet-gray, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 110.

ISHAN, *sb.* Cor. [i'ʃən.] The dust or husks from winnowed corn.

Cor.[1] Take up the ishan and put it in the costan; **Cor.**[2]

[OCor. *us*, the husk of corn, pl. *usion, ision*, Wel. *usion* (Williams).]

ISHE, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To ask. 'Dinna ishe mee a raison.'

ISH-WISH, *int.* Sc. A call to a cat to come to its food. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

ISIL, see **Easle.**

ISING, *sb.* Sc. [ai'zin.] The silvering of a looking-glass.

Slk. Ae single lookin-glass in a' the house, gey an sair cracket, and the ising rubbed aff, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 53.

ISK, ISKA-BEHAGH, ISKEY, ISKIE, ISKISS, see **Isca, Usquebaugh.**

ISLAND, *sb.* Yks. Ken. **1.** The Isle of Thanet.

Ken.[1] He lives up in the island, som'er.

2. A piece of land nearly surrounded by water. n.Yks. (I.W.)

ISLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* Anger.

He wiz in an isle at 'im for deein' that.

2. *v.* To be angry.

He wiz jist islin' at 'im fin he widna dee fat he bade 'im.

ISLE, *sb.*[2] Lin. The Isle of Axholme.

n.Lin.[1] At Butterwick, in the Isle, Young *Agric.* (1799) 145; The Isle a reputation had, For Tory votes secure, *Election Sng.* (1852).

Hence **Islonian**, *sb.* a native of the Isle of Axholme.

n.Lin.[1] The Islonians destroyed his crops, Stonehouse *Hist. Axholme*, 110.

ISLE, see **Easle.**

ISLE-OF-WIGHT, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. In *comb.* (1) **Isle-of-Wight dog**, a fit of laziness; (2) **—parson**, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (3) **—rock**, a particular kind of very hard skim-milk cheese; (4) **—vine**, (*a*) the white bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; (*b*) the black bryony, *Tamus communis.*

(1) **I.W.** You'v got the Isle of Wight dog (H.C.M.B.). (2) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (3) **Hmp.** (Hall.); **Hmp.**[1] Warner *Hist. I.W.* 292. (4) **I.W.** (B. & H.)

ISNET, *sb.* Wil. [i'znit.] ? The small bugloss, *Anchusa* (*Lycopsis*) *arvensis.* Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

I-SPY, see **Hie-spy.**

ISRAEL, *sb.* Suf. A fool, idiot.

e.Suf. I must be an Israel, if I could do that. He's a downright Israel (F.H.).

ISRUM, *sb.* Lin. Also written **izram** Lin.[1]; **izrom** n.Lin.; and in form **iserum** Lin.[1] [i'zrəm.] A long, tedious tale.

Them's real owd isrums! *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 23; **Lin.**[1] I was surfeited with his iserum. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

ISS, *adv.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **hiss** Wil. Cor. [is.] **1.** Yes.

War.[2], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] You shouldna say aye, Jemmy, you should say Iss. **Glo.** Iss, Miss—but 'ere her be, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **Suf.**[1] **s.Wil.** Hiss sure mum, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. **Som.** Aw iss, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) *Title-page.* **Dev.** Iss, iss, he'll do the feat, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) II. 157, ed. 1824. **Cor.** 'Why, hiss,' zes Aant, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 461, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[2] Iss a es.

2. *Comb.* **Iss faith, fay, or fie**, in good faith, certainly.

n.Dev. 'Iss fye, to-night,' saith Liz, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 37. **Cor.** And had a sweetheart too—iss fie! Forfar *Poems* (1885) 3; **Cor.**[2]

ISSE, ISSEL, ISSEN, see **Easse, Hisself.**

ISSLE, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [i'sl.] Quarrying term: near the stone.

ISSOL, see **Izle**, *sb.*[2]

IST, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Ken. Also in forms **awst** w.Yks.[3]; **icet** Chs.[1] [aist.] Ice.

w.Yks.[3] (s.v. Slurring ice). **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.)

ISTICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **jestick.** A slight, temporary frost; cold weather with rain; the same word as **Eastick.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

IT, *pron.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Gram. forms: (1) **'D**, (2) **Et**, (3) **Het**, (4) **Id**, (5) **'T**, (6) **Ut.** See **Hit.**

(1) **Sc.** After a verb. Still in common use on both sides of the Tweed (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] When not at the beginning of a phr. or not emphatic. 'Hiv ye deen'd?' **Nhb.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (2) **n.Lan.** Et went nineteen times round, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 269. **Sur.** He'll do et, Miss, dunno fear, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. **Dev.** I know who'th a dood et, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 334; Dreeskaur valyint men are about et, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 7. (3) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (4) **Cai.**[1] When not at the beginning of a phr. or not emphatic. 'He leuch at 'id.' **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.** In certain parts . . . the abbreviation ''t' for 'it' is always made, e.g. 'he brak 't i two'; 'fettle 't up.' The usage is not so common in other districts, Morris *Flk-Talk* (1892) 24. **ne.Yks.**[1] 'It' is *gen.* abbreviated to ''t,' esp. at the end of a word, as 'on't,' 'wi't.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] When used as an abstract pronoun. ''Túd'n muy' dhingz.' (6) **Glo.** I disproved o' ers doing ut at the time, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. **Dor.** Zilas well knows ut, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 418.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pron.* In phr. *on it*, of it, its.

Shr.[1] In speaking of the smaller animals as of inanimate objects; 'the track, hole, or marks on it'; 'the legs on it,' *Introd.* xlix.

2. *Possess.*: Its.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Cum.** As like it fadthur as owt can be, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 25; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** It fadther varra een, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 181. **e.Yks.** He tewk off his hat and put keeal pot on iv it pleeace, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**[1] Tub hez a hooal iv it boddam, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** If it tail heddn't been too long, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1877) 14; A sǫ it faðə(r) jəstədə (J.W.). **Lan.**[1] If he can catch howd o' that dog he'll have it life, as what comes on it. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] The country people always use the neuter pronoun in speaking to little chil-

dren or pet animals. **s.Chs.**[1] It lit·l aan·ds bin dhaat· thin; yŭ)kn wel·i sey thróo ŭm [It little hands bin that thin, yŏ con welly sey through 'em] (s.v. Bark). **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It wouldn't tak' it food, not at no price (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** What es it got in it mouth? (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**[1] The bairn's hurten it arm. **Nhp.**[2] **Lei.**[1] It little face is ever so bad. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 419.]

3. Used impersonally to introduce a statement, the specific subject being added subsequently; see below.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.** It is a pretty valley, this Longsleddale. It runs remarkably well, does that horse, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 185.

4. *Obs.* Used impersonally for 'there.'

Sc. O out it spak a bonny boy, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 77; Then out it spak the lady, As she stood on the stair, *ib.* 179. **n.Sc.** Then out it speaks him, sweet Willie, And he spake aye thro' pride, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 100, ed. 1875.

5. Used of persons of either sex, esp. of infants or as a term of contempt.

n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.) **m.Lan.**[1] Some fooak says id as iv they were tawkin' abeawt a hinseckt when they meean their husband, child, wife, or parent. **n.Lin.**[1] What a hawbaw it is to call itsen a parson. What a gib it is to hev a babby. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Dev.** 'Twas weeks and weeks afore the Squire got about again, . . and when he did, it was a changed man, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iii.

6. Used of impersonal or collective things.

Oxf. (A.P.) **Dor.** [Used of] the impersonal class of unformed quantities of things, as a quantity of hair or wood or water, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) Notes iii. **w.Som.**[1] 'It' frequently takes the place of 'them,' when many animals or objects are referred to collectively.

7. *Interrog.* referring to a previous statement; see below.

Wil.[1] We'm best be gwain, hadn't it? We can aal on us ha' a holiday to-day, can't it?

8. *sb.* In games: the 'he' or central figure, the person who has the innings. See **Hit, 2.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] Now you're it; gan on wi' ye. **s.Not.** Let's play at Willy Wancey; I'll be it (J.P.K.).

IT, *dem. pron.* and *conj.* Nhb. Also in forms **'d, 't** Nhb.[1] **1.** *dem. pron.* Used to give emphasis after an assertion: That. See **At,** *dem. pron.*

Ye can di'd yorsel; it can ye. Aa had it here this minit; it had aa (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Aa'l tell yor muthor; it will aa.

2. *conj.* That. See **At,** *conj.*

It thaw [that thy], Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) Notes.

ITALIAN, *adj.* Dur. Yks. Nrf. Also in form **(a)tallion** e.Dur.[1] w.Yks. [ita·liən.] In *comb.* (1) **Italian iron,** an iron for crimping cap-frills; (2) **— rat,** a small, red rat.

(1) **e.Dur.**[1] An iron tube about 6 in. long and pointed at one end. Into the tube is inserted a heater. . . Still to be seen in many cottages. **w.Yks.** (C.C.) (2) **Nrf.** These rats . . . go by the name of 'Italian rats,' and 'ship rats'; for old fenmen say they come from foreign ships wrecked on the coast, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 361.

ITCHING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. [i·tʃin.] **1.** In *comb.* **Itching-berries,** the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

Lan. (B. & H.) **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **War.**[2] So called because children put them down their playmates' backs, to induce irritation.

2. Phr. *may you have perpetual itching without ever scratching,* a humorous form of curse used by women when they quarrel. **n.Lin.**[1]

ITCH, IT(E, ITE, see **Hitch,** *v.*[1], **Eat, Out.**

ITEM, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **nitem** Chs.[1] [ai·təm.] **1.** In phr. *to care not an item,* to care nothing at all. w.Yks. (A.C.), (J.W.)

2. A hint; a signal; a cue.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** I'll gi' yo th' item when we're ready, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 25. **Chs.**[1] Oo gen him th' nitem. **s.Chs.**[1] Oo gy'en mi dhŭ ahy·tŭm tŭ see· nùth·in [Hoo gen me the item to see (=say) nothin']. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** He gave me an item of it, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711; **Lin.**[1] When I got the item, I bought the shares. **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] I can soon manage to give you an item or two as to what he's about now. **s.Wor.**[1] I whistled to Tim to give 'im an item as the gaffer were a-comin'. **Shr.**[1] I sid the Maister comin', so I gid 'im the item. **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 544. **Sus.**[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway.

3. An intention, purpose; a crafty design; a trick; a fancy, fad.

w.Som.[1] Dhaat wuz dhur uy·tum. He've a got th' item now, vor to zee whe'r he can't save a lot o' coal way doin something to the furnace door. **Dev.** They urned out o' the gate and back under the hedge to the very same place where we vound 'em at first. That was their item [of a covey of partridges], *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 10; Her's za vull ov items as a egg's vull ov mayte, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. *pl.* Fidgets, antics.

w.Som.[1] 'Nùv·ur oa·n buyd kwuy·ut, gaut moa·ur uy·tumz-n u daan·seen bae·ur.' One of the commonest of sayings. 'All full of his items.' **Dev.**[1] Thee cast'n think what hanticks and items a had, **2. n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Iteming,** (*a*) *prp.*, and *ppl. adj.* fidgeting, trifling; (*b*) *sb.* trifling, nonsense; (2) **Itemy,** (*a*) *adj.* trifling; tricky, fidgety; of horses: frisky, restless; (*b*) *sb.* a trifle.

(1, *a*) **Som.** I'd be about little iteming jobs (L.K.L.). **w.Som.**[1] Why's-n mind thy work, and not bide itemin there? **Dev.** They stood there iteming with one another, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **nw.Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Had 'e bin always iteming, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90. (*b*) **Cor.** A bit outspoken, but I liked un the better; there wasn't no iteming with 'im, Quiller-Couch *J. Vercoe,* 12. (2, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] I don't like thick mare 't-all, her's so uncommon itemy. **Dev.** Night an' day her'm talking 'bout her old itemy things, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 90; My measter . . . he's a bit itemy when he's about the place hisself, Hartier *Evening with Hodge* in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 256. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.** And how many other itemies—as Tabby Tapscott calls them—the Lord only knoweth, who made them, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) xiv.

5. *pl.* Trifles, finery. Cf. **hitem.**

Cor. Dressed out with flowers and such items (M.A.C.).

ITERIDAN, *sb.* Stf. A trivial occasion; the same word as **Aitredan.**

s.Stf. Her dolls her best cloos on at ivery iteridan, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

ITHER, *sb.* Sc. Lin. [i·ðə(r.] The udder of a cow, mare, or goat. Cai.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881). [Iddyr or vddyr of a beeste, *ulcer, Prompt.*]

ITHER, see **Other.**

ITLE, *v.* Lin. [ai·tl.] To have an uncertain footing; to sway to and fro.

s.Lin. See how he ïtles! The baäns wor ïtlin' on them high raäls in sich a waä they ommost maäde mi heart come i' mi mouth (T.H.R.).

ITS, *poss. pron.* Sc. Irel. In *comb.* **Its lane** or **lone,** alone, by itself.

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Lane.) **Abd.** I see a house it's lane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 82, ed. 1812. **n.Ir.** It began to play its lone, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 23; **N.I.**[1] Can the chile go it's lone?

ITSELF, *pron.* Irel. Yks. Nhp. **1.** Himself or herself. w.Yks.[1]

2. As a term of endearment: yourself.

w.Yks.[1] Freq. used when addressed to a child, 'Tak care on itsell.' **Nhp.**[1] To a little child, chiefly when attempting to walk. 'Take care of itsell, there's a little dear.'

3. Phr. *to be disguised itself,* to be drunk.

w.Ir. But, if I'm disguised itself, I'll make you know the differ, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 197.

IT(T, ITTER, see **Yet, Etter, Hetter,** *adj.*

IULGA, *sb.* Sh.I. (Jam.) An uneasy, rapid motion of the waves.

IV, see **In,** *prep.*, **Of.**

IVELL, *v.* War.[2] [i·vl.] To pilfer, rifle.

IVEN, IVER, see **Ivin, Eaver,** *sb.*[1], **Uver, Hover,** *v.*[1]

IVERLY, *adv.* Dur. Cum. The same word as **Everly.**

s.Dur. She's at it iverly. He was iverly doing it, *Weardale Alm.*; (J.E.D.) **Cum.**[4] 'How often do you take your ale?' 'Yall? I tak it iverly!' 'Iverly?' 'Ey, ebben endways away,' Gibson, 183.

IVERS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Also written **hivers.** [i·vəz.] In phr. *My ivers!* My eyes! an exclamation of surprise. Cf. **eyemers.**

'My ivers!' ejaculated Tom, Stooke *Not Exactly,* i; My hivers! hur zot too, an holler'd an skritch'd, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 48, ed. 1865. **nw.Dev.** The commonest expression of surprise. 'My hivers, 'ot a booty' (R.P.C.).

IVERSOME, *adv.* Lakel.[2] [i·vərsəm.] Always, 'eversome.' 'Iversome at yan aboot it.'

IVIGAR, *sb. Obs.* Or.I. The sea-urchin, ? *Echinus marinus.*

(Jam.); There is one Shell-fish of a round figure, the skine above

the shell being thick set with prickles, they call them Ivigars, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 17, ed. 1883; The common people reckon the meat of the Sea Urchin or Ivegars, as they call them, a great rarity, and use it oft instead of butter, *ib.* 186.

IVIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **iven** n.Cy.; **ivine** n.Lin.; and in forms **hiven** Nhb.[1]; **hyvin** n.Cy. Cum.[1] e.Yks.; *pl.* **ivvens** Chs.[13]; **ivvins** e.Lan.[1] [ai·vin, i·vin.] The ivy, *Hedera Helix.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (J.H.); Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] n.Yks. Green ivin i' lang narra glasses, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) lvi; n.Yks.[123] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'ivin weeant mak t'hahse damp if yeh nobbud cut it cloisish to t'wall, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1235] Lan. It's groon o'er wi' ivin, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) ii; Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Clusters of ivy bushes. Chs.[13], nw.Der.[1] Lin. They niver 'ed seed sich ivin' as graw'd hall ower the brick, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). n.Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 91; n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Ivind**, *adj.* ivied. n.Yks.[2]

[OE. *īfegn*, 'hedera' (*Corpus*); see SWEET *O. E. T.* 59.]

IVOLE, see **Evil**, *sb.*[2]

IVORY, *sb.* Irel. Not. Lin. Rut. Hrt. e.An. Also written **ivery** n.Lin. sw.Lin.[1] [ai·v(ə)ri.] The ivy, *Hedera Helix.*

N.I.[1], Not.[1] n.Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 91; n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 49. sw.Lin.[1] The ivery had grown thruff the roof. Rut.[1] I can't attend to you now, miss: I'm got to coot the ivory. Hrt. (H.G.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Soon the little nest is begun . . . in an 'ivory bush,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 56. Suf. (C.T.) e.Suf. One very rarely hears anything but Ivory from the common people (F.H.). Ess. (B. & H.)

IVRY, *adj.* Cum.[4] In phr. *ivry whupwhile*, every now and then. Cf. **every.**

Cum.[4] He hed teh gah for't ivery whupwhile, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 73.

IVVEN, IVVENS, IVVINS, IVVERLY, see **Even, Ivin, Everly.**

IVVY, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sheep's heart.

w.Yks. Picking up the 'ivvy,' as old Clay used to call it, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 110.

IVY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Glo. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Also in form **hivy** Dev. [ai·vi.] In *comp.* (1) **Ivy-drum**, the stem of an ivy-bush which grows round the trunk of another tree; (2) **-flower**, the common hepatica, *Anemone Hepatica*; (3) **-girl**, *obs.*, a figure in human shape made of ivy or corn; see below; (4) **-owl**, the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*; (5) **-tod**, an ivy-bush.

(1) Hmp.[1] Dev. How thick those ivy drums are, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 22. (2) Glo. (B. & H.); Glo.[1] (3) Ken. A figure in human shape composed of some of the best corn ears, which is brought home with the last load of corn, and is supposed to entitle the harvesters to a supper, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 14; Ken.[1] It was the custom on Shrove Tuesday in w.Ken. to have two figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy. A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning the holly-boy, which they had stolen from the boys, while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning the ivy-girl which they had stolen from the girls, the ceremony being, in both cases, accompanied by loud huzzas (s.v. Holly-boys); Ken.[2] (4) Nhb.[1] Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 111. (5) Sc. Look out from amang your curls then like a wild cat out of an ivy-tod, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxv. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] ?ne.Glo. You look like an owl in an ivy-tod, *Household Wds.* (1885) No. 217, 144. Dev. Stained and time-bitten, wi' hivy-tods in the winder-'oles, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 192, ed. 1896.

IWIS, *adv.* ?*Obs.* Sc. Also in form **awis.** Certainly.

Yie'll nae do that, awis, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[*I-wis*, certainly, DOUGLAS *Eneados*, *Gl.* OE. *gewis*, certain, so EFris. (KOOLMAN).]

IX, IXE, see **Ax**, *sb.*[1], **Hike.**

IXEY-PIXEY, *adj.* Sc. Equally matched.

Per. Not uncommon. 'Ixey pixey, barley straw, Nine nips is the law; Nip me now, nip me then, Nip me gin I f—t again.' This saved the misbehaving boy from punishment. *Local Rime* (G.W.). Fif. It's about ixey-pixey. The French girl's gotten the features; Jean's a 'strapper,' MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 191.

IZED, IZEL, see **Izzard, Easle, Izle**, *sb.*[2]

IZEY-TIZEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Dev. 1. *sb.* Uncertainty. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. *adj.* Uncertain, wavering, undecided.

Dev.[3] Used when speaking of persons of hesitating character. 'Tidden wan bit ov use to ask he ort,—he's that izey-tizey you nivver knawth what he maynth tü dü.'

IZLE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Lan. [ai·zl.] 1. A hoar-frost. N.Cy.[1], Wm. & Cum.[1] 2. An icicle. e.Lan.[1]

[1. Du. *ijzel*, sleet, glazed frost, rime.]

IZLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **isel** w.Yks.[2] sw.Lin.[1]; **issol** Cum.[14]; **izel** Slk. Cum.[1] n.Lin. sw.Lin.[1] [ai·zl.] 1. A smut or flake of soot from a chimney; a hot cinder; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Easle.**

Dmf. She lay 'mang the black izles, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 174. Slk. Bryht til ane izel reide, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 173. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[2], s.Chs.[1] Der. The furniture is covered with izles, *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] My word, how the isels come down! What wi' the smoke and the isels, things soon get ditted up in a market-town. It's not only the smoke, it's the isels from the straw.

2. *pl.* Vapoury spots which float before the eyes when they are weak or the health is out of order; *fig.* blemishes.

n.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] An old man suffering from cataract told me 'won ahy wüz klee·n gon, ün dhür wüz ahy·zlz üfoa·r tùdh·ür.'

IZLE-BONE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The share-bone, 'ice-bone.'

IZRAM, IZROM, see **Isrum.**

IZZARD, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Suf. Wil. Amer. Also in forms **huzzat** w.Yks.; **huzzet** Lan.; **ized** Glo.; **izot** w.Yks.; **izzad** e.Yks.[1]; **izzart** n.Yks.[2]; **izzat** Per.; **izzed** w.Yks.; **izzert** Cum.[14]; **izzet** Per. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[124]; **izzit** Per. w.Yks.; **uzzard** s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[12]; **uzzit** Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] [i·zəd, i·zət.] 1. *sb.* The letter *z*; also *fig.* an oddity.

Per. Wee curly Mary is puzzled at D, . . But Charlie's . . . forrit at izzit, STEWART *Sketches* (1857) 19; For he was a' thrawn east an' wast like an izzat, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 132. Ayr. Crumple us up like ony izzard, An' then devour us, AINSLIE *Poems* (ed. 1892) 215. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Old. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Which wor a A, or which wor a huzzat, it ad a capt a antequarian toa nawn, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *T'French Exhebishan* (c. 1856) 15; w.Yks.[124], Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] 'Izzard, Izzard, Izzard, I. Izzard, Izzard, Izzard, I.' Often repeated among school-boys as a Tell, to decide who is to commence a game; Nhp.[2], Suf.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Still in use in s.Wil.; Wil.[2] [Amer. From a to izzard, from beginning to end, from first to last, GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

Hence **Izzardly**, *adv.* to the last degree.

Glo. The bull frightened him most izedly (E.S.).

2. Phr. *as crooked as an izzard*, deformed in person; perverse in disposition.

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Rhumatiz creeps inta foaks' elbows an' knees an' macks em az crook't as huzzats, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 31; (J.T.) Lan. When I're th' age o' yon lass, I're as straight as a pickin-peg. But now . . . I'm as croot as a huzzet, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) ii. s.Chs.[1] Still occas. used.

3. *adj.* Zig-zag.

Per. But let a shark . . . Soom round him, shawin' izzet teeth, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 8.

J

JA(A, JAAGER, JAALE, JAAP, see **Jaw,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Jagger, Jail,** *v.*[2], **Jaup,** *v.*[1]

JAAMBLE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **jaumle.** To jumble; to shake; to mix by agitation. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

JAB, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also Nrf. ? Dev. Amer. Also in form **jaub** Ayr. [dʒab, dʒæb.] **1.** *v.* To prick sharply; to thrust, pierce, stab; to peck as a bird. Cf. **job,** *v.*[2]

Slk. (Jam.) **Nrf.** He'd [the bittern] a jabbed my eyes out if he'd got at 'em, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 205. [**Amer.** If your butcher is going to stab Markley, you'll oblige me by telling him that I want him to jab him deep, Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xxv.]

2. To crush, squeeze.

n.Yks.[4] Ah've gitten mah finger sadly jabbed wi' t'yat.

3. *Fig.* To 'shut up,' embarrass.

Lnk. Shoving into her plate the toughest bits o' girsle he could piek out o' the dinner stew, so as to effectively 'jab up' her clackin' tongue, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 10.

4. *sb.* A sharp thrust or stab; a prick, peck; a slight blow which frightens rather than hurts. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. I've seen yer screed, oh guid forgie Yer harden'd heart for jaubs at me! White *Jottings* (1879) 226. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** A jab i' the eye (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] ? **Dev.** A jab in the back with a Spanish dagger, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 237.

JAB, *v.*[2] Cum.[1] [dʒab.] To spill. Cf. **jabble,** *v.* **2.**

She brought milk in a can, and jab't it ower at iv'ry step.

JABART, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **jaabard** Cai.[1] [dʒa·bət, -əd.] **1.** A lean, worthless horse; any animal in a feeble, weak condition.

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Jabart, a starved horse, and unfit for service, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

2. A lean fish of one of the larger kinds, esp. a large, lean cod.

Cai.[1] **Mry.** Fish out of season, as a haddock in January, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

JABB, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. A fishing-net; see below.

Inv. The best and most expeditious way of catching the cuddie . . . is with a sort of creel, called jabb. The jabb commonly consists of three or four strong rods, from 8 to 10 feet long, laid across each other in the middle, and gently bent upwards, till they are fixed at the ends to a large hoop, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, which forms its mouth; on the inside it is lined with a narrow net, made for the purpose to retain the fish and let out the water, tightly tied to its ribs and mouth, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 150 (Jam.).

JABB, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. [dʒab.] **1.** *v.* To weary, tire out, exhaust.

Bnff.[1] He dreeve the nout our fast, an' jabbit thim or they wan t' the market. He traivelt abeen forty mile yesterday, an' jabbit himsel', athegeethir. **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A big, lean, uncomely person; a big-boned, lean animal, with its strength nearly exhausted. Bnff.[1]

JABBER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **jaubber** Per. [dʒa·bə(r, dʒæ·bə(r).] **1.** *v.* To chatter, talk idly; to talk rapidly and indistinctly. Cf. **gabber.**

Per. (G.W.) **Lth.** A ghaist sat jabberin' on an auld heid-stane, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 52. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He's jabberin all th' day o'er (S.W.). **Chs.**[1,3] **Hrf.** Them as jabbers too fast iz niniamerz (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Hmp., Sus.** Holloway. **Som.** Jabberen' every language as was ever heard, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 131. **w.Som.**[1]

Hence (1) **Jabbering,** *ppl. adj.* chattering, talking idly; (2) **Jabberknowl** or **-nowl,** *sb.* a prating blockhead; a term of contempt for an ignorant person; cf. **jobbernowl**; (3) **Jabberment,** *sb.* idle talk, chatter.

(1) **Sc.** Hoot! jabberin bodies, wha could understand them, Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) 109. (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Dur.** It's nee oads whether ye meet wuv a jabernowl er a biak towght en, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 6. (3) **w.Som.**[1] There wadn not one bit o' sense in it, I 'sure 'e 'twas nort but a jabberment from fust to last.

2. To scold; to 'jaw.'

War. If she jabbers at me, I can't abide it, Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1866) I. 202.

3. *sb.* Chatter, idle talk.

Frf. The puir foreign bodies couldna understand onything but their ain ill-faured gibberish, an' only screamed back a lot o' jabbers, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 188, ed. 1889. **Per.** (G.W.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ther jabber's nivver diun. **Cum.**[2] **Yks.** Then, will ye stop yer jabber an' go yer ways? *Farquhar Frankheart,* 67. **w.Yks.**[4], **Chs.**[3], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **s.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.** (J.W.)

4. The jaw; the under-jaw of a fish.

w.Som.[1] When you hook 'em in the jabber you can catch 'em. **Cor.** (J.W.); **Cor.**[3] The upper jaw.

JABBER, *v.*[2] Cum. To bespatter or splash with mud. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **jabble,** *v.* **2,** **jarble,** *v.*

'Thou'l be jabbered up to the arse' was said to an old lady who was going to walk up a dirty lane (W.K.).

JABBLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **jaible** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dʒa·bl.] **1.** *v.* Of water: to ripple, break in small waves. To agitate or shake the liquid contents of a vessel.

Bnff.[1] (s.v. Geeble). **Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The tide that came . . . jabbling along the side of the boat, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Jabbled,** *ppl. adj.* agitated, stormy.

ne.Sc. The Gordonhaven men would . . . hold fearlessly out to the fishing ground, and from its jabbled waters oft return with a goodly catch of prime haddocks, *Gordonhaven* (1887) vii.

2. To spill; to bespatter, wet, bedew. Also with *up* and *oot our.* **Bnff.**[1] (s.v. Geeble). **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[4] Cf. **jarble,** *v.*

3. To cook badly or with a want of skill. Bnff.[1] (s.v. Geeble.) **4.** To use constantly as an article of food. *ib.*

5. *sb.* A slight movement or ripple on the surface of water; a sea with small broken waves.

Or.I. The short leaping of waves in conflicting tides is a 'jabble' (S.A.S.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The jabble o' the jaws [waves] again' the rocks, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) l. **Gall.** The wavelets broke on my back and upon the raft at my chin with a little jabble of sound, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 51; Mactaggart *Eneycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1], **Cum.**[4]

6. A confused mixing of a liquid with its sediment; *fig.* turmoil, confusion.

Cai.[1] **Per.** Carmichael's mind was in a 'jabble' that day, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 307. **Fif.** There was a terrible jabble of emotions, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 101.

7. A quantity of liquid or half-liquid food; a quantity of any kind of liquid; soup.

Bnff.[1] When a large quantity is spoken of 'jabble' is used (s.v. Geeble). **Abd.** Meg sairdthem first wi' some jabble To ground their wame, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 211.

Hence (1) **Jabblick**, *sb.* a quantity of worthless liquid or half-liquid food; used as a dim. of 'jabble'; (2) **Jabblin**, *ppl. adj.* of liquids: weak, washy; (3) **Jabbloch**, *sb.* a quantity of liquid or half-liquid food; weak, watery, spirituous liquor.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (s.v. Geeblick). (2) **Gall.** We had nae jabblin thing like ṣcaud ava to sipple wi', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. (3) **Bnff.**[1] (s.v. Geebloch). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

JABBLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large, blunt needle or knife.

Sc. MACKAY *Gems of Sng.* (1883) *Gl.* **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

JABBY, *adj.* Yks. [dʒa·bi.] Saucy, insolent.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 19, 1894); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

JABERS, *sb.* Irel. Slang. Also written **jabbers**; and in form **japers**. [dʒē·bə(r)z.] An exclamation or quasi-oath.

Ir. But be Japers, I got sick of it, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xvi; Bejabers, you've got it now, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 58; A head wind, be jabbers! NISBET *Bail Up* (1890) 265 (FARMER); Arrah, be jabbers! but that's the foinest song I have listened to since I left Ould Oirland, *ib. Bushranger's Sweetheart* (1892) 152. **n.Ir.** Neighbours (an sthrangers, be jabers!), *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 44. **Ant.** Oh japers Cripes [Christ] (S.A.B.). **Slang.** BAUMANN *Londonismen* (1887).

JACE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of fringe. (HALL.)

[The same word as older E. *jess*, used in *pl.* of the silken straps attached to the legs of a hawk (SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 261). Iesses for a hauke, *get* (pl. *gez*), PALSGR. (1530).]

JACEY, see **Jersey**.

JACHELT, *pp.* Sc. [dʒa·χlt.] Bent, blown to one side by the wind. Cf. **jaffled**.

Ayr. That farm ye see wi' the trees jachelt a' to the tae side, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 84.

JACK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **jaak**- Nhb.[1]; **jag**- w.Yks.[3]; **jaik**- Lnk. [dʒak, dʒæk.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jack-about**, a person not engaged in any particular business; a 'Jack of all trades'; (2) — **Adams**, a noodle, simpleton; (3) **-alally**, a foolish person; (4) **-baal**, a boys' game resembling 'rounders'; (5) **-band**, a *fig.* expression for the course of the year; (6) — **Blunt**, a person who speaks his mind freely; (7) **-bolts**, potatoes; (8) **-boot**, a long boot, reaching above the knee; (9) **-catch**, a catch used to prevent corves running back; (10) **-chain**, (*a*) the endless chain by which the spit is driven; see (18); (*b*) a peculiar chain made of thin links of iron; (11) — **durnals** or **durnils**, the tubers of the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; also called **Jacky-jurnals** (q.v.), s.v. **Jacky**; (12) **-end**, a fragment or small remainder; (13) **-engine**, the engine for raising men, débris, &c., in a sinking pit; (14) **-head**, the high set of pumps in a coal-mine, in the arrangement when the pumping-engine has a back beam; (15) **-head-set**, the set of pumps in the jack-head-staple (q.v.); (16) **-head-staple**, a small pit in which the feed set for the boilers is *gen.* placed; (17) **-idle**, a crook with a swivel in it; see below; (18) — **Jennet**, see (11); (19) — **Jesums**, see below; (20) **-jumper**, the breast-bone or 'merry-thought' of any poultry or edible bird; see below; (21) — **jurnals**, see (11); (22) **-man**, (*a*) the game of 'follow my leader'; (*b*) a cream-cheese; (23) **-neck**, the top or ridge tile of a sandstone roofing slate; (24) **-pit**, a shallow pit-shaft in a mine, communicating with an overcast, or at a fault; (25) **-plane**, a coarse plane used to take off the roughest points from timber; also used as *v.*; (26) **-pudding**, a merry Andrew, a clown; (27) **-rag**, an individual, *gen.* in phr. *every jack-rag*; (28) **-roll**, a windlass; (29) **-roll rope**, the rope used on a windlass or jack-roll; (30) **-rot**, a disease among sheep; (31) **-rowler**, a machine to tighten wire fencing; (32) **-sharp**, (*a*) a smart, tingling frost; (*b*) the holly; (33) **-sprat**, a dwarfish, insignificant-looking person; (34) **-steel**, a game of jumping on the backs of others; (35) **-stone** or **-stones**, (*a*) a children's game played with stones, pebbles, &c.; (*b*) small pebbles or stones, &c., used in the game of **Jack-stones**; see **27**; (*c*) small cobbles of coal; (36) **-straw**, (*a*) a straw elevator; a man who carries straw from the threshing-machine to the stack; (*b*) a thing of the least value; (37) **-straws**, the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; (38) **-tiles**, roofing-tiles; (39) **-tooth**, a back tooth; (40) **-towel**, a long narrow towel, with the ends joined together and suspended on a roller; a coarse linen towel; see **19**; (41) **-weaver**, the coloured dancing reflection of sunlight cast by a swinging prism; (42) **-weed**, the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (43) **-weight**, the weight by which a spit was turned; see **18**; (44) — **West**, a sty on the eye-lid; (45) **-whore**, a strong Amazonian sailor's trull.

(1) **w.Yks.**[23] (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3, 4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[3] 'When the jackband is turned,' means after the 21st June or Dec. (6) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 424. (8) **Wm.** Wide jackbeuts ower their shins, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 4. **n.Lin.**[1] Now used to indicate any boot, not a top-boot, which is bigger than a Wellington. **Hmp.** Large boots, reaching above the knees, worn by fishermen, when they go into the water to haul up their nets or their boats, HOLLOWAY. (9) **w.Yks.** A catch working on a pin which allows of the mine-car to pass over it but cannot pass back again, grips the axle of the mine-car, and holds it there till a sufficient number of cars are got together to form a train to send to the pit bottom (J.H.B.); (J.P.) (10, *a*) **War.**[3], **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] It is made of twisted wire links, and is of the description used formerly for turning the spit. A country ironmonger asked for jack-chain would at once know the kind required. (11) **Cum.**[14] (12) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 19, 1894). (13) **Nhb.** GRESLEY *Gl.* (1883); (R.O.H.) (14) **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) s.v. Staple. (15) **Nhb.** *Mining Gl. Newc. Terms* (1852). (16) **Nhb.** *ib.* (17) **Wm.** This crook hangs on the crane from which a girdle with handle to it is suspended: it can be turned round without lifting it off (E.W.P.); This girdle was also occasionally suspended from the ratten-crook in a jack-idle, made to supply the place of the brandreth, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 290. (18) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (19) **Dev.** Small children, who studiously searched for what was commonly termed Jack Jesums—a small button-like growth gathered from a herb that grew on the side of the embankment, *n.Dev. Herald* (Mar. 11, 1897) in *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (20) **w.Yks.**[2] The breast bone of a goose, which being fixed before a fire, with a piece of wood underneath, can be made to jump in a somewhat startling way. **w.Som.**[1] So called from its often being made into a toy. A piece of fine string tied across the two ends, a little piece of wood, as a lucifer match, stuck in to twist the string, and a morsel of cobbler's wax at the bifurcation. The stick is then brought over with another twist and the end stuck in the wax. On being placed on the floor, after a few seconds the wax 'lets go,' and jack jumps a considerable height. (21) **Cum.** (22, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (23) **Nhb.**[1] It is a squared slate about fifteen inches deep by eight inches wide, with a deep notch cut on each side near the upper end. Jack-necks are arranged alternately on each side of the roof ridge, laid on with each notch fitting into its neighbour, and so cut in size that, when fitted close, they form a continuous self-supporting ridge with a cock's comb-like apex, *Proc. Newc. Soc. Antiq.* V. 98. (24) **Nhb.** GRESLEY *Gl.* (1883). (25) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A plane of medium length, having a projecting handle in the form of a bent peg. With this the rougher part of the work is done, to be finished as required by the long trying-plane or the short smoothing-plane. Used also as a *v. t.* To roughly plane over any board. 'Must jack-plane un over a bit, I 'spose.' (26) **Sc.** The man of mirth or the Jack Pudding to the company, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **War.**[3] **Colloq.** Meanwhile his attendant Jack Pudding was busily employed on the proscenium, doing his best to attract attention by a practical facetiousness, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Leech of Folkestone.* (27) **I.W.**[2] Every jackrag on 'em's gone, you. **Dor.** Every Jack-rag and Tom-straw that drops the knee, HARDY *Tower* (ed. 1895) 173; Every jack-rag o'm, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (28) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] A winch, consisting of a cylinder of wood with a handle at each end, such as is seen in old draw wells. It is used in shallow shafts for winding and in other places where hand power only is available. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8. **Hrt.** The earth and chalk is raised by a jack-rowl on a frame, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 16. (29) **Nhb.**[1] (30) **Hrt.** When Jack rot comes he generally takes nineteen sheep out of twenty, ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 155. (31) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (32, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] Mornin, maister! this is what I calls Jack sharp s'mornin. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (33) **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **w.Som.**[1] What, thick little Jack-sprat of a fellow! why he idn no higher'n a twopenny loav! (34) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (35, *a*) **Ir.** A domestic game is

played with five pebbles, or five small bones, which are thrown up into the air, and caught as they fall on the back of the hand. . . The pastime is called . . . Jack-stones, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 34. **Con.** Jack-stones, played with three or four small stones that are thrown up in the air and caught again, seems to have been a very ancient game, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 266. **e.Yks.** Several more boys are about the place, playing at 'merrills,' or 'Jack steean,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 10. **Lan.** Many an evening was beguiled with snapdragon, bobbing apples, Jack stones, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** The name given to the game of Bobber-and-Kibbs (q. v.) when played with small stones instead of 'kibbs,' i. e. the knucklebones of a sheep (F.E.T.). **s.Chs.**[1] The game consists in throwing up white stones—usually five in number—and catching them again. **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.), **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] (36, *a*) **Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (J.C.W.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (*b*) **s.Ir.** The story . . . is the only thing about the place that's worth a jack-straw, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 327. (37) **Yks.** We used to call the spikes 'Jack straws,' and many a good game I have had with them, fighting my fifty against my neighbour's fifty, PLUES *Wild Flowers*, 239, in (B. & H.). (38) **Shr.**[1] So called from the place where they are made—Jack-field. (39) **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) [If she's only got one hollow rum tum serum tum old jack tooth in the back of her head, *Mummers Play* in *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 100.] (40) **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Sarmunt? ah, it wur a sarmunt an' all! All the same o'er agen, an' niver an end, loike a jack-towel. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2s], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (41) **w.Som.**[1] (42) **Oxf.** (43) **w.Som.**[1] (44) **Hmp.** It is common to hear a stye on the eye-lid called a Jack West, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 289. (45) **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.** Curse Mall Rosevear, I says, a great jack wh-re, *Cornwall, W. Ecologue* in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

2. *Comb.* in the names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Jack-baker,** (*a*) the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (*b*) an owl; (2) **-bandy,** the stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*; (3) **-bannel** or **-a-barnell,** (*a*) the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; (*b*) see (2); (4) **-bannial,** a tadpole; (5) **-bannock,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (3, *a*); (6) **-barrel,** see (3, *a*); (7) **-bird,** the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (8) **-blay,** the bleak, *Cyprinus alburnus*; (9) **-craw,** the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*; (10) **-curlew** or **-curley,** (*a*) the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (*b*) the curlew, *Numenius arquata*; (11) **-doucker** or **-douker,** the lesser grebe, *Podiceps minor*; (12) **-e-stop,** a kite; (13) **-hare,** a male hare; (14) **-hearn** or **-hern,** the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (15) **-ickle,** the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (16) **-jaw,** see (9); (17) **-nicker** or **-a-nickas,** (18) **-nicol,** the goldfinch, *Fringilla carduelis*; (19) **-noup,** the tomtit or blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (20) **-rabbit,** a half-grown rabbit; (21) **-sharp,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (3, *a*); (22) **-sharpling,** see (2); (23) **-sharpnails,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) a hedgehog; (24) **-shewall,** the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (25) **-snag,** the snail; (26) **-snipe,** (*a*) the snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula*; (*b*) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; (27) **-squall,** the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (28) **-squealer,** the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (29) **-star,** *Cuculus canorus*; (30) **-straw,** (*a*) the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (*b*) the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (*c*) the stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola.*

(1, *a*) **m.Wor.** 'Whatn yer think I telled oud kill-cauf—our butcher?' 'Dunno.' 'Why, as he wan a shrike, a Jack Baker, ecos he alleys hangs up what he slaughters,' *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Sur.**[1] **Sur., Sus., Hmp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 47. (*b*) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3, *a*) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893). **n.War.** *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 466; **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] For they've filled up poor old Pudding Brook Where in the mud I've often stuck, Catching Jack-banils near Brummagem, *Old Sng.* (*b*) **War.** When us wants Jack Bannels us allus goes to that stream of yourn, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); **War.**[3s], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) (4) **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] (5, *a*) **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (*b*) **War.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). (6) **War.** (HALL.) [SATCHELL (1879).] (7) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [(So called) from its cry, SWAINSON *ib.* 6.] (8) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10, *a*) **Cum.**[4], **Lin.**, **e.An.** (R.H.H.) (*b*) **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* 200. (11) **Shr.** *ib.* 216; **Shr.**[1] (12) **Cum.** A glead or kite they call Jack-e-stop, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 210. (13) **Midl.** Handin' over a foine jack-hare, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 52. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 293. **w.Mid.** Common (W.P.M.). **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) **Dor.** You may do as you like for all I care, I'll never fry a dry Jack hare, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 98. **w.Som.**[1] The male hare is always so called, while a male rabbit is invariably a buck. The females are doe-rabbit and doe-hare. (14) **Glo.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Ken.** He [a marshman] moves over the flats with the deliberation of one of his own Jack-her'ns, *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 5. **Sus.** SWAINSON *ib.* 144; **Sus.**[1] Always spoken of as 'a gurt old jack-hëarn'; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (HALL), **I.W.**[12], **Wil.**[1] (15) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 99; **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Dicky-bird). (16) **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.) (17) **Chs.** (HALL.), **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] **Wal.** Common (H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] Nearly *obs.* **Nhp., Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* 58. (18) **Shr.**[1] (19) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; **Chs.**[1] (20) **n.Lin.**[1] (21, *a*) **Lan.** He mun larn to tak' care on himself th' next toime he marlocks [gambols] among th' Jacksharps, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) v; He flasker't about i' th' bruck after jack-sharps, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 159, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[5], **Lan.** (F.R.C.) (22) **Chs.**[3] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **Nhp.**[1] (23, *a*) **Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.**[2] (*b*) **Stf.**[1] (24, 25) **Cor.**[3] (26, *a*) **Gall.** The brown moorland began where the . . . jacksnipe swooped sidelong, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 230. **Glw.** The d—d duns, like a flock of jack snipes, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. viii. **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.**[3] **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Dicky-bird). **War.** Nearly as large as a jack snipe, *Proc. Nat. and Arch. Field Club* (1894) 5. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **w.Som.**[1] The smaller of the two common kinds of snipe. The term has no reference to sex. (*b*) **Sh I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 193. (27) **w.Brks.** (W.H.Y.) (28) **Lei.**[1] **War.** TIMMINS *Hist.* (1889) 213; **War.**[23] **w.Wor.** Like them swifts, them Jack-squealers, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888); **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] This bird's loud piercing cry has obtained for it the name of 'squealer'; **Shr.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.) (29) **w.Wor.** He come down ooth a crash like Jackstars on reeds, when they settles you know of a evenin', *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). (30, *a*) **Shr.**[2], **Som.** (HALL.) (*b*) **Shr.**[1] The name of Jack-straw is given to this bird from the straw-like material with which it builds its nest; **Shr.**[2], **Hmp.** (H.W.E.) (*c*) **Hmp.** So called from its nest being formed of dry hay and straw (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *Jack and Gill,* a figure composed of the last blades of corn cut from the harvest-field; (2) *— and his lantern,* a Will-o'-th'-Wisp or *ignis fatuus*; see **Jack-a-lantern**; (3) *— and his team,* (4) *— and his team going to pit,* (5) *— and his wagon,* (6) *— and his wain,* the constellation *Ursa major*; (7) *— amongst the maidens,* one who is always after women's society, and who likes to be made much of by them; (8) *— at the hedge,* the goosegrass, *Galium Aparine*; (9) *— at a pinch,* a useful man, one who is ready on emergency; one who is made useful on occasion but ignored at other times; (10) *— at the wat* or *Jacket-the-wat,* the small bag of a pig's intestines; (11) *— behind the garden gate,* the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (12) *— by the hedge,* (*a*) the garlic mustard, *Alliaria officinalis*; (*b*) the goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; (*c*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*d*) the small toad-flax, *Linaria minor*; (13) *— by the hedgeside,* see (12, *a*); (14) *— in the box* or *in box,* (*a*) the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (*b*) a hose-in-hose variety of garden primrose or double polyanthus, *Primula vulgaris*; (15) *— in the bush,* (*a*) the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (*b*) see (12, *a*); (16) *— in the cellar, obs.,* an unborn child; also called *Hans in Kelder* (q.v.), s.v. **Hans**; (17) *— in green doublet,* a variety of *Primula vulgaris* in which the calyx is transformed into leaves; (18) *— in the green,* (*a*) var. kinds of garden polyanthus; (*b*) the pheasant's eye, *Adonis autumnalis*; (*c*) a chimney-sweep enclosed in a frame of green leaves shaped like a bower, who perambulates the streets on May-day; (19) *— in the hedge,* (*a*) see (12, *a*); (*b*) see (12, *c*); (*c*) see (12, *d*); (*d*) the red or white bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; (20) *— in irons,* a supernatural being of great stature, wearing clanking chains, who may at any moment spring out on a passer-by in the dark; (21) *— in prison,* the 'love-in-a-mist,' *Nigella damascena*; (22) *— in the pulpit,* see (14, *a*); (23) *— in the water,* a sailor; (24) *— o' both sides,* (25) *— o' two sides,* the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (26) *— of the hedge,* see (12, *a*); (27) *— on both sides,* one who plays for both sides in a game; (28) *— up the orchard,* a threat; (29) *— upon the mopstick,* a boys' game; see below; (30) *— a boney,* see (27); (31) *— a dandy,* (*a*) a conceited, empty-headed little fellow; (*b*) a light thrown by the reflection of the sun on a looking-glass or other bright surface, on to a wall or ceiling; (32) *— a lent* or *o' lent,* (*a*) a figure, made up of straw and cast-off clothes,

carried round and burnt at the beginning of Lent; a scarecrow; (*b*) a dirty, slovenly person; (*c*) a simple, stupid fellow; (33) — *a loon*, a term of abuse; (34) — *a nods*, see (32, *c*); (35) —*'s alive*, (*a*) a game; see below: (*b*) a game at cards played by children; (36) — *churn-milk*, a boy who works the churn; (37) — *go to bed at noon*, (*a*) the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (*b*) see (12, *b*); (38) — *jag the flae*, a tailor; (39) — *jump about*, (*a*) the goutweed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (*b*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*c*) the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*; (40) — *a-making pancakes*, see (31, *b*); (41) — *run along by the hedge*, see (12, *a*); (42) — *run in country*, the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (43) — *run the dyke*, see (8); (44) — *strike up a light*, a boys' game played at night; see below; (45) —, *Jack, the bread's a-burning*, a children's game; see below; (46) — *had i' wist* or *wiss*, an expression of disappobation; see below; see **Have**, *v.* **III. 2** (27); (47) — *Harry's lights*, phantom lights, *gen.* seen before a gale, taking the form of a vessel sure to be wrecked; (48) —*'s land*, little odds and ends of unused land; (49) *a good Jack makes a good Jill*, a good husband makes a good wife; (50) *to be John at night and Jack in the morning*, to boast of one's intentions overnight and leave them unfulfilled next day; (51) *wind-up Jack*, a game; see below.

(1) **Bdf.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 16. (2) **se.Wor.**[1] (3) **Shr.**[1] *Obs.*? **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (4) **Wil.**[1] Also Jack-and-his-team-goin'-to-pit, the constellation's motion seeming to be from Deverill towards Radstock collieries, as if it were a farmer's team going by night to fetch coal thence. (5) **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (6) **Shr.**[1] (7) **w.Som.**[1] Jaak-umang's-dhu-maa'ydnz. The term is applied to some parsons who cultivate female worshippers; it is, of course, depreciatory. **nw.Dev.**[1] (8) **Don.** (9) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Suf.**[1] Well—if I be'ent set tew regular don't come Jack at a pinch. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (10) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **Suf.** (12, *a*) **n.Yks.**, **w.Chs.**, **Mer.**, **Sus.**, **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **e.Sus.** (*c*) **Sus.** (*d*) **Brks.** (13) **Dor.** Daisies, an' jil-cups, an' Jack-by-the-hedgezide, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 235. (14, *a*) **N.I.**[1], **Bck.** **w.Som.**[1] Jaak-n-dhu-bau'ks. (*b*) **Nrf.**, **Ken.**[1] (15, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Glo.**[1] (16) **n.Yks.**[2] A toast to Jack in that situation, was formerly drunk to the family matron by her company; it being a custom to gather a lot of intimates together for 'a take-leave party' at a house where hospitalities would necessarily be suspended until the prospective Christening day. (17) **Stf.** (18, *a*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. (*b*) **Wil.** At South Newton Pheasant's eye bears the . . . descriptive name of Jack-in-the-Green, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14; **Wil.**[1] (*c*) **Oxf.** Common 20 or 25 years ago; now seldom seen. Often used *fig.* 'He looked for all the world like a Jack-in-the-green' (G.O.). (19, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Hrt.** Jack-in-the-hedge . . . stinks like onions, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 129. **I.W.**[1], **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Sus.**[1] (*c*) **Brks.** (*d*) **Hmp.**[1] (20) **Yks.** Thou mun look sharp or Jack-in-irons 'ill be after ye (W.M.E.F.). (21) **n.Lin.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (22) **n.Lin.**[1] (23) **Lon.** I ran away and tried my hand as a Jack-in-the-water, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 224. (24) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] So called from having a few bristles on each side of its flattened carpels. (25) **Shr.**[1] (26) **Chs.**[1] (27) **Oxf.** (G.O.) (28) **Shr.**[1] If yo' dunna tak' car' I'll shewn yo' Jack-up-the-orchut. (29) **War.** Sometimes two parties play this game. The boys that are cast for 'down' dispose themselves as follows. One stands upright, setting his back against a wall or tree, . . the rest bend in file, holding on to each other's sides to make the bridge as strong as possible . . . as the other party leap on one by one. . . The leaping part must maintain their position whilst their leader says—'Jack upon the mopstick, One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, Count 'em off again,' NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 401. (30) **Oxf.** (G.O.) (31, *a*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Be sure, you don't never take no notice of a whipper-snapper Jack-a-dandy like he! why I widn [vuy'n un] find him! (*b*) **Not.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] (32, *a*) **Nhp.**[2] Now only used as a reproachful epithet. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] Cloaz in slents An' libbets, jis' lik' Jack-o'-lents, 179. **Cor.** In the eastern part of this county at the beginning of Lent a straw figure dressed in cast-off clothes, and called Jack-o'-Lent, was not long since paraded through the streets, and afterwards hung. . . The figure is supposed to represent Judas Iscariot, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 132; **Cor.**[1] (*b*) **Hmp.** The raggedest jack-o'-lent had a crust an' cheese for the asking o' it, *From Paddington to Penzance*, xiii. **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 132; **Cor.**[23] (*c*) **Dor.** Can a Jack-o'-lent believe his few senses on such a dark night, or can't he? HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1888) II. 65. (33) **Dev.** A Jack-a-loon! thinkin' to trick an ould mäid out o' t'bit o' monney her fäther worked an' toiled to lay by, DALZELL *'Anner* in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 332. (34) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (35, *a*) **Tev.** A piece of paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold of it saying 'Jack's alive, he'se no die in my hand.' He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished forfeits a 'wad'; and all the 'wads' are recovered only by undergoing a kind of penance (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[2] A number of people sit in a row, or in chairs round a parlour. A lighted wooden spill or taper is handed to the first, who says—'Jack's alive, and likely to live; If he dies in your hand you've a forfeit to give.' The one in whose hand the light expires has to pay the forfeit. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Wor.** From the merry character of the game the expression passed into a proverb; and if there were any noisy gathering held anywhere, and laughter cracked his sides, people would say, 'They're having "Jack's alive" there' (H.K.). **w.Som.**[1] A burning stick whirled round and round very quickly so as to keep up the appearance of a riband of fire. **e.Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 124. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (36) **e.An.**[2] (s.v. Churn-milk). (37, *a*) **Chs.**[1] The plant closes its flowers very early in the day. (*b*) **Wil.**[1] (38) **Lnk.** That'll dae; Nae mair o't, lang Jaik-jag-the-flae, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 13; He was a tailor lad—Lang Jaik-jag-the-Flae they ca'd him, *ib. Readings* (1895) I. 76. (39, *a*) **Nhp.**[1], **War.** **Hrt.** A poor woman . . . gathered a herb that grew in the hedge called Jack-jump-about, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 150. (*b*) **Nhp.** (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] Called also Eggs and bacon. (40) **Midl.** (A.L.M.), **se.Wor.**[1] (41) **Wil.**[1] (42) **Yks.** (43) **Nhb.**[1] (44) **Nhb.**[1] It is a kind of nocturnal 'fox and hounds.' The 'fox,' after getting away, strikes a light, generally with flint and steel, at short intervals, and the chase is continued until the 'fox' is captured. (45) **War.** 'Jack, Jack, the bread's a-burning All to a cinder, If you don't come and fetch it out We'll throw it through the winder.' These lines are chanted by players that stand thus. One places his back against a wall, tree, &c., grasping another, whose back is towards him, round the waist; the second grasps a third, and so on. The player called Jack, walks apart, until the conclusion of the lines. Then he goes to the others and pokes at or pats them, saying, 'I don't think you're done yet,' and walks away again. The chant is repeated, and when he is satisfied that the bread is 'done,' he endeavours to pull the foremost from the grasp of the others, &c., NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 390. **Oxf.** (G.O.) (46) **Cum.** It related to imperfect knowledge, or consideration, or want of a proper understanding between persons associated, or intended to meet, in some way. Of late I have heard, 'Now, know what you are going about. Don't run Jack Haddewas' (M.P.). (47) **Cor.** The phantom lights are called . . . 'Jack Harry's lights,' because he was the first man who was fooled by them, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 359, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[12], **w.Cor.** (A.L.M.) (48) **w.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Jack-flatt). (49) **Nhp.**[1] (50) **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 596. (51) **Shr.** This is the closing game of any play-time and was played before 'breaking-up' at a boys' school at Shrewsbury. The players form a line hand in hand, the tallest at one end, who stands still; the rest walk round and round him or her, saying, 'Wind-up Jack! Wind-up Jack!' till 'Jack' is completely imprisoned. They then 'jog up and down,' crying, 'A bundle o' rags, a bundle o' rags,' *ib.* 521.

4. A familiar, half-contemptuous term for an individual, esp. in phr. *every Jack man.*

Gall. Every canting Jack may fling away the white rose and shout for the Orange lily, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 78. **Tip.** There was once a lad whose name was Jack, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 54. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Drew 'em ivvery Jack-man away throo me, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1874) 43; Ivvery man jack on yo, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 5. **s.Stf.** Every Jack one, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 6, 1890). **s.Not.** Every Jack on uz got summat. Every Jack man wor drunk (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A child whose face is begrimed with dirt is reproached by being called 'Jack nasty vaayce.' **e.An.**[2] Every farming lad, also, whose name is not known, is familiarly called Jack. 'Well! Jack, borh!' **Ken.**[2] (s.v. Tamsin). **Dev.** Rade them there banns out loud, zo as every jack-man an' woman in th' congregashun kin hear 'ee distinct, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, xii.

5. A young workman.

Ken. There's nobody to marry there [in the village] but the jacks (D.W.L.).

6. A police officer or detective in plain clothes.

War. A couple of men who were in plain clothes in the tap-

room of a public-house, and were suspected by the 'gaffer' of being 'Jacks,' *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Nov. 1, 1899).

7. The knave at cards. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Gall. Now, what's the cut? The Jack, by jing; O, if they hae the Ten, the game we lose, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 376, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[12], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **e.An.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Always so called. **Cor.** When Mr. Simpson had spoken of the 'Jack of Oaks' [meaning the Knave of Clubs] . . . we had pretended not to notice it, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xii.

8. The male of an animal; see also **Jack-hare.** Brks.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

9. The pike, *Esox lucius*, esp. a young pike.

Lan. I had a jack to supper, BYROM *Remin.* in *Chet. Soc.* (1729) V. 325. **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A young male pike; also applied indiscriminately to the whole species of pike of whatever size. **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.** Pyke, i.e. old jack; pykerell, young jack, WOOD *City of Oxf.* (c. 1662) I. 399, ed. 1889. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[2] (s.v. Tamsin). [SATCHELL (1879).]

10. The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.*

Sc., Eng. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 81. **Nhb.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Ken.**[2] 'Caw, Jack,' we say to a jackdaw (s.v. Tamsin).

11. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Also called **Jack-hern** (q.v.). Wil.[1] **12.** The tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco.* sw.Cum. (E.W.P.) **13.** A turnip-fly; a black caterpillar produced by the turnip-fly; *gen.* in *pl.* form. Suf. (HALL.), (C.T.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **14.** A newt. Wil.[1]

15. A machine for lifting heavy weights, esp. a hand-engine for drawing up water from a mine.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The engine or gin used in the engine shaft, or, in sinking two pits or a pit and a staple simultaneously by means of two gins, one of them, to prevent mistakes, is called the jack, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Ken.**[2] (s.v. Tamsin). **Dev.** What is here called a jack, an engine for lifting, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 362.

16. A contrivance, consisting of a lever and fulcrum, used for supporting the axle-tree of a cart, &c., so that the wheel may run round freely.

n.Lin.[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Sometimes called a 'carriage-jack.'

17. A frame to hold the 'yelm' for the thatcher. Nhp.[1]

18. A machine for turning a spit in roasting; a meat-jack; see below.

w.Som.[1] A kind of clock-work driven by a heavy weight, to which was attached an endless chain; by this the spit was turned before the fire. These were very common before the days of kitchen-ranges, and might be seen fixed upon the right side of the high chimney-shelf in most kitchens of the better sort. Known also as 'roasting-jack.' **Cor.**[2]

19. A roller for a kitchen towel. Sc. (A.W.), Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2]

20. *pl.* The woodwork between the shafts of a wagon where they are attached to the fore-shears. n.Lin.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

21. The crossbar in a loom from which cords are attached to raise and lower the 'healds.' *Gen.* in *pl.*

N.I.[1] **Dwn.** I went to my loom to see she was in trim. . . Neither headles, nor jack, nor slays were correct, BURNS *Poem* in *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 99. **w.Yks.** Stands at the top of the loom connected with the healds; enables a larger pattern to be made than is possible with ordinary tappets (J.M.); Short pieces of wood used to hold up the upper portions of the healds and control their working (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence (1) **Jack-ladder,** *sb.* a wooden frame to hold the 'jacks' in position; (2) **-rods,** *sb. pl.* rods, the width of the loom, which regulate the pile-rods.

w.Yks. (1) (D.L.); (2) The arrangement for working the healds up and down. This was effected by means of rods affixed to treadles, worked by the feet of the weaver (J.T.); (S.A.B.)

22. A machine for spinning, driven partly by hand and partly by power, used for spinning coarse, heavy woollen yarns. w.Som.[1]

23. A drinking vessel; a large copper can. Also in *comb.* **Black jack.**

Sc. Overturned pitchers, and black jacks, . . still encumbered the large oaken table, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii. **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* A drinking vessel of leather. A Jack of this kind was preserved until quite a recent period at Corra, not far from Whitchurch. A local tradition was formerly current at Corra that a certain traveller, half dead with fatigue, being helped on his way by a refreshing draught of nut-brown ale at that place, by way of thank-offering, charged his estate with a sum of money yearly, to provide a Jack of ale at a cost of 1*d.* for future wayfarers in Corra. **Nhp.**[1] A large copper can; a japan tin jug is called a black jack. **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Cor.** To bring down to the mill . . . a jack of the strongest beer she had in the cellar, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 243, ed. 1896. [Treene dishes be homely, and yet not to lack, Where stone is no laster take tankard and iack, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 175.]

24. A liquid measure of a quarter or half of a pint.

Yks. Half a pint, GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'A jack o' gin, an' it's to be good, 'cos' it's for a poorly body!' A measure perhaps confined to dram-shops. **Der.**[1] Now used for 'a quarter of a pint.' **n.Lin.**[1] The quantity of fluid contained in a jack. 'I'll tell you a tale Of a jack of ale.'

25. A counter resembling in size and appearance a sovereign.

Lon. The slang name for these articles is 'Jacks' and 'Half Jack.' . . They are all made in Birmingham and are of the size and colour of the genuine sovereigns and half-sovereigns, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 387.

26. A small bowl thrown out as a mark in the game of bowls.

Ayr. Just tak' the jack clean thro': Awa' it gaes! Weel play'd my lad! WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 236. **Dur.**[1], **War.**[3]

27. *pl.* Small bones, pebbles, or dice-shaped pieces of earthenware, &c., used in a children's game; the game itself. Also called **Jack-stones** (q.v.).

Gall. Playing at quoits, tops, marbles, tic-tac-toc, jacks, knuckle-bones, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) 415. **N.I.**[1] A children's game played with five white pebbles, called 'Jack stones.' **Ant.** The small bones of sheep's feet, ground flat on two sides, and used by little girls to play at a game which they call by the same name (jacks), but which in England is called 'cochel.' The game consists in setting upright, arranging in a certain order and going through certain motions with three or four of the bones, during the time another of them is thrown up to be caught in its descent, as the movement is performed. And the person who goes through all the steps with the fewest failures wins the game, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.**[4] 'Pebbles,' a game among school-girls, played with small pebbles and sometimes with plum or cherry-stones (s.v. Jacky steans). **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

Hence *Jacks and Bouncer, phr.* a girls' game played with little 'checks' and a large marble. See **Check,** *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. They bounce the marble while the jacks are picked up and put down again in a variety of ways, catching the bouncer repeatedly at the same time, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897).

28. A garden variety of the polyanthus.

Lon. One of the forms of the so-called 'hose-in-hose' Polyanthus—having the calyx more or less coloured, and partly assuming the character of the corolla, *Garden Chron.* (1868) 438 (B. & H.).

29. *pl. Obs.* The chimes or tunes struck on bells.

w.Yks.[4] So called from little figures who struck the tunes on the bells.

30. A large fissure or crack in the roof of a mine; a portion of stone in the roof of a mine.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A portion of stone in the roof of a coal-mine easily detachable and thus of highly dangerous character to the miner beneath. A jack is also called a cauldron-bottom (q.v.) (R.O.H.). [*Reports Mines.*]

31. A whit. Som. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

JACK, *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. and Aus. Also in form **jag** s.Stf. [dʒak, dʒæk.] **1.** To give up suddenly; to withdraw or back out of anything; to relinquish, abandon, esp. to leave off or throw up work. *Gen.* with *up.*

Nhb. If there's ony mair fash myed, aa'll jack-up the job (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** Hiz mester tell'd him he'd better jack it up altagether, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 29; Thee jack it (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Aw jack'd th' contract up, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 20; Another batch o' th' bigger end Are jackin' o'er ther wark, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 5. **Chs.**[1] It rather conveys the idea of giving up after continuous effort, or when there is no chance of success. A card player, if his hand does not suit him, will say, 'I think I shall jack it up.' It also implies failure in business. 'He tried hard for t'mak his farm do, bur he could na, an at last he had to jack up.' **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Well, I'm gooin to jag up, I can work no longer, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**[1] **s.Not.**

Nay, it's all jacked up; they aren't coming (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] She used to go wi' that young Smith, but she jacked him up. **Rut.**[1], **War.**[234] **w.Wor.**[1] Bill, 'e's reg'lar dahnted; 'e's jacked-up 'is plack, 'e canna stand it no longer. **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** If it weren't for the cursed loss I'd jack up the place altogether and take another, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. ix. **Oxf.** I'm going to jack this job up; I've had enough of it (G.O.). **s.Oxf., Bck., Brks.** I've done all I can for you, and there's no reason you should jack now. I got him part up Stokenchurch Hill, and then he jacked-up—couldn't do anything with him [said of a jibbing horse] (W.B.T.). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55. **e.Suf.** 'She has jacked him up,' jilted him (F.H.). **Ken.** (D.W.L.); (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] Give up anything from pride, impudence, or bad temper. 'They kep' on one wik, and then they all jacked-up!' **Sur.**[1] That spring 'most always jacks up in autumn time. **Sus.** (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[1] We've all been a practising together, and now they're properly jacked up. **I.W.**[2] I jacked it up sharp and left it. **Dor.** I din't know as Bill were going to jack out of the choir (C.V.G.). **w.Som.**[1] A man said to me of a farmer, 'Gwai·n tu jaak aup faa·rmureen u blee·v, ad· nuuf oa ut' [(He is) going to give up farming, I believe, (he has) had enough of it]. **nw.Dev.**[1] He'll sure to jack out o't eef he kin. **Cor.** Ould Sammy jacked up rayther soon, *T. Towser* (1873) 102; **Cor.**[3] He've jacked up drinking and took to praiching ïstead. [**Aus.** We . . . decided to 'jack up' or thoroughly abandon work at our present claim, BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1890) I. iv.]

2. To become bankrupt or insolvent; to ruin. *Gen.* with *up.*

Yks. Iv my buk shud jaack oop Coompany, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 179. **s.Chs.**[1] It)s ŭ ter·ŭbl push ŭpon· ŭm dheyz aa·rd tahymz; dhai)n bi gy'et·in tŭ,th wuurldz end ver·i sóon; ah dóo daayt dhai)n aa jaak· ŭp· [It's a terrible push upon 'em theise hard times; they'n be gettin' to th' world's end very soon; ah do daït they'n ha' jack up]. **Stf.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A wur jacked-up a month agoo.

3. To wear out; to tire, exhaust. *Gen.* with *up.*

s.Chs.[1] **Sus.** My fowls are so jacked up they will not lay (J.L.A.).

4. To beat. w.Yks. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

JACK, *v.*[2] Sh. & Or.I. [dʒak.] To take off the skin of a seal.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or.I.** One party . . . set to jacking, i. e. cutting off the skin, together with the blubber on it, Low *Faun. Orcad.* (1813) 17 (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 425.

JACK, *v.*[3] War. Wor. To project.

War.[3] **Wor.** A farmer in describing a mediaeval dove-cote to me told me that rows of bricks were jacked out from the wall to afford footing for the examination of the nests (E.S.).

JACK, *int.* Yks. Der. Lin. [dʒak.] A call to pigs.

n.Yks.[1] The invariable call or summons to the pigs (while as yet suffered to ramble about in the day-time) to come to their food at nightfall is 'Jack, Jack,' many times repeated in a high-pitched and sustained note (s.v. Hog). **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

JACK-A-LANTERN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **Jack-and-the-lantern** Gall.; **-i'-the-lantern** Dev.[1]; **-in-the-lanthorn** Hmp. Som.; **-o'-lantern** Not.[1] War.[3] Hmp.[1] n.Wil. Cor.[2]; **-o'-lanthorn** Som.; **-o' lattin** Nhb.; **-o'-the-lanthorn** Shr.[1]; **-the-lantern** Cor.; **-wi'-a-lanthorn** n.Lin.[1]; **-with-lanthorn** Lan.; **-with-the-lantern** nw.Der.[1] Cor.[2]; **Jacky-lanthorn** s.Ir.

1. *Ignis fatuus* or Will-o'-th'-Wisp.

Gall. Some fancy that Jack and the Lantern, alias Will o' the Wisp, has his habitation in the Quaking-quaw, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 390, ed. 1876. **s.Ir.** Maybe . . . you are only a Jacky lanthorn, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 286. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); *N. & Q.* (1870) 5th S. 156. **Lan.** The flickering flame of the Corpse Candle, 'Will-o'-th'-Wisp,' or 'Jack' or 'Peg-a-Lantern,' performed his or her fantastic and impossible jumps in the plashy meadows near Edge Lane, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53; Occasionally in the plashy meadows 'Jack- or Peggy-with-lanthorn' was visible after dark, dancing and gambolling away in impossible jumps, and folks there were who . . . 'had been kept at bay, By Jack-with-lanthorn till 'twas day,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 508. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.** They steal from Jack-a-lantern's tails A light, whose guidance never fails To aid them in the darkest night, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 13; **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* **e.An.**[1] Also called lantern man. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** The *Ignis fatuus* is almost extinct—so much so that Jack o' the Lantern has died out of village folk lore, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 385. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] The only name known in the district. The phenomenon only occurs in certain parts of the boggy moorland of Brendon Hill and the Exmoor district. **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Jack the lantern, Joan the Wad, That tickled the maid and made her mad, Light me home, the weather's bad, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 203; **Cor.**[12]

2. A bright spot of reflected light, such as is produced by a small mirror or a tin or lantern reflector.

Nhb. It is played by boys as a practical joke to startle the passer-by. 'Let's myek a jack o' lattin, lads!' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

3. A hollowed turnip cut into the semblance of the human face and lighted within by a candle. Not. (J.H.B.), Hmp. (HOLLOWAY.)

4. A term of abuse.

Dev. A driävin' back to Tawboro wi' that Jack-a-lantern's arm roun' 'er waist a-pretendin' to hold 'er in at the back o' the shay, DALZELL *'Anner,* in *Cassell's Family Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 335.

5. Phr. *to carry jack-a-lantern,* to carry on the shoulders. Nhp.[2]

JACKALEGS, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Glo. Also in forms **jackilegs** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4]; **jack-o-legs** n.Cy. n.Yks.[3]; **jackylegs** Nhb. s.Dur. w.Yks.; **jockalegs** N.Cy.[1]; **jockelegs** w.Yks.; **jockylegs** Cum.[14] [dʒa·kəlegz.] **1.** A pocket-knife, a large clasp knife. Also in *comb.* **Jackalegs knife.** Cf. **jockteleg.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A word of freq. use, *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 282; **Nhb.**[1] A large, single-bladed clasp-knife, *gen.* with a broad and square-edged blade. **Dur.**[1] When a boy has a tumble from a horse, he is tauntingly reproached with having got off to 'take up t'jackalegs.' **s.Dur.** *Obsol.* (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] Ah've a famish good jackilegs at Ah'll gie thi for't, if thoo'l cowp mi. **Cum.** A girt huzzefful eh Jackylegs knives, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Ah've gitten a new jackilegs for thi (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** It's like carving wood with the back of a jackalegs knife, is honest advice, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. vi; He went on sharpening his jacky-legs knife, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 126; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Jack-lag-knife,** *sb.* a clasp knife.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1]

2. *Fig.* A tall, long-legged man, used as a term of opprobrium.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Roberts wad let sike a lousith-heft, jack-a-legs, come ower t'door-stons, ii. 297.

JACKANAPES, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. I.W. Slang. Also in forms **jackaneyaps** I.W.[1]; **jack-a-nips** Suf.[1] Ess.; **jackanyeps** Nhb.[1] **1.** A conceited coxcomb; an affected, puppyish young man. In *gen.* slang use.

Sc. (A.W.), **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] He's a young jacki-napes ta be sewer. **w.Yks.** Some good man ought to give such a conceited young jackanapes a horse whipping, BARR *Love for an Hour,* 66. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** Oft some jackanips we wiew A-handlin' e'en their claas, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 127. **I.W.**[1] **Slang.** It's little good you'll learn of a Jackanapes like that, SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* (1856) 202. [More to do with one Jack-an-apes than all the bears, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1860) 106.]

2. A clownish fellow, one easily gulled. w.Yks.[5]

3. Small rollers between the rope-rolls and pulleys of a whim on which a pit-rope runs. Nhb.[1]

JACKASS, *sb.* and *v.* I.W. Som. **1.** *sb.* A term of contempt prefixed to some other epithet.

Som. And we all a-zot [seated] round like jackass-vools, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 25. **w.Som.**[1] You jackass fool, what's a bin and a do'd now? A gurt jackass toad, d—n un! that ever I should zay zo!

2. *v.* With *about*: to be occupied with trifles, to be busy to no purpose.

I.W.[2] I ben jackassen about like that all the mornen.

JACKDAW, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *jackdaw tricks,* odd pranks, vagaries. **n.Yks.** He's on wiv his jackdaw tricks (I.W.).

JACKER, *sb.* Chs.[1] Salt-making term: the name given by the boilers to a cheap tar oil.

JACKERDAW, *sb.* Yks. The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula. Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

JACKET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dʒa·kit, dʒæ·kit.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *jacket and waistcoat,* see below; (2) — *o' muck,* a good covering of manure on a field; (3) *jackets and petticoats,* the 'hose in hose' polyanthus.

(1) **Cum.** Each [breed of sheep] wears what the hill farmer terms a 'jacket and waistcoat'—that is, long wool without, with a soft, thick coating beneath, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) xi; **Cum.**[4] (2) **Chs.**[13] (3) **Cum.** (B. & H.)

2. A waistcoat.

Nhb. Maw shinin' coat o' glossy blue, . . Maw posy jacket, a' bran new, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43. **Dur.**[1]

3. The skin of a potato.

s.Sc. They cast their jackets in the pot, Ilk ane o' Jamie's tatties, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 75. **Dmf.** Routh o' potatoes—champit an' hale I' thin ragged jackets, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 39. **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** Potatoes boiled wi' ther jackets on, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896). **Lan.** Dun yo' allus ha' taters boiled i' their jackets? *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 71. **e.Lan.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Jackutty-taters,** *sb. pl.* potatoes boiled with their skins on. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

4. *v.* To flog, thrash, beat.

Nhb.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'll jacket you, young man, next time I light on you. **sw.Lin.**[1] By guy, young man, but I'll jacket you. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I'll jacket him when he comes in. **w.Som.**[1] To thrash with some weapon other than the hand. 'He hold'n vast, gin he come out in the churchyard, and then he tookt his stick, and my eyemers, how he did jacket 'n!'

Hence **Jacketing,** *vbl. sb.* (1) a beating, thrashing, flogging; (2) a severe scolding or rating; (3) a hard day's work.

(1) **Nhb.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** I gave him a good jacketing before I let him go (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He wants a solid good jacketing. **s.Lin.** He gev the young rackapelt sich a jackettin' as he'll not forgit for many a long daä (T.H.R.). **Sur.**[1], **Sus.** (K.L.), **w.Som.**[1] (2) **Lon.** 'I've got a good jacketing many a Sunday morning,' said one dealer, 'for waking people up with crying mackerel,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 52. **Sur.** I'd sooner hev a jacketin' from th' old Squire, *Blackw. Mag.* (1890) 462. **w.Som.**[1] The judge gid Turney . . . a purty jackettin, sure 'nough; a zaid, never did'n ought to a braat no such case avore he. (3) **Sus.**[1]

5. Phr. (1) *to jacket it,* to leave a place without warning; (2) *to be jacketed,* to hear a charge or bear reproof; to be closeted with.

(1) **Lin.**[1] King said if he didn't suit us he'd jacket-it. (2) **n.Yks.**[4] He's been jacketed wi' t'gaffer i' t'parlour ower an hour noo. Ah'll lay he's gi'en him t'lines properly.

JACKO, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in forms **gekgo, jecko.** **1.** The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.* See **Jack,** *sb.* **10.** **2.** The magpie, *Pica rustica.*

JACKSON, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Chs. Nhp. [dʒa·ksən.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *Jackson's pig,* see below.

Nhp.[1] 'It's gone over Borough Hill [an extensive Roman encampment near Daventry] after Jackson's pig.' A common phr. in that neighbourhood when anything is lost.

2. *v.* Used only in forms (1) **Jacksoned,** *pp.* thrashed; (2) **Jacksoning,** *vbl. sb.* a thrashing; a knocking up, tiring.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) *ib.* He gat amang a lot o' potters at Brough Hill, an' they gev him sec a Jacksonin as he'll nivver fergit. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhaat· koa·l-pit juu·rni gy'en mahy os·iz ŭ reg·ilŭr Jaak·snin [That coal-pit journey gen my hosses a regilar Jacksonin].

JACKY, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **jakey** Suf.; **jakky** Wil.; and in form **jecky-**Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Jacky-bread,** currant cake; (2) **-breezer,** the dragon-fly, *Libellula trimaculata*; (3) **-crane,** the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (4) — **Dinah,** the wood-warbler, *Sylvia sylvicola*; (5) **-dowker,** the lesser grebe, *Podiceps minor*; (6) **-forty-feet,** a centipede; the grub of certain beetles of the species *Elater*; (7) **-hullot,** a young male owl; (8) **-jurnal,** the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (9) **-lo',** see (1); (10) **-long-legs,** a large gnat, *Tipula oloracea*; (11) **-nick,** a narrow passage between buildings; (12) **-pig,** a young pig; cf. **Jack,** *int.*; (13) **-pit,** a shallow pit-shaft in a mine, communicating with an overcast, or at a fault; cf. **Jack-pit**; (14) **-ralph,** the fish wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*; (15) **-slope,** the kite, *Milvus ictinus*; (16) **-stones,** (*a*) pebbles; a game played by children with pebbles, small stones, bones, &c.; see **Jack-stones,** s.v. **Jack,** *sb.*; (*b*) rather small and extremely hard fossilated shells common in red gravel; (17) — **Tar,** a sailor's hornpipe; (18) **-toad** or **Jacket-a-twad,** an *ignis fatuus* or Will-o'-th'-Wisp; see **Jack-a-lantern**; (19) **-wobstraw,** the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla.*

(1) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (2) **e.An.**[12] (3) **Cum.** Our food till now was good and cheap; Poor Jacky Cranes! DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 160; **Cum.**[4] (4) **Wil.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Cai.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.**[5] (8) **Cum.** The earth-nut I know as 'Jacky jurnal,' *Science Gossip* (1876) 116. (9) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (10) **Lin.**[1] **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1886) I. pt. v. 18; **Dev.**[1] (11) **Cum.**[4] (12) **Yks.** (R.S.) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (13) **Nhb.**[1] (14) **Cor.**[12] (15) **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306; **Cum.**[4] (16, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** A group of girls may be seen with jackey-steans upon the green, SILPHEO *Random Rhymes* (1893) 9; **Cum.**[1] A game played amongst school girls with round pebbles, plum or cherry stones; **Cum.**[4] **Cum., Wm.** Quite common, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 250. (*b*) **se.Wor.**[1] (17) **Rnf.** He not only . . . danced a reel, but . . . actually volunteered 'Jacky Tar,' GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 28. (18) **Dev.** Noa more 'n Jackie-twoad can live away from the marsh an' the bogs, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 142; I bant coming acrass the moor awl be myzel tŭ-night. I be aveared ov the Jackie-twoads, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). (19) **w.Wor.**[1]

2. Phr. *one by one like Jacky Lingo's sheep,* one after another, in single file.

w.Yks. They cam one by one like Jackey Lingo's sheep (H.L.).

3. A frog. Cf. **Jacob, 3.**

Suf. We call it a jakey because we use young frogs as bait to catch the jack with, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 208.

4. English gin.

Nhb. While rum an' brandy soak'd each chop, We'd Jackey an' fine Ginger Pop, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 6; An' fine Fardin Pants runnin whisky an' jackey, ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 70; (R.O.H.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Slang.** *Household Wds.* (1854) VIII. 75.

5. The game of 'hide-and-seek' or 'I spy.' War.[3]

6. *adj.* Having too much 'Black Jack' or 'blende' in the ore. **Cor.**[2] For the ore was waik and jacky in the stoan.

JACOB, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dʒē·kəb, dʒeə·kəb.] **1.** In phr. (1) *Jacob's chariot,* the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (2) *—'s ladder,* (*a*) the plant Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*; (*b*) a garden species of *Gladiolus*; (*c*) a *gen.* name for *Polemonium coeruleum*; (*d*) the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus*; (*e*) the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*; (*f*) the wild larkspur, *Delphinium Consolida*; (*g*) the belladonna, *Atropa Belladonna*; (*h*) the hole or gap made by a dropped stitch having run down in knitting; (*i*) a flight of steps running up from a lane into a raised field; (*j*) a small ladder; (*k*) see below; (3) *— 's staff,* the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (4) *— 's stee,* (*a*) see (2, *g*); (*b*) see (2, *k*); (5) *— 's stones,* see below.

(1) **Ess.** (B. & H.) (2, *a*) **n.Stf.** She did not like the Jacob's Ladder and the row of hollyhocks . . . better than other flowers, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 231. **Lei.**[1] **Brks.** [So called from the alternate leaflets]. **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Coming down the garden path . . . between . . . red Jacob's ladders . . . an' blue love-in-a-puzzle, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 208. (*b*) **Glo.**[1] **Suf., Dev.** [So called] from the long spike of alternate flowers (B. & H.). **Dev.**[4] Always so known at Ippleden. (*c*) **e.An.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** FRIEND *Gl.* (1882). **Dev.**[4] (*d*) **Shr.** (*e*) **Ken.** (*f*) **Dev.** (*g*) **Ayr.** (JAM.) (*h*) **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **Nhp.**[1] Called also Loose-lather or Louse-ladder. **Oxf.**[1], **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) (*i*) **s.Stf.** On the Beacon-Hargate road was what the country-people thereabouts call a Jacob's ladder, a stile with ten or a dozen steps to it, leading from the low-lying lane to fields on a higher level, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) i; Below a Jacob's ladder lay a man of uncommonly large proportions, *ib. Rainbow Gold* (1886) 66. (*j*) **Lon.** A time-keeper of a building society gave evidence that the workmen had left a ladder known as a 'Jacob's ladder' standing against a hut, *Times* (Jan. 29, 1889) 8, col. 1. (*k*) **Lei.**[1] The appearance presented by the rays of the sun falling through an opening in the clouds in hazy weather, the pathway of the ways, generally lighter than the surrounding atmosphere, but more opaque, often having a fanciful resemblance to a ladder. This phenomenon is sometimes called also 'the sun drawing water,' and is considered a sure sign of rain. **War.**[3] (3) **Cum.**[14] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Wal.** In the Caradoc Sandstone (of the Cambrian Series) remains of fossils are often so abundant as to render some of the beds sufficiently calcareous to be burnt for lime. These beds are known to the workmen as Jacob's Stones, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 46.

2. A silly fellow. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **3.** A frog. e.An.[1], Ess.[1] **4.** The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.* Chs.[3] (s.v. Jack Nicker). Nhp.[1] (s.v. Dicky-bird). [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 73.]

5. A round black plum, in considerable demand in the local markets. Chs.[1]

JACOBINES, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Lin.[1] Loose, disorderly persons; malcontents.

[Fr. *Jacobins*, a name applied to a famous revolutionary club in Paris in 1789.]

JAD, *sb.* Glo. Som. [dʒæd.] Stone-quarrying term: a narrow groove picked out at the top of the freestone.

Som. A narrow gap [groove] picked out by the quarrymen at the top of the freestone, the first operation in removing blocks. Commencing with a heavy pick 7½ lbs. and finishing with a light one 4½ lbs. on a 6 ft. handle, a graduated series of picks being used, Winwood *Excur. to Corsham, Prov. Geol. Assoc.* (July 1896) XIV. 8.

Hence (1) **Jadder**, *sb.* a stone-cutter; (2) **Jaddings**, *sb. pl.* the marks on the stone which show where a 'jad' has been cut.

(1) Glo. (H.T.E.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] (2) Som. Winwood *ib.*

JADDER, *v.* Lakel. Also written **jaddur** Lakel.[2] [dʒa·dðər.] To shake, vibrate; of the teeth: to chatter.

Lakel.[2] Du't clash t'door teea like that, thoo maks iv'ry pot i' t'hoose jaddur. Wm. Mi teeth faer jaddthred i mi heead, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 9; His teeth jadder'd in his heed wi t'cauld wind (B.K.).

JADDER, *adj.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Shaky; infirm. (Hall.) Cf. **jouder**, *v.*

JADDY, *sb.* Yks. [dʒa·di.] A cake made with flour and lard or dripping; 'fatty-cake' (q.v.).

w.Yks. We'll hev sum rum-an'-tea an' jaddy after t'christenin' (S.K.C.).

JADE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Hrt. e.An. I.W. Wil. Also in forms **jad** Fif. Ayr.; **jaud**(e Sc. Yks.; **jawd** Sc.; jed Wil.; **jeead** I.W.[1]; **yaad** Hdg.; **yad** Sc. (Jam.); **yade** Abd. s.Sc. (Jam.); **yaud** s.Sc. (Jam.) [dʒēd, Sc. also jad, jād.] **1.** A mare; a horse; an old worn-out horse; also used *fig.*

Sc. Ye'll tak' the grey yad an' gang to the toun on Monday, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 245; If wads were yads, beggars would ride, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 42 (Jam.). Abd. The yade has turn'd sae baul' As dare to hit, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 218. Lnk. Pleasure is a fickle jaud, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24; Haud the auld jade till I loup on, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 32. Edb. I'm mounted on a jade That winna speel, McDowall *Poems* (1830) 30. Dmf. Country lads (Their joes ahint them on their yads), Mayne *Siller Gun* (1789) 13. Hdg. A meer . . . Fat, sleek, and sonsy, slow—but sure; And yet a sicker jaud and dour . . . A pawky yaad, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 13. Nhb.[1], Yks. (K.) Hrt. She proved a jade in the collar, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. e.An.[1] We do not always use it in a contemptuous sense. A clown will sometimes call a fine hunter, 'a brave jade.' Cart horses are very commonly called so. A horse that will not work well up to the collar. e.Suf. A refractory or jibbing horse (F.H.). I.W.[1]

2. A worthless woman; a giddy young girl, used in a playful sense.

Sc. The auld jaud is no sae ill as that comes to, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xiii; Jaude is often used in a kind, familiar way in speaking of or to a smart growing girl. A mother will say with evident pride, 'Our Meg's growin' a ticht, braw jaude, so she is!' (Jam. *Suppl.*). Abd. I own I ance had liking for the yade, But couk to think o't since she turn'd a bawd, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 51. Frf. Since a wheen rough jauds cam' in, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. Per. Though Nance is an ill-natured jaud, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 75. Fif. Down wi' the mass and monkish squad, Down wi' the jad in scarlet clad, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 28. Rnf. Haud your tongue, ye scoldin' jaud, Barr *Poems* (1861) 10. Ayr. The bardy jaud gaed awa, lauchin' to hersel', Service *Notandums* (1890) 43; But clear your decks, and here's the sex! I like the jads for a' that, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 290. Lnk. Baith canker'd auld carle, an' raucle-tongued jaudie, Hae aye a kind word for the Puir's-hoose laddie, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 46. Lth. Bess, pawky Jaud, is aye smirkin' an' jeerin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 57. e.Lth. I tell't Jess no to fash hersel for an ill-willy auld jaud o' a deacon's wife, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. Dmf. The younglin' jauds, were they never sae shy, Aye buskit their best when the Laird gaed by, Reid *Poems* (1894) 77. Bwk. When younger jauds brisked up to lads An' tripped it by the hour, Calder *Poems* (1897) 94. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] A gay lish jade, not meaning anything but approval, of an active, stirring woman. 'A gurt idle jade' has the opposite meaning. I.W.[1]

3. A term of contempt applied to a person of either sex.

Wil. Only in the phr. 'You be a comical jed' (W.C.P.).

JADED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[14] Placed in circumstances of almost inextricable difficulty, straitened on all sides.

JADIN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The stomach of a cow. See **Jaudie.**

Fif. I had rather eat Sow's jadin aff a plotter-plate, *MS. Poem* (Jam.).

JADSTANE, *sb.* Sc. The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers.

Lth. (Jam.) e.Lth. They say, bile jadstanes in butter, the bree'll be guid, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 79.

JAFFLE, *sb.*[1] Cor. Also in forms **jeffull, jerffel** Cor.[3]; **yaffle** Cor.[1]; **yafful** Cor.[2] [dʒæ·fl, jæ·fl.] A handful.

Cor.[1] *Gen.* applied to a bunch of flowers. 'A jaffle of flowers.' 'Jeffulls of hay'; Cor.[2] w.Cor. Holding on to its tail until it could stand steady enow to devour the little jerffel of straw put before it, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 159.

JAFFLE, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) [dʒæ·fl.] Idle discourse of an indecent or malicious character. Cf. **jiffle, 3.**

JAFFLED, *ppl. adj.* Gall. Fatigued looking, down in body and clothes. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **jachelt.**

JAFFLER, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. A careless, idle man.

Wi' Harry, Jack, an' Symie, com', An' monny jafflers leyke his sell, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 89; Cum.[4]

JAFFLING, *adj.* e.An.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) Fidgety. See **Jiffle.**

JAFFOCK, *v.* Chs.[1] [dʒa·fək.] To argue, dispute.

JAFFSE, *v.* S. & Ork.[1] To make a noise with the jaws in eating.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kjeft* (*kjaft*), the jaw (Aasen); ON. *kjaptr.*]

JAG, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. [dʒag.] A small watery 'blush' or blister; *gen.* in *comb.* **Water jag.**

Nhb.[1], Cum. (M.P.) n.Wm. 'Watter jags' is the term used for a complaint most children have, and which is in the nature of a large rash, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1899). m.Yks.[1] The face of a person in the first stage of the small-pox is covered with 'water-jags.'

JAG, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Wil. [dʒæg.] The awn and head of the oat; the large head of a flower.

Oxf.[1] My wuts be out in jag, *MS. add.* Wil. The oats were coming out in jag. . . In jag means the spray-like drooping awn, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) 8; Wil.[1] Oats are spoken of as 'having a good jag,' 'coming out in jag,' &c. 'Wull, to be shower, they chrysantums is beautiful! They be aal in a jag!'

Hence **Jagged**, *ppl. adj.* of oats: coming out in heads.

Wil.[1] n.Wil. Oats . . . sown early on good ground promise to be well jagged, *Devizes Gazette* (June 22, 1893) 5; (E.H.G.)

JAG, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Sc. Calf-leather.

Jack or hunter fashion of boots, *Gl. Sibb.* (Jam.); His boots they were made of the jag, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 198, ed. 1871; This term still signifies the best part of calf-leather (Jam.).

JAG, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* Sc. Fatigue.

Abd. Ne'er thinkin't ony jag or pingle, Till I was clankit at your ingle, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 26 (Jam.).

JAG, *v.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Suf. [dʒag.]

1. *v.* To jerk roughly; to jolt; to move with a sharp, jerking motion; to 'jog.'

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The rod wiz sae rough, an' the cairt jaggit sae muckle, it a thocht ma vera bodie wid hae been jaggit out o' ither. Abd. As through the thrang we push our ways We're jagged back an' fore, Milne *Sngs.* (1871). s.Not. Niver jag the reins a that how (J.P.K.). e.Suf. We jagged on very pleasantly (F.H.).

2. With *off* or *over*: to fall or 'jog' over, as a load of corn may do.

n.Cy. In some districts a displaced load would be said to have 'jagged ower o' ta yah side,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1898). e.Yks.[1] It varry near jagged off, just as we com thruff yatsteed.

3. *sb.* A sharp jerk or jolt.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] s.Not. He gen the chain no end of a jag (J.P.K.).

Hence **Jaggie**, *adj.* having a jerking or jolting motion.

Bnff.[1] The cairrige is unco jaggie the day. Faht can ail't?

4. A rut. Bnff.[1] The rod's fou o' jags.

Hence **Jaggie**, *adj.* full of ruts. *ib.*

JAG(G, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Also in forms **jaug** Sc.; **jog** Nhp.[1] Glo.[1] Bdf. [dʒag, dʒæg, dʒog.]

1. *sb.* A small load of coal, hay, &c.

N.Cy.[1] **Lakel.**[2] We've nobbut a lile jagg left. **n.Yks.** Let's hev a little jag of hay (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824); **w.Yks.**[1] A large cart-load of hay; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** So aw went to th' coalpit, . . an' we temd two jags o' coal by breakfast time, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 109; The ass and cart with their modest 'jag' of timber, *ib. Irkdale* (1868) 174. **Chs.**[1] 'An yo done le-adin curn?' 'Yah, aw bur abaht a jag'; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Fatch a jag o' coal. **Der.**[1] **s.Lin.** He's just brought the last looäd, a jag o' raäkin's (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Tak' the light waggin an' fatch them tuthree räkin's, they'n on'y be a bit of a jag. **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] I drawed three jag of tinnit. **Glo.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **e.An.**[1] An indefinite quantity, but less than a load, of hay or corn in the straw. **Nrf.** A parcel or load of anything, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage, GROSE (1790). **Suf.** In an account dated Sept. 1700, is the item: 'Carried the widow Smith one jag of thorns, 12*s.*,' CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (G.F.J.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Ess.** A jag of wood, hay, straw, manure, &c., is intended to mean a little less than a one-horse cartload, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 95. [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. A journey; the carrying or carting of a load.

Lakel.[2] We'll gang anudder jagg. **n.Wm.** 'Another jag' would mean not only a load, but implies the journey for it, as in loading hay, corn, manure, &c., *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1899). **Shr.**[1] 'So John Ivans is turned jagger, I 'ear!' 'Aye, an' it's a poor jag 'e'll mak' on it, fur I dunna know w'ich is the biggest drummil, 'im or the owd 'orse.'

3. A leather bag or wallet; a pocket; *pl.* saddle-bags.

Sc. There's nae room for bags or jaugs here, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; The bearer of a wallet or leather bag called a 'jag,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 24, 1898). **Per., Fif., Cld., Rxb.** (JAM.), **n.Yks.**[2]

4. Ale in a bottle in common among miners. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

5. A fill of drink, esp. in phr. *to have one's jag*, to be drunk.

n.Wm. A man with 'a fairish jag on,' would be one with rather more intoxicants inside him than he could 'carry streck,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1899). **Nrf.** 'He has got his jag,' i.e. as much drink as he can fairly carry, *Garl.* (1872) ii. [RAY *Prov.* (1678) 87.]

6. A branch of broom or gorse; a large bundle of briars, used for breaking the clods in ploughed fields.

Lei.[1] Called also, a 'clothing harrow.' 'Tek the caart, an' fetch a jagg o' thorns.' **Shr.**[1]

7. *v.* To cart or carry a load of anything, esp. hay; to act as a carman or carrier.

Chs. I once asked a servant girl in Chester, who her father was. She replied, 'John Vaughan, what jags.' He was a sort of town carman in a small way, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 266. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] To jag him a load of hay. **Shr., Hrf.** *Provinc.* (1876).

JAG(G, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Amer. Also written **jaeg** w.Yks.; and in form **jog** Sc. Uls. [dʒag.]

1. *v.* To prick or pierce with some sharp instrument; to throb or prick painfully.

Sc. He bade her ride, And with a spur did jag her side, WATSON *Coll. Sngs.* (1706) I. 39 (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cai.**[1] **Per.** Lang hae I trod in folly's path, Sair jogged wi' thorns and nettles scaudie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 72. **Ayr.** A preen has been jaggin' the dowp o't, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 94. **Lnk.** He tak's a preen And jags the very weans, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 133, ed. 1897. **Lth.** He couldna eat a hedgehog; it would jag his tongue, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 83. **Edb.** A thistle on the grave jagged her, PENNECUIK *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 8. **Bwk.** Thistles that could jag fu' sair, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 95. **Dmf.** But our thristle will jag his thumbs, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 144. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Cauld Willie Winter, Comin' wi' your needle nose to jag the bonnie bairn, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 24. **n.Ir.** There maun be a pin jaggin' him, a think, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 70; **N.I.**[1] A wee bit o' spruce fir jagged me in the sight o' the eye. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Nhb.**[1] [**Amer.** He went up and jagged a pin into the baby's leg, ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) ii.]

Hence (1) **Jagger**, *sb.* (*a*) a prickle; (*b*) a goad used for urging on a donkey; (*c*) a staff with an iron prong used for lifting turnips; (2) **Jaggit**, *ppl. adj.* pierced; (3) **Jag-the-flea**, *sb.* a term of contempt for a tailor; see **Jack**, **3** (38). (1, *a*) **Fif.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Nhb.** It is made by inserting a sharpened horse stob nail into the end of a staff (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Seldom seen now. (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Bwk.** The thrissels Their jaggit tassels reared, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 81. (3) **Ayr.** Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse, An' jag-the flae, BURNS *Poet. Ep., to a Tailor*, st. 2. **Lnk.** I'll let him ken—'vile jag the flea'—That I'm no made o' common mettle, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 35.

2. *Fig.* To vex, irritate, annoy, trouble; to pain, rankle.

Frf. Easie Haggart jagged the minister sorely, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iii. **Fif.** He's planted a thorn in his breist that will jag him a' his days, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 51. **w.Yks.** I had a terrible rough way at that time if ought jaeged me, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 76; Albeit this jaeged against my pride, *ib.* 8.

3. *sb.* A prick or tear made by a sharp instrument, thorn, &c.; a thorn. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Affliction may gie him a jagg, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** A girl gives him the jag, and it brings out the perspiration, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 65. **Per.** Mustard had gotten a lang jag in's forepaw, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 209, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Whatever bliss it brag, In the hinny there's a jag, AINSLIE *Poems* (ed. 1892) 46. **Lnk.** There's jags on ilka path o' life, MACDONALD *Poems* (1865) 19. **e.Lth.** An'ra Wabster never missed a chance o' haein a jag at me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 124. **Bwk.** A jag frae the thorn, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 250. **Gall.** Ye gied Duke Wellwood's lads some most unmerciful jags aneath the ribs, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiii. **Ir.** He gize him a jagg of a pin under the desk, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 307. **n.Ir.** Ivery time that a gied her a wee jag wi' them a thocht she was that fu' o' spirit that she riz on her hin' legs, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 79; **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Jag-armed**, *ppl. adj.* armed with a sharp point or sting; (2) **Jaggy**, *adj.* prickly; sharp-pointed, piercing.

(1) **Fif.** Jag-arm'd nettles soon, I trow, The passer-by shall sting, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 73. (2) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** Their ain doups rather shou'd be kickit Wi' something jaggy, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 9. **Fif.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** The gowden bloom o' the jaggy whins, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 28. **Nhb.**[1]

JAG(G, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Hrf. Suf. Ess. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in form **jeg** w.Yks. [dʒag, dʒæg.] 1. *sb.* A rag or shred of raiment; *gen.* in *pl.* rags, tatters; splinters.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[4] I met an old man all rags and jags. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **Ess.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Brokt his coat all to jags. **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. A bit of anything.

Hrf.[2] A tidy jag left yet. [**Amer.** CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

3. *v.* To cut roughly or unevenly; to make notches; also used *intrans.* Cf. **jaggle**, *v.* 1.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **e.Suf.** When a saw is not properly set, and sawdust collects in its teeth, it is said to jag (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] I told you, Mary, to cut it straight, and you've been and jagged the cloth right across. Aay oa'n lai'n dhee muy' nuy'v ugee'un. Lèok'ee zee', aew dhee-s ubún' un u jag'n [I will not lend you my knife again. Look see, how you have been and notched it].

Hence (1) **Jag**, *sb.* the sawdust collected in the teeth of a saw which 'jags.' e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) **Jagged**, *ppl. adj.* applied to edges uneven or denticulated irregularly, frayed or worn at the edges, used only of raiment. Dur.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.); (3) **Jagging-iron**, *sb.* a circular instrument with teeth used in making ornamental pastry. w.Yks.[1]

4. To trim up the small branches of a tree or hedge. n.Cy. (HALL.), Chs.[123]

JAG(G, see **Jeg**.

JAGG, *sb.* Sc. See below. Also called **jougs** (q.v.).

The jagg or jougs consisted of an iron collar fastened by a padlock, which hung from a chain secured in the church wall near the principal entrance. An offender sentenced to the jagg was compelled to stand locked within this collar for an hour or more before the morning service on one or more Sundays, ANDREWS *Bygane Ch. Life* (1899) 113.

JAGGER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **jaager**, **jager** Sh.I.; **jigger** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **yaager** Sc. (JAM.); **yagger** Sh.I. (JAM.) [dʒa'gə(r, Sh.I. also jā'gər.] 1. A travelling pedlar; a hawker, esp. a fish-hawker.

Sc. The name 'jagger' is applied to a pedlar, or the bearer of a wallet or leather bag called a 'jag,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 24,

1898); (JAM.) **Sh.I.** 'I am a jagger,' . . replied . . . a stout, vulgar little man, who had indeed the humble appearance of a pedlar, called jagger in these islands, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) v; The word . . . properly signifies a person who purchases goods, chiefly fish, contracted for by another (JAM.); Dey wir sic a hubble wi' boys, jaagers, an' men, *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899).

2. A boat, which takes the first catch of herrings to land in the deep-sea fishing.

Sh.I. The doggers attached to them [herring busses], named also Jaggers or Yaggers, were swifter sailers, being intended to run home with the herrings first caught. After the Jaggers are all dispatched, the busses continue fishing till they make up cargoes, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 215, ed. 1891.

Hence **Jager-steamer**, *sb.* a steamer for the transport of herrings.

Sh.I. There might have been from 100 to 120 of the Dutch craft in. No Germans at that epoch, and no booms, nor jager steamers, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898).

3. A carter or carrier, esp. a man who makes his living by carting for other people; one who sells coals in small loads. See **Jag(g**, *v.*[1] **7.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Cum.** A carrier, when loads were carried on the backs of horses. The word was never applied to a carrier in carts here. It is seldom heard now; but a road on Stanemore by which pack-horses used to travel is still called 't'jagger rwoad' (M.P.). **Chs.** A poor labourer that carries coal from the pits in Flintshire to Chester market, on a small horse (K.); **Chs.**[1 3] **s.Chs.**[1] For the horse in best condition owned by huxters or coal-jaggers residing at Threapwood, Worthenbury, or Shocklach, *Advt. of Flower Show* (1886). **n.Lin.** You're the best jagger that ever run'd round Wivilby Green, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 229. **Shr.**[1] So John Ivans is turned jagger, I 'ear! **Shr.**[2]

4. A pack-horse driver.

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.**[3] **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 474; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Jagger-horse**, *sb.* a pack-horse.

n.Yks.[3] **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 474.

5. A carrier of ore from the mine to the smelting-mill.

Der. Until the introduction of wheel carriages in the Peak . . . the only mode of conveying goods and merchandise from one part of this country to a distance was on the back of pack-horses, or, as they were here called, 'jagger-horses,' and the drivers or conductors, 'jaggers.' These jaggers were employed in conveying lead ore from Eyam, and mines in the locality, to the smelting-houses in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, returning at night loaded with sacks of coal, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 474; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Der.**[1 2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Jagger-galloway**, *sb.* a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, &c.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Cum., Wm.** A 'jagger-galloway' may yet be heard of as employed in the mining districts (M.P.).

6. A small dealer in hay.

Der. The word 'jagger' is used in the Peak, not confined to a person who sells cartloads of coals. I have heard it *gen.* applied to men who purchased hay, and then carted it for sale to Manchester or Stockport—such a man is called a 'hay jagger,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 518; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

JAGGET, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A full sack or pocket, hanging awkwardly, and dangling at every motion.

JAGGLE, *v.* Yks. Shr. Also in form **jiggle** w.Yks.[2] [dʒa·gl, w.Yks. dʒe·gl, dʒi·gl.] **1.** To cut badly and unevenly. Cf. **haggle**, *v.*[1]

w.Yks.[5] **Shr.**[1] Them scithors mun gŏŏ to Soseb'ry to be grond —jest look 'ow they jagglen the stuff—somebody's bin nōsin' an' tāylin' faib'ries ŏŏth 'em.

2. To shake; to move from side to side.

w.Yks.[2] When machinery gets loose and begins to jaggle it is time to fetch the engineer.

3. To quarrel, jangle.

w.Yks. Ta set things square wi ivvriboddy, an save onny hagglin an jagglin at mud spring up ameng em, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 3; **w.Yks.**[2] I don't like your hagglin', jagglin' ways.

JAIBLE, see **Jabble**, *v.*

JAIL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Also in form **jile** Abd. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *a month of the jail*, a month's imprisonment.

Ayr. Only gied the creature a month o' the jail, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 24.

2. *v.* To put in prison.

Abd. Fat'll they dee wi' 'im? Will they jile 'im? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121; To apprehend and jail me, I gi'e ye 'llowance, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 90. **Slg.** Bess, Who jail'd her eighteen years, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 58. **Rnf.** Jail him till his hindmost plack Is paid to them, M[c]GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 104. **Lnk.** Ye can jail me, banish me, hang me gin ye please, but naething will cross my lips, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 122. **Gall.** They can only tak' an' jail me, KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 73.

Hence **Jailing** or **Jileing**, *sb.* imprisonment.

Abd. An' wud it be a fine or jilein than? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **Edb.** Gie them routh for toilin' for it, Ye'll see less jailin', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 81.

JAIL, *v.*[2] Cor. Also written **jaale** Cor.[2]; **jale.** [dʒēl.] To walk fast, hurry along.

He ran up the granite-strewn hillside 'like wan jailin' off to a wreck,' PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. iii; I jaaled after un. He keeped on jaalin hum, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 11; But I must be jaleing-along, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) xiii; **Cor.**[1] Where be 'ee jailing? **Cor.**[2 3] **w.Cor.** They were leading and jailing uplong (A.L.M.).

JAIL, *v.*[3] ne.Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To crack; to spill.

JAIMMINTY, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *by Jaimminty*, an exclamation or quasi-oath.

Don. 'By Jaimminty yis!' says Billy, clappin' his hands, MACMANUS *Billy Lappin*, in *Century Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605.

JAIP, JAIRBLE, see **Jaup**, *v.*[1], **Jirble**, *v.*[2]

JAISTER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [dʒē·stər.] Swagger, pride of manner and gait. See **Gester.**

n.Cy. Aw's gat a canny maister, Ayon, Ayon, Aw ken him by his jaister [gesture], Ayon, Ay (W.T.). **s.Dur.** He hes a lot o' jaister about him (J.E.D.).

Hence **Jaistering**, *ppl. adj.* swaggering, gesturing, gesticulating.

N.Cy.[1] It is common to call a person of an airy manner, if a male, 'a jaistering fellow'; and, if a female, 'a jaistering jade.' **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1]

[The same word as lit. E. *gesture.*]

JAKE, see **Jauk.**

JAKES, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. [dʒēks.] **1.** Human excrement.

w.Som.[1] Very common. 'Zee where you be going, else you'll sure to tread in the jakes.' The word rather implies a considerable quantity, such as that found at the back of a privy; not the privy itself. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. A state of dirty mess or untidiness; a mess, confusion. Also used *fig.*

w.Som.[1] The snow have made a proper jakes of my work to-night. **Dev.** Ef yū'd azeed tha jakes 'er made wi' thickee there pudden, yū widden ayte wan mossel aw'n, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Zich a jakes (such a mess) as never was seen, fit to make my flesh crip ess fay it is! LYALL *Donovan* (1887) xx; **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[2] The rawds be in a reg'lar jakes. **n.Dev.** If ha lov'th jakes, why let un beckon Hagegy Bess, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 89. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** 'Tis a proper jakes (F.W.C.). **Cor.**[1]

[1. The older meaning of *jakes* was 'latrina.' There was a goddess of idleness, a goddess of the draught, or jakes, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 13.]

JAKLE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Written **jaykle** Dev.[1] [dʒē·kl.] In phr. *by jakle!* or *O jakle!* a disguised oath.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.**[1] O Jaykle! this was but a vlee-bite, 15.

JALE, see **Jail**, *v.*[2]

JALLISHY BUFF, *phr.* Cor. [dʒæ·liʃi bæf.] Yellowish buff.

Adm'ral Buzza in full fig, and a row o' darters in jallishy buff, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) viii; **Cor.**[1] I want a bit of jallishy buff prent, to make a frock for my cheeld; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Jaller).

JALLUP, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. A brisk purgative; also used *fig.*

Edb. They will chance to get some jallup Frae the laird o' Jelly Ben, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 164; (G.W.) **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

JALOUSE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Suf. Also written **jaloose** Sc.; and in forms **jealous**(e Sc. N.Cy.[1] Dur. n.Yks.[2] Lin. Suf.; **jelouse** Fif. Ayr. [dʒalū·z.] To suspect, be suspicious of; to guess, imagine, suppose. Cf. **jealous**, *adj.*

Sc. It's my puir thought, that he jaloused their looking into his letters, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xvi. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Jalousin that

something was going on, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. **Kcd.** I jalouse he is a wooer, Grant *Lays* (1884) 84. **Frf.** I daresay you can jalouse the rest, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 334. **Per.** A'm jalousing that nae man can be a richt father without being sib tae every bairn, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. **w.Sc.** As ye may jalouse there were few in our house could tak ony denner that day, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **Fif.** Ye needna be feared, for Tibbie 'll be the last to jalouse onything, M^cLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 54; When I cam' back Tammas had awakened, and he jeloused, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 61. **e.Fif.** Never aince jealousin' what was what, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Dmb.** 'Twould make some folks jalouse that Sandie Fry Had got his sooty finger in the pie, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 90. **Ayr.** Where she hade it I never could jaloose, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 15. **Lnk.** Joy may come when we least jalouse, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 11. **Lth.** I . . . muckle jalouse 'tis a theme To crack a jest on, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 119. **e.Lth.** A' body jaloused wha it was meant for, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 16. **Edb.** I jealoused at once what they were after, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Bwk.** Her lad—I ne'er jaloused she'd ane, Calder *Poems* (1897) 203. **Slk.** I thought it was the young fallows ye jaloosed her wi', Hogg *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Gall.** D'ye no jaloose what for it disna gang straight forrit? Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiv. **Wgt.** I began to jealouse some evil design towards me, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 120. **N.Cy.**[1] **s.Dur.** A' jealous he's about nowt [no good or of no use] (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.** They jealous'd him of having set the shed on fire (C.V.C.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'I jealous'd it,' I had my suspicions about it. **Der.** I dunna want him to jalouse his sister, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** He said he jealous'd that a billy biter had gotten a nest in it (E.P.). **s.Lin.** I jealoused him from the fost (T.H.R.). **e.Suf.** Used of both persons and actions (F.H.).

Hence **Jalousings**, *sb. pl.* suspicions.

Sc. If 'e don't ken yersel', it's no expected I can hae ony jaloosins, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 199. **w.Sc.** I had ma ain jalousings when Jan telt me, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 77, ed. 1877.

[OFr. *jalouser*, 'devenir jaloux' (La Curne).]

JALP, see **Jaup**, *v.*[1]

JAM, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **jamb** e.An.[1] Dev.; and in form **jaum** w.Yks. n.Lin.[1] [dʒam, dʒæm.]

1. To squeeze tightly; to press together; to wedge; to bruise or crush by compression.

Sh.I. Shü used ta . . . draw da door, an' jam it wi' somethin' sae 'at it couldna slide, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 87. **Dmb.** 'There's mair folk just come wi' clamour loud.' 'And us already jammed wi' sic a crowd,' Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 82. **e.Lth.** We had been a' jammed thegither like herrin in a barrel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 184. **Gall.** There's somebody ringing the front-door bell and it's jammed wi' the rain forbye, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 265. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[14], **nw.Der.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Jam down the zugar zo as to get ut all into the baaysin. **e.An.**[2] He jamm'd his funger in the door. **Nrf.** When he come on deck, he must go splodding into the little boat, and jam athwart our things, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 84. **Ess.** Must I jam the bones with the hammer? I have jammed [mashed] the potatoes (J.B.). **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **w.Som.**[1] Th' old horse muved on, and the body of the butt valled down, and he [the hand] was a jammed in twixt the body o' un and the sharps. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227. **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) *Jam cram*, (2) *—cram full*, (3) *—full*, phr. very full, full to overflowing.

(1, 2) **Lan.** (F.R.C.) (3) **w.Yks.** Ah filled it ram jam full, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 19, 1894); (J.W.)

2. *Fig.* To press upon; to put about or cause inconvenience; to corner or press in argument.

Sh.I. Ye'll be come aboot your tedders. . . Ir ye been jammed for want o' dem? I houp no, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898). **Abd.** They're jammin tee at their heels, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Rnf.** Ye jamm'd them so, They saw no way to cut you short, M^cGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 158.

3. To tread heavily; to tread down; to render firm by treading.

e.An.[1] Some one has been jambing here afore us [Some one has walked on these ronds before us, looking for snipe]; **e.An.**[2] The stock have jamm'd up the midder [meadow]. **Nrf.** They speak of jamming their land with bullocks, in a tone of peculiar satisfaction, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 211; 'Tis healthy, I think, a-jamming about the snow (W.R.E.); (E.M.) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. Phr. *to jamb the ronds*, to hunt for eggs, snipe, &c. **e.An.**[1]

5. To slam, shut with a bang.

w.Som.[1] What a rattle her do make wi' jamming thick door.

6. To strike the head against any hard object.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.** I tum'l'd oher th' heäp o' kelterment [accent on *ment*] she'd feyed oot, an' left i' th' door-steäd, an' did n't I jaum mỹ heäd agen wall? (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1]

JAM(B, *sb.* Nrf. Dor. A vein or bed of marl or clay; a layer or stratum of earth; a large block of stone.

Nrf. Grose (1790); For sale—freehold brick tower windmill, with going gear, dwelling-house and garden; a jamb of good brick earth runs under same, *e.Dy. Press* (Oct. 31, 1894); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Dor.** To break down a large jam of it, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 243. [Jam, Jamb, a thick bed of stone, which hinders the miners in their pursuing the veins of ore, Bailey (1721).]

JAMB, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. e.An. s.Cy. Som. Cor. Also written **jam** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Lnk. Bwk. N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Lan.; and in forms **jaum** N.Cy.[2] Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[1] Chs.[3] n.Lin.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1]; **jaumb** N.Cy.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **jawm** w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **jime** se.Wor.[1]; **joam** m.Lan.[1]; **jomb** w.Yks.; **jome** Cum.[1] w.Yks. n.Der.; **jorm** Not. [dʒam, dʒām, dʒǭm, dʒǫəm.]

1. The side-post of a door or window.

Sh.I. He strak da snaw aff o' his shün apo da jam o' da door, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). **Ayr.** What wi' your drawing-rooms, and your new black jambs and your wings! Galt *Entail* (1823) lx. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); The jaum of the door (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A short pipe in his maath, reared agean th' door jawm or th' haase end, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 3; **w.Yks.**[123], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Der.** Addy *Sheffield Gl.* (1891). **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The jamb of a window is no part of the woodwork, but the side of the opening in the wall; hence it is usual to talk of the 'splay of the jambs.' The side of the frame of a doorway. This is a technical word in the West, and is never used to express the door-post or durn-blade. When the frame to which a door is fastened is made of square, solid wood, the whole frame is called a pair of durns (q.v.); but when it is of flat shape, or, as it is sometimes called, 'linings,' then the whole door-frame is a pair of jambs, of which each side is a jamb. 'Will you have the doors fixed with jambs or durns?' **Cor.** The house could be entered on hands and knees alone, between granite jambs under a granite lintel, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlvii.

Hence **Jamb-stone**, *sb.* the side-stone of a door or window.

Nhb.[1] **w.Yks.** He's fit to pail his heead agean th' jaumstooan for bien sich a fooil, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 84; **w.Yks.**[3]

2. The upright support of a fireplace; the projecting side of a fireplace.

Fif. For cheese-making the stomach of a calf was held in reserve, filled with salt and hung up over the cruck in the jambs, to make rennet, or 'ernin,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Per.** Whase dux is preferr'd to a seat near the jambs, Stewart *Character* (1857) 19. **Lnk.** On nail beside the jam, Like . . . reekit braxy ham, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1893) 89. **Gall.** The mistress allows me to put my feet on the jambs, which is the only way to get warmed up, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 204. **s.Dur.** He propped his'sel up again t'jambs (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** Shoo then went heead first ageean t'chimney jaum, *Pudsey Olm.* (1885) 26; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** It's ter'ble hard, owd wife, to ceawer bi' th' chimley jam, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 304. **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] The cross-beam over an old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **w.Som.**[1] The chimney-jambs are the side walls of the fireplace, while the jambs of the chimney-piece are the usual upright parts of the structure, whether wood, marble, or other material, forming the front on each side of the fireplace from the floor to the shelf.

Hence (1) **Jamb-corner**, *sb.* a chimney corner; (2) **-friends**, *sb. pl.*, *fig.* intimate or fireside friends; (3) **-stone**, *sb.* the side-stone of a fireplace; (4) **-wall**, *sb.* the wall between the fireplace and the outer door of a kitchen.

(1) **w.Yks.** That office belong'd to one at sat at t'jome corner, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii. (2) **Lnk.** On the day the laird was kisted, A wheen o' his jamb freens insisted That they'd come stappin' yont that nicht, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. (3) **Bwk.** I take my keelievine an' on the jam-stane draw a horse or hoose, Calder *Poems* (1897) 299. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] Thee say that agyun, look; un I'll knock thee yud agyunst the jimestone. (4) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

3. A projection or buttress of a building; an addition to a building. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A building is often enlarged by carrying an addition out from the back wall, set at right angles with the rest of the house, the gable of the projection being parallel with the side wall of the main building. This is styled a back-jam (JAM.); A projection, a wing, a word applied also to the aisle of a church. The word 'jam' was at times applied to a large house having a wing, and is yet applied to a large rambling house, or even to a large cupboard, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 28. **Dmb.** Rubble work is what they use for gavles, back wa's, and back jambs in the best o' houses, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xi. **Rnf.** How pleasing it was to see in this humble dwelling the 'back-jamb parlour' neatly furnished and carpeted, HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 156. **Dmf.** It [the church] has a large jam, very commodious for dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 311 (JAM.). **e.An.**[1] A mass of masonry in a building, or of stone or other mineral in a quarry or pit, standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts.

4. A corner made by a projection.

Gall. His highness [fox] places himself so in a jamb or chink that they [terriers] cannot get behind him, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 256, ed. 1876.

5. Anything large and clumsy; a big, ugly animal. Cf. **jum**, *sb.*[3]

Bnff.[1] A jam o' a hoose. He's bocht an aul' jam o' a coo. **Abd.** It's [the house] sic a muckle jamb, an' mair nor the tae half o't 'll hae to stan'teem, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 134; Common (G.W.).

JAMBLE, *v.* Som. To pull a bell rapidly.

The clerk tells me he always jambles the fifth bell when he thinks it is about five minutes to service time, and when he sees Sam in the vestry he jolls the lenis bell. This 'jolling' is slower than the jambling which precedes it (W.F.R.).

JAMBLES, *sb. pl.* Lan.[1] The 'hames'; the part of the collar by which horses draw.

JAMBREADS, *sb. pl.* Sus.[1] Slices of bread and jam.

JAMES, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Shr. Also in form **Jams** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] In phr. (1) *James mass*, the festival of St. James. w.Yks.[1]; (2) *—'s weed.* Shr. (B. & H.), (3) *—wort*, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea. ib.*; (4) *St. James' fair*, a fair held at Ravenglass on Aug. 5. Cum.[14]

JAMIE, *sb.* Sc. A peasant, rustic.

Slg. He made complaint to Jamies, Jocks, and Megs, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 55.

JAMMER, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [dʒa·mə(r).] A term of address from one boy to another.

Boys address one another as 'Jammer.' 'Hey up! jammer!' one will give voice to another at a distance; and he, in his turn, will put the question, upon being over-taken,—'Whear's thah for, jammer?'

JAMMER, see **Jimmer**, *sb.*[1], **Yammer.**

JAMMIE, *v.* w.Yks. [dʒa·mi.] To wall loosely and carelessly without mortar; to do anything in a slovenly manner. (R.H.H.)

JAMMOCK, *v.* and *sb.* Shr. Hrf. e.An. Also written **jammuck** Nrf. [dʒæ·mək.] **1.** *v.* To squeeze, press; to beat, crush, or trample into a soft mass. Also used *fig.* Cf. **jam**, *v.* **1.**

Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.** (HALL.), **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Jammocked**, *ppl. adj.* worn out, exhausted.

Nrf. I have heard of a donkey purchased for little money on account of some injury, but it was not so malahacked as to be jammucked for all that, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 54. **e.Suf.** Said esp. of cattle. Also jammocked [bruised] fruit (F.H.).

2. To mumble food. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *sb.* A soft, pulpy substance.

e.An.[1] **e.Suf.** Don't make such a jammock of the food on your plate (F.H.).

JAMMOCK, see **Jannock**, *sb.*[2]

JAMMY, *sb.* Wm. Lan. [dʒa·mi.] **1.** The heron, *Ardea cinera.* s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Jammy-crane**, (2) **-long-neck**, *sb.* the heron, *Ardea cinera.*

(1) **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (2) **Wm.** Foomarts, magpies, and jammy-lang-necks, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8; I yance kilt a Jammy-lang-neck we a staen fleein ower oor hoose, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 6.

JAMMY, *v.* Lakel.[2] To sway to and fro; to stagger.

Yan jammies a bit sometimes when yan's mair ner yan can carry streck.

JAMMY-MARSE, *sb.* Cor.[3] Bread spread with jam.

JAMPER, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) A tool for boring holes.

JAMPH, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also written **jamf(f**; and in form **jaumph** Rnf. Slk. [dʒamf.] **1.** *v.* To make game of; to mock at, jeer, sneer. Cf. **gamp.**

Sc. Ye manna tell the nibours, for the chields wad aye jamf me wi 't, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 50. **Abd.** She but jamphs me, telling me I'm fu', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 129, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** Bell tell't her aboot the dirdum in the byre, and she was aye jamphin' me wi't when we met, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) iii. **Edb.** The grit fock jamph an' jeer at ye, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 2. **Slk.** And the bonny May scho jaumphit and jeerit, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 119, ed. 1866.

2. To shuffle, make false pretences; to act the part of a male jilt. Sc. (JAM.), MACKAY.

Hence (1) **Jampher**, *sb.* a male jilt; (2) **Jamphing**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* jilting, making false pretences of courtship; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* the acting of jilting or making false pretences, applied to a male.

Abd. (1) It was well waird, Let never jamphers yet be better saird, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 62, ed. 1812. (2, *a*) He had naething but a jamphing view; But she in gnapping earnest taks it a', *ib.* 98. (*b*) For, for my coat I wadna wish 't were said, That I o' jamphing maidens made a trade, *ib.* 127; For Lindy did na look like ane to cheat, For onie lass wi' jamphing sae to treat, *ib.* 50.

3. To trifle, spend time idly; to walk in a slow, idle manner.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] The twa loons jampht o' the rod, an' pat thimsel's ahin the squeel. **Abd.** (G.W.) **Rnf.** High rais't wi' hope, baith late an' air I've jaumph't to houble at 'er [her], PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 159.

Hence **Jampher**, *sb.* an idler. Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.)

4. *sb.* A mock, jeer, sneer.

Sc. The Laird of Bamffe he's gotten the jamffe, And so did Gight ane other, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 104.

5. Trifling over work; an habitual idler. Bnff.[1]

JAMPH, *v.*[2] Sc. [dʒamf.] **1.** To tire, fatigue; to exhaust by toil.

Sc. Freq. used to denote the fatigue caused by continued motion of a shaking kind, as that of riding, esp. if the horse be hard in the seat. One is thus said to be 'jampht with riding' (JAM.). **Ayr., Slk.** (*ib.*)

2. To destroy by jogging or friction; to chafe; to drive to difficulties. Sc. (JAM.), Lnk. (*ib.*)

Hence **Jamphit**, *pp.* pinched, reduced to straits. Lnk. (*ib.*)

3. To travel with extreme difficulty, as one trudging through mire.

Sc. To trudge, plod, to make way laboriously, MACKAY. **Cld., Ayr.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Jaumph, to travel with exertion as if on bad roads, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) *Gl.*

JAMPHLE, *v.* Lnk. (JAM.) Also written **jamfle.** To shuffle in walking, as if in consequence of wearing too wide shoes. See **Jamph**, *v.*[1] **2.**

JAMRAG, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Not. War. Oxf. Also in forms **jim-rag** s.Chs.[1] s.Not. War.[2][3]; **jimrig** s.Chs.[1] [dʒa·mrag, dʒi·mrag.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Rags, tatters, shreds.

Cum.[4] **Wm.** T'coo's bin chowin thi shirt an' she's rovvent o' ta jamrags (B.K.). **Lan.** Th' bakehouse wur blaired to jamrags. WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 145; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhai mai·dn ŭ fŭt·-bau· ŭ mi aat·, ŭn nokt it au· tŭ jim·-raagz [They maden a foot-baw o' my hat, an' knocked it aw to jimrags]. **s.Not.** Ma cooät's all in jim-rags (J.P.K.). **War.**[2] My ankēcher's all to jimrags; **War.**[3] His clothes are all in jim-rags. This meat has been boiled to jim-rags. **Oxf.** I'm not fit to be seen, my clothes are all jam-rags (L.J.Y.).

2. *v.* To render useless; to destroy, knock to pieces.

s.Chs.[1] Wen foa·ks bor·ŭn ŭdh·ŭr foa·ksiz thing·z dhi shŭd tai· ky'ae·r on ŭm; ahy lent uwd Stoa·ks mahy baar·ŭ, ŭn ah diklae·r iv dhi aan·)ŭ jim·rigd it ŭmŭngg· ŭm, ŭz it)l nev·ŭr bi gŭd nuwt ŭgy'en· [When folks borrow'n other folks'es things they should tay care on 'em; I lent owd Stokes my barrow, an' ah declare if they hanna jimrigged it among 'em, as it'll never be good nowt agen].

JAMS, *sb. pl.* w.Cy. Dor. [dʒæmz.] Wire shirt-buttons, formerly made near Blandford.

w.Cy. (Hall.) **Dor.** The making of thread buttons, . . once a flourishing trade in Dor., has now almost ceased to be. . . The more common sorts of buttons were jams, shirts, sprangles, and mites, *N. & Q.* (1894) 4th S. vii. 94; Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

JAN, IANBERRY, see **John, Hindberry.**

JANCE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also Sus. Also in form **jaunce** Sus.[1] [dʒans, dʒō̞ns.] **1.** *v.* With *about*: to knock about, expose to circumstances of fatigue.

n.Yks.[1] 'Thoo's been sair janced about, Ah's seear'; to one who had been compelled to take two or three sudden long and harassing journeys.

2. *sb.* A weary or tiring journey.

Sus.[1] I dòànt justly know how far it is to Hellingly, but you'll have a middlin' jaunce before you get there.

[**1.** Spurr'd, gall'd and tired by jauncing Bolingbroke, Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 94. Fr. *jancer*, to stirre a horse in the stable till he be swart with-all (Cotgr.). **2.** Fie, how my bones ache! what a jaunce have I had! Shaks. *R. & J.* II. v. 26.]

JAN-CHIDER, *sb.* Wil. [dʒæ·n-tʃaidə(r).] The sedge-warbler, *Salicaria phragmitis*. Also called **Johnny-chider** (q.v.). Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] So called 'because it scolds so.'

JANDER, *v.* Yks. [dʒa·ndə(r).] To shake, rattle.

w.Yks. T'wind med our windas jander and dither all neet (J.W.).

Hence **A-jander**, *adv.* on the shake.

He stamped and louped till he set all t'pots a-jander (*ib.*).

JANDERS, see **Jaundice.**

JANE-JAKES, *sb.* Cor.[1] Also in form **Jean-Jakes.** A snail.

JANET JO, *phr.* Sc. A children's game; see below. Cf. **Jenny Jo** or **Jones**, s.v. **Jenny**, *sb.*[1] **1** (22).

w.Sc. *Flk-Lore Rec.* IV. 274, in Gomme *Games* (1894) 261. **s.Sc.** One version represents Janet as at the well instead of upstairs, and afterwards at the mill, &c., Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 141. **Edb.** Janet lies on her back behind the scenes. The father and mother stand up to receive the visits of the lover, who comes forward singing: 'I'm come to court Janet jo. . . How's she the day?' Mother and father: 'She's up the stair washin'. . . Ye canna see her the day.' The lover retires and again advances and . . . receives similar evasive answers from Janet's parents, who successively represent her as bleaching, drying, and ironing clothes. At last they say: 'Janet jo's dead and gane,' &c. She is then carried off to be buried, the lover and the rest weeping. She sometimes revives, and sometimes not, as Janet herself chooses, *ib.* 140. **Kcb.** In the Stewartry of Kcb. 'Janet Jo' is a dramatic entertainment amongst young rustics. Suppose a party has met in a harvest or winter evening, . . and it is resolved to have 'Janet Jo' performed. Two undertake to personate a goodman and goodwife; the rest a family of marriageable daughters. One of the lads, the best singer of the party, retires, and equips himself in a dress proper for representing an old bachelor in search of a wife. He comes in, singing: . . 'I'm come to court Janet jo,' &c. The goodwife sings: 'What'll ye gie for Janet jo?' &c. Wooer: 'I'll gie ye a peck o' siller,' &c. Goodwife says: 'Gae awa', ye auld carle.' . . The wooer hereupon retires, . . . but soon re-enters singing: 'I'll gie ye a peck o' gowd,' &c. . . . At his next entry he offers 'three pecks o' gowd,' at which the goodwife sings: 'Come ben beside Janet jo,' &c. The suitor then advances gaily to his sweetheart, and the affair ends in a scramble for kisses, *ib.* 141–2.

JANGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Som. [dʒa·ŋl, dʒæ·ŋ(g)l.] **1.** *v.* To quarrel, wrangle, argue angrily.

Sc. And other some do stiffly jangle, That they and thighs make a quadrangle, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (1796) I. 211; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Sc.** Ye jangle an' skirl when ye fa' in wi' ither and grow pack; but the colour o' a ribbon . . . 'll mak ye jangle in earnest (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Cum.** Sum o' t'rest began ta git rayder ower full, an gat ta janglin like owt, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 8; **Cum.**[12], **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[2] 'Wrangling and jangling' is a common phr. **Oxf.** Those two are for ever wrangling and jangling (G.O.). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Janglement**, *sb.* an angry disputation; angry dispute, altercation; (2) **Jangler**, *sb.* a quarreller, wrangler; (3) **Janglesome**, *adj.* quarrelsome; noisy, boisterous; (4) **Jangling**, (*a*) *sb.* domestic discord; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* quarrelling, wrangling.

(1) **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Vas·tree meet·een! ees! un u pur·tee jang·ulmunt twau·z dhur; aay zeed dhur wúd··n bee noa soe·urt u gree·munt, un zoa aay wúd-n buy·d noa laung·gur [Vestry meetin! yes! and a nice disputing it was there; I saw there would be no kind of agreement, and so I would not stay any longer]. (2) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (3) **Suf.** (Hall.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] Will te drop thi janglin', Jinnet? (*b*) **Cum.**[4]

2. To prattle, chatter, prate; to talk incessantly.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 369. **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Fif.** Tongues never wi' sic clitter-clatter Did jangle and did jarr, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 108. **Edb.** 'Tis cuffin' wind to wrangle Wi' ane wham pride maks ay to jangle, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 44. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Them women bin al'ays janglin'—it ŏŏd look better on 'em to mind thar own business, an' let other folks mind thars. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Not necessarily in a quarrelsome manner, though dispute is rather implied. 'Ter'ble umman to jangly.' 'Why, they'd jangle anybody to death.' This was said of a number of washerwomen.

Hence **Jangling**, *sb.* confusion of tongues, chatter, idle talk.

w.Som.[1] Here drop it, there's to much janglin by half, anybody can't year theirzul spake.

3. To cry. **Cmb.** The child is jangling again (W.M.B.).

4. *sb.* A quarrel, wrangle, altercation, dispute.

Cum.[4] **Lan.** She mud as weel hev o' t'jangle tul hersell, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 37. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. A chat, gossip. e.Suf. (F.H.)

[**1.** OFr. *jangler*, 'médire, bavarder, railler' (La Curne).]

JANGLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Suf. [dʒa·ŋl.] **1.** *v.* To rove about, to lead a disorderly life; to trifle, idle. Cf. **bangle**, *v.* **2.**

n.Cy. (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Tŭ jaangg·l wŭnz tahym ŭwee· [To jangle one's time awee].

2. Of hay or straw on a cart: to hang loose on the outside. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **bangle**, *v.* **3.**

3. *sb.* Phr. *on the jangle*, 'on the loose.' s.Chs.[1]

JANIVEER, see **January**, *sb.*[1]

JANJANSY, *sb.* Cor. [dʒæ·ndʒænsi.] A two-faced person. Also used *attrib.*

All agreed the new eye gave'n a janjansy kind o' look, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**[1] I don't like her; she's a janjansy; **Cor.**[2]

JANK, *sb.*[1] War.[2] Excrement. Hence **Jankhole**, *sb.* a 'privy,' 'latrina.'

JANK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. [dʒaŋk.] **1.** *v.* To trifle.

Lth. Now he's rewarded for such pranks, When he would pass, it's told he janks, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 19 (Jam.).

2. Phr. (1) *to jank the labour*, to trifle at work; also used *sb.* a trifler at work; (2) — *off*, to run off.

(1) **Fif.** A common phr. (Jam.) (2) **Lth.** (*ib.*)

3. *sb.* A shuffling trick; the act of giving another the slip.

Sc. His pretending to bring witnesses from the East Indies, seem'd liker a fair jank than any proper defence, *Observator*, No. iv. 22 (Jam.).

[The same word as Norw. dial. *janka*, to waver, totter (Aasen).]

JANKEN, *prp.* Cor.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] Walking quickly.

JANKER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A long pole, on two wheels, used for carrying wood, the log being fixed to it by strong clasps.

Lth. As a janker [a timber machine] was passing along with a log of wood, a fine boy . . . attempted to get on the log, but fell, *Edb. Courant* (July 26, 1823) (Jam.).

JANKIT, *pp.* *Obs.* Sc. Fatigued, jaded.

Fif. My Muse is jankit now and jadit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 148. **Lth.** (Jam.)

JANNEK, *sb.* Cor. Also written **jannak** Cor.[1] [dʒæ·nək.] An overgrown, blundering bully.

Cor.[1] 'The great jannek thoft he could thrash his tenant, but the tenant fought him out afore the door, and beat him rarely.' Mem. The *J.* was a lout 6ft. 4in. high; **Cor.**[3]

JANNER, *sb.* Cor.[3] [dʒæ·nə(r).] The jay, *Garrulus glandarius.*

JANNER, see **Jaunder.**

JANNERD, *sb.* Cor.[3] The redwing or winnard, *Turdus iliacus.*

JANNOCK, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also Colon. Also in forms **gennick** Ayr.; **janic** Nhb.[1]; **jannack** e.Yks. Chs.[3] Lin. s.Lin.; **jannak** e.Yks. n.Lan.[1]; **jannic** Cum.[3]; **jannick** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[14] Not.[2] s.Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **jenic(k** Nhb.[1]; **jennick** N.Cy.[1]; **johnnick** w.Cor.; **jollick** e.An.[1]; **jonach** s.Pem.; **jonic** Dev. w.Cor.; **jonick** Som.; **jonnack** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1] Oxf.; **jonnacks** Oxf.; **jonnick** s.Not. Nhp.[1] War. Oxf. e.An.[1] I.W.[2] Wil.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] Cor.[23]; **jonnock** m.Lan.[1] Not. War.[2] Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] Pem. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Dor.; **jonnok** Hmp.; **jonnox** Cor.; **jonnuck** se.Wor.[1] [dʒa·nək, dʒæ·nək, dʒo·nək.] **1.** *adj.* Fair, honest, straightforward, upright, genuine, 'square.' *Gen.* with a *neg.* Also used *advb.*

Ayr. The uncos, both spurious and gennick, which I possessed, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 80. **N.Cy.**[1] 'To be not jennick,' to act improperly or shabbily. **Nhb.** De thoo what's jenick iv Ephrath, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 11; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Thoo hes ower mickle jaw to be jannic, 183; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** I don't think it's jannock! a don't think it's reet! *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 32. **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Sike a click iv her back, an sa jannack an tall, An highly beliked an rispected bi all, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Awm nooan gooin to tell whear we went, that wodn't be jannock, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1892) 53; He's a jannock chap, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; **w.Yks.**[1235] **Lan.** Mary, also, was nothing if not jannock, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) ix; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Alack-aday! sur, our nebburs it's sartain are not jannock, THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 43; **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] I told them I thought it wasn't hardly jannock for me to rid up the roots till my landlord had put up the fence; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Dùs noa· uwd Aar·i Mùm·fŭt? Wot)s ey thuwt on i yai·r kùn·tri?—Oa·, ey)z ver·i jon·ŭk—nóo mon fae·rŭr tŭ dèeŭl widh ['Dost know owd Harry Mumford? What's hey thowt on i' yay'r country?' 'Oh, hey's very jonnock—noo mon fairer to deeal with']. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** 'Can you rely on his support?' 'Ya, lad, oi'm sartin he's jonnock,' *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 213; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**[2] Such treatment is not jannick. **s.Not.** Yo'n tryin' to back out o' yer bargain, mester, an' it een't jonnick. He didn't charge me ower much neither; he were pretty jannick (J.P.K.). **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 339. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Bill said 'e ŏŏdna, an' 'e didna, 'e's al'ays jonnack; **Shr.**[2] When a person seems unlikely to yield or retract, the fiat he pronounces, is said to be 'jonnock'; there's no appeal that can avail when a man utters this decisive word: 'That's jonnock.' **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] One labourer would say to another, 'Come, be jonnock,' i. e. drink your share of cider, pay your share, do your proper amount of work. In use in Bishop's Frome 70 years ago. **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; (W.M.M.) **Oxf.** It isn't jonnacks (M.A.R.); (M.W.) **e.An.**[1] That's not jollick. **Nrf.** I don't deal with him because he don't act jannock, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170; And tell you she thinks her very 'dis-improved' as she is not 'jannock' now, RYE *Hist.* (1885) xv. **Hmp.** (T.L.O.D.) **I.W.**[2] He's acted very jonnick about it. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** If he did not act up jonnock, she would renew the summons, *Bridport News* (Oct. 31, 1892); His jonnick face as white as his clothes with keeping late hours, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i. 54. **Som.** If she be jonick and true . . . I'll larn to put up wi her temper, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1873) 8; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] He's a proper jonnick old fellow. **Dev.** God be gude tu un—er's jonic I promise 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 159; Yŭ may trist 'she.' I tellee 'er's jonic tŭ tha back-bone! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** If you'll be jonnox to me, I'll be jonnox to you (J.W.); **Cor.**[3] Used only of events, or things, not of persons. An honest man's conduct is jonnick, not himself. **w.Cor.** 'He's not johnnick,' does not act fairly, said by boys when playing (M.A.C.). [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894). **Aus.** There was a wildness about that fellow's look that made me feel certain he was not jonick, FERGUSON *Bush Life* (1891) xx.]

Hence **Jonnocky**, *adj.* equitable, fair.

s.Not. But shall yer be jonnocky ower the job? (J.P.K.)

2. Even, level.

n.Yks.[1] T'cloth deean't lig jannock. Draw yon end your-hand way. **ne.Yks.**[1]

3. Satisfactory, fit, proper; pleasant, jolly, agreeable, easy to get on with.

ne.Lan.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Well, this is real jannick. **sw.Lin.**[1] 'Well, that's just jannick,' said by anyone doing a thing correctly. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[2] Sometimes we hear an independent, lawless living fellow described as jonnock; 'he's jonnock.' The word must assuredly be tralatitious, and is very likely most limited in circulation. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Glo.**[1] Now be jonnock. **Oxf.**[1] Tha's jonnock, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] We always got on jonnick enough vore thick there keeper come here. **Dev.** I thought we should a-got on very well, but he wad'n no way jonnick, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 22; She ban't jonic for sartain, though God forbid as I should so much as think ill of her, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 151. **Cor.**[2]

4. Liberal, kind, hospitable.

Nhp.[1] 'I went to see him, and he was quite jonnick.' The circulation of this word is very limited; I believe it is confined to the *ne.* part of the county.

5. *adv.* Phr. *to go jonnocks*, to take fair and equal shares; to be partners.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** Don't let's quarrel; let's put our money together and go jonnocks (J.P.K.).

6. *sb.* Fair play, fair treatment. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

Lakel.[2] **w.Yks.** To say that a proceeding is 'not jannocks' is equivalent to saying that it is not on the square, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 19, 1896); Let's have jannocks, and we'll not grumble (M.N.); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**[2] I say, owd lad, that's not jannocks; **w.Yks.**[5] 'That isn't jannocks;' said on one person tendering another an unequal share of anything, when such an one had the right of an equal share.

7. One who always pays his full share in a reckoning for beer, &c. se.Wor.[1]

8. Phr. *to make a jannak of it*, to make a fit and suitable union. e.Yks.[1]

[2. Of Scand. origin. A der. of Norw. dial. *jamn*, even, level (AASEN); so Sw. dial. (RIETZ); ON. *jafn* (*jamn*).]

JANNOCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Hrt. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **jammock, jannacks** w.Yks.; **janneck** Cor.[3] [dʒa·nək, dʒæ·nək.] **1.** A loaf of leavened oatmeal, a 'bannock.'

Sc. Mattie gae us baith . . . ane o' her thick ait jannocks, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **N.Cy.**[12], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** A piece of mouldy jannock, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 403; **Wm.**[1], **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (G.R.); **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** Aw see theaw's done me as breawn as a jannock, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) iii; On Good Friday . . . white jannocks, introduced by the Flemish refugees, . . were also then eaten, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 237; **Lan.**[1] A dark-coloured bread or cake made of oatmeal, or of coarse wheat-meal. **ne.Lan.**[1] Bread made of rye and oatmeal. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1] **Hrt.** This cake is called a jannock or crumpet, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] A cake baked on the hearth. Both the name and the cake nearly *obs.* **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Cor.**[3] A soft cake made of oaten flour.

2. *Comp.* **Jannock-bread**, oaten bread made into coarse and hard large loaves. Lan. (K.)

[1. The cake is prob. so called from its flatness; cp. jannock, *adj.* 2.]

JANNY, *int.* Lan. [dʒa·ni.] See below.

A cry raised at the interruption of a game at marbles when each player tries to secure some of those remaining on the ground (H.M.).

JANT, see **Jaunt**, *sb.*[1]

JANTY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Nhp. Also Hmp. Also written **jaunty** Nhp.[1] [dʒa·nti, dʒā·nti.] **1.** Smart, showy. See **Genty**, *adj.* 2.

N.Cy.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A little jaunty body. **Hmp.**[1]

2. Cheerful.

Fif. The scraighs o' lauchter there, And janty faces shinin' fair, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 140; To gar the lazy hours slide by, Fell janty jokes the shearers try, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 124; Fu' janty an' canty, I trow they're a' thegither, *ib.* 131. **N.Cy.**[1]

JANUARY, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in weather lore. Also in forms **Janiveer** Sc. Cum.; **Janniwerry** Shr.[1]; **Jiniver** Sur.[1]; **Janwar** Hdg. **1.** See below.

Sc. A January spring is worth naething, INWARDS *Weather Lore* (1893) 10; If the grass grow in Janiveer, 'Twill be the worse for't a' the year, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 363. **Hdg.** Janwar's day creeps in, Just like a peevish auld gray man, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 67. **Cum.** 'Janiveer, freeze the pot o' the

fire. Februaire, fill dyke, black or white.' In common use 50 years ago (J.Ar.). **Yks.** January 14th, St. Hilary. The coldest day of the year, INWARDS *ib.* 12. **w.Yks.**[2] From June to Januäry, To nature it's conträry. **Shr.**[1] Janniwerry-freeze-the-pot-by-the-fire. **Bck.** If the calends of January be smiling and gay, You'll have wintry weather till the calends of May, NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 431. **Sur.**[1] Jiniver poults never come to no good. [Janiveer freez the pot by the fire. If grass grows in Janiveer It grows the worse for't all the year, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 43; March in Janiveer, Janiveer in March I fear, INWARDS *ib.* 11; Jack Frost in Janiveer Nips the nose of the nascent year. The blackest month in all the year Is the month of Janiveer, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 19; Who in Janiveer sows oats, Gets gold and groats, *ib.* 24.]

2. *Comp.* **January-butter,** mud.

Sus.[1] It is considered lucky to bring mud into the house in January.

JANUARY, *sb.*[2] Ess. [Not known to our correspondents.] A name given to a horse or beast of burden.

'Whoa, January!' ejaculated that ancient functionary as he pulled up Strawberry close to John Short. Why the natives of Essex . . . habitually address their beasts of burden as 'January' is a matter best left to the discrimination of philologers, CRAWFORD *Tale of Lonely Parish* (1886) xix.

JANUS, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A contemptuous term used of a man or woman, being an ironical use of the word 'genius.'

Wel, óo)z ù praat·i jai·nüs [Well, hoo's a pratty janus].

JAP, see **Jaup,** *v.*[1], **Jump,** *v.*

JAPE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also Cor. Also written **jaip** Sc.; and in form **jawp** n.Yks.[2] [dʒēp.] **1.** *sb.* A jest; a jeer, mock.

Per. A collection of japes at Scottish ways, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 65. **Fif.** All hail, sweet son of Nox! Father o' daffin, jaips, and jokes! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20.

2. *pl.* A jester or buffoon; a jackanapes. n.Yks.[2], Cor.[12]

3. *v.* To mock, jeer; to jest, act the mountebank, play antics.

Fif. Auld folks, that scarce could girn or gape, At Papistry did gleek and jaip, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 109. **n.Yks.**[2] **Cor.** Th' ould bird had got ha'f-way round, a-mincin' an' japin', an' throwin' out hes legs this way an' that, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

[**1.** A Iape, bourde, *iocus,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Fr. *jappe,* 'caquet, bavardage' (LITTRÉ). **2.** And thanne . . . helde [Lyf] Holynesse a Iape, and Hendenesse a wastour, *P. Plowman* (B.) XX. 144. **3.** Our hoste Iapen tho bigan, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 1883.]

JAPERS, see **Jabers.**

JAPPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [dʒa·pl.] **1.** *v.* To step or stamp on clothes in the process of washing them; to get the feet wet through.

Tak yon chair, an' tak aff o' dy feet. Der shürely japplin', *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); A'll hae ta get a pair o' new shün. My feet is juist japplin' noo ivery day, *ib.* (Oct. 23, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] To japple clothes—to stamp upon them in a tub.

2. *sb.* A liquid mess.

A'm gien ower me büit i' dis japple o' gutter, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899); I faer der foon flöers bit what's in a japple wi' dis, *ib.* (Feb. 17, 1900).

JAR, *sb.* Nhb. Also w.Cy. Som. [dʒā(r.] **1.** In *comp.* **Jar-handles,** a colloq. name for large or prominent ears. Nhb.[1]

2. A stone bottle having a handle on one side near the top—often enclosed in wickerwork.

w.Som.[1] John Gilpin's famous 'stone bottles' would be jars in w.Som. 'Be sure they 'an't a-drinkt out all that there cider a'ready! why, I zend up the eight quart jar and the zix quart virkin to 'leb'm [eleven] o'clock, and 'tis on'y but half arter two now!' 'Mr. Kemp called in vor to zay, must zend on a jar o' gin and a jar o' brandy, cause they be gwain to hold the revel next week.'

3. A vessel containing 20 gallons of oil. w.Cy. (HALL.) [A jarr, an earthen vessel, containing of oil from 18 to 26 gallons, BAILEY (1721).]

JARAM, see **Gearum(s.**

JARBLE, *sb.* Gall. An old tattered garment. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

JARBLE, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **jargle** s.Dur. [dʒa·rbl, dʒā·bl.] To bespatter or besmear with mud or dirt; to wet, bedew, bemire.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] It is a custom with boys to turn up their trowsers at the ankle, to prevent them from being jarbelled by the wet grass. **s.Dur.** Her frock was all jargled wi' muck (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** What gars t'gowky gang through t'garth to jarble o' her cleàzz, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 121; **Cum.**[4] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** He'll turn oot as jarbled as Bobby Grime's dog, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 3; She has jarbled all her petticoats (B.K.); **Wm.**[1] Thoo must a beean rowlin iv a dub i' 't rod thoo's si jarb'lt ower wi mud. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** Tibb is all jarbil'd, and Ise basely mired, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 636. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Jarbled,** *ppl. adj.* (1) jumbled, disordered; (2) dirtied, bespattered, bemired.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Cum.** The muddy syke it ower-ran the wear—The jarbelt lasses, sairy things, were spent, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 207; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.**[1] What a jarbled seet thoo is, to be sewer.

JARG, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. [dʒarg, dʒāg.] **1.** *v.* To make a harsh, shrill noise like a door creaking on its hinges; to 'chark.' See **Girg.** **Sc.** The door jargs (JAM.).

2. To jar.

Chs.[1] A heavy timber carriage going past would be said 'to jarg the whole house.' If one strikes the 'funny bone' it jargs the whole arm. **s.Chs.**[1]

3. To fall out, quarrel.

Chs. They rayther jarg'nt, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dù)nŭ jaa·rg sŭ, für güd·nis see·k; dhür)z nóo pee·s i)dh aays fo)yi [Dunna jarg sŏ, for goodness' sake; there's noo peace i' th' haïse for ye].

4. *sb.* A harsh, grating sound. Slk. (JAM.)

5. A jolt, jar.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy ky'echt mi el·bŭ ŭgy'en· dhŭ weyl, ŭn it gy'en mi aa·rm sich· ŭ jaa·rg [I ketched my elbow agen the wheil, an' it gen my arm sich a jarg].

JARG, *sb.*[2] Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to play the jarg on one,* to play a trick on one, to make game of one.

JARGLE, *v.*[1] Sc. To make a sharp shrill noise time after time in quick succession.

Per. That band has kept on jarglin' a' day. Johnny's jarglin' on his tin whistle (G.W.). **s.Sc.** (JAM.)

JARGLE, *v.*[2] w.Som.[1] [dʒā·gl.] To gargle or gurgle with liquid in the throat.

Ee toa·l mee aew aay waz· vur tu jaar·gl mee droa·ut wai vin·igur un puop·ur, bud dhae·ur, ded-n düe· un waun bee·t u gèo·d [He told me that I was for to gargle my throat with vinegar and pepper, but there, (it) did not do it the slightest good].

JARGLE, see **Jarble,** *v.*

JARGON, *v.* Wm. [dʒa·rgən.] To scold, rate, 'slang.'

Sooah Geordie coh tull me, an' rated an' jargoned, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30.

[Fr. *jargonner,* to jangle, chatter, babble confusedly (COTGR.).]

JARGONELLY, *sb.* Cor.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] A large vessel, such as a pitcher, pan, bath, &c.

JAR-HOLE, see **Jaw-hole.**

JARIE, *sb.* Sc. [dʒa·ri.] A boy's marble.

Rnf. Sic a pock o' bools he's won—Redies, jaries, marbles blue, yellow, green, an' grey, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 93.

JARL, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Oxf. Wil. [dʒāl.] **1.** *v.* To quarrel, 'have words.'

s.Wor. I heard 'em jarling (H.K.). **Wil.**[1]

2. *sb.* A quarrel, dispute.

Oxf. 'What's up now?' 'Oh, only another family jarl' (G.O.).

JARLER, *sb.* Chs.[1] Anything out of the common way.

A bricklayer who came from the neighbourhood of Winsford used to say of a brick that was above the common size, 'It's like one o' owd Matty Tasker's jarlers.' I presume Matty Tasker was some local celebrity who was given to telling very wonderful stories.

JARMAN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Som. A thin kind of ginger-bread; a 'brandy-snap.' See below.

It is (or was) also the word employed in the unlicensed houses for sale of beer or cider which used to be so common. A habitué would ask for a big or a little jarman, meaning either a quart or a pint of liquor. The 'jarman' of course was sold—and the liquor given with it (W.F.R.).

JARME, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To bawl, cry. (HALL.)

JARMER, *sb.* Sus. [dʒɑ̄·mə(r).] An uncouth person.
Children are warned not to behave like 'a country jarmer,' or 'a Sussex jarmer.' *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 402.

JAR-NECKED, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] Wry-necked.
[Fr. dial. (Languedoc) *jar*, 'tortu, difforme, contrefait' (Boucoiran).]

JARNESS, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A marshy place, or any place so wet as to resemble a marsh.

JAR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Der. Nhp. Wor. Ess. Hmp. Also in form **jaur** Rnf. [dʒar, dʒɑ̄(r).] **1.** *v.* To make a harsh whirring or grating noise.
w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] s.Not. A could mek the stockin-frame jarr i' them days (J.P.K.).

2. *Fig.* To quarrel, fall out; to ruffle, disturb, discompose. With *on*: to be continually at variance.
Fif. Tongues never wi' sic clitter-clatter Did jangle and did jarr, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 108. Rnf. When they in their reveries began for to jaur, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 142. n.Yks.[4]
Hence **Jarring**, *ppl. adj.* contending, quarrelling.
Edb. Rino gilds its jarring wights Them to his side to draw, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 104.

3. To scold, 'jaw.'
Ess. An' so he jarr'd no more, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 71; 'Don't stand jarrin' there,' i.e. talking loudly or disputing; also used of talking idly, without disputing (W.W.S.); Ess.[1]

4. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Jar-bird**, (2) **-owl**, the goatsucker or nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (3) **-peg**, the woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*
(1) Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 187; Hmp.[1] e.Hmp. A bird that makes a clatter with its bill against a dead bough, or some old pales, calling it a jar-bird, White *Selborne* (1788) 40, ed. 1853. (2) w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97.] (3) Nhp. Swainson *ib.* 100; Nhp.[1] This bird often takes its station on an old oaken stump, and strikes with its beak on a hard knot or peg, so that the jar is heard in the stillness of the evening for a considerable distance around.

JARSENT, JARSEY, see **Jazzen, Jersey.**

JART, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. [dʒɑ̄t.] **1.** *v.* To jerk; to throw quickly. See **Jert.**
e.Yks.[1] Hoo far can thä jart that steean? e.Lan.[1]
Hence **Jarty**, *adj.* jerky. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. To whip, punish. w.Yks. I'll jart tha (J.R.).

3. *sb.* A jerk, a sudden throw. e.Yks.[1]

JARTA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **iarto** S. & Ork.[1]; **jarto, yarta** (Jam.). A term of endearment: my dear. Also used *attrib.*
She could hear the strong voice of the Udaller . . . call, in a tone of some anxiety, 'Tak heed, Jarto,' Scott *Pirate* (1822) xxvii; You forget, Jarto Claud, . . that the factor was only counting over the money for my Lord the Chamberlain, *ib.* xxx; My jarta! Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 30; S. & Ork.[1]
[Norw. dial. *hjarta* (*jarta*), heart (Aasen); see Jakobsen (*l. c.*).]

JARUM, see **Gearum)s.**

JARVALLY, *adv.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Actively. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

JAR-WOMAN, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] An occasional assistant in the kitchen; a charwoman. See **Char(e**, *sb.*[1] **4** (1).

JARWORM, *sb.* s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1] [dʒɑ̄·wɑ̄m.] An ugly insect found in wet, marshy places.

JASAY, JASEY, see **Jersey.**

JASKIN, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A person occasionally employed in work to which he has not been regularly bred. Cf. **joskin.**

JASKIT, *ppl. adj.* Bnff.[1] [dʒa·skit.] Jaded, worn out, exhausted. See **Disjaskit, 2.**

JASNACK, see **Jazzen.**

JASP, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A particle; a spot, blemish. Cf. **jesp.**

JASPER, *sb.* Chs. Lin. Sus. **1.** A name given to Brighton fishermen. Sus. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 342.

2. A louse. Lin.[1] See **Dicky**, *sb.*[1] **5.** **3.** *Comp.* **Jaspercrab**, a kind of apple. Chs.[1]
[1. *Jasper* was formerly a common Christian name. Jasper [a man's name], *Gasparus*, Coles (1679). LG. *Jasper*, 'der Vorname Kaspar, cfr. Gaspar' (Berghaus).]

JASS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [dʒas.] **1.** *sb.* A violent throw; a dash; a heavy blow; the noise made by a heavy blow or fall. See **Joss**, *sb.*[2] **7.**
Bnff.[1] He threw 'im our wee a jass. He got a jass o' the back it knockit 'im on's nose. 'Jass' is a stronger term than 'joss.' Cld. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To throw with violence; to dash.
Bnff.[1] The ae loon jasst the ither our on's back. Cld. (Jam.)

JASTER, see **Gaster.**

JATTER, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. [dʒa·tə(r.] **1.** To break into small pieces; to shiver to atoms, to 'shatter.' e.Lan.[1], e.An.[1], Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. To shake, vibrate; to jolt; of the teeth: to chatter.
Sc. His teeth jatterin' and his face blue wi' cauld, Rox *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v. w.Yks. The window jatters (J.R.). e.An.[1] Nrf. I ha' just sneezed, that du jatter my hid [head], that that du (A.G.F.); His teeth reglar jattered in his head. The things on the tray jattered up agin one another. That window do jatter so (M.C.H.B.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

JAUB, JAUBBER, see **Jab**, *v.*[1], **Jabber**, *v.*[1]

JAUCHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) [dʒɑ̄·χl.] **1.** *v.* To walk like one who has feeble joints, to 'bauchle.'

2. *Fig.* To make a shift, to do a thing with difficulty.
'He jauchlit through 't.'

3. *sb.* A shift. 'He'll mak an unco jauchle.'

JAUD, see **Jade.**

JAUDIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Written **jawdy** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dʒɑ̄·di, dʒō·di.] **1.** The stomach of a pig; the first stomach of an animal. The same word as **Chawdy** (q.v.).
Lth. Ilk oily leary, Ilk midden mavis, wee black jaudie, A' dread an' fear ye, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. Rxb. Several superstitious ideas prevail among the vulgar with respect to the jaudie. . . The black spot, with which this stomach is marked, is carefully avoided by persons of both sexes who are conscious that they have lost their virtue. The thief is afraid to touch it; the glutton also, though ever so hungry (Jam.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The term is applied to the edible entrails of the pig, ox, and sheep, espècially to the large bag of a pig.

2. A pudding; see below.
Sc. A pudding of oatmeal and hog's lard, with onions and pepper, inclosed in a sow's stomach; formerly used as a supper-dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fastren's Even, *Sibb. Gl.* (Jam.) s.Sc., Lth. *Gen.* used; often as equivalent to pudding; as, a bloody jaudie, a pudding made of blood (Jam.).

JAUG, see **Jag(g**, *sb.*[1]

JAUK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **jak(e.** [dʒɑ̄k.] **1.** *v.* To trifle, dally, spend one's time idly.
Sc. (Jam.) Fif. And skarslie when they haid iaked on manie days gott sa mikle as a fear [fair] answer, Melvill *Autob.* (1610) 435, ed. 1842. Lnk. My mither . . . wadna alloo me to jauk or rebel, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 145.
Hence (1) **Jaukan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of trifling over work; (2) **Jauker** or **Jaker**, *sb.* an idler, trifler; (3) **Jaukery**, *sb.* joking, trifling; (4) **Jauking**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* idling, trifling, dallying; flirting; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* having a habit of trifling over work.
(1) Bnff.[1] A' mornin' they keepit a jaukan at the cuttan; an' the rain wiz on afore they got cliack. (2) Sc. The down-sittin o' lowse jaukers, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) i. 1. Bnff.[1] Ayr. Get up my muse, ye lazy jaker, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 85. (3) Slk. She wad hae flown i' my face wi' her gibery and jaukery, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866. (4, *a*) Ayr. An' aye she win't, an' aye she swat, I wat she made nae jaukin, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 12; Nor mair o' love be talking, We've fools an' beggars' brats enew; Sae, youngsters, quit your jauking, Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 253. Lnk. Nae stannin' still nor jaukin', Oor wark's ahin, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 55. (*b*) Bnff.[1]

2. To walk slowly; to waste time in walking.
Bnff.[1] A sent 'im an airran; bit he jauckit sae lang o' the rod, it a wiz forcet to gang an' fess 'im haim.

3. *sb.* Trifling over work; an idler, one who trifles over work. *ib.*

JAUL, *v.*[1] Ken. [dʒōl.] To throw the earth about and get the grain out of the ground, when it is sown, as birds do. See **Jowl**, *v.*[1] **4.**
Ken.[1] The bothering old rooks have jauled all de seeds out o' de groun'; Ken.[2]

JAUL, *v.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To scold or grumble. (Hall.)

JAUL, JAUM, JAUM(B, see **Jowl**, *v.*[1], **Jam, Jamb.**

JAUMPH, JAUNCE, see **Jamph**, *v.*[1], **Jance.**

JAUNDER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **jander** Rxb. (Jam.); **janner** Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. Gall.; **jauner** Ayr. e.Lth.; **jawner** Cld. (Jam.) [dʒā'n(d)ər.] **1.** *v.* To talk idly or foolishly; to 'maunder.'

s.Sc., Cld. (Jam.) **Lnk.** To death You haze me, jawnering ay o' faith! faith! faith! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133. **e.Lth.** Ye may jaun'er on as lang as ye like for me, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 93. **Slk.** They war just jaundering wi' the bridegroom for fun, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 155, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** All which poor Irving is pleased . . . to janner about at great length, Carlyle *Lett.* (1831). **Gall.** Ae glass brought anither; him and me to jawner, and whan I gat hame, Lord knows, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 159, ed. 1876.

Hence **Jannerer**, *sb.* one who talks foolishly or incoherently. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Phr. *to jaunder about*, to go about idly from place to place without having any proper object in view. Bwk. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* Idle talk; rambling conversation.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** O haud your tongue and jauner, Burns *Lass of Ecclefechan.* **Rxb.** What but harm can come of this senseless jauner? *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 321 (Jam.); We've had a gude jaunder this forenoon (Jam.).

4. One who talks incoherently or foolishly. Slk. (*ib.*)

JAUNDICE, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. (1) **Jaanders**, (2) **Jaandice**, (3) **Jaanis**, (4) **Janders**, (5) **Jandhers**, (6) **Jandies**, (7) **Jandrers**, (8) **Jaunas**, (9) **Jaunders**, (10) **Jaunis**, (11) **Jaunus**, (12) **Jawnas**, (13) **Jenis**, (14) **Joanas**, (15) **Jonas.** [dʒā'ndəz, dʒō'nəs.]

(1) **Chs.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.) (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **n.Lan.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Almost always qualified as the 'yaller janders.' The 'black janders' designates its more malignant form. **Brks.**[1], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Hmp.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** They tells me as Jack Smith have got the yaller janders (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (5) **w.Ir.** Is it the jandhers you have? Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 492. (6) **Per.** Our Davie was ta'en down wi' the jandies, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 209, ed. 1889. (7) **Ken.** To find poor Peter ill in bed. He said it was only the 'jandrers,' *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 83. (8) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 541; **w.Yks.**[4] (9) **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Black-jaunders, jaundice of a more than usually severe kind; so called from the dark colour of the skin and fœces, and perhaps also from its highly dangerous character. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[24], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** The jaundice, commonly called the jaunders or yallow-wort, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv; **Shr.**[1] Poor owd mon! 'e's bin bad a lungful time, an' now they sen it's turned to the black jaunders. **Hrf.**[2], **Hrt.** (H.G.) **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Jau'ndurz, jaa'ndurz, jaa'rndurz. Always so, prob. because in the dial. nearly all diseases are *pl.* nouns. **Cor.**[1] (10) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (11) **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**[1] (12) **e.Yks.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1] (14) **e.Lan.**[1] (15) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Sin laid up i' th' jonas, he's niver been reght, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 73. **e.Yks.**[1] Is it yallow jonas, or black, she's getten? **w.Yks.**[4]

II. Dial. use. In *comp.* **Jaundice-tree**, the common barbary, *Berberis vulgaris.*

w.Som.[1] From the yellow colour of the wood. **Cor.** From a belief (on the 'doctrine of signatures') that the yellow under-bark indicated its value as a cure for the yellow disease (B. & H.).

JAUNT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also Oxf. Brks. I.W. Also in forms **jaant** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1]; **jant** Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. [dʒōnt, dʒānt, dʒant.] **1.** *sb.* A pleasure-trip, an excursion, expedition, journey.

Frf. Has . . . E——d C — d taen his last jaunt? Sands *Poems* (1833) 40. **Fif.** I wonner hoo Mysie Chalmers 'll look when she hears I'm gaun sic a lang jaunt, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 64. **Ayr.** Too short seemed the day For a jaunt to Downpatrick, Or a trip on the sea, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 17, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** A thocht cam' in his min' Tae gang wi' her a jaunt, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 11. **Edb.** On their waddin jaunt they drive, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 35. **Peb.** Idle jaunts to me were pain, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 61. **Gall.** Allan and the wife were at Drumquhat overnight on their marriage jaunt, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 107. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Lakel.**[2] We'll hev a jant oot efter tea. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] He myad up his mind 'at he'd hev a jant off, *W. C. T.* (July 16, 1898) 4. **I.W.**[1]

2. *v.* To go on a pleasure-trip or excursion.

Frf. Like maukins thro' the fields they're jauntin', Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. **Per.** A mettled, but canny young yaud for the yokin', When ye gae a jauntin' wi' me, Ford *Harp* (1893) 164. **Lnk.** I micht hae been rowin' in gear, An' jauntin' aboot in my carriage, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 80. **Cum.** There's our 'squire, wi' his thousands, jant jantin' about, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 39. **Wm.** We'd meant ta gah on t'sly an' jant an' spree aboot, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 47. **Lan.** Rambling through fields and meadows in a cheerful light-hearted way (S.W.). **Oxf.**[1] Jaantin about, going off on pleasure, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Jaunting-bottle**, *sb.* a pocket-flask; (2) **-car**, *sb.* an Irish car, esp. a car used for pleasure excursions.

(1) **Lnk.** Drawin' oot his jauntin' bottle [he] says, 'Will ye tak' a bit taste?' Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 41. (2) **Ir.** The journey was to be performed in a jaunting car hired for the occasion, *Paddiana* (ed. 1843) I. 246; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **n.Ir.** There wusnae less nor twunty horses an' jauntin' cars, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 10.

3. To trip along, go jauntily.

Per. Through arch an' aisle they jouk an' jaunt, Stewart *Character* (1857) 99. **Rnf.** With big hand-basket in his mouth To shops he jaunted, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 245.

Hence **Jauntingly**, *adv.* jauntily.

Per. Whaur water-bobbies jauntin'ly Bow to their shadows in the stream, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 59.

JAUNT, *v.*[2] Not. [dʒōnt.] To jolt, shake.

s.Not. It did jaunt me goin' ower them stones (J.P.K.).

JAUNT, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] Fif. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To taunt, gibe, jeer. **2.** *sb.* A gibe, taunt.

JAUNT COAL, *phr. Obs.* Sc. A species of coal.

Lnk. Coal called jaunt coal, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 290 (Jam.).

JAUNTY, see **Janty.**

JAUP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Also written **jawp** Sc. (Jam.) Lin.; and in forms **jaap** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **jab** Cum.[4]; **jaip** Nhb.[1]; **jalp** Sc. (Jam.); **jap** Sh.I. Fif. Edb. N.I.[1] Ant. Don. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **joap** Cum. Wm.; **jop** w.Yks.; **jope** Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **joup** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1]; **jowp** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] [dʒāp, dʒōp, dʒap.] **1.** *v.* Of water: to dash and rebound, in waves. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Skinking ware that jaups in luggies clean out of caup and market, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 4. **Fif.** Like swallin' waves on rough shores jappin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 168. **s.Sc.** The wind . . . maks the water jaw, an' jawp, an' foam like a cauldron, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 91. **Dmb.** The steem-bott . . . snoovt awa and snoovt awa tho' the water was jaupin till the Lum tap, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Ayr.** She wished it would blaw sic ane tempest as would soop the saun oot of the sea, and jawp the sea oure the hills, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 255. **m.Yks.**[1] To wash or dash about in mass, like water, when shaken. Waves are said to go jowping up against the stones on the beach, or sea-wall. **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Japper**, *sb.* a billow, broken wave; (2) **Jauping**, *ppl. adj.* dashing, breaking in waves.

(1) **Fif.** Beside the shore Whairon th' Aegean's jappers roar, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 3. (2) **Ayr.** The jauping weet, the stentit sheet, Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 132. **Bwk.** Green wi' the dew o' the jauping main, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 108.

2. To splash; to bespatter with mud or water; to spill, throw water, &c. over anything.

Sc. Ride fair and jaap nane, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 283. **e.Fif.** He wad persist in carvin' the chickens, . . wi' the result that he jaupit wi' the jice a' the young leddies' white goons, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** I'll gar your dull, foostit brains Jaup on Heaven's causie stanes, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 57. **Ayr.** A wheen callans wi' their leather breeks, jawpin' through the glaur, Service *Notandums* (1890) 79. **Lnk.** Jouk atween their stumpy legs, dinna jaup the dears, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 104. **e.Lth.** Ye'll hae to tak unco care that ye dinna jaup yoursel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 63. **Edb.** Poor Saundie, frae his doughty wark, Came hame a' jappet i' the dark, *Tint Quey* (1796) 13. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** Yon boy running past japped you (M.S.M.). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** I'd jaup This quart a' yell about your scope, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 91; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Don't jope t'flooer wid t'whitewesh, noo. Anyone in the way when a bucketful of water is thrown down with force, is liable to get japped. 'She brought milk in a can, an' jab't it

ower at ivery step.' Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Jopins**, *sb. pl.* anything spilled. Cum.[14]

3. Phr. (1) *to jawp the water*, to spend time on any business, without the least prospect of success; — *waters with one*, to play fast and loose.

(1) Sc. A' that ye do 'ill be just jawpin the water (Jam.). (2) Fif. 'I'll no jawp waters wi' you,' said to a person who has made a bargain with another, and wishes to cast it (*ib.*).

4. To shake up, toss to and fro; to shake up the sediment at the bottom of a liquid; to beat up eggs.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. Anything thrown sharply and suddenly into the water is said to jap it about (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'We com jowping alang,' knocking one against another in the vehicle. 'Jowp'd up,' shaken up, as the sediment in a liquid; n.Yks.[4] If thoo jaups t'milk leyke that, thoo'll finnd butter i' t'can when thoo gits yam. ne.Yks.[1] Deean't jaup it aboot. e.Yks. Deean't jowp coffee-pot an stor all gruns up, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Thoo leeak at taties, while Ah jaup this egg. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Jowpment**, *sb.* a mixture of viands; a hash. n.Yks.[2]

5. To make a splashing noise like liquid agitated in a bucket or barrel.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] The water went jauping in the skeel. Dur.[1] s.Dur. A rotten egg is said to jaup when shaken (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). sw.Lin.[1] How it jaups about.

6. To strike together; to smash by a sudden blow.

N.Cy.[1] 'Jauping paste-eggs' at Easter is a game at Newc. Two boys give blow for blow with their eggs, and whichever is broken is forfeited. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. On Easter Monday the children have a festival entitled 'paste-egg day,' on which dyed eggs, boiled hard, are bowled along the grass and jaaped to see which will break first (J.H.B.). Dur. To test the relative strength of various articles by hitting them together. At Easter men and boys 'jap' paste eggs, striking one against another, to test which is the stronger (F.P.). n.Yks.[4] Ah'll jaup tha eggs.

Hence (1) **Jaaper**, *sb.* one who strikes the egg of an opponent; (2) **Japin**, *sb.* a jerk, a smart stroke.

(1) Nhb. At Easter time the relative merits of the dyed 'paste-eggs' are settled by the arbitrament of 'jaapin.' One holds his egg, exposing the small end, and the 'jaaper' knocks the end of his egg against it. The egg remaining unbroken is the conqueror, and an egg which has come off entire after many such trials is considered prizeworthy (R.O.H.). (2) Fif. (Jam.)

7. To beat, thrash.

n.Lin.[1] Noo then, Bill, I shall jaup thy jacket for thĕ if thoo duz n't mind.

8. *sb.* A dash of water, a broken wave; a cross, short sea. Also used *fig.*

Sc. That portion of water which is separated from a wave, when it is broken by its own weight, or by dashing against a rock, ship, or any other body that resists its force and causes part of it to fly off (Jam.). Sh.I. Sair daddit wi' life's jap, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 32; Hit makes a jap ipo da shaald, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Abd. Gien yer lordships hed hed as mony . . . jaups o' cauld sea watter, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 24. Fif. Again the crowd, like water-jaup, Thegither rush'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 141. Ayr. Dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 126; Gie me the jaup o' the dear auld saut [sea], Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 315.

9. A spot or splash of mud or dirty water; a spurt of water.

Sc. Properly that which is thrown on one's clothes, by the motion of the feet, or of a horse or carriage, when the road is wet or miry (Jam.). Per. See til the jaups o' glaar about yer guttery trotters, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887. Ayr. He had got a jaup o' glaur on his specks, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 140. Edb. Ay the jawps flee frae the whiel That quirlis at the end o't, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 708, Scenary ed. Bwk. Ye needna be feared for a jaup o' glaur, Calder *Poems* (1897) 209. N.I.[1] Ant. A person after walking on a wet day will complain of being covered with 'japs,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb. My father cam hame a' covered wi japs o' glair; Nhb.[1]

10. A quantity of liquid; the dregs of anything.

Sc. Canty war we ower your kale, Toddy jugs and jaups o' yill, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 46. s.Sc. Come! whurl the drumlie dregs o't rown; . . Gie then the jaups anither twirl, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 60 (Jam.). Rnf. Jaups o' milk and pails o' whey, Barr *Poems* (1861) 199. Gall. Awa' ye foreign jaups and gills, Ye've brought auld Scotlan' mony ills, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 130, ed. 1897.

11. The sound produced by liquid shaken in a half-empty vessel, *fig.* senseless talk.

N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1885) 339. n.Lin.[1] Ho'd the jaup wi' thĕ; dos't ta want ivery body to knaw how soft thoo is?

12. The sound made by shoes when full of water. Per. (G.W.)

13. A slap, a slight blow, which frightens rather than hurts; a cut, blow.

Cai.[1] Ayr. Wi' bluid upon his beak and claw, And jaups on ilka wing, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 190. Cum.[4] Hittin' Abe a jope under t'chin, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 10; I simply meant to give it two or three japs to frighten it, *Carlisle Patr.* (May 25, 1894) 3. I.Ma. A jap in the mous he should have got, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 106; I give him the jap on the mouth for his imperence (S.M.).

14. *Fig.* Ruin, destruction, wreck.

Sc. Mony a day as I hae been guid til you, ridden you canny and never skelpit the hide o' you, to put sic a jawp on me noo, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xi. Dmf. Their fine balloon journey a' knockit tae jaup, Reid *Poems* (1894) 48. Kcb. The farm gaed to jap, an' the bummers cam' in, An' hoisted puir Tam to the causey, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218.

JAUP, *v.*[2] Bnff.[1] To fatigue, weary.

JAUPIE, *v.* Sc. Also written jauppie. [dʒā·pi.] To spill, scatter, separate into small portions of liquid, &c. See **Jaup**, *v.*[1] 2.

Edb. Thou gar'st the hidden treasure jaupie A' in the air, Ballantine *Wee Raggit Laddie*, st. 11 (Jam. *Suppl.*); *ib. Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

JAUR, JAUR-HOLE, see **Jar(r, Jaw-hole.**

JAURNOCH, *sb.* w.Sc. (Jam.) Filth; washings of dishes, &c.

JAVE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The upper crust of a loaf of bread. (F.H.)

JAVE, see **Jeve.**

JAVEL, *v.* Yks. Also written javvle e.Yks.[1] [dʒa·vl.] To wrangle, quarrel, dispute. Yks. (Hall.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[23]

JAVELIN, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] A crowbar. Easther *Gl.* (1893).

JAVVER, *v.* and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written gavver w.Yks. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [dʒa·və(r.] **1.** *v.* To talk idly; to be garrulous, talkative. Cf. **gabber, jabber**, *v.*[1]

m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He may do pratta weel to bawl to t'Oirishmen, or javver abaht chetch rates, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 98, ed. 1877; w.Yks.[1] Their parents er ill set to ken what ther barns er javverin about, I. xix. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Gavering**, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. (J.T.); (2) **Javversome**, *adj.* noisy, talkative, garrulous. n.Yks.[2]

2. *sb.* Idle talk; impudence, 'jaw.'

n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Let's hey naan o' thy javver; w.Yks.[2], nw.Der.[1]

JAVVER, *sb.*[2] Yks. Food. The same word as **Chavver** (q. v.).

w.Yks. Average price 00 wheat wor 133*s.* for 8 bush.; it wor dear javver at that day, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 4.

JAW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ja** w.Cy. Dor.[1]; **jaa** Sh.I. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **jah** Ess.[1]; **jo** Cum.[14] [dʒō, dʒā.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Jaw-bit**, food carried out in the fields by labourers, to be eaten about 10 or 11 o'clock; (2) **-blades**, the jaws, chafts; (3) **-bone yat-steads**, gateways with pointed arches made of whales' jaw-bones; (4) **-breaker**, (5) **-cracker**, a long word, difficult to pronounce; (6) **-hole**, a fissure or opening in the land, as the mouth of a stream; the arched entrance to a cavern; (7) **-lock**, lockjaw; (8) **-locked**, lock-jawed; (9) **-work**, talk.

(1) Wil.[1] (2) Nhb.[1] (3) e.Yks.[1] In the neighbourhood of Hull, formerly the chief port for Greenland whalers, it was customary to set up over gate-ways, whales' jaw-bones in the form of a pointed arch, many of which may still be seen. (4) Nhb.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] Thaay mak ewse on sich jaw-braakers when thaay talk aboot the'r flooers, 'at I can't tell a wo'd thaay saay, nor tung it efter 'em. s.Lin. He preaached a sarmon as wor nĭst and short

and wi'out any jawbraäkers (T.H.R.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Lon.** 'I can't tumble to that barrikin,' said a young fellow; 'it's a jaw-breaker,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 25. (5) **e.Yks.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7) **Ayr.** The gun burst and blew aff his thoomb: he dee'd of jaw-lock in a week, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 115. **w.Yks.** T'wife hezzant hed t'jawlock yet, *Pudsey Ann.* (? 1875) *Pref.* 3. (8) **w.Yks.** Wi' my mathe woide oppen, an' neearly jaw-lock'd, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvi. (9) **Lan.** Le's ha' less jaw-work an' more paw work fro' th' gentry, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) vii.

2. *Fig.* Talk, chatter; abusive or insolent talk, 'cheek.' In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sh.I. Man, howld dy jaw, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** I'll gar ye haud yer jaw yet, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 118. **Abd.** Fat's the eese o' a lawvyer gin he hinna a gweed moufu' o' ill jaw? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98. **Frf.** Come now, mum, no jaw, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 166, ed. 1889. **Fif.** Ne'er gie them surly jaw, nor jeer Whan they for fauts reprove you, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 82. **Rnf.** Mungo Martin had grown dry Thro' extra jaw and jobbin', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 11. **Ayr.** A very good sort of a town—plenty of punch and plenty of jaw, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxvii. **Lnk.** If ye treat me to ony mair o' yer sma' jaw, I'll rise an' wring the bit neck o' ye, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 122. **Edb.** Plagu'd wi' jails and lawwer's jaw, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 62. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** Ye lawyers . . . Wha deaved his lugs wi' learned jaw, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 227. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Hod theh jo. **Wm.** (B.K.), **Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Bur aw conno' the'r jaw un' the'r gam', HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 137; (S.W.) **Chs.**[1] Esp. talk which annoys or aggravates. 'Come, let's have none o' thy jaw.' **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] N—— hed been warkin' doon at th' boddom o' a well, soä I ax'd him, at dinner-time, for jaw like, if he'd seed oht o' ohd Sam. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2], **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Kau·m naew! noa·un u dhuy jaa·, uls dhee·t bee u-puu·s tu doo·urz een u kwik stik [Come now! (let us have) none of your abusive language, otherwise you will be put to doors (turned out) very quickly]. Ee·! wai, u-z au·l jaa·, lig u sheep's aid! [He! why, he is all jaw, like a sheep's head!] A very common description of an empty talker. **Slang.** Desiring him to do his duty without further jaw, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) xxxii. [**Amer.** 'Twould save holl hay-cartloads o' fuss an' three four months o' jaw, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 136.]

3. A jest. Lan. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **4.** The open-ended tenon for a mortice. Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1] **5.** *pl.* The breaking part of a stone-crushing machine. s.Yks. (S.K.C.)

6. *v.* To talk, chatter.

Abd. Jawin' wi' the ither lasses, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 105. **Rnf.** Priests may preach and scribes may jaw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 8. **Edb.** Ither people jaw away About politics o' the day, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 108. **N.I.** To talk in an offensive way; to give saucy answers. **Cum.** Lantie laugh't An' jaw't an' chaff't, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 86. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **n.Lin.** If I stan' jawin' wi' a . . . yawnax like you she'll maybe be deud afore I get to her, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 88. **s.Lin.** Nobudy heer'd sich jawin' and argyin' i' all the'r born daäs as wor carri'd on (T.H.R.). **Nrf.** Mind you don't go loafing and jawing about, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. vi. **Ess.**[1] She's in a jahing yumer to-day. **Slang.** They jawed together, fore and aft, a good spell, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) xxiv.

Hence (1) **Jawing-shop,** *sb.* a debating society; (2) **-tacks,** *sb.* the mouth; jaws.

(1) **Brks.** Worth more than all the chaps at that jawing shop of yours, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) viii. (2) **Cor.** He gives a shake o' the head to set hes jawin'-tacks loose, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

7. Phr. *to jaw over,* (1) to talk over, to persuade; (2) to talk about a person or thing in a loud or offensive manner.

n.Lin.[1] I doän't want to hev my lass's naame jaw'd oher e' ivery public-hoose e' all th' cuntry side.

8. To scold, vituperate, abuse; to grumble, complain; to taunt. *Pret.* **jew.** In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sh.I. Get 'is friends ta start an' jaa me, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **Fif.** She jaw'd them, misca'd them For clashin' claikin' haips, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 125. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**[2] He jaw'd me rarely when A spak tull him fer his awn good. **w.Yks.**[2] **I.Ma.** The master was jawin' boosly enough, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 114. **Der.** I wish I was here when you jawed cousin, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 299; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] **Lon.** Because he kept jawing me, MAYHEW *Prisons* (1862) 550. **Suf.** He jew good tightly about it (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** He did jaw when he heard it (D.W.L.). **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Dev.** Tamzen and thee be olweys . . . jawing, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 307.

JAW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **jaa** Nhb.[1]; **jae** Sc. (JAM.) [dʒō, dʒā.] **1.** *v.* Of water: to dash, surge, splash. Cf. **jow,** *v.*[2] 6.

Sc. A naked craig wi' a burn jawing ower 't, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi; The stately tower Whilk proud defies the jawing wave, *Lass of Roch Royal,* 7, in CHILD *Ballads* (1885) II. 223. **Frf.** The billows around him micht jaw, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 105. **Per.** Aye I faucht wi' the jawin' wave, FORD *Harp* (1893) 342. **Rnf.** A burn 'whiles jawin' like a sea,' GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 50. **Lnk.** Sheughs an' deep fur-drains were jawin' To spate the burns, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 26. **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

2. To pour or dash about a quantity of water.

Sc. When it [the elephant] drinks, it sucks up the water with its trunk,—and then putting the low end of the trunk in its mouth, by wynding it in, it jaes in the water in its mouth as from a great spout, LAW *Memorialls* (1818) 177 (JAM.). **Ayr.** [They] jawed a stowpfu' o' water on his heid, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 35; (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** Bletherum bore her to the vestry, Jaw'd some water in her face, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 80. **e.Lth.** Nae need to jaw watter on a droun'd moose, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 194. **Gall.** 'Jaw,' in some of the ancient tongues, means 'pour'; we use it yet for that in ours, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 281, ed. 1876.

3. *sb.* A wave, billow, breaker. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ugly, ugly were the jaws That rowd unto their knee, *Sir Patrick Spens,* 8, in CHILD *Ballads* (1885) II. 21. **Bnff.** Jouk till o'er you gang the jaw, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 97. **Abd.** Weet to the skin wi' the splash o' a muckle jaw, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 13. **Kcd.** [He] Took the wiser coorse to 'jook, An let the jaw gang by,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 57. **Frf.** A craft . . . That . . . Jinket the jaws On the briny breist o' the main, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 20. **Fif.** Lampin' alang . . . frae jaw to jaw athort the sea, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3. **Lnk.** Drink gaed roun' like jaws o' water, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 72. **Lth.** Scores o' our sturdiest farmers fail To jouk the jaw, An' broken-hairted families haill Gae to the wa', LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 164. **Edb.** Upo' the briny Borean jaws to float, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 198, ed. 1785. **Gall.** I had ye baptized, . . and never a whinge or a greet did ye gae when he slappit ye into the thickest o' the jaw, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 326. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

4. A dash or spurt of water; a quantity of water thrown out with a jerk.

Sc. A gush of water, &c., such as takes place when we suddenly overset a tub or bucket of water, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **nw.Abd.** The trance is in a jaw [flood], *Goodwife* (1867) st. 44. **Frf.** Anither day he wad be dashed frae head to feet wi' great jaws o' cauld water, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 80, ed. 1889. **Per.** Doon wad thud my ravelled snood, Creatin' sic a jaw, man, FORD *Harp* (1893) 149. **Peb.** The nauseous mixture fell Wi' jaws upon the sprawling hash, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817.

5. A large quantity of any liquid.

Sc. The cow has gi'en a gude jaw the day, i. e. a large quantity of milk (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] Jaws of milk, a large quantity of milk (s.v. Haul). **Fif.** Fisher-Willie and the lairds . . . wash't their gebbies and their beards In sparklin' jaws o' claret, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 84. **Rnf.** Drown dull care in jaws o' liquor, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 80. **Ayr.** He was gaun to be very big, and order in a great jaw of drink for the company, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 125. **Lnk.** Wee draps gar sense its mettle feel, Grit jaws gar wit an' reason reel, WATT *Poems* (1827) 109. **e.Lth.** It poored on maist o' the month o' September, wi' awfu' jaws an' skelps o' rain, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 9. **Cum.** Wi' jaws o' yell some durty beutts Pat loft suin in a slatter, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 275; A certain slight rollick in his voice and accent, perhaps due to the jaws o' yell, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) II. 233; **Cum.**[4]

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *jaga,* to dash or sweep along (AASEN); ON. *jaga,* to move to and fro (VIGFUSSON). **3.** I am God Tibris . . . wyth mony jaup and jaw, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 153.]

JAW, see **Jay,** *sb.*

JAWBATION, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. Also in forms **jaabation** Nhb.[1]; **jobation** n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Oxf. Hnt. Nrf. Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1]; **jubation** n.Lin.[1] [dʒōbē·ʃən, dʒobē·ʃən.] A long and tedious harangue; a scolding, severe lecture or reprimand.

Nhb.[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] She nearly drove me

scranny with her jawbation. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Oxf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Sus.**[2] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A preachment, or any continued speaking—not necessarily a scolding. A long sermon would often be spoken of as 'a rigler jobation' [joabae·urshun]. **Colloq.** Don't be angry at my jobation; but write me a long answer of your own free will, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xlii.

Hence **Jawbatious**, *adj.* loquacious. **n.Yks.**[2]

JAW-BOX, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [dʒɑ̄·boks.] A sink under a tap; an indoor sink for refuse water. Also used *fig.* See **Jaw**, *v.*[2] **2.**

Sc. (W.G.R.) **e.Sc.** The half-way house? . . The place is little else than a jaw-box itsel'—the jaw-box o' the parish, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Ayr.** Posies which cam oot from some of the jaw-boxes and reeking closes and stairs in the High Street, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 87; (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** Duly chronicled in the local paper—the 'jawbox,' as Doghip called it, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 297. **Dmf.** The sewerage, never good in rural town, becomes abominable—instead of the flower pot a rank jaw-box at the stair-head, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 41. **N.I.**[1] Jaw tub, jaw box, a scullery sink.

JAWD, JAWDY, see **Jade, Jaudie.**

JAW-HOLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **jar-, jaur-** Ayr. (JAM.) A place into which dirty water, &c. is thrown; a cesspool, midden, sewer. Also used *fig.* See **Jaw**, *v.*[2] **2.**

Sc. That gulf ycleped in Scottish phrase, the jaw-hole, in other words an uncovered common sewer, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii; *Fig.* any society that is viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character (JAM.). **Frf.** Playin' clyte owre into his ain jawhole, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 183, ed. 1889. **Per.** Ae scabbit ewe will smit a flock, Ae jaw-hole splutter fifty folk, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 196. **e.Fif.** Defendit in front by a fortification o' muck, an' moated by a jawhole o' fulzie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Ayr.** All the old houses had a jaur-hole, i. e. a hollow perforated stone built into the wall for carrying off dirty water (JAM.). **Bwk.** Such a disaster as a plunge in the jaw-hole, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. **Slk.** He was forced to take shelter in his own jaw-hole, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 71. **Gall.** Set their head thro' the round jaw-holes, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 2.

JAWL, see **Jowl**, *v.*[1]

JAWLED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **jowled** n.Yks. **1.** With *out*: excessively fatigued, exhausted, tired out. Sur.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

2. Weak, overdone.

n.Yks. 'Watther jawled muck,' over-watered grog (T.S.).

JAWLS, *sb. pl. Obs.* e.Lan.[1] Jaws. The same word as **Chawl**, *sb.* (q. v.)

JAWLTER, JAWM, see **Jolter-head, Jamb.**

JAWMAS, *sb.* Yks. [dʒɑ̄·məs.] A talkative, chattering person; a conceited person.

w.Yks. Ah'm stalled o' t'clatter ov a jawmas like thee, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1894); Ah can happen afford ta keep a pony as weel as thee, as big a jawmas as tha art, FRANKLAND *Gammer Green* in *Leeds Sat. Jrn.* (1895) *Xmas No.* 10.

JAWMATREES, JAWNER, see **Geometries, Jaunder.**

JAWP, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **jaup** n.Yks.[24] w.Yks.[1] [dʒɑ̄p.] To gape, yawn.

n.Yks.[2] 'It jawps sair,' it gapes very much, as an open seam, or a wide mouth.

Hence **Jawping** or **Jaupen**, *ppl. adj.* gaping, yawning, open-jawed; wide, spacious, roomy.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A great jawping firesteead,' a wide old-fashioned fire-place, where the family group can seat themselves beneath the chimney-vent, with the hearth-fire in the centre; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A girt jaupen roum.

JAWP, see **Jape.**

JAWSY, *adj.* Ken.[12] [dʒɑ̄·zi.] Talkative.

JAWTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To be engaged in idle or frivolous conversation. **2.** *sb. pl.* Idle, frivolous discourse, indicating a weak mind.

JAWTHERUM, see **Joathrum.**

JAY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Midl. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **jaw-** Wil.; **jee-** w.Yks. [dʒē.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Jay-bird**, the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*; (2) **-fulfer**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (3) **-pie**, see (1); (4) **-piet** or **-pyet**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the magpie, *Pica rustica*; (5) **-teal**, the common teal, *Querquedula crecca.*

(1) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1] (3) **Midl.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 75. **War.**[3] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Glo.** The screaming 'jay-pies,' as the local people call the jays, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 374. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Dev., Cor.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Cor.** A reg'lar little dandy-sprat, an' so pert as a jay-pie in June, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; RODD *Birds* (1880) 315; **Cor.**[1] Sweet as a jay-pie sang a Cornish song; **Cor.**[3] (4, *a*) **Ags., Per.** (JAM.) **Per.** SWAINSON *ib.* 75. **e.Fif.** If we dinna chatter awa like a wheen jay-pyats, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Gall.** It was the patch of blue sky on a jay's wing. They call it the jay piet hereabouts, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 420. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (H.W.), (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** That's a bonny feddur, it's oot ov a jay-pyatt wing (B.K.). (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (5) **Kcb.** SWAINSON *ib.* 158.

2. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Also in *comp.* **Jay-pie.**

n.Ir. [So called from] the harsh note it utters when alarmed, SWAINSON *ib.* 2; **N.I.**[1] **Wil.** SWAINSON *ib.*

JAY, *int.* Dev. Also in form **jayly.** [dʒē.] A disguised form of 'Jesus'; also in phr. *laur jayly!* Lord Jesus! used as a mild imprecation.

Dev. Jay faather how i glazed! DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 184; Jay, I zwear I'd sooner kiss our maister's owld blind mare, *ib.* 176; Zeth es wurship, laur jayly! my ivers! now be? NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 18. **nw.Dev.**[1] 'Jay, but I wull then.' Now rarely heard.

JAYKLE, JAYL, see **Jakle, Geal**, *v.*[2]

JAY-LEGGED, *adj.* Nhb. Small or feeble in the legs.

The jay-legg'd bodies frae the toon, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 83; **Nhb.**[1]

JAYVEL, *v.* Cum.[14] Also written **gayvel** Cum.[4] [dʒē·vl.] To stagger; to walk loosely or ungainly like a cow.

JAYWEED, *sb.* Sus. The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* (B. & H.)

JAZACK, *sb.* Yks. [dʒē·zək.] A disguised form of 'Jesus,' used in imprecations.

e.Yks.[1] 'By Jāzack,' a prefix to a threat, or an expression of anger or annoyance, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

JAZY, *adj.* w.Wor.[1] Also in form **jazyfied.** [dʒē·zi.] Tired out; flagging.

JAZZEN, *sb.* Lin. Also in forms **jarsent; jasnack** Lin.[1]; **yarsent.** A donkey. Cf. **jessop.**

N. & Q. (1873) 4th S. xi. 323; **Lin.**[1] Do not lallop the jazzen. Two pence more and up goes the jasnack.

JAZZUP, JEAL, see **Jessop, Geal**, *v.*[1]

JEALOUS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Cmb. Cor. Also in form **jillous** n.Yks.[4] [dʒē·ləs, w.Yks. also dʒiə·ləs.]

1. Suspicious, apprehensive. Cf. **jalouse.**

Ayr. The French guards . . . were instructed to be jealous of all untimeous travellers, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **Slk.** As he picked his herbs out of the churchyard . . . the old wives . . . grew jealous of him, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 384, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's jealous he's efter nae guid; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah war a bit jillous 'at he wad splet on uz. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's jealous he weean't cum. **w.Yks.** I am jealous we are going to have some wet (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[3] Au'm jealous he's not baan to carry on long; **w.Yks.**[5] 'D'yuh think it al rāan to dāay māaster?' 'Am jealous it will missis.' **Lan.** Bein' jealous 'at hoo' I nitch her pots, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 8. **Lin.** 'Will it keep fine to-day, John?' 'I'm somehow jealous of it, sir' (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] I'm very jealous that th' corn weänt to'n oot well t'year. **e.Lin.** I wer jealous she wouln't get better (G.G.W.). **War.** I was very jealous of that tramp that came to the door (L.M.). **Cor.** I had a jealous thoft [thought], THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; I was jealous that he was not doing what he ought (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[3] The baby's ill. I'm jealous it's going to die. I'm jealous of the result.

Hence **Jealousy**, *sb.* suspicion.

Sc. It would never do if the Lord Advocate were to get any jealousy of our acquaintance, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ii. **Rnf.** I couldna help some jealousy; Thought at the time that it might be Merely a hoax, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 134. **Ayr.** My colleagues all approving of it I had no jealousy or suspicion that a design . . . would meet with any other opposition, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi. **Lnk.** Having a jealousy in my mind that I should be troubled, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 54, ed. 1828.

2. Perplexed, 'staggered.'

w.Yks.[2] Well, I am jealous; I don't know where them dogs has got to.

3. Fragile. Cmb. (W.W.S.)

JEALOUSE, see **Jalouse.**

JEALOUSY, *sb.* and *adj.* Shr. Ken. **1.** *sb.* The St. Vincent's Rock stonecrop, *Sedum rupestre.* Shr.[1] **2.** *adj.* Jealous. Ken.[2]

JEANIE, *sb.* Sc. A generic name for a country damsel. Cf. Jenny, *sb.*[1] 3.

Mry. Smit, smit—honest man—wi' our Jockies an' Jeanies. HAY *Lintie* (1851) 49. Frf. Supplyin' green kail an' whisky an' beef to the Jockies and Jeannies wha hae assembled, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 158, ed. 1889. Bwk. The lads an' lassies hameward speed, Ilk Jock an' Jeanie as agreed, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 115.

JEAREM, see **Gearum(s.**

JEARN, *adj.* Hrf.[2] Raw, cold, severe. The same word as **Dern,** *adj.*[2]

JEAT, JEBBER, see **Jet,** *sb.*[1], **Jibber,** *v.*

JECK, *v.* Sc. To neglect. Cf. **jack,** *v.*[1]

Dmf. Jeck any piece of work (JAM.).

JED, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Shr. Also written **ged** nw.Der.[1] [dʒed.] **1.** Dial. form of *dead.*

Chs.[3] Jed as a dur nail. Stf. Him an me's been fatched out for jed five-six times, MURRAY *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 53. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] Ah'm welly jed. War.[2+4], Shr.[1]

2. Phr. *to go jed,* to die.

s.Chs. Ur two sons an' ur uwd mon wun gone jed, DARLINGTON *Bk. Ruth,* i. 5.

JEDBURGH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **Jeddart** Sc.; **Jethart** Nhb.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Jedburgh-cast,** a legal trial after the infliction of punishment; (2) — **jug,** a brass jug containing about eight gills, used as a standard of dry and liquid measure; (3) — **jury,** a jury that tries a case after punishment has been inflicted; (4) — **justice,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) wholesale punishment or acquittal; (5) — **law,** see (1); (6) — **staff,** *obs.,* a kind of battle-axe; also in phr. *to rain Jeddart staves,* to rain 'cats and dogs.'

(1) Sc. It canna but be that in the life ye lead you suld get a Jeddart-cast ae day, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. (2) Rxb. Kept by the Dean of Guild (JAM.). (3) Lnk. John appeals to a Jedburgh jury, if it be not easier to deal wi' fools, than headstrong fashious fouks, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 216. (4, *a*) Sc. The memory of Dunbar's legal proceedings at Jedburgh, is preserved in the proverbial phr. Jeddart Justice, which signifies trial after execution, SCOTT *Border Minstrelsy* (1803) *Pref.* lvi (JAM.). s.Sc. Jeddart justice—hang first, and judge after, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 137. Slk. 'To Jeddart they hauled the auld miller wi' speed, An' they hangit him dead on a high gallows tree; An' afterwards they in full counsel agreed That Rob Riddle he richly deserved to die.' This alludes to an old and very common prov., 'That such a one will get Jeddart Justice,' HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 67. N.Cy.[1] (*b*) Sc. I have a different account given of Jeddart Justice. It is said to signify either a general condemnation, or a general acquittal. Twenty or thirty persons . . . having been brought to trial here at once, it was previously resolved that they should have a common fate. One of the assize, to whose lot it fell to give the casting voice, having fallen asleep, as he was rather in a bad humour at being disturbed, on the question being put to him, is said to have replied to the Judge, 'Hang them a'' (JAM.). (5) Gall. Ye shall never dee, auld lad, By 'Jeddart law,' KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 51. Nhb.[1] (6) Sc. If men are to break the peace under pretence of beating them, why it will rain Jeddart staves in our very antechamber, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxiii; Breaketh bones as well as a Jeddart staff, *ib. Abbot* (1820) iv. Abd. That they be furnished with halberts, Lochaber axes, or Jedburgh staves and swords, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 101. Rxb. It is commonly called Jeddart staff, and understood to denote the same kind of weapon which is still carried before the magistrates of that burgh, or in other processions. Some of these resemble the halbert on one side, having a short kind of bill or sharp hook on the other. There are others which exhibit the hatchet-form on both sides. They are in length from seven to eight feet (JAM.).

JEDDER, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Lan. Also in form **jidder** Cum. [dʒe·dðə(r, dʒi·dðər.] **1.** *v.* To tremble, shake, 'dither.'

Cum. Na mair you'll hear the hammer-bleats Flee jedd'rin ow'r your heids at neets, DICKINSON *Rem.* (1888) 161; Cum.[14], n.Lan. (C.W.D.), n.Lan.[1]

Hence **Jidderty-jadderty,** *adv.* of a wheel which has become loose in the 'bush': moving irregularly.

Cum. It gā's jidderty-jadderty (E.W.P.).

2. *sb.* A jar, jarring; a discord. Cum.[14]

JEDDY-CUM-JIDY, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Also in form **jiddi-cum-jidy** n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A see-saw. n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306.

JEE, JEEACK, JEEG, JEEGIT, JEEGLE, see **Ge(e,** *int.,* *v.*[2], **Gike,** *v.*, **Gig,** *sb.*[34], *v.*[34], **Jig,** *sb.*[1], **Jiggit, Giggle,** *v.*[2]

JEEGLER, *sb.* Sc. [dʒī·glər.] A half-fledged bird, a 'cheeper.'

Lth. (JAM.) e.Lth. But we were ower auld birds to be catched wi' ony sic caff. We werena a wheen jeeglers wha had chippit oor shell yestreen, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 177.

JEEL, see **Geal,** *v.*[1], **Jeill.**

JEEPS, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dʒīps.] A severe beating.

JEER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [dʒīr.] **1.** *v. trans.* To mock, make fun of, scorn.

Dmb. It's ill dune o' you to jeer me in that way, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xx. Ayr. The vintner's wife . . . jeered him, and would fain have been jocular, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. Lth. She jeers them, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 92. Edb. Aye she jeers me air and late, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 29.

2. *sb.* Derision.

Edb. I there should be . . . A jeer to all my neighbours, *Carlop Green* (1793) 139, ed. 1817.

Hence **Jeery,** *adj.* jesting.

Frf. To crack their jeery jock, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 6.

JEESTIE, *sb.* Sc. A jesting matter.

Abd. Dancin' wasna jeestie to them that try't it, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

JEET, *sb.* Sc. [dʒīt.] A low term of contempt, a worthless person; a brat.

Abd. You'll often see a drunken jeet Unable amaist to haud his feet, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 71; Yer shameless praise o' siclike jeets, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 177. Per. 'He's a low drunken jeet.' 'He keeps company wi ony orra jeet he can pick up.' All but unknown (G.W.).

JEETY, *adj.* Sc. **1.** Resplendent, bright.

Abd. For a' that's noble, grand, an' jeety, I point you to the Granite City, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 82. Per. That's a jeety star (G.W.).

2. Neat. Also used *fig.* and *advb.*

Abd. That's a jeety parcel. That's jeety done (G.W.).

JEEZY, see **Gizz.**

JEF, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [dʒef.] The master. Cf. **gaff,** *sb.*[3]

Where's t'jef? He'll be coming jef ower thuh if thah doesn't mind. Ah'll take care on him; av awalus bin me awan jef an' awalus mēan to be.

JEF(F, see **Geff.**

JEFFERY, *sb. Obs.* Yks. In phr. *St. Jeffery's day,* never. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

JEFFULL, see **Jaffie,** *sb.*[1]

JEG, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **jag(g** Lakel.[2] w.Yks. [dʒeg, dʒag.] **1.** *sb.* Share; esp. in phr. *to go jegs.*

Lakel.[2] Ah'll stand mi jagg. w.Yks. Thah'll gooa jegs ah'st think, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1898); w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] Principally in juvenile use. When two are in company, and either happens to find something of any value, if the one who had not the good fortune of seeing and picking it up can say 'Jegs!' before the finder has time to say 'No Jegs!' he is entitled to equal shares, and an equal right of disposing of what is found, it becoming common property. 'Shabby jegs,' a poor share. A railway carrier gets 'a good jeg' when trade is brisk.

2. *v.* To join; to share. w.Yks.[3]

3. In games: to be able to play; to 'go.'

Lan. As in domino playing—'I conno jeg this time,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1898).

JEGGING, *adj.* Sc. Creaking. Cf. **gig,** *v.*[3]

Syne wi' the jeggin' wheel Roun' in a rummlin' reel, EDWARDS *Sc. Poets,* 3rd S. 396.

JEGGLE, JEHO(E, see **Giggle,** *v.*[2], **Gehoe.**

JEILL, *sb.* I.Ma. Also written **jeel.** [dʒīl.] Damage.

Eyes that played the very mischief wis the boys—but then! I won't thry to tell you what they were laak. You will hear from the 'jeill' they done further on, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 29; 'What's the jeel now?' said Pete, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. vi.

[Gael. *diobhail,* damage, loss (MACBAIN).]

JEISSLE, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A multitude of things thrown together without order. Cf. **jossle**.

JEIST, JEISTIECOR, see **Just, Justicoat**.

JELDER, *v.* e.Suf. Also in form **jilder**. To flog soundly, to thrash, maul. Also with *up*. (F.H.)

JELDERED, *adj.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] With *up*: severely bruised.

JELL, *sb.* Chs.[23] Stf.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[24] Also written **gell** Chs.[2] Nhp.[1] [dʒel.] The same word as **Deal**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

JELL, see **Deal**, *sb.*[1], **Geal**, *v.*[1]

JELLICK, *v.* Dor. [dʒe·lik.] To throw a stone in a peculiar manner. Cf. **jelt**.

We used the term 'jellick' . . . to denote a mode of projecting a stone as the arm came suddenly against the ribs, or by a more fantastic trick still, against the thigh of the lifted right leg, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 516.

JELLY, *v.* Chs. Also in form **jilly** Chs.[1] To congeal.

Chs.[1] Blood jellies when it stands. When black-puddings are made the pig's blood is stirred with a stick for some time to prevent it jellying. s.Chs.[1]

JELLY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **gelly** Rnf. Pleasant, agreeable; upright, worthy.

n.Sc. Stand back, stand back, ye jelly bridegroom, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 58, ed. 1875. Abd. Fan Will an' me were at our dinner, By chance came in a jelly tanner, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 106. Rnf. To the West, thy gelly mouth Stood wide to a', Picken *Poems* (1788) 180 (Jam.).

Hence **Jellily**, *adv.* merrily, gaily.

Sc. And jellily dance the damsels, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 189.

[The woddes . . . are verie jocund and jellie, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 7. Fr. *joli*, gay, handsome (Cotgr.).]

JELLY-DOG, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A harrier.

JELLY-FLOWER, JELOUSE, see **Gillyflower, Jalouse**.

JELT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Not. Nhp. Also in form **jilt** Per. Fif. (Jam.) Not. Nhp.[1] [dʒelt, dʒilt.] **1.** *v.* To throw underhand with a quick and suddenly arrested motion. Cf. **jerk**, *v.*, **jert**, and **jet**, *v.*

Not. (W.H.S.), Not.[1] s.Not. To throw underhand across the body in such a manner that the thrower's arm is stopped by his body with a jerk at the moment that the missile leaves it; *gen.* when the intention is to cast gently or to a short distance, but the action is made use of by some otherwise capable athletes, who from some weakness of the proper muscles are unable to throw vigorously from the shoulder. 'Cock Selby was no thrower; he allus used to jelt the ball' (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] And larks, that fly above the corn, Frit by a jilted stone, Clare *MS. Poems*.

2. To throw water over any one. Fif. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A jerk; a suddenly arrested throw. s.Not. (J.P.K.) **4.** A dash of water. Per., Fif. (Jam.)

JEMIMA, *sb.* Glo. A term of reproach applied to a boy.

I thrown a stwun at Earny Mustoo akez 'e did call oi 'Jemima,' *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 43.

JEMMAL, JEMMER, see **Gimmal**, *sb.*[1], **Jimmer**, *sb.*[1]

JEMMIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of woollen cloth.

Abd. Clothes manufactured from the above wool-shafts, . . jemmies and striped apron stuffs, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 208 (Jam., s.v. Shafts).

JEMMY, see **Jimmy**, *sb.*[14]

JEN, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lin. Also in form **Jin** n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [dʒen, dʒin.] **1.** A generic name for a country girl. Cf. **Jenny**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Edb. Siccan fun, I neer did see, Wi' Jocks and Jens, in sicca glee, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 227. Cum. Every Jack mun have his Jen, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) vi. n.Lin.[1] To call a woman Jin is an insult.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Jen-ass**, a female ass. n.Lin.[1]; (2) **-on-the-ground**, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. sw.Lin.[1]

JENDL, *v.* Sh.I. To be jealous of any one. S. & Ork.[1]

JENIC(K, JENIS, JENK, see **Jannock**, *adj.*, **Jaundice, Jink**, *v.*[1]

JENKIN, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [dʒe·nkin.]

1. *sb.* A narrow passage driven up the middle of a pillar of coal when it is about to be excavated; a slice taken off a pillar.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. A fast jenkin is a narrow place, driven lengthways in a pillar of coal, but unholed into the board at either side of the pillar. A loose jenkin is a similar place, driven along the side of a pillar, and open to the board along that side, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

2. *v.* To drive a board within a pillar of coal; to reduce the size of a pillar.

Nhb. They jenkin a' the pillars doon, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; Nhb.[1]

JENKIN'S HEN, *phr.* Sc. Also in forms **Jinkam's** — Sc. (Jam.); **Jinken's** —, **Jinkings** — Gall. **1.** A hen that never knew the cock; used *fig.* for an old maid; *gen.* in phr. *to live the life*, or *die the death of Jenkin's hen*, to live or die an old maid.

Sc. I ance had sweethearts nine or ten, . . But oh! the death of Jenkin's hen, I shudder at it, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 87 (Jam.); She may gie owre her stertlin for she'll die the death of Jinkam's hen (Jam., s.v. Stertlin). n.Sc. She never may get sic an offer again, But pine away bit an' bit like Jenkin's hen, *Wee Pickle Tow* (*ib.*). Abd. I loor by far, she'd die like Jenkin's hen Ere we again meet yon unruly men, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812. Per. By this time Bessy's hopes of a husband had become very faint, and . . . she had been heard to mutter that even 'the Bob o' Dunblane' was preferable to 'the Life of Jenkin's hen,' Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 73, ed. 1887. Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. She pines awa like 'Jinken's hen'; Yet still she sighs for youthfu' sport, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 86, ed. 1897.

JENNAPIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A dwarfish person or animal. S. & Ork.[1]

JENNET, *sb.* Dur. Suf. Som. Dev. Also written **gennet** w.Cy.; and in forms **jenneton** Dur.[1]; **jenneting** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **jennetten** Suf.[1] [dʒe·nət.] A kind of apple that ripens early; also in *comp.* **Gennet-moyle**.

Dur.[1], Suf.[1] w.Cy. Nice promise of apples. . . Now, if I could have my wish, I should like a splendid crop of foxwhelps and gennet-moyles, Fenn *Crown and Sceptre*, xix. w.Som.[1] Jún·ut, jún·uteen. Dev. Under the shadow of a big jenneting tree, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 149. [Trees grafted on a gennet-moyl or cider-stock, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681) 121.]

JENNY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **Jeni** Der.[1]; and in form **Jinny** Bnff.[1] Ayr. Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. n.Yks.[34] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[2] Oxf.[1] Suf. Cor.[2] [dʒe·ni, dʒi·ni.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jenny-balk**, a small beam near the roof of a house; (2) **-bun-tail, -bun-tain**, or **-burnt-tail**, the Will-o'-th'-Wisp; (3) **-coat**, a skirt; a petticoat; a child's bedgown; (4) **-crane**, (5) **-crow**, the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (6) **-crudle**, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (7) **-cut-throat** or **-cut-throater**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (8) **-dab**, a small fish, see below; (9) **-flucker**, the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*; (10) **-foster**, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; (11) **-fuddler**, see (6); (12) **-goat**, a cowrie-shell; (13) — **green-teeth**, (*a*) the green scum on ponds, esp. the lesser duck-weed, *Lemna minor*; (*b*) a 'boggart' haunting wells and ponds, whose presence is indicated by such scum; (14) **-heron**, see (5); (15) **-hole**, the ventilating hole in the gable of a barn made use of by owls; (16) **-hooker**, an owl; (17) **-howlet**, an owl, esp. the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*, and the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*; (18) **-hummer**, the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (19) **-hunting**, bird-catching; (20) **-idle**, (*a*) a pot of tallow with a wick in the centre, used as a lamp; (*b*) a frame for holding 'spunks' at the fireside; (21) **-jay**, the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*; (22) — **Jo** or **Jones**, a singing game; see below; (23) **-longlegs**, the daddy-longlegs, *Tipula oleracea*; (24) **-long-neck**, the hen heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (25) — **Mac**, a game, see below; (26) **-many-feet** or **-with-the-many-feet**, a species of centipede; (27) **-nettle**, (*a*) see (23); (*b*) the stinging-nettle, *Urtica dioica*; (28) **-ninny**, a simpleton; (29) **-owl**, see (17); (30) **-pig**, see (6); (31) **-quick**, (*a*) an 'Italian iron'; (*b*) to iron with an 'Italian iron'; (32) **-rain**, see (6); (33) **-redtail**, the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*; (34) **-run-by-** (or **-in-**) **-the-ground**, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (35) **-spinner**, (*a*) see (23); (*b*) the cockroach, *Blatta orientalis* [not known to our correspondents]; (*c*) a teetotum; (36) **-squit**, see (6); (37) **-tit**, the blue titmouse,

Parus caeruleus; (38) **-wagon**, a little 'tip wagon' used in collieries and railway works; (39) **-wallops**, a mechanic's instrument for measuring the inside dimensions of a groove or collar; (40) **-with-the-lantern** or **-with-the-wisp**, see (2); (41) **-wren**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) see (37); (*c*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2) **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] Believed in Nhp. to proceed from a dwarfish spirit, who takes delight in misleading 'night-faring clowns,' not unfrequently winding up a long series of torments by dragging his victims into a river or pond. **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165; **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (3) **Shr.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] The word, though not uncommon, is rather used jokingly or derisively than as a sober term. (4) **n.Cy.** Holloway. (5) **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144. (6) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790); (Hall.) (7) **Rxb.** Swainson *ib.* 23. **Nhb.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.** The beck was carefully swept with a net sufficiently close in the mesh to take the smallest minnow, stickleback, and 'jenny-dab,' Tweddell *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 44. (9, 10) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (12) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (13, *a*) **n.Lan.**[1] **Lan.**, **War.** (B. & H.) **War.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 258. (*b*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 2, 1894). **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** A clerical friend . . . states that he remembers being threatened more than once with 'Jenny Greenteeth.' But in that case, probably as there was no pond near the house, she was said to perch in the tops of trees, at least after night-fall. . . He was led into the garden and bade to listen to the sighing of the night-wind through the branches, and then told it was the moanings of Jenny Greenteeth, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 157; **Chs.**[1] Often used as a threat or warning to children to prevent them going near the water, lest 'Jinny Green-teeth should have them.' **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 157. **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 79. (14) **Kcb.** Swainson *ib.* 145. (15) **Cum.**[14] (16) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (17) **n.Cy.** (J.L.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** (H.W.); **Cum.**[4] Ye can't mak game cocks oot of jinny-hoolets. **Wm.** Let's gah lait a jinny hewlet nest e' t'gill (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He heard wot he thowt wor a Jenny-ullatt, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1895) 63; **w.Yks.**[15] **n.Lin.** (E.P.) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (18) **ne.Lan.**[1] (19) **w.Yks.**[2] (20, *a*) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (*b*) *ib.* It is a flat board having a nail-hole in the top for suspension. Two parallel strings, passed through holes, are kept taut by a suspended holey-stone, and the stock of spunks are held in place ready for use behind the lines of tightened strings. (21) **n.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 75; **n.Yks.**[3] (22) **Ant.** In playing this game the children form themselves into two parties. The first consists of Jinny with her father and mother. Jinny, who is a very small child, is concealed behind her parents. All the other children form the party of suitors. The children retire some little distance off, and then approach Jinny's 'house,' saying: 'We've come to court Jinny Jo, Jinny Jo, Jinny Jo, We've come to court Jinny Jo, Is she within?' . . The father and mother . . . sing in answer: 'Jinny Jo's washing clothes, washing clothes. washing clothes, You can't see her to-day.' The visiting party, who are holding hands, retire slowly, walking backwards, while all sing: 'So fare ye well ladies, O ladies, O ladies, So fare ye well ladies, and gentlemen too.' The suitors return immediately singing as before, and this is repeated a number of times: each time they receive an excuse that Jinny is 'drying clothes,' 'starching clothes,' 'ironing clothes,' &c., till at last the parents . . . announce . . . that: 'Jinny Jo's lying dead, Lying dead, lying dead, Jinny Jo's lying dead, you can't see her to-day. . . So turn again ladies,' &c. But instead of going to their own homes again, the suitors remain and sing: 'What shall we dress her in? Dress her in, dress her in? What shall we dress her in? Shall it be red?' . . The . . . parents answer: 'Red's for the soldiers, The soldiers, the soldiers, Red's for the soldier's, And that will not do.' Various other colours are suggested . . . but found unsuitable, . . . till at last white is named, and the parents sing: 'White's for the dead people, The dead people, the dead people, White's for the dead people, And that will just do.' Then the father and mother step aside, and Jinny is seen lying quite still. . . The funeral must be arranged; when suddenly Jinny comes to life again, and springs up, when the play ends amid wild rejoicing, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 492. [The words and actions vary slightly in the different counties. In no other version except that of Hmp. does Jinny return to life.] **Dwn.**, **Ldd.**, **Wtf.**, **e.Yks.**, **Nhp.**, **Shr.**, **Brks.**, **Mid.**, **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 260–83. **Ess.** And then they go to the meadow and play 'Jenny Jones' with renewed zest, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 173. **Ken.**, **Sur.** Gomme *ib.* **Hmp.** In the Southampton version, after the carrying of Jenny by her head and feet to the grave, and the other children following and standing round, Jenny Jones rises up and pursues the children. She is called the Ghost. . . Whoever she catches becomes Jenny Jones in the next game. [This incident is also played in Ldd., Nhp., Brks., Sur.] An additional incident occurs in the Liphook version which represents her as being 'swung to life again,' Gomme *ib.* 278–9. **I.W.** *ib.* 278. (23) **Ayr.** There was a Jenny-langlegs bumming at the corner o' the window, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxv. **Yks.** (J.W.) (24) **Cum.** [The hawk] a dart at t'Jenny langneck meade, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 26; **Cum.**[4] (25) **Sc.** 'Jenny Mac, Jenny Mac, Jenny Macghie, Turn your back about to me, And if you find an ill baubee, Lift it up, and gie 't to me!' Two girls cross their arms behind their backs, and thus taking hold of each other's hands, parade along together, by daylight or moonlight, occasionally turning upon their arms as indicated in the rhyme, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 123. (26) **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** There cam only frae't a muckle Jenny-mony-feet and a pluff o' bad air that put the cannle oot, Service *Notandums* (1890) 56. (27, *a*) **s.Sc.** You are as het in the temper as a jenny-nettle, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 323. **Lnk.** Jenny Nettle, spinnin' low, Dancin' on the kitchen wa' Wi' yer legs sae lang an' sma', Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 9; (Jam., s.v. Jenny-spinner). **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. (*b*) **I.Ma.** A sort of scrub of jenny-nettles, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 211, ed. 1889. (28) **Cor.**[2] **e.Cor.** If her's made a jinny-ninny of, there's only herself to thank for it, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) xv. (29) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (30) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (31, *a*) **Dev.** (Hall.), **Cor.**[128], **w.Cor.** (G.F.R.) (*b*) **Cor.**[1] (32) **Nhb.**[1] (33) **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (May 11, 1897). **n.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 12. (34) **n.Lin.** (B. & H.), **sw.Lin.**[1] (35, *a*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[14], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thay wor regelarly run ovver we jinny-spinners, &c., Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts* (1845) 39; **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.) (*b*) ?**w.Yks.**[5] (*c*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] (36) **Brks.**[1] (37) **Suf.** Swainson *ib.* 34. (38) **Stf.**, **War.** (W.B.T.) (39) **w.Yks.** Jinny-wallops are callipers turned the contrary way (B.K.). (40) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** They saw in the swampy, undrained 'swang' . . . a will-o'-the-wisp, or in local nomenclature, a 'Jenny-wi'-t'-lant'ren,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 70. **Lin.**[1] (41, *a*) **Lth.** The jenny-wren an' the sedge-singer, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 76. **Wm.** It o' ekes, as t'jinny-wren said when it pissed e' t'sea, *Saying* (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1] An opinion prevails amongst some people in Craven, that this diminutive bird is the female of the Robin Redbreast; **w.Yks.**[2] **e.Lan.**[1] The female wren. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.S.H.), **Lin.** (E.P.) **Lei.**[1] It is thought sacrilegious to kill a robin or a wren, and even to take their eggs is a profanity certain to bring ill-luck, because 'The Robin and the Jenny-wren Are God Almighty's cock and hen.' **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (P.M.) **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 42. **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 34. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] The most usual name in the vale district.

2. Phr. *Jenny-a'-thing shop*, a general dealer's shop.

Lnk. William Campbell . . . owned a thriving wee Jenny-a'-thing shop at the head of the auld Sautmarket. Willie kept everything saleable in stock, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 12.

3. A generic name for a country girl.

Frf. A' the Jockies an' Jennies for twa or three miles roon wad be schemin' hoo to get a holiday, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 158, ed. 1889. **Dmb.** Nae lass gaed hame her lane, For ilk kindly lad saw his Jenny hame, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 93. **Ayr.** Many a whinging lover mourns His saucy Jenny, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 28. **s.Ir.** Priests and publicans, and Jockeys and Jennys, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 231.

4. A female ass.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5], **e.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Is it a 'oss dunkey, or a jenny, you've a-lost?

5. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. War.[34], s.War.[1]

JENNY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Som. Also in form **jinny** Cum.[4] w.Yks. [dʒe·ni, dʒi·ni.] **1.** A machine for spinning cotton or yarn; a spinning-wheel.

Lnk. O Steam! . . The jenny and loom thy minuteness attest, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 103, ed. 1897. **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** The 'jenny' was getting at the 'stretch,' Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 31, ed. 1884. **Shr.** The manufacture in Wal., by means of jennies introduced into farm-houses, is four times as great, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 211. **w.Som.**[1] A machine for spinning various yarns, and also for twisting two or more yarns into one thread. It was always a hand machine.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Jenny-broach**, (2) **-gate**, the passage or space between two 'jennies.' Cf. **gate**, *sb.*[2]

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] In form like a pencil pointed at both ends, and

thicker towards the bottom. (2) **Lan.** Ned came flapping down the 'jenny gate' on his bare feet, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 48; (S.W.)

3. A snare for partridges; an illegal instrument for taking fish, consisting of a casting-line with two or three hooks tied together back to back.

Cum.[4] The wound was that of a jenny. There was no hook mark about the fish's mouth, *Whitehaven Free Press* (Oct. 31, 1896).

JENNY-LIND, *sb.* Yks. Lon. **1.** *Obs.* A wide-awake hat.

Lon. The fashionable dress of the trade is the 'Jenny Lind,' or 'wide-awake' hat, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 162.

2. *Comp.* **Jenny-Lind-pie,** a bone pie. m.Yks.[1] [Not in common use (J.W.).]

JENTY, *sb.* Der. Not. Lin. Also in form **jintey** n.Lin.; **jinty** Not.[1] n.Lin. [dʒe·nti, dʒi·nti.] **1.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Cf. **Jenny,** *sb.*[1] **5.**

Not. That there young youth's found a jinty's nest (L.C.M.); (J.S.H.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** A've fun a jinty's ness wi' three eggs in't (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** An' jinteys deed by handfuls together, cluther'd i' th' haay-stacks, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 54; (E.P.)

2. *Comp.* **Jenty-hunting,** hunting wrens to death with sticks and stones. Der. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 25.

JEOPARTY-TROT, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A quick motion between running and walking, when one, on account of fear or weakness, runs as if in jeopardy of his life. **2.** A contemptuous term for a person who runs in this fashion; a coward, poltroon.

JEOPERD, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **joperd.** A hazardous enterprise; a bold adventure; a battle.

JERCOCK, *sb.* Wm. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Cf. **chercock.**

The harsh note it utters when alarmed has caused it to receive the name, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 1.

JERDAN, see **Jordan,** *sb.*[1]

JERDLE, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To dance.

JEREMIAH, *sb.* e.Suf. A donkey. (F.H.)

JEREMY, *sb.* Cor.[3] [dʒərimai·.] A latrine.

Aint theer no law 'gainst a man sticking his jeremy right under my winder?

JERFFEL, JERG, see **Jaffle,** *sb.*[1], **Girg.**

JERK, *sb.*[1] Lei.[1] Also in form **juck.** A coat. Cf. **jerkin,** *sb.*[1]

JERK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Also written **gherk** n.Yks.; **jirk** Sc.; and in form **jowk** s.Chs.[1] [dʒərk, dʒirk, dʒōk.]

1. *v.* To throw underhand; to hurl anything forcibly; with *out*: to eject a person.

n.Sc. Jerk him oot; nae mair shall he drink in this hoose, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 209. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** Can't ye gherk it up? (W.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Aay faa·r kŭst juwk? [Haï far cost (canst thou) jowk?] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227. **Hmp., Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. To fidget, romp; to walk or drive smartly.

Elg. Down by the Hospital [he] jerkit fu' trig, As supple as futherer could be, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Nhp.**[1] How you keep jerking about! **Nhp.**[2]

3. To move; with *up*: to rise suddenly.

Lth. His Hielant dirk Nae clansman plied mair stuffy, Than did our lads their wapons jerk Among the creesh an' taffy, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 39; I abruptly jerked up and yerked them off a blaud about 'Auld Castled Hailes,' *ib.* 215.

4. To make a splashing noise.

nw.Abd. The watter's jerkin i' my sheen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 17.

5. Of a covey of partridges: to settle for the night on the ground. **Lei.**[1] They're just a-gooin' to jerk.

6. *sb.* A smart blow; also *fig.* a stroke of fortune.

Fif. Gie the Pape a jerk, And in his droddum clap the dirk O' reformation richt, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 27. **Dmb.** Think you I'll lose by sic left-handed jirk What I've made ripe by years o' anxious work? SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 90. **Rnf.** Tho' as stupid as a dunky, Yet by accidental jerk Donald rides before a flunky, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 97. **Suf.**[1]

7. *Obs.* A trick.

Gall. Ye ken yersel' how ye did play Your jirks just here the ither day, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 24. **Sus.** I wol for once Have jest a merry jerk, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 14.

8. Phr. *in a jerk,* in an instant.

Lth. In a jerk, Jean was in the room with an armful of white robes, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 279.

JERKIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Nhp. Brks. Also written **jerking** Sc. [dʒə·rkin, dʒō·kin.] **1.** *sb.* A short coat; an under-waistcoat.

Sc. A y time cloak and jerkin were through my hands, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. **Gall.** One saw underneath the sailor's jerkin of rough cloth, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. **Wm.** Thick leather jerkins hap'd their sides, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 4; A loose linen jacket (B.K.). **Yks.** Thoo must be rang, Thus to cut short my jerkin, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 29. **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A flannel jerkin. **Brks.**[1]

Hence **Jerkined,** *adj.* wearing or possessing a 'jerkin.'

Gall. Though I am a jerkined man and handle the mattock in another man's kailyaird, CROCKETT *ib.* xxxiii.

2. *Fig.* A beating, thrashing, 'jacketing.'

Sc. My lady's favour stood between your skin and many a jerking, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xix.

3. *v.* To beat. w.Yks.[1]

[1. With dutchkin dublets, and with Jerkins iaggde, GASCOIGNE *Steel Glass* (1576) l. 1161.]

JERKIN, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. A gathering of people for some particular purpose.

Dmf. A kind of pic-nic meeting among the low Irish (JAM.). **Gall.** At waddings, raffles, jerkins, balls, Blyth Tammie ay attended, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 165, ed. 1876; A poor woman, such as a widow, gets some tea and whisky; she then awakens the country to her meaning; some fling in the mite to her jerkins, but go not thither, as jerkins are truly meetings of the low vulgar, *ib.* 282.

JERKS, *sb. pl.* Shr. [dʒōks.] The heart, liver, and lights of a lamb. In daily use still (W.B.); **Shr.**[1]

JERNISS, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) Also written **gernis.** [Not known to our correspondents.] The state of being soaked with rain or water. 'I was just in a jerniss wi' rain.'

JEROBOAM, *sb.* Sc. Lan. e.An. Som. Slang. **1.** A capacious bowl or goblet; a large bottle; the contents of such a bowl or bottle.

Sc. Make a brandy jeroboam in a frosty morning, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xiii. **Per.** In the shape of toom bottles and defunct Jeroboams, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 33. **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **e.An.**[1] The contents of the Jeroboam, the nut-brown ale, with toast and sugar and spice, is sometimes called by the same name. **Slang.** A four-fold measure of wine, one esp. apt to 'make Israel to sin,' see 1 *Kings* xv. 34 (FARMER).

2. A chamber utensil. w.Som.[1]

[1. The same word as the name of the famous son of Nebat. For another instance of the der. of the name of a drinking-vessel fr. a Scripture proper name see **Jorum.**]

JERRIME, *sb.* Yks. [dʒə·rəmi.] A boys' game; see below.

w.Yks. 'Jerrime, jerrime buck, ha mony horns do aw cock ûp?' One makes a back on which the other jumps. Holding up a number of fingers, he repeats the line until the number is guessed, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897).

JERRY, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **jerree** w.Yks. [dʒə·ri.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Jerry('s burial,** in phr. *to go to Jerry's burial,* to go on a bootless errand; cf. **burying,** *vbl. sb.* **3**; (2) **-bury,** to take in, swindle; to go on a bootless errand; (3) **-burying,** (*a*) *obs.,* a quarryman's term; see below; (*b*) see (1); (4) **-cum-foggle,** to cheat; (5) **-cummumble,** (*a*) nonsense; (*b*) to shake, or tumble confusedly; (6) **-go-nimble,** a circus; (7) **-me-diddler,** an ignorant, good-for-nothing fellow; (8) **-pattick,** a simpleton.

(1) **w.Yks.** On one occasion the intended victim, to use his own phrase, had been to 'Jerry's burial' before, *Yks. Character,* 59. (2) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[5] Jerry-burrying abart thro' morn to neet, an' ther's nowt at t'end on't after awal. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.** By the use of the steam crane the phr. 'jerry buryin',' once in common use among quarrymen, has been done away with. This phr. was applied to the custom of carrying large landings on men's backs, a practice often resulting disastrously, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 267. (*b*) **Yks.** Been to jerry-burrying, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 17, 1897). **w.Yks.**[5] 'Thenk yuh, bud av been to Jerry-burring once,'—a delicate intimation that it is hard to catch a weasel asleep. (4) **Stf.**[1] (5, *a*) **War.** It's all jerricummumble, and that's my opinion on it, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); **War.**[4] (*b*) **nw.Der.**[1] (6) **Dor.** A great

large jerry-go-nimble show, where there were women-folk riding round—standing upon horses, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (7) **Glo.**[1] (8) **Cor.**[13]

2. A public-house; *gen.* one without a licence where home-brewed ale is sold; poor ale such as is sold in such a house.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[4] A public house in which only beer, ale and porter may be sold. 'That neighbour keeps a public house, doesn't he?' 'A jerry,' *W. C. T.* (Apr. 29, 1899) 2. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Lon.** But *is.* of this went to pay off an advance of 5*s.* made to him by the keeper of a beer-shop, or, as he called it, a 'jerry,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 227, ed. 1861.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Jerry-beer,** inferior beer; (2) **-hole** or **-oil,** (3) **-house,** a beer-house; a low public-house; (4) **-lord,** the proprietor of a 'jerry'; (5) **-shop,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a shop where provisions were formerly supplied in part-payment of wages.

(1) **Lan.** Jerry beer, malt liquor I cannot call it, debilitated their constitutions, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 84. (2) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** E used to get tut jerree hoil befoar it oppand it mornin an' stop wile nine or ten o'clock at neet, *Frogland Olm.* (1856) 14; **w.Yks.**[5] Monny shillins' sāaved through t'public-harses an' jerry-oils, 45. (3) **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** If a jerry-lord can be said to have one, *Yksman.* (Mar. 17, 1877) 13. **Lan.** I don't care neaw for jerrylords, WOOD *Sngs.* (1879) 41. (5, *a*) **Wm.** Slempin' yam of an ibb'ning efter a lile rest i' t'jerry-shop, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 41. **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Underneath the distinguishing sign of these (there are very few now) is the name of the proprietor, duly 'licensed,' but with the intimation that the ale and beer is 'not to be drunk on the premises.' **Lan.** A jerry shop, . . with a board announcing 'to be drunk on the premises,' THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 72; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Tha'd spend it aw at th' jerry shop, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 7; **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A public-house that has not a licence to sell spirits. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Well there, I wid'n a gid up a good place vor to g'in such a house as that, why, twad'n never no other'n a jerry-shop. **Dev.**[3] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] A 'Tommy-shop,' conducted on the truck system, now illegal. Much used about Swindon at the time the railway was being made there. *Obs.*

4. A chamber utensil. w.Som.[1], Cor.[3]

5. *Comb.* **Jerry-go-nimbles,** a disorder of the stomach; diarrhœa.

s.Wor. Poor Bill's got a touch of the jerry-go-nimbles, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27.

6. A soft felt hat. Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170.

7. Noise, clamour; ironical applause.

Oxf. A 'jerry' is often given to one who makes some extravagant statement, or otherwise brings down upon himself the disapproval of his mates (G.O.).

Hence **Jerried,** *adj.* jeered at, teased.

w.Yks. I gat rayther jerried abaht bein' henpecked, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 7.

8. A machine which removes all the rough portions of cloth. w.Yks.[3] **9.** *v.* To cheat. Lan.[1]

10. *adj.* Bad, defective; unsubstantial; *gen.* of bricklayers' or joiners' work.

Lan. The butcher understood What property was 'jerry,' what was good, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 32; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

JERRYMANDER, *sb.* **Chs.**[1] The germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys.* A corruption of 'germander.' 'Jerrymander tay' is a favourite remedy for convulsions.

JERSEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Som. Also in forms **jacey** s.Sc.; **jarsey** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1]; **jarsy** e.Lan.[1]; **jasay** Nhb.[1]; **jasey** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1]; **jaysey** Chs.[23] **1.** In *comb.* **Jersey lily,** the Scarborough lily, *Vallota purpurea.* w.Som.[1]

2. *Obs.* Wool which has been combed but not spun into yarn.

Chs.[13], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It is first drawn from the comb in slithers, and afterwards gathered into large hanks ready for spinning. **Shr.**[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) *Obs.* **Jersey-comb,** a comb for combing 'jersey'; (2) **-hilling,** *obs.,* a bed-cover quilted with refuse wool-combings between the double-fold material; (3) **-school,** a place where 'jersey' is spun; a prison where work is done under compulsion; (4) **-spinner,** one who spins 'jersey'; (5) **-spinning,** the practice of spinning 'jersey'; (6) **-wheel,** a wheel for spinning 'jersey'; (7) **-yarn,** wool spun with a lint wheel.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] I think yo' bin prepar'd fur the winter ŏŏth two par' o' blankets an' a jarsey-'illin'. (3) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711; **Lin.**[1] The Old Grey Friars, in Lincoln, was used as a jersey-school at the close of the last, and early in the present century. (4) **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[1] It was spun by the pound by those who made a trade of jarsey-spinning, and when the pound was spun it could be taken home and the money for spinning it obtained. (6) *ib.* (7) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

4. Yarn; worsted; any coarse woollen fabric.

s.Sc. White lambs-wool or blue jacey are both alike to me, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 322. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] A sort of yarn of wool and lint; an article not much used now. **Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Lan.**[1] Yarn spun from blue and white wool. **s.Chs.**[1] Oa·, it)s nuwt bŭ sùm ŭ dhis rùf jaa·rzi stùf [Oh, it's nowt bu' some o' this rough jarsey stuff]. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711; **Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* A coarse fabric of loose texture. 'As coä'se as jarsey' is a proverbial saying still extant, and applied to any material of inferior quality.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Jersey-net-cap** or **-night-cap,** a knitted cap made of worsted; (2) **-road,** see below; (3) **-woolsey,** a dress material.

(1) **Nhb.** Aw so him stannin wouv his Jasay neetcap on, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**[1] Not unlike the conventional smuggler's cap. (2) **Lan.** The roads are to this day known as 'Jersey roads,' that is, paths used by the collectors of the woollen thread spun for the flannel baize or blanket loom and called 'Jersey,' KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 129. (3) **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* Woven of fine worsted yarn and linen thread—warp and woof often of diverse colours, as of dark blue and orange, or brown—a pretty fabric of changing hue and serviceable quality, entirely 'home-made.' 'Aye, theer's nuthin' wars like the owd-fashioned jarsey-ŏŏlsey, it beäts yore merinoes out o' sight.'

6. A blue woollen waistcoat with sleeves. Lin.[1]

7. A contemptuous term for a head of hair.

Chs.[1] A rough head of hair; **Chs.**[2] A contemptuous term for a lank head of hair, as resembling combed wool or flax. 'He has got a fine jaysey'; **Chs.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Yo' wanten yore jarsey cropt. **e.An.**[1]

JERT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **jirt** Cai.[1] Ayr. Gall. Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Chs.; and in form **jort** Nhb.[1] [dʒərt, dʒət.] **1.** *v.* To jerk.

Nhb.[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**[2], **m.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1]

Hence **Jerty,** (1) *adj.* jerking, slipping about. Der.[1] Cf. **cherty**; (2) *sb.* a see-saw. w.Yks. (M.A.)

2. To throw a stone by a sudden movement of the arm against the hip. Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (C.W.D.), Chs.[1] Cf. **jerk** and **jelt.** **3.** To squirt, 'chirt.' Cai.[1] Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

4. To walk quickly.

Lan. Aw seed Jammie jertin' deawn to-art th' mangle, BRIERLEY *Treadlepin,* vi.

5. *sb.* A jerk. Cf. **jart,** *sb.* **3.**

Ayr. She's gien me monie a jirt an' fleg, BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 9. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 141.

JERTY, *adj.* Yks. [dʒə̄·ti.] Of meat: tough.

w.Yks. Still in use to denote meat that is stringy or tough through too much fibrous or sinewy material, and is esp., on this account, applied to leg-meat (J.S.); **w.Yks.**[2]

JERUM, see **Gearum(s.**

JERUSALEM, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Lon. e.An. Som. Dev. [dʒərū·, dʒəriu·ələm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Jerusalem cowslip,** the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (2) **—cuckoo,** (3) **—pony,** a donkey; (4) **—seeds,** see (1); (5) **—star,** the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum.*

(1) **Cum.**[4], **Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf., Bck., Nrf.** (B. & H.) (2) **War.**[2] (s.v. Jerusalem Pony); **War.**[3] (3) **w.Yks.** BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 162. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Lon.** Sometimes a party of two or three will be seen closely examining one of these 'Jerusalem ponys,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 28. (4) **w.Som.**[1] Jurùe·sulum zee·udz. **Dev.** My mother used to be very much over they Jerusalem seeds as an arb, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 22. (5) **Shr.** (G.E.D.), **Shr.**[1]

2. A donkey. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. *adj. Obs.* Of a meal: superlatively good.

Cum. 'And was't a well trett?' 'Aye man! it was a fair Jerusalem feast we were setten down to!' (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4]

JERUSALEMER, *sb.* Yks. A donkey.

w.Yks. Well, I gi'd Jerusalemer away, for I'd had enuff o' his antics, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv.

JESH, *adj.* I.Ma. [dʒeʃ.] Neat, spruce; active.

He's a jesh man to have about the house, can turn his hand to anything. She's very jesh in her clothes. She's upstairs making herself jesh (S.M.).

[Gael. *deas,* right, handsome, trim (M. & D.).]

JESOOITER, *sb.* e.Suf. A tiresome, empty talker. (F.H.)

JESP, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **jisp** Sc. (JAM.) Gall. [dʒesp, dʒisp.] A hole or flaw in a texture; a seam in one's clothes.

Sc. There's no a broken jisp in it (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Slip shod, wi' no a hale jesp aboot him, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 166. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Spots of dirt and signs of wear are also termed jesps.

JESSAMINE, *sb.* War. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The cuckoo orchis, *Orchis mascula.* (J.R.W.)

JESSAMY, *sb.* e.An. Som. Dev. Also in forms **jessama, jessame** Dev.[4]; **jeshamy** e.An.[2] e.Suf. The jessamine, *Jasminum officinale.*

e.An.[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** She was putting a nail to the jessamy by the porch, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 87. **Dev.**[4]

JESSOP, *sb.* Lin. Glo. Also in forms **jazzup** Lin.[1]; **jessops** n.Lin.[1] [dʒe·səp.] **1.** A donkey.

Lin. (HALL.), **Lin.**[1] **Glo.** At Dumbleton Jessop is still the only word in common use for a donkey. In Stroud it appears to have quite died out, though it was known to a very old native, as used in her childhood (H.S.H.).

2. An ill-conditioned woman. n.Lin.[1]

JESSUP, *sb.* Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also in forms **jezzup** War.[3]; **jissop** s.Chs.[1]; **jizzup** ne.Wor. [dʒe·səp, dʒe·zəp, dʒi·səp, dʒi·zəp.] Juice, syrup; gravy.

s.Chs.[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (HALL.), **War.**[2 3], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **se.Wor.**[1] Uncommon. **Shr.**[1] W'en the rūbub's so young it grouz all to jezzup, an' w'en the puddin's cut it's nuthin' but duff.

JESTICK, see **Istick.**

JET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **jead, jeat, jit** Nhb.[1] **1.** In *comp.* **Jet-tribe,** crows.

Edb. Dissonant heard, were the jet-tribe On ilka towering tree, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 23.

2. Cannel coal, bituminous shale.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** It burns with a bright flame but loses little bulk in the fire, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

JET, *sb.*[2] Hrf. [dʒet.] A descent; a declivity.

Coming down a jet, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] A bit of a jet to go down.

JET, *sb.*[3] w.Som.[1] A very short distance or space.

Muuv aun u jút, wúl· ur? Jús dhu lais·tees jút moo·ur.

JET, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Not. Lin. War. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **jett** Sc. (JAM.) s.Not.; and in forms **jit** Som. Dev.; **jut** Ken.[1] Som. Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; *preterite* **jot** Som. [dʒet.] **1.** *v.* To throw; to throw a stone by bringing the elbow in contact with the side, instead of the usual over-arm method of throwing; to throw with a jerk. Cf. **jelt, jert.**

Lakel.[2] Ah cud varra near jet it as far as thoo can throw't. **Wm.** The hand is drawn behind the body and hangs downward; by a sharp movement the elbow is brought into contact with the side, and the jerk gives the momentum. 'Let's see hoo far thoo can jet' (B.K.). **n.Yks.** If I cud tell wheay's cutt our band fra'th sneck, Next time they come, Ise mack them jet the heck, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 202. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Not.** In them days cricketers uster jett; they never throwed (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The boys were pelting and jetting. **Dev.**[1] I'll eat none o' at: and away a jet the cow-heels in a pet, 13.

2. To knock, push; to nudge, jog. Cf. **jot,** *v.*[2]

Lakel.[2] Children's rhyme, as follows: 'Shak hands lal kind cousin, Lang sen we met; A cup o' good ale, Jet, Jet, Jet.' **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** HAYNES *Vocab.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; **Dor.**[1] She jutted 'en. **w.Som.**[1] How can anybody do it nif you will jet the table? **Dev.** An old woman said she 'was afraid they would jet her arm,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 132; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** If Death jet'th one, Ha must obey es call, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Don't ye jit me (F.W.C.). **Cor.** I'd zoonder be clunk'd by a dragon, ur tiger, Ur be jet in ma pots weth a spaar ur a dagger, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 231.

3. To empty a cistern with a 'jet' or ladle. e.An.[1]

4. To strut, jerk oneself about; to turn round.

Sc. To jett up and down, *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **sw.Lin.**[1] Jetting and jumping. **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 153.

5. *sb.* A nudge, push, slight blow.

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** I ant a-hurted tha bwoy. I only gied 'n a jit in tha niddick, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] He geed the table zich a jet, 7. **Cor.** Zo the guard give'd me a jit and zaid, 'Us be come,' PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 4.

6. A huge ladle affixed to a long pole, used to empty a cistern or pond.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711; **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** See him lifting the jet (W.M.B.). **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY; The long-handled ladle or bale with which a water-cart is filled (U.W.). **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** (HALL.); **Ken.**[1] A pail with a long handle. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

[**1.** Fr. *jetter,* to throw (COTGR.). **4.** I jette, I make a countenaunce with my legges, *Je me jamboye*; I pray you, se how this felowe jetteth, PALSGR. (1530) 589.]

JET, *int. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A call used by milkmaids when they wish a cow to turn on one side.

JETH, *sb.* Chs. War. Shr. [dʒeþ.] **1.** Dial. form of 'death.' **s.Chs.**[1] Welly clemt jeth (s.v. Clem). **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Jeth-pinch,** death-pinch (q. v.). Shr.[1]

JETHART, see **Jedburgh.**

JETHER, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To talk idly. Cf. **jawther.**

JETTICS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] The cliffs and places where jet is found.

JETTY, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Hnt. Also in forms **jitty** Not. sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Hnt.; **jitway** Nhp.[1] [dʒe·ti, dʒi·ti.] **1.** *v.* To protrude, jut out. Glo.[1 2]

2. *sb.* A raised footpath by the side of a road; a path between two walls or hedges; a narrow passage.

Not. A've begun to sweep the jitty (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** Esp. a back-way to a row of houses, or a short hedged foot-way leading up to a field path (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Ton up the fost jitty, an' it's the last door (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It's bad in market towns, when the wind catches you in them jitties. They went into a narrow jetty, leading to Chapel Lane. **Lei.**[1] A passage common to two houses. **Nhp.**[1] An alley or narrow passage communicating from one street to another, as distinguished from an entry, which is generally a covered passage between houses leading into an open court or yard. **War.** There go Bill and Sal a racing along the jetty, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); An open jetty between property, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 25, 1899); **War.**[3 4], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

JETTY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. Also written **getty** Chs.[3]; and in forms **gitty** Chs.; **jiddy** Lan.[1]; **jitty** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Stf.[1]; **jutty** Chs.[1] [dʒe·ti, dʒi·ti.] **1.** *v.* To agree.

Lan.[1] They never jiddy together. **Chs.** They gitty very well together (C.J.B.); **Chs.**[1] They dunna seem to jetty; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Wae·rin)th bló͞o ŭn braan·di-dringk·in dün·)ŭ jit·i [Wearin' th' blue an' brandy-drinkin' dunna jitty]. **Stf.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The new cow jetties reet well alung wuth the others.

2. *sb.* A state of evenness and uniformity.

Shr.[1] 'The new buildin' an' the 'ouse bin all of a jetty,' i. e. not detached—all under one roof.

JETTY, *v.*[3] Nhb. [dʒe·ti.] To hoist up. (R.O.H.)

JETTY, *v.*[4] Der. [dʒe·ti.] With *about*: to do odd jobs about a house. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

JEUK, see **Jouk, Juck,** *sb.*[1]

JEVE, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **jave** Fif. **1.** *v.* To push hither and thither. Fif. **2.** *sb.* A push with the elbow. Sc.

JEVEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. [dʒe·vl.] A rascal, ne'er-do-weel.

Sc. (JAM.) **s.Sc.** He had no more honour than ony auld jevel wha ever cheated the wuddy, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 69.

[Let be, quoth Jok, and cawd him Jevell, *Chrysts-kirk* (c. 1550) vii, in RAMSAY *Ever Green* (ed. 1761) I. 6; Iavel, *joppus, gerro, Prompt.*]

JEVEL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) Also written jevvel Lnk. **1.** *v.* To joggle; to shake. Ags. **2.** To spill a large quantity of any liquid at once. Slk. **3.** To move obliquely. Lth. **4.** *sb.* The dashing of water. Lnk.

JEVVEL, JEW, see **Jevel**, *v.*, **Jue.**

JEW, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. Lon. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor.[2] and Aus. [dʒū, dʒiu.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Jew(s')-bowels**, small pieces of smelted tin found in old smelting works; (2) **-('s-ears**, (*a*) some species of fungi, esp. *Peziza coccinea* and *P. cochleata*; (*b*) the tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*; (*c*) a species of lichen; (3) **-('s-eye**, in phr. *worth a Jew's eye*, of great value; (4) **-(s'-fish**, the halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*; (5) **-s'-house**, a very ancient smelting place; (6) **-s'-leavings**, mine refuse; (7) **-'s-myrtle**, the butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*; (8) **-(s'-offcast**, see (6); (9) **-s'-pieces**, very ancient blocks of tin; (10) **-s'-poker**, a person employed to light the fires of Jews on their Sabbath; (11) **-('s-roll**, a penny loaf rounded on top, and with a reddish-brown glaze; (12) **-(s'-tin**, block tin found in ancient smelting houses; tin ore left by ancient tin-workers; (13) **-('s-trump** or **-trunk**, a Jew's-harp; also *fig.* a dowdy; (14) **-whidn**, see (5); (15) **-s'-works**, ancient places for raising and washing tin ore.

(1) **Cor.**[1] Tradition always connects Jews with tin in Cor. (2, *a*) **Cum., Yks.** (B. & H.) **Suf.**[1] A bright red fungus found adhering to sticks. **Dev.** (B. & H.), **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Hmp.**[1] (*c*) **Bnff.**[1] (3) **I.Ma.** A drop of the rael stuff is worth a Jew's eye, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 28, ed. 1889. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo mai·z ŭ rae·r weyf; óo)z woth ŭ Jóoz ahy [Hoo mays a rare weife; hoo's woth a Jew's eye]. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Som.** She's one in a thousand for management. She'd be wo'th a jew's-eye in any house, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii. **w.Som.**[1] Taek-ee·ur oa un, un put'·n uwai·, ee·ul bee u waeth u Jüe·z uy, zau·m dai. (4) **Cor.**[2] A favourite part of the Jews' diet. [**Aus.** The jewfish . . . is salmon-shaped, and quite as silvery as that royal fish, with lovely dark violet tints over the head and back. . . [It] comes from the sea in large shoals, *Gent. Mag.* (June 1878) 723-4.] (5) **Dev.** After the Conquest . . . the Jews . . . farmed the mines, and to them, perhaps, may be attributed the erection of that smelting-house near the confluence of the e. and w. Dart, which Mr. Pearse describes as Phœnician, though he adds . . . 'called by the miners Jews' houses,' Page *Explor. Dartmoor* (1889) ii. **Cor.** That the Jews farmed the tin mines of Cornwall and Devonshire is an historical fact . . . Hence the terms 'Jews' houses,' given to old and rude smelting works, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 346, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[2] (6) **Cor.** Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 343, ed. 1896. (7) **Ken.** It is the popular belief that the crown of thorns . . . was composed of its branches, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 432. (8) **Cor.**[3] (9) **Cor.**[2] (10) **Lon.** A miserly woman who got her living by lighting the Jews' fires on Saturday, and was known as a 'Jew's poker,' died from sheer want in Whitechapel, *Marlborough Times* (June 20, 1891) 6. (11) **Gall.** The solid and enduring charms of a penny Jew's roll unsettled his mind, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 197; (S.R.C.) (12) **Dev.** Not far from this place there was found a block of Jews' tin, supposed to be the most ancient in existence, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 255. **Cor.** Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 346, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[3] (13) **Cum.** And played on twee jew trumps together, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 45; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** Playing the fiddle and jewtrump, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 359, ed. 1872. **n.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'What an ugly noise that thing makes, Sarah?' 'O, Master Edward, you should not say so; don't you know it's a jew-trump like what King David played his Psalms with.' (14) **Cor.** Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 476, ed. 1896. (15) **Cor.**[2]

2. Phr. *to wander like a lost Jew*, to wander aimlessly. **s.Chs.**[1]

3. A black field beetle.

Cor.[2] Because it exudes a bloody or pinkish froth, they call to it while holding it in the hand, 'Jew, Jew, spit blood.'

4. *v.* To cheat, defraud.

Per. The'll not jew us—we're no sae hieland, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 172. **Ayr.** Some had hinted that this bad report was to jew the Colonel out of a great treasure, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 8. **Kcb.** 'Twad tak' them to be early up Whae'er micht think to jew him, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 141. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** I doan't like ta be jewed aght ov ma reights, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 30; (J.W.) **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] They do say that Bob Hellings have a jewed his brother out of all the money the old man left em.

JEWBERRY, *sb.* Wil. Som. **1.** Dial. form of 'dewberry,' *Rubus caesius.*

Wil. (J.M.), **Wil.**[1] **Som.** The hedges 'ud be ripe wi' black jewberries, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 86.

2. *Comp.* **Jewberry-hunter**, a gatherer of dewberries. Wil. (J.M.)

JEWBUS, JEWDICOW, see **Jubious, Judy-cow**, s. v. Judy.

JEWEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sh.I. Irel. n.Cy. Hrf. Bck. Dev.

1. *sb.* A term of endearment.

Sh.I. Rin dee wis oot, jewel, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 3; Come in trow, my jewels, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). **s.Ir.** Go on, Jewel, . . if you dance I'll pipe, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 4. **N.Cy.**[1]

2. Phr. *Jewel run the ground*, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* Bck. *Nature Notes*, IX.

3. *v.* To put a ring in a pig's snout. Hrf.[2]

4. To value highly, regard with affection.

Dev. The ladies perfeckly jewels that cat, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 10; She jewels that chair, *ib.* (1893).

JEWEL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. The 'starling' of a wooden bridge. Cf. **jowel**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Thus in the memorandum of repairs of How Bridge payments are recorded for 'timber for making fower paires of jewells and one odd jewell,' *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* I. *Introd.* 7. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

JEWITT, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] A term of reproach.

If a landlady presumes too much upon her position, in dealing with her tenants, after one of her consequential visits, when her back is turned, she is called 'a silly owd jewitt.'

JEW-LIMESTONE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A bed of limestone lying below the whin-sill in the lead-mining district.

JEWSLE, *v.* Lei.[1] [dʒiu·zl.] To cheat.

JEW-STONE, *sb.* Hrf. Som. The technical name for a hard grey stone used for mending roads.

Hrf. (E.M.W.) **Som.** A kind of lias stone found at Wedmore. This kind of stone is found in large blocks, locally called 'Jews.' They will not bear cutting, or take a face of any kind, but break with a conchoidal fracture when struck (W.F.R.); Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 440.

JEYCE, JEYKE, see **Gist, Gike**, *v.*

JEZABANEEAK, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A word expressive of evil personal qualities generally. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

JEZZOP, see **Jessup.**

JIB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Shr. Som. Dev. Also written gib Shr.[12] Dev.; jibb Dev. [dʒib.] **1.** *sb.* A wooden stand for a barrel.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 227; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Slat tha keeve and tha jibb, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 249.

Hence **Jibbing**, *sb.* a continuous row of stands for casks; a number of loose stands.

w.Som.[1] For sale, a quantity of empty casks and jibbing, *Local Advt.*

2. A rack in which the raw cream coolers stand in the dairy.

Som. Milk pans, pails, jibs, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 29, 1896).

3. A wooden prop used to support the coal when being 'holed.'

Shr.[1]; **Shr.**[2] A piece of wood about ten inches long, used in supporting the roof of a coal mine.

4. A piece of iron used in connecting machinery together in collieries.

Shr.[1] Of a peculiar shape—not unlike the half of a hollow square.

5. *v.* To place a cask upon its stand.

w.Som.[1] Aay-v u-yuur·d um zai· aew ee kud jûb u auk·seed u suy·dud pun uz tûe nee·z [I've heard tell how that he could jib a hogshead of cider upon his two knees].

JIB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Rut. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written gib e.Suf. [dʒib.] **1.** *sb.* The under-lip; the mouth.

Lan. The lower jaw, sometimes including the mouth (S.W.). **e.Lan.**[1] The lower lip when it hangs loose. **s.Stf.** He'd got the ugliest jib I ever see, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Shr., Hrf.**

Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** The babe makes a gib : it wants its mother (F.H.); Used esp. of a child working its mouth before it begins to cry, so that its under-lip trembles or drops. 'The little fellow wholly dropped his jib.' 'The girl pulled such a jib!' (*ib.*) **Sus.**[1] **Som.** Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 7. **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] Zee how white her is about the jib, I be sartin her's bad. Lükee zee tü the jib aw'n 'e hang'th down like a slatterpüch 'oss.

2. Phr. *to hang the jib*, to look cross.

Shr.[2] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Oh! I could see he didn't like it much; he hung his jib a bit (W.R.E.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** But de gal, hanging de jib, said de mistus ool huff an hang de jib an be hem nunty, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; **Sus.**[1]

3. *Fig.* Talk, 'jaw'; scorn, sarcasm, ridicule.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** They care for no color, they fear no jib, Collins *Poems* (1859) 45; 'Hold your jib' is not uncommon (S.W.).

4. ? A mouthful.

'**Rut.**[1] He comes in here for a jib of tea; and that's better than going to the public-house.

5. The face.

Lakel.[2] Hod up thi jib tell Ah wesh't. **w.Yks.** Fouks a' fooit wi' ther different shap'd hats an' jibs, Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 14. **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** He has a jib on him, as sharp as a hatchet (S.M.).

6. *v.* To draw down the mouth (as a child beginning to cry). e.Suf. (F.H.)

JIB, *sb.*[3] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Butter-scotch; toffee.

JIB, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] War. Lon. Suf. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to jib at the collar*, to shirk work. War.[3]

2. *sb.* A horse that jibs.

Lon. Frequently young horses that will not work in cabs—such as 'jibs'—are sold to the horse-slaughterers as useless, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 181. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

JIB, *v.*[4] Sc. Also written **jibb** (Jam.). [dʒib.] **1.** To milk closely.

Dmf. They jib their kye, feed them on 'orts' and locks, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Jibbings**, *sb. pl.* the last and richest milk drawn from a cow's udder.

s.Sc. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 54. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. To fleece. Lnk. (Jam.)

JIBB, JIBBAL, see **Jib**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[4]

JIBBER, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Oxf. Suf. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **gibber** Oxf.[1] [dʒi·bə(r).] A horse that jibs.

Nhp.[1], **Oxf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **e.Sus.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] Ee·u júb·ur! daar·nd eef ee oa·un pèo·l tüe u dai·d laef·gin dhu buul·ee oa un du tich dhu graew·n, voa·ur ee·ul gee aew·t tüe ut [He a jibber! darned if he will not pull at a dead lift until his belly touches the ground, before he will give up]. **Dev.**[3]

JIBBER, *sb.*[2] War. A sweetmeat, lollipop. Also in *comb.* **Jibber-and-jumbles.**

Jibbers were long, thin, flat sticks, about an inch wide. 'The Squire gave us a penny and we went to buy some jibbers' (W.S.B.); **War.**[2]

JIBBER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Som. Also in form **jebber** Dmf. (Jam.) [dʒi·bə(r.] **1.** *v.* To chatter, talk nonsense. Cf. **gibberish.**

Sc. The jackanape . . . jibbered and cried as if it were mocking its master, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd., Per.** What are ye jibberin' at there? (G.W.) **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

2. *Comb.* **Jibber-jabber**, (1) noisy, nonsensical talk; (2) to talk foolishly.

(1) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) **w.Som.**[1] Júb·ur jab·ur. (2) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.)

3. *sb. pl.* Silly talk, idle chatter.

Abd., Per. Ye're speaking only a lot o' jibbers. Nane o' yer jibbers (G.W.). **Dmf.** (Jam.)

JIBBERIDGE, see **Gibberish.**

JIBBER UGLY'S FÜLE, *phr.* Dev. A selfish person.

'Er is like jibber-ugly's-füle—'er knaws whot's güde vur erzel, 'er dü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

JIBBET, *sb.* Irel. Hmp. Wil. Also written **gibbet** Ir. [dʒi·bit.] **1.** A small load of corn or hay.

Hmp. A jibbet of corn or hay (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

2. *pl.* Morsels, small pieces, 'mincemeat.'

Ir. Guards woke up, clashed their arms, and were going to make gibbets of the foolish boy, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 53. **Wxf.** They'd have made gibbets of him only for Tommy Whitty, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 81. **Wil.**[1] You never did see such a slut! her gownd a-hangin' in dirty jibbets [rags] aal about her heels!

[1. Cp. OFr. *gibe*, 'paquet, ballot' (La Curne).]

JIBBET, *v.* Suf. To sprain.

e.Suf. 'I have jibbeted my ankle.' Used by the old only (F.H.).

JIBBET, see **Gibbet.**

JIBBLE, *v.*[1] Lei.[1] To jingle, rattle.

JIBBLE, *v.*[2] e.Suf. [dʒi·bl.] To make a face (as a child about to cry). (F.H.) Cf. **jib**, *sb.*[2]

JIBBLE, *v.*[3] Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To pick out with a sharp tool.

A mason said to his server, 'You must jibble the mortar out of them joints' (W.W.S.).

JIBBLE, see **Geebal(l, Geeble, Gibble.**

JIBBLY, *sb.* Lan. [dʒi·bli.] A giblet; a fragment, odd piece.

Jibbly pie is a pie made of odds and ends (S.W.). **e.Lan.**[1]

JIBBY, *sb. Obsol.* e.Cy. e.An. [dʒi·bi.] **1.** A giddy, flaunting girl, dressed in showy finery, and full of affectations. e.Cy. (Hall.), e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *Comp.* **Jibby-horse**, a showman's horse decked out with parti-coloured trappings; also used of a human being. *ib.*

3. A jibbing horse. e.Suf. (F.H.)

JIBE, *v.*[1] Ant. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To coax. (S.A.B.)

JIBE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* e.Suf. **1.** *v.* To excoriate. (F.H.)

2. *sb.* An excoriation. (*ib.*)

JIBE, see **Gibe.**

JIBES, *sb.* Dev. An eccentrically-dressed woman.

Mrs. Snooks is a rummee old jibes; 'er cloase is za old's Aldon an' awl tha colours ov tha rainbow, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

JIB-FORK, *sb.* e.An.[1] A two-pronged fork of the length used in harvest.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Still in use here (M.C.H.B.). **e.Suf.** Rare (F.H.).

JIB-JOB-JEREMIAH, *sb.* Suf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A children's game. (s.v. Move-all.)

JIBS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [dʒibz.] Small, waste pieces of cloth.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[3]

JICCOP, *v.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [dʒi·kəp.] To move; to disturb a seat.

JICCUPS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[18] [dʒi·kəps.] The hiccoughs.

JICE, *sb.* Suf. Ess. [dʒais.] A very small quantity, esp. of powder. The same word as **Chice.**

Suf.[1] A pinch of snuff. **Ess.** Jest a little jice, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 152; **Ess.**[1]

JICE, see **Joist**, *sb.*[1]

JICK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cor. Also in form **juck** Cor.[2] [dʒik.] **1.** *sb. pl.* The hiccoughs. Cor.[1] Cf. **jiccups.**

2. *v.* To hiccough. Cor.[2]

JICK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) [dʒik.] **1.** *v.* To avoid anything by a sudden jerk of the body; to elude.

Lnk., Twd., Bwk., Slk. It is said of a hare, that she has 'jickit the hunds.'

2. Phr. *to jick the school*, to play truant. Lnk. **3.** *sb.* A sudden jerk; the act of eluding. Slk. Hence **Jicky**, *adj.* of a horse: startling. Slk.

JICKER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To walk smartly.

Dmf. (Jam.) **Gall.** On their taptaes what couples did jicker and spang, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** In sweat and sun how they did jicker! Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 39.

JICKERING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a woman: more smartly dressed than she should be. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

JID, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **gid.** The Jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193.]

JIDDER, JIDDY, see **Jedder, Giddy, Jetty**, *v.*[2]

JIDGETT, *v.* e.An. [dʒi·dʒit.] To wriggle, fidget. Cf. **jigget.**

Nrf. Children jidgett about, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

JIE, *v.* Sc. To cast aside. See **Ge(e**, *v.*[1]

Ayr. Auld Halbert jied his wig aside, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 151.

JIE, see **Ge(e**, *int.*

JIFF, *sb.* Stf. War. Oxf. Ken. Som. [dʒif.] **1.** The shortest possible lapse of time. Stf.[1] Cf. **jiffy.**

2. Phr. (1) *in a jiff*, (2) *in half a jiff*, with the least delay possible.

(1) **War.**[2] Common. **Oxf.** I'll be there in a jiff (G.O.). **Som.** Joe zinged 'Nancy Lee,' which vetched an audiens in a jiff, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 39. (2) **Ken.** Off again in half a jiff, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 49, ed. 1824.

JIFFING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *in a jiffing*, in an instant. Cf. **jiffy.**

Rnf. Watty . . . in a jiffin' Row'd his fecket like a clew, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 47.

JIFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Der. Lin. e.An. Wil. Also written **giffle** e.An.[1] [dʒi·fl.] **1.** *v.* To fidget, be restless; to shuffle; also *trans.* to make restless.

Per. (JAM.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Children are always jiffling about. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** There, child; don't keep a jiffling about like that. Why can't ye sit still? (W.R.E.); (M.C.H.B.) **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] Don't jiffle about so. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.**[1] Used in connexion with a horse, when a bad rider who was pulling its head about was told not to jiffle it.

2. *sb.* A fidget; a shuffling movement; ? confusion.

Per. (JAM.) **n.Lin.**[1] He's alus up o' th' jiffle an' flit, like a ill-sittin' hen. **Wil.**[1] An old bell-ringer was recently heard to accuse the younger men of having got into a regular 'jiffle' while ringing.

Hence **Jiffley**, *adj.* unsteady, restless.

sw.Lin.[1] If the cow's a bit jiffley.

3. Idle talk; idle, disputative talk. Also in *comp.* **Jiffle-jaffle.** Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nrf. (M.C.H.B.) Cf. **jaffle**, *sb.*[2]

JIFFY, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Irel. Also written **giffey** w.Yks.; **giffy** Nhp.[1] Hnt. e.An.[12] Nrf. Sus. Hmp.; **jiffey** Sc. Ir. n.Yks. w.Yks. Lan. se.Wor.[1] Nrf. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev.; **jiffie** Sc. Bnff.[1] [dʒi·fi.] **1.** *sb.* The shortest possible lapse of time.

Lth. Sae weel our tusks an' talons work In this wee glorious jiffy, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. **Hdg.** The mirkiest hour . . . Precedes the daw'—A jiffey ere god Sol abune O'erwhelms it a', *ib. Poems* (1896) 94. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**[1] 'Twunt taayke I moor'n a jiffy to clim to that ther bird's ne-ast. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *in a jiffy*, (2) *in half a jiffy*, (3) *in a brace* or *couple of jiffies*, with the least possible delay.

(1) **Sc.** He was out in the road in a jiffy, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 68. **Sh.I.** In a jiffey comes back wi' da claes, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 34. **ne.Sc.** Lizzie will be wi' you in a jiffie, GRANT *Keckleton*, 41. **Abd.** I s' tak ye hame in a jiffey, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlii. **Kcd.** I'll be wi' 'im in a jiffy, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 85. **Per.** He'll smell out the rogue in a jiffy, STEWART *Character* (1857) 36. **s.Sc.** Wad often in a jiffie to auld Nick Send ane anither dunnerin' saul and hool, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 365. **Dmb.** I'll tell you my errand in a jiffy, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiv. **Ayr.** In a jiffy the whole market-place was as white . . . as . . . snow, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii. **Lnk.** We'll prise the lid open in a jiffey, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 111. **Lth.** In hopes that in a jiffy he cou'd stechin to his belly gie, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 165. **Edb.** We'll be aff in a jiffy, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 328. **Slk.** The Gentles will be here in a jiffey, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 270. **Dmf.** The wee servant lassie came in, in a jiffy, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 331. **Ir.** They'll be at the door in a jiffey, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 22. **Nhb.** They popp'd us in a jiffy down, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 25. **s.Dur.** He was out o' seet iv a jiffy (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** It seeam wae o in a jiffy, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 25. **n.Yks.** We were there iv a jiffey, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 64. **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Tha'll be i' th' wayter in a jiffey, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 12. **m.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I'll dut in a jiffy (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** He hed it ready in a jiffy (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[23], **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** Auver hur went in a jiffey, BENNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. **Cor.**[1] (2) **se.Wor.**[1] I'll be there in half a jiffey. **w.Som.**[1] Yûe goo au·n, un aa·l oa·vurgit· yûe ugee·un een aa·f u júf·ee. (3) **Lan.** My owd dame con tell yo' where hoo is in a couple o' jiffies, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 207, ed. 1884. **e.An.**[12]

3. A hurry.

Bnff.[1] Y'er in an unco jiffie. **I.W.**[1] He's off in a jiffy.

4. *v.* To hurry. **Bnff.**[1] He jiffiet haim.

5. *adv.* With haste. *ib.*

JIG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Hnt. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **gig** Bnff.[1] Bch. Ayr. (JAM.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; and in forms **geg** w.Yks.[1]; **jeeg** Cai.[1] Ayr. [dʒig.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *all on the jig*, or *in a jig*, 'all agog,' in a state of flurry or expectation.

m.Yks.[1] He's on the gig to be off. In a gig to go [in a state of flurry to go]. **w.Yks.**[5] All on the gig fur going.

2. An illegal instrument for catching fish, composed of a number of wires with fish-hooks attached. N.I.[1] **3.** A jerk, tilt, shake, rock, swing; a sudden pull. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Cai.[1]

4. *v.* To dance briskly or boisterously.

Frf. Ye needna houp, That I, like some bit puppet thing, Will e'er consent to jig an' loup Whan ony coof sall pu' the string, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 32. **Fif.** See her [Aurora] jiggin' truttie-trottie Without her jupes or little-coatie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 132. **Lnk.** Set your flingin' tree a jiggin' Till streams o' sweat rin owre your riggin', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 14. **Dev.** All jiggin up and down I caan't tell how, Jist like the tail o' thecky Jarsey cow, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 176.

Hence (1) **Giggie**, *adj.*, (2) **Giggin**, *ppl. adj.* brisk, hearty, lively; (3) **Gig-trot**, *sb.* habit; (4) **Jigger**, *sb.* a small spinning-top.

(1) **Bch.** Sprush i' their graith, the ploughmen loons, To see their joes fu' giggie, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 64 (JAM.). (2) **Bnff.**[1] She's gotten a fine codgie giggin' bodie for a man. (3) *ib.* (4) **w.Yks.**[5] The smallest size made, known amongst juveniles as 'fardin' jiggers.'

5. To play the fiddle.

Dmf. Jock Willison . . . who for the fiddle left his trade, Jigg'd it far better than he sped, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 42 (JAM.).

6. To trot; to walk briskly; to work in a lively, hearty manner.

Bnff.[1] The wiffie for ass aul's· she is, cam giggin' up the road wintin' ony help. **Bnff., Ayr.** (JAM.) **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's jiggen aboot i' good time ta-day. **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Faster than to jog. **Dev.** Of some horses, 'They only jigged off at the bottom of the road,' *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 16; (HALL.) **nw.Dev.**[1]

7. *Comb.* **Jig-to-jog**, the slow pace of a horse, just faster than a walk; also used of a person.

w.Som.[1] Wuy·s-n muuv· au·n, neet buyd dhae·ur jig-tu-jaug· jis dhu vuur·ee sae·um-z wuop u snaa·yul? [Why dost not move on, (and) not stay there jig-to-jog just like whip(ping) a snail?] **nw.Dev.**[1]

8. To go gadding and gossiping about.

Nhp.[1] You're never easy only when you're jigging about. **War.**[2] She's never right on'y when she's jigging about. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

9. To run away, rove; to play truant from school, 'play the wag'; sometimes with *it.* Also used *subst.* in phr. *to play jig.*

n.Cy. (HALL.) **e.Yks.**[1] Let's all jig-it tĭ-day, lads. **w.Yks.**[1] To rove, to make frequent idle excursions from home. [**Amer.** 'Play jig,' to play truant from school, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

10. To jerk, tilt, shake, rock; to give a sudden pull.

Cai.[1] **Ayr.** I maun sit the lee-lang day And jeeg the cradle wi' my tae, BURNS *Duncan Gray*, 1st version.

11. To dandle a baby. N.I.[1]

12. To take herrings by means of an illegal instrument.

N.I.[1] To jig for herrings is to catch herrings by means of an apparatus composed of a number of wires with fish-hooks attached. The jig is lowered into the sea where the fish are numerous, and is jigged up and down. Any herrings that come in contact with the hooks are caught and pulled into the boat.

Hence (1) **Jigger**, *sb.* a snatch made of two or three hooks tied together back to back; cf. **jenny**, *sb.*[2] **3**; (2) **Jiggering**, *prp.* taking fish by means of a 'jigger.'

(1) **Cum.**[4] There was no bait or gut on the line, . . Blood was oozing from the jigger marks, *Whitehaven Free Press* (Oct. 31, 1896) 4. (2) *ib.* The watchers never mentioned jiggering.

JIG, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Der. [dʒig.] **1.** Colliery term: a self-acting incline so arranged that the full 'corves' travelling down pull the empty ones up. w.Yks. (S.J.C.), Lan. (C.B.C.) Hence **Jigger**, *sb.* the man who works the 'jig.' Lan. (C.B.C.) **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Jig-brow**, a self-

acting incline. w.Yks. (T.T.); (2) **-pin**, a pin used to stop the machine in drawing. nw.Der.[1]

JIG, *sb.*[3] *Obsol.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) [dʒig.] In phr. *jig by jowl*, very close together; 'cheek by jowl.' See **Cheek**, *sb.* 2.

JIG, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Shr. Cor. [dʒig.] 1. Of hand wool-combing: to comb wool for the first time.

w.Yks. We came upon a live comber, probably the last of his race, 'jigging' away for life and death, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 218. e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Jigger**, *sb.* the comb used in hand wool-combing; (2) **Jigger-lad**, a boy who combs the wool; (3) **Jiggin-sliver**, *sb.* the result of the first combing over.

w.Yks. (1) (J.T.) (2) Jigger lads an' bobbin turners, ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1875) 21. (3) (E.G.)

2. To separate ore from the refuse by means of a sieve.

Cor. The singing of the bucking and jigging maidens, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 5; Cor.[1] To separate the ore from the refuse by means of a sieve; so placed in a box of water that by the continuous action of a brake-staff the ore is precipitated to the bottom of the sieve; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Jigger**, *sb.* (*a*) an ore-sifter; (*b*) a rough kind of sieve; (2) **Jiggin-sieve**, *sb.* a fine cloth which sifts the dust from oats or wheat when they are ground.

(1, *a*) n.Cy. (HALL.) Cor. The news of the accident spread like wildfire among the buddlers and jiggers, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i; Cor.[1] The work is done by girls called jiggers. (*b*) Come . . . will ee go and see the jiggers? TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 146. w.Cor. Took her meal with no other sifting than what it had in the jigger, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 60. (2) Shr.[2]

JIG, *v.*[3] s.Chs.[1] [dʒig.] 1. To wear out; *gen.* with *up*.

Yoa')n sóon jig yŭrsel' ŭp ŭt dhaat' ree't [Yo'n soon jig yursel up at that rate]. Dhis' mishey'n)z gy'et'in jig'd [This machine's gettin' jigged].

Hence **Jigged up**, *phr.* bankrupt.

2. Of horses: to hurt the back or spine.

This mare's jigged her back. That hoss is jigged.

JIGE, see **Gig**, *v.*[3]

JIGGAMY, *sb.* Brks.[1] A name given to an implement, tool, &c., the proper name of which cannot be recalled at the moment; a 'thingamy.'

Gie us the jiggamy as stans' to yer han' ther.

JIGGATE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A sail shaped like a leg of mutton. The same word as **Gigot** (q.v.).

Abd. We hope she'll prove a Lively Frigate . . . And that she winna gee her jiggate To ilk weak blast, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 252.

JIGGER, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Hmp. Cor. [dʒi·gə(r.] 1. A contemptuous term applied to a human being.

Bnff.[1] He's a queer jigger. Abd. 'He's a queer jigger.' 'The tailor's a coorse jigger.' It may be contemptuously applied to women. 'Jean Findlay's a strange jigger.' 'Did ever you see such a jigger o' a woman in a' yer life?' (G.W.) Cld. (JAM.) n.Cy. (HALL.); N.Cy.[1] An airy, swaggering person. 'A comical jigger.' Nhb.[1] Applied as a cant phrase to an out-of-the-way person.

2. A policeman. Hmp. (G.E.D.), (HALL.) 3. An ill-made thing. Cor.[1]

JIGGER, *sb.*[2] Irel. Wor. Glo. [dʒi·gə(r.] 1. A leg of mutton; a man's leg or thigh. See **Gigot**.

s.Wor. The flood come into our kitchen, very high. I went down to get summut out of the cubbard, and smack I went in up to my jiggers, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 24. Glo. (S.S.B.)

2. A sail that projects over the stern of the boat. See **Jiggate**. N.I.[1] Set on a short mast called the 'jigger mast.'

JIGGER, *sb.*[3] Lan. [Not known to our other correspondents.] An entry; a narrow passage between houses. (S.K.C.)

JIGGER, *sb.*[4] Sc. Ken. Sus. [dʒi·gə(r.] An open vehicle for carrying trees from the forest; also in *comp.* **Jigger-wheels**.

Cai.[1] ne.Ken. A vehicle consisting of two wheels, a small frame, and a pole (called a dyster) for fastening the horse to it. 'Get the jigger for that tree' (H.M.). Sus. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

JIGGER, *sb.*[5] Wm. Not. Oxf. Suf. Ken. [dʒi·gə(r.] 1. A shoemaker's tool.

Wm. Run t'jigger roond t'welt—it'll set it off (B.K.). e.Suf. For polishing the edge of the sole of a boot (F.H.). Ken. (H.M.)

2. A small notched wheel with which to cut pastry. Not.[2], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

JIGGER, *sb.*[6] Wor. [dʒi·gə(r).] A horizontal lathe used in china-making.

se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. A horizontal lathe on which flat ware such as plates and dishes are made. Still in use (H.K.).

JIGGER, *sb.*[7] Som. [dʒi·gə(r).] A vessel of potter's ware used in toasting cheese. (HALL.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

JIGGER, *sb.*[8] s.Wm. A large kettle with a tap, for suspending over the fire. (J.A.B.)

JIGGER, *sb.*[9] Lon. Amer. [dʒi·gə(r.] 1. An illicit distillery.

The 'private' distilleries are the illicit ones; 'jiggers,' we call them, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 186.

2. *Comp.* **Jigger-worker**, a person who carries about spirits made at an illicit still.

Two, and sometimes three, female lace-sellers are also 'jigger-workers.' They carry about their persons pint bladders of 'stuff,' or 'jigger stuff' (spirit made at an illicit still), *ib.* 387.

3. One who works an illicit still.

'Jiggers' defrauding the Excise by working illicit stills, *ib.* (ed. 1862) IV. 24. [Amer. A small glass of whisky as dealt out to railroad hands, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quart.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

JIGGER, *v.*[1] Cum.[4] [dʒi·gər.] To play truant. Cf. **jig**, *v.*[1] 9.

He ganga t'scheul i' t'mwornins, an' jiggers i' t'efterneuns.

JIGGER, *v.*[2] Glo. [dʒi·gə(r).] To put out of joint.

Glo.[1]; Glo.[2] I'll jigger thee neck.

JIGGER, see **Giggot, Jagger**.

JIGGERED, *pp.* Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. [dʒi·gəd.] 1. Exhausted, tired; hard up; *gen.* with *up*.

Wm.[1] w.Yks. T'chap wor reight jiggered, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 6, 1896); (J.R.); w.Yks.[5] Av tramp'd a matter o' fotty mile to-dâay, an' am fair jigger'd up. Lan. A generation or two would see it jiggered up if it wurno' for th' fresh blood ut's bein sent into it, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) v. Not.[2] I'm clean jiggered ŭp.

2. With *up*: shut up, confined in prison.

I.Ma. Poor Mastha Dan had been nabbed . . . and jiggered up in Peel Castle, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 216, ed. 1889.

JIGGERMAROLE, *sb.* Lan. A rigmarole.

Th' landlord . . . beginn'd a-kwestiunin' yung Bobber, who towd him aw th' jiggermarole, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 12, 1895) 7; When a person is full of pranks and 'marlocks,' they say he is full of 'jigmaroles' (S.W.).

JIGGEROO, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [dʒi·gərū.] A kind of rot which affects potatoes, showing itself in brown marks on the surface.

Hence **Jiggeroo'd**, *adj.* affected with 'jiggeroo.'

JIGGER-PUMP, *sb.* Sus.[1] A pump used in breweries to force the beer into the vats.

JIGGER-SAW, *sb.* e.Suf. A kind of frame-saw, used for 'trenching.' (F.H.)

JIGGERY-POKERY, *sb.* Oxf. Wil. Suf. Also in form **jiggery-poke** Wil.[1] 1. Unfair dealing; deception.

Oxf. I was fair took in with that fellow's jiggery-pokery over that pony (G.O.). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] n.Wil. 'There's jiggery-poke about!' 'That's all jiggery-poke.' Occas. used (G.E.D.).

2. Trifling, fooling. e.Suf. (F.H.)

JIGGET, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. War. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **jiggot** Oxf.[1]; and in form **jeoggit** Sc. (JAM.) [dʒi·git.] 1. *v.* To ride or walk at a jog-trot; to shake, jog; to dance up and down.

Sc. Here you stand jiggeting and sniggling and looking cunning, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xix; (JAM.) Ir. His car went jiggeting back empty to Ardnacreagh, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 39. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Jiggettin' is moving up and down quickly, as in riding a child on the knee: this is always called jiggettin the child. Wil.[1] Here we go a jiggettin' along. Som. The fiddles was zcrapin' an' the village vok a' jiggeten', LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 75.

Hence (1) **Jiggeting**, *ppl. adj.* jolting, shaking; (2) **Jiggetty**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) fidgety; (3) **Jiggetty-jig** or **-jog**, a jog-trot style of travelling.

(1) ne.Lan.[1] (2, *a*) Wil.[1] This be a ter'ble jiggetty train. (*b*) SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] (3) Brks.[1] To markut, to markut, to buy a vat hog, Whoam agin, whoam agin, jiggetty jog. Dev.[3] Theäse yer ol' trap is awl jiggety-jig as us draves along. Cor.[2] Gwain jiggety-jig.

2. To gad or flaunt about.

War.[2] A jiggeting young hussy. **w.Som.**[1] Usually said of women with a distinctly depreciatory implication. 'Wuy· doa·n ur buy·d au·m, un neet bee au·vees jig·uteen ubaew·t?' [Why does she not stay at home, and not be always gadding (or dancing) about?] **Dev.** A woman always jiggiting about the place, HARTIER *Evening with Hodge*, in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 259.

3. *sb.* A dancing movement.

Lan. I ha' learnt th' way now; it's two jiggits and a shake, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) ix.

[1. Fr. *gigotter*, 'remuer vivement les jambes' (LITTRÉ).]

JIGGET, see **Gigot.**

JIGGIN, *int.* Lei. Shr. [dʒi·gin.] **1.** A call of the wagoner or ploughman to the fore-horse to go to the off-side. Lei.[1] **2.** An address to a wagon-horse bidding him proceed. Shr.[12] Cf. **chiggin.**

JIGGIT(T, see **Gigot.**

JIGGLE, *v.* Yks. [dʒi·gl.] **1.** To contradict.

w.Yks. We higgled an' jiggled till booath on us sware, *Pudsey Olm.* (Nov. 1883).

2. To swindle, defraud. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

JIGGLE, see **Giggle,** *v.*[2], **Jaggle.**

JIGGLE-JUGGLE, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] A game; see below.

A lot of children get together and play at 'jiggle-juggle'—cluster together with their arms round each other's waists, and then dance about wildly till they all come to the ground, one upon the other.

JIGGOT, see **Giggot, Gigot, Jiggit.**

JIGGS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* e.An.[1] Suf.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) [dʒigz.] Small dregs or sediment.

[Of Scand. origin; cp. Norw. dial. *tjukk* (*tykke*), thick, used esp. of liquids (AASEN).]

JIGS, *sb.* e.Suf. In phr. *by Jigs!* a disguised oath. (F.H.)

JIKE, JILAFFER, see **Gike,** *v.*, **Gillyflower.**

JILE, JILL, see **Jail,** *sb.*, **Gill,** *sb.*[3473]

JILLBOW, JILLERY, see **Gilbow, Gillery.**

JILLET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **gillet** Sc. (JAM.) Per. (*ib.*); and in form **jilly** Sc. [dʒi·lit.] **1.** A giddy young woman, a jilt.

Sc. *Gen.* conjoined with some epithet, as 'idle jillet' (JAM.); She's nae gilter jilly, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 14, ed. 1868. **Per.** The wiles o' knaves, and gillets' lures, Blackguards and cheats, STEWART *Character* (1857) 102. **e.Fif.** But since she's greinin' for't, the jillet, Sic like's it is she's welcome till it, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvii. **Ayr.** A jillet brak his heart at last, BURNS *Sc. Bard*, st. 6. **Lth.** The ither night the jillet spak Right cheery owre a glass, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 175, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Look at our wives, and jillets, linking, Foul day or fair, about the street, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 28. **Peb.** They're jillets baith, their skin's a token, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** Thou cannot act a jillet's part, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 383; **Cum.**[1]

2. A young woman entering on the state of puberty. Per. (JAM.)

[1. Prob. a dim. of the ME. proper name *Gille*, Jill (CHAUCER).]

JILL-FLIRT, JILL-HOOTER, see **Gill-flirt, Gill-hooter.**

JILL-HOOTER, *sb.* e.Suf. An old man or woman, given to grumbling or complaining. (F.H.) See **Gill-hooter.**

JILLING-BO'OR, see **Julian bower.**

JILLIVER, JILLOUS, see **Gillyflower, Jealous.**

JILLY-, JILLY-HOOTER, see **Jelly-,** *v.*, **Gill-hooter.**

JILLY-HOOTING, *vbl. sb.* Nrf. ? Cheating; deception.

I'm awake to your jilly-huting, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1860) I. 76.

JILLY-JOG, *sb.* w.Yks. The game of 'Jenny Jones' (q.v.). GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 280.

JILP, see **Gilp,** *sb.*[1], *v.*

JILT, *sb.*[1] Der.[1] War.[2] [dʒilt.] An opprobrious term for a girl: a slattern, a prostitute. See **Jillet.**

JILT, *sb.*[2] Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [dʒilt.] A state of rags and jags and tatters.

War.[2] Her shawl was all of a jilt. **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** In a jilt of rags, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

JILT, see **Jelt.**

JIM, *sb.*[1] e.An. [dʒim.] A vehicle composed of an axle, two wheels, and a pole for moving timber. See **Gill,** *sb.*[2]

e.An.[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1] So as the rolling Jim did me control, The Lord above have mercy on my soul, *Epitaph in Hoxne Churchyard.* **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

JIM, *sb.*[2] Yks. Glo. Lon. Suf. In *comp.* (1) **Jim-cat,** a tom-cat; (2) **-crake,** a ridiculous person; (3) **-crow,** (*a*) a disreputable hat; (*b*) a street-actor.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (3, *a*) **Glo.** 'Look at this 'ere owld Jim-crow o' mine,' he cried, . . plucking off his hat, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. (*b*) **Lon.** The street-actors—as clowns, 'Billy Barlows,' 'Jim Crows,' and others, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 4.

JIM, *adj.* Sc. Lan. e.An. Ken. Also written **gim** Fif. e.An.[1] e.Suf. Ken.; **jimm** Lan. [dʒim.] Neat, spruce. See **Jimp,** *adj.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** Gay as May-morning, tidy, gim, and clean, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 28, ed. 1871. **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **w.Nrf.** She is a timid woman, not at all 'jim,' with a doleful 'whuling' air, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 5. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** (K., s.v. Gimmes).

[The payntit povne pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his taill, a provd plesand quheil rym, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 85.]

JIM-BANG, JIME, see **Jing-bang, Jamb.**

JIMES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Irel. Also written **jhimes**; and in form **jhemes.** Pieces.

Wxf.[1] Amang wefty jhemes, 'cha jeist ee-rid apan, 98.

JIMMANY, JIMMENY, see **Gemminy.**

JIMMER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written **gimmer** Nhb.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1]; and in forms **gemmer** w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan.[1]; **jamer** Cum.[14]; **jammer** w.Yks.; **jemmer** Cum.[14] n.Yks. Lan. n.Lan.[1]; **jymer** Cum.[4] [dʒi·mə(r.] **1.** A hinge, esp. a small hinge for a closet or desk-door; *gen.* in *pl.*; also in *comp.* **Jimmer-hinges.** See **Gimmal,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She's brokken t'gimmers off t'closet door (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] T'door jimmers wants greasin'. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** The door hangs loose on its gimmers (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'deear beeals oot on t'jimmer. **e.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **w.Yks.** The door's off t'jimmers (J.W.D.); **w.Yks.**[1234], **Lan.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** It is unlucky to sit opposite the 'jimmers' of the table when playing at cards, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. i. 127; (F.H.)

Hence **Jimmerly,** weak, ill-jointed. Cum.[14]

2. Phr. *to be loose i' (on) t'jimmers,* to work loosely, move easily.

w.Yks. This knife-blade's lowse i' t'jimmers (Æ.B.); His tongue wor hung sa laus on t'jimmers wol he cuddant control it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1881) 17.

3. *pl.* Broken pieces, fragments.

m.Yks.[1] A plate much cracked, but still unbroken, will be said to be 'all in jimmers.' **w.Yks.**[2] A plate is said when badly broken to be broken all to jimmers.

Hence *hung i' jimmers, phr.* to be ready to fall to pieces at any moment.

w.Yks. Owd Jim Batley's varry owd nah, he's hung i' jimmers (S.K.C.); A setpot hung i' jimmers, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Exhebishan* (1857) 4.

4. The fork of a tree, one of the pairs of a forked branch.

Nhb.[1] 'Tyek off that gimmer,' a common expression used by woodmen for 'Take off one of the forks only.'

JIMMER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* The sound made by a violin when not well played.

Rxb. O sweet bewitching piece o' timmer—Could I but claw your wame, ye limmer, Like W——y M——s, There wad be mony a jimmer, I'm sure, atween us, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 2 (*ib.*).

JIMMERY, *int.* Dev. Cor. [dʒi·məri.] **1.** An exclamation: a form of **Gemminy** (q.v.).

Cor. Awh, Jimmery! wasn't there a kick-up, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 143; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comb.* **Jimmery-chry** or **-cry,** an exclamation of surprise.

Dev. Aw! jimmery cry! Whot's thur adüed now, than? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** 'Oh, jimmery-chry!' Esther burst out laughing, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxxviii; **Cor.**[2]

JIMMY, *sb.*[1] Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **gimmy** Dor.[1]; and in forms **gimmace** (prop. a *pl.*) Wil. w.Som.[1]; **jemmy** Som.; **jemy** Dev. [dʒi·mi.] **1.** A hinge of two parts working on a joint, a 'jimmer'; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Gimmal**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Wil. *Obs.* (G.E.D.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 110; A pair of jimmies, *ib.* (1793) 1083; When a criminal is gibbetted, or hung in irons or chains, he is said to be hung in gimmaces, most prob. because the apparatus swings about as if on hinges, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Tha jimmies ov they new doors craketh; yü'd best ways graise [grease] um! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 229.

2. *pl.* Handcuffs. w.Som.[1]

JIMMY, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. [dʒi·mi.] A sort of hooked fork with two prongs for drawing together the rails on which the tubs run, used in whinstone quarries. (C.V.C.)

JIMMY, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *obsol.* w.Yks. A nightdress, a 'shimmy,' a chemise. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 2, 1894); (S.P.U.)

JIMMY, *sb.*[4] and *adj.*[1] Irel. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Shr. Lon. e.An. Ken. Wil. Cor. Also in form **Jemmy** ne.Lan. Lin.[1] Lon. Cmb. Ken. [dʒi·mi, dʒe·mi.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Jimmy-burty**, a Will-o'-th'-Wisp; (2) **-labbet**, a liar; (3) **-longlegs**, (4) **-neck**, the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (5) **-swiver**, a state of trembling; (6) **-twitcher**, an insect; see below.

(1) **Cmb.** (HALL.) (2) **Cor.**[3] (3, 4) **ne.Lan.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 145. (5) **Wil.**[1] 'Lor, Miss, how you did froughten I! I be all of a jimmy-swiver,' and she visibly trembled, which was what she meant, JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) vii. (6) **Lakel.**[2] A wire-worm wi' as many feet o' them as thers days in a year. **Wm.**[1] Called also a Crackel-neck. It is a small hard-backed black insect (about ¾ of an inch long) which springs up suddenly when disturbed.

2. Phr. *Jimmy Johnson squeeze me*, an exclamation expressive of surprise.

War. Commonly used (J.W.R.); **War.**[2] Common between fifty and sixty years ago. 'But a Brummagem lad Is not to be had; If he is, Jimmy Johnson squeeze me.'

3. A generic name for a silly person.

w.Ir. Mr. —— meeting Jimmy one morning on the road, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 107. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. A sheep's head; also used of a large human head.

n.Dur. *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 437. **w.Yks.** They called sheep-heeads Jimmys at that market, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 106. **Lin.**[1] Buy a jemmy and pluck. **Lon.** They clubbed together for a good supper of tripe, or had a 'prime hot Jemmy a-piece,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 42. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1]

5. The nose. **e.Suf.** Don't turn up your jimmy at me (F.H.).

6. *adj.* Silly; half-witted.

Stf., Shr. All for my jimmy old nose, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 260. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

JIMMY, *adj.*[2] Sc. Dur. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Lon. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Amer. Also written **gimmy** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1]; **jemmy** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Lon. [dʒi·mi, dʒe·mi.] **1.** Neat, spruce, smart; neatly made; dexterous; also used as *adv.* See **Jim**, *adj.*

Sc. (JAM.), **Abd.** (*ib.*), **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lei.** (W.W.S.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'He's a gimmy little man.' Never I believe applied to females. **w.Wor.** As jimmy as a two-year-old, **S.** BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 96. **Shr.** Comin' along right jimmy, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) vi; **Shr.**[1] The owd mon an' ŏŏman wun comin' alung together as jimmy as yo' plāsen. **Lon.** Dressing themselves up in the Jemmy taste, with half caps, many ribbons, *Low Life* (1764) 63. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Oh, that's jimmy, and no mistake. They got on jimmy like together, 'vore thick there up-country 'osebird comed along. [**Amer.** GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

2. Slight, flimsy, ill-made.

w.Yks.[2] Usually applied to badly-made furniture.

JIMP, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A thin slip of leather put between the inner and outer soles of a shoe, to give an appearance of thickness.

JIMP, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. Brks. Also written **gimp** Sc. Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dʒimp.] **1.** *adj.* Slender, small; neat, elegant. Cf. **jump**, *adj.*[2]

Sh.I. His airm he's pat roond her middle sae jimp, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 237. **n.Sc.** His bonny jimp middle, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 186, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Wi' his airm roon' the by nae means jimp waist o' the leddy, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 37, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** She was as jimp as a young girl, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 88. **Fif.** Waist sae jimp, ane might it span, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 128. **Rnf.** She was sae jimp and sma', ALLAN *Hours* (1836) 26. **Ayr.** Thy waist sae jimp, BURNS *Parnassus' Hill*, st. 2. **Lnk.** I was yince on a time jimp enough aboot the waist, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 71. **Lth.** Thy wee feet, sae jimp an' tender, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 72. **Edb.** Wi' waist drawn in, sae tight and jimp, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 118. **Slk.** He was jimp an' gay, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 110. **Dmf.** Nae mair wi' kilted coats we see Thy middle jimp and sma', JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 78. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Let me clasp that girdle jimp, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 353; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Jimp lively black fustin britches, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 131; **Cum.**[1-4] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha's gitten ez jimp a waist ez onny lass. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** (J.A.P.), **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Not.** She's jimp waisted (J.H.B.). **Brks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Jimpey**, *sb.* a short gown without skirts reaching only to the middle, worn by cottage women; (2) **Jimpsey**, *adj.* neat, smart; cf. **dimpsey**; (3) **Jimpy**, (*a*) *adj.* slender; (*b*) *adv.* slenderly; tightly.

(1) **Sc.** To mak me a coat and a jimpey, JAMIESON *Ballads* (1806) I. 310. (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3, *a*) **Sc.** Ye're a jimpy black body, no like the Nesbit lads, who hae aye been stoot and fair, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 30. **Per.** Lizzy laced her genty waist, Sae jimpy neat an' sma', MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 116, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Her jimpy waist, it was sae sma', ALLAN *Hours* (1836) 34. **Ayr.** Sae jimpy lac'd her genty waist, BURNS *Bonie Ann*, st. 1. **Edb.** With his arm round her jimpy waist, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Dmf.** CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 130. **Nhb.** As her jimpy waist he spanned, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 374. (*b*) **Sc.** Clasp her wast sae jimpy sma', NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 139. **Lth.** Bawbee dolls the fashions apit, Sae rosy cheekit, jimpy shapit, An' wee bit lasses gazed an' gapit Wi' mouth an' ee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 9. **Dmf.** Sae jimpy laced an' sma', CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 6.

2. Scanty; tight; narrow; deficient in quantity.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** A jimp full o' the timmer ladle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Per.** The captain o' the Tarshish boat was just on the jimp side o' ceevility, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 78. **Fif.** Jimp time he took to steek his mou', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 120. **Dmb.** Wi' it the jimpest nook Would ser' To bed and blanket half a score and mair, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 83. **Rnf.** Spurn the imp wi' soul sae jimp, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 128. **Ayr.** Weel I wat that your ellwand would hae been a jimp measure, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxi. **Lnk.** Wee toddlin' breekums Tak' ye the jimpest road, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 59. **Wgt.** The evidence was 'a wee jimp,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 259. **Ant.** Gimp measure, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] 'It's jimp i' t'paper, an' jimp i' pot,' i.e. light both as to weight and measure.

Hence **Jimply**, *adv.* scarcely; straitly; smoothly.

Sc. Bid them agree on an income that could jimply afford braws for one, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 9. **Frf.** There's jimply enough for ourselves, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Per.** Wha's snouts and chins in friendly greetin' Were jimply twa strae braidths frae meetin', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 189. **Ayr.** Jimply a mile frae this spot, AINSLIE *Poems* (ed. 1892) 76. **Lnk.** I fear he jimply has a share O' common brains, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 173, ed. 1897. **Gall.** She jimply 'scapit frae a swoon, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 72, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[2] It fits ower jimply. **Lan.**[1]

3. *adv.* Scarcely.

Sc. She had been married to Sir Richard jimp four months, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Fif.** What wi' swesch-trump, what wi' bells, The Anster folks were jimp themsells, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49. **Ayr.** In stature he was jimp the ordinary size, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) vi. **Lnk.** He wasna blin', but jimp could see, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 118. **Lth.** I doot this dream Is jimp fit matter for my whim, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 119. **Gall.** Jimp a yard (A.W.). **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

4. *v.* To contract, curtail; to make too narrow; to give too little measure, weight, or room.

Bnff.[1] The taylor gimpit's quyte i' the mackan. He gimpit 'im in the mizer. He gimpit the weight an unce or mair. His father gimps 'im gey sair wee siller. A bocht our mony nout this weentir, an' gimpit masel' o' siller t'get sheep. **Lth.** The nappie ale to warm the bluid, Gaun roun', trowth was nae jimpit, Nor sma' that night,

Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 101. **Edb.** On Saturday the night's no lang, But unco jimpet, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 82. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's jimp't it off far ower short at t'back.

Hence (1) **Jimped-in**, *ppl. adj.* tightly laced; (2) **Jimped-up**, *ppl. adj.* affected in dress and manners.

(1) **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** When a woman tight-laces she is said to be 'jimped in at t'waist' (J.E.D.). (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

JIMP, JIMPSEN, see **Gimp, Jump**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Gimson.**

JIM-RAG, JIN, see **Jamrag, Gin**, *sb.*[13], **Jen.**

JINCH, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Neat, spruce, 'jimp.'

Abd. Right jinch he was and fell weel fawr'd, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 10.

JINDERING, *prp.* Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Seeking a mate, 'gendering.'

JINDING, *prp.* Nrf. A corruption of 'adjoining.'

But for us [wherrymen] many of the willages jindin' the rivers would find freightage rather awk'ard, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 43; (M.C.H.B.)

JINDY, JING, see **Gindy, Ging**, *v.*[2]

JING, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Also in form **jings** s.Chs.[1] [dʒiŋ.] In phr. *by jing!* a common oath: by jingo!

Abd. In a wee the chiel, by jing, Clapt her on Mungo's pate, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 140. **Frf.** By jing, you look as brave as Hector, Morison *Poems* (1790) 177. **Ayr.** While Willie lap, and swoor by jing, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** Noo, by jing! Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 74. **Peb.** Anither jug or twa, by jing, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 90. **Gall.** Now, what's the cut? The Jack, by jing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 459, ed. 1876. **s.Chs.**[1] (s.v. By).

JING, *v.* I.Ma. To crowd, push; to move along.

'Jing over,' move up. 'Jing in, can't you?' 'I've jung in as far as I can get.' What are you jinging people like that for? (S.M.); We can get in without such jingin' and scrunchin', Rydings *Tales* (1895) 63.

[Ir. *ding*, a wedge (Foley); Gael. *dinn*, to press, squeeze (Macbain).]

JING-BANG, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Aus. Amer. Also written **ging-bang** Sc. Don.; and in form **jimbang** Aus. [dʒi·ŋ-baŋ.] In phr. *the whole jing-bang*, the whole party; the whole affair.

Sc. The officer was supposed to protect . . . 'the hale ging-bang of the processionists,' Wright *Life* (1897) 7. **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** It's no aboot ane or anither, But the hale jing-bang, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 30. **N.I.**[1] I don't care a pin about the whole jing-bang of them. **s.Don.** A number, a party, as 'the whole ging-bang,' Simmons *Gl.* (1890). [**Aus.** The best thing you can do is to leave the whole jimbang in his hands, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xvi. **Amer.** To use an expressive Americanism, all the whole 'jing-bang'—could teach the ignorant jackass of a farmer, Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) 18.]

JINGLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. **1.** Gravel, shingle, 'chingle.' Dmf. (Jam.), N.I.[1] **2.** The smooth water at the back of a stone in a river. Ags. (Jam.)

JINGLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Dev. Cor. Aus. Also written **gingle** Abd. [dʒi·ŋ(g)l.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Jingle-brains**, a wild, noisy, talkative person; (2) **-cap**, see (4); (3) **-harrows**, harrows the bulls of which are curved so as to run free of each other; (4) **—the bonnet**, a game; see below; (5) **—the key**, the cry of the yellow-ammer.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Rxb.** A game in which two or more put a half-penny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or bonnet. After jingling or shaking them together, they are thrown on the ground; and he who has most heads when it is his turn to jingle, gains the stakes which were put into the bonnet (Jam.). (5) **Lnk.** There aften the yawkie sang 'Jingle the key,' At least it seemed sae to wee laddies like me, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 38.

2. Phr. *to play jingle*, to jingle, rattle.

Edb. Made skelf and plates, a' things play jingle, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 196.

3. Noisy mirth; a merry, noisy party.

Edb. Mak' the cottage resound Wi' hamely, heartfelt jingle, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 94. **Lei.**[1]

4. A covered two-wheeled car; a gentleman's jaunting-car.

Dub. The maimed attorney was now thrown across a horse and carried to a jingle, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xxvi. **s.Ir.** (C.D.) [**Aus.** Once common in Melbourne, still used in Brisbane and some other towns (Morris).]

5. An instant.

Abd. Tibby was back just in a gingle, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 4, ed. 1873.

6. *pl.* The spangles or beads attached to a lacemaker's bobbins.

Nhp.[1] An appropriate name, from the sound produced by the movement of the bobbins. Not altogether useless ornaments, as is *gen.* imagined, as they give additional weight to the bobbins, and thereby tighten the stitches and give firmness to the texture of the lace; **Nhp.**[2] These jingles are more for ornament than use, and are adopted from an ambition to make the pillow look smart. Old coins are frequently used for this purpose; hence that eyesore to antiquaries, the perforation through the rim.

7. A string of glass beads. Dev., Cor. (R.H.H.)

8. *v.* Phr. *to jingle and jangle*, to wrangle, quarrel.

War. They kept jingling and jangling (A.F.F.).

JINGLED, *ppl. adj.* Bdf. Mingled, blended, confused together. (J.W.B.)

JINGLING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Brks. Also written **gingling** Sc. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jingling Johnnie**, a hurdy-gurdy; (2) **-match**, a game or dance; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** It wor play'd we a swape like a box-organ or jinglin' Jonny, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 29. (2) **se.Wor.**[1] A kind of dance. **Brks.** Master Tom mounts on Benjy's shoulders and beholds a jingling match in all its glory. It is a quaint game immensely amusing to look at. . . A large roped ring is made, into which are introduced a dozen or so of big boys and young men who mean to play; these are carefully blinded and turned loose into the ring, and then a man is introduced, not blindfolded, with a bell hung round his neck and his two hands tied behind him. Of course every time he moves, the bell must ring, as he has no hand to hold it, and so the dozen blindfolded men have to catch him, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii.

2. Noisy, chattering; nonsensical.

Sc. Prelates spend their short glass, with gingling pyebald orations, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1847) 86. **Not.** Mr. W—'s allus so jinglin' and discursive (L.C.M.).

3. Rattling, wild, leading a disreputable life; careless; slipshod.

Not.[1] A's a jinglin' feller. **Lei.**[1] A goos abaout it in a jinglin' sort o' wee! **Nhp.**[1] A sad jingling chap. **War.**[3]

JINGO-RING, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nrf. **1.** *sb.* A children's game; see below; also part of the game of 'Merry-matanzie,' q.v.

ne.Sc. Not infrequently joining hands like a company of school children at jingo-ring—leaping and shouting by way of accompaniment to the hymn, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 92. **Elg.** He is dancing a Highland fling, Or a sort of Spanish jingo-ring, Tester *Poems* (1865) 43. **Fif.** Girls chose the quieter sports—'merry-my-tanzie, jing-a-ring,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **Slg.** The last at nicht in jingo-ring, Towers *Poems* (1885) 161. **Ayr.** At jinga-ring, buttons, the bat or the ba', Laing *Poems* (1897) 11. **Lnk.** Children in Glasgow have a favourite game, in which a number join hands, and go round slowly in a circle, singing what may be written—'Here we go by jingo ring, By jingo ring, by jingo ring; Here we go by jingo ring And round about Mary matan'sy,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 324. **Lth.** Wi' paips, an' bools, an' jingo-ring, An' 'Through the needle-e'e!' Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **Nrf.** The children form a ring and dance round singing. At the last word they all fall down, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 284.

2. *v.* To encircle, as though dancing 'jingo-ring.'

Per. Here a fairy band of blue bells Jingo-ring an aged boulder, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 158.

JINGUMBOB, *sb.* Lan. I.W. [dʒi·ŋəmbob.] A knick-nack.

Lan. Sum mak ov a jingumbob ur anuther, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 6. **I.W.**[1]

JINGY-JOG, *sb.* w.Yks. The game of 'Jenny Jones' (q.v.). Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 280.

JINIFER, JINIPPEROUS, see **Ginifer, Jinniprous.**

JINK, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. A long and narrow aperture, a 'chink.'

Ayr. Just open a wee bit jinkie o' this window, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii. **Edb.** The back-window being up a jink, I heard the two confabbing, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

JINK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Dor. Nfld. Also in form **jenk** n.Sc. (Jam.) Elg. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [dʒiŋk, dʒeŋk.] **1.** *v.* To elude; to swerve quickly aside; to dodge.

Sc. Blinking and jinking in, in that fashion, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Sc.** Ye're safest to jink them, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) iv. **Kcd.** Lang he watched the belles and beaux . . . Hoo the former jinkt their joes, Grant *Lays* (1884) 113. **Frf.** He had a craft o' his ain, That, like the white sea-mew, jinket the jaws On the briny breist o' the main, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 20. **Per.** Black-a-viced care . . . There's some think to jink him by crossin' the sea, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 49. **Fif.** Unto a wife he ne'er was linket; The bonnie lasses ay he jinket, Gray *Poems* (1811) 74. **Dmb.** I can ne'er bide there again without some kind o' subterranean passage up the garret whaur I can jink the beagles, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Rnf.** Some steal through life just wi' jinkin', Whase dealings are no very straught, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 20. **Ayr.** Rab slips out an' jinks about, Behint the muckle thorn, Burns *Halloween* (1785) l. 48. **Lnk.** In spirit I'll be there Gin I can jink Saint Peter's care, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 114. **e.Lth.** I made ready to jink him, for I couldna ha' strucken him back, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 193. **Edb.** If ye think . . . my vengeance aye ye'll jink, You're wrang indeed, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 54. **Slk.** I didna see the queen o' the fairies jink by the corner, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 232, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He nippet the blossom and jinkt the thorn, Reid *Poems* (1894) 127. **Gall.** What's jinking, and slinking, and crouching night and day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 334, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Roun' the gudeman swift went jinkin', And by him slippit, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) II. st. 5.

2. To move quickly; to make a sudden turn (as in dancing); to dance; to jaunt; to ramble about.

Sc. And see the lammies jinkin' about their mithers, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ix. **Sh.I.** Dey whirled, an' cleekit, an' jinket sae lichtly, it wis a graand sicht ta see dem wi' a bricht münlicht nicht, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89. **Bch.** Then ilka wanter wudlins jinks To hear a tune, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 12 (Jam.). **Abd.** Through ilk dirty corner jink, Your wig to please, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 178. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** He gard us nimble kiss an' jink At dancing Bob at the Bowster, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 67. **Rnf.** An jinken 'bout the hallan wa', Allan *Hours* (1836) 14. **Ayr.** Guid auld Scotch Drink, Whether thro' wimplin worms thou jink, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 2. **Lnk.** Aye chirpin' an' jinkin' as onward ye fly, Tennant *Wayside Musings* (1872) 67. **Lth.** She gazit doon the glen where the burnie jinks, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 145. **Slk.** Rinnin jinking after fok's dochters, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 239, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Jink aroun' wi' airy wheel To hide the bareness o' your keel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Oh! were my limbs as ance they were to jink across the green, Charnley *Fisher's Garland* (1841) 6. **Cum.** Ritson Joe can cap them aw For jinkin' an' careerin', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 271.

Hence (1) **Jinker**, *sb.* a fast horse; (2) **Jinking**, *ppl. adj.* wriggling, quickly moving; *fig.* dexterous, crafty, evasive.

(1) **Ayr.** That day ye was a jinker noble, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 7. (2) **Per.** Lawyers ana [? an' a'] a jinkin' band, Maun' tak' their summons from that hand, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 36. **Lnk.** Tiny jinking eels, which he captures in his outspread palms, Watson *Poems* (1853) xi. **Dmf.** Doon the jinkin' burn I'd dauner when the mune was fu', Reid *Poems* (1894) 57.

3. To play tricks; to frolic; to be gay and thoughtless.

Bch. Jove did jink Arcesius Upo' a noble lady, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 15. **Dmb.** They who would wi' Gibbie clink or jink Maun ken to soop the ice to ony rink, Salmon *Gowdean* (1868) 74. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Jinker**, *sb.* a giddy girl; an immoral woman; a wag; (2) **Jinking**, (*a*) *sb.* a frolic, trick; a quick movement; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* gay, sportive.

(1) **Sc.** I am a gentle jinker, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 99; Wanton jinkers, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 297. **Rnf.** Frae dark close mou' the jinkers craw, 'Ha!—will ye gie's a gill, sir?' Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 97. **Ayr.** Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers, When they fa' foul o' earthly jinkers, Burns *Ep. to Maj. Logan*, st. 10. **Lnk.** Where mates some greedy, some deep drinkers, Contend with thriftless mates or jinkers, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 489 (Jam.). [**Nfld.** An unlucky fellow, one who does not succeed at anything (G.P.).] (2, *a*) **Sc.** I have not forgotten the jinking we used to have about the mill, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 328 (Jam.). **Bnff.** He's no pe Minister to flyte 'Pon fowk for youthfu' jinkin, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 133. **Ayr.** There's mair ways an' fair ways, To tak' an honest heart Than winkin's and jinkin's O beauty spic'd wi' art, Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 89. **Slk.** Where are a' your jinkings and prancings now? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 313, ed. 1866. (*b*) **Ayr.** Jinkin' hares in amorous whids Their loves enjoy, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 12. **Slk.** Just a jinking, Bonnie blinking, Hilty skilty lassie yet, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 428.

4. To make short movements with the arm as in fiddling; to play a tune smartly.

Sc. Raithie on his fiddle jinks Till all the trees dance round him, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 341. **Abd.** Troth the fiddler's jinked lang, An' tired our lasses, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 14, ed. 1873. **e.Fif.** He wad seize hauds o' the fiddle an' rin up an' doon the gamut like lichtnin', garrin' his elbock jink and diddle, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Ayr.** Hale be your fiddle! Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle, Burns *Ep. to Maj. Logan*, st. 3. **Slk.** Jinks away at the muckle wheel as she war spinning for a wager, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** To dance with her where jinkin fiddles play, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1811) 96 (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1]

5. Phr. *to jink off and on the dram*, to have sudden fits of drinking.

Lnk. Ben'-leather Tammie, Wha jinkit aff an' on the dram, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8.

6. *sb.* A sudden turn; a slip; an escape; avoidance.

Sc. They played the game of jinks with a good deal of skill, each avoiding the other if he could, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 139. **Ayr.** At this jink o' their controversy who should come into the house . . . but Winterton, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v; Our billie's gi'en us a' a jink, An' owre the sea, Burns *Sc. Bard*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Fickle fortune's jinks Are like to drive us mad, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 118. **Nhb.**[1]

7. A game; a playful trick; a frolic; freq. in *pl.* Cf. **gink**, *sb.* **2.**

Sc. What jinks we could play! Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 50. **Abd.** Sic fiddlin' an' pipin', Sic dancin' an' jinks, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 43. **Per.** Stack-yaird jinks, an' fireside joys, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 134. **Slg.** Galloway *Sutor's Mag.* (1810) 17. **Edb.** Wi' ither moles I'm never seen, Wi' a' their jinks an' jirks, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 56. **Slk.** I ken your pawky jinks an' jeering, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 383. **w.Yks.**[2] **Dor.** He was the star of good company 40 years ago. I remember him in the height of his jinks, Hardy *Laodicean* (1881) bk. I. v.

JINK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrt. Hnt. Suf. Ess. [dʒiŋk.] **1.** *v.* To jingle; to 'chink'; to try money by ringing it.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] They jinked thor glasses. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.**[1] It jinks like glass. **Nhp.**[1] The money is not good, it does not jink well. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**[1]

2. *sb.* A chinking noise; a sharp rattle.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** There was neither the jink nor the glitter of gold, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) xvi. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

3. Money, property.

I.Ma. A nice little lump of jink—wasn she heiress to the Ballachrink? Brown *Yarns* (1881) 191, ed. 1889.

4. A smooth, water-worn pebble.

Hrt. Cussans *Hist.* (1879-1881) III. 320.

5. *pl.* Part of the game of 'snobs' (q.v.).

s.Not. One of the divisions of the game of snobs is called jinks that is, when the snobs have to be caught with a chink (J.P.K.).

JINK, *v.*[3] Yks. e.Cy. Suf. **1.** To sprain.

e.Suf. To jink one's wrist or ankle. To jink one's back. Used of both man and beast (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Jinked**, *ppl. adj.* of an animal: hurt in the loins or back; (2) **Jinked-backed**, *ppl. adj.* having a weak back, incapable of bearing heavy burdens.

(1) **e.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **w.Yks.** It's an owd jink'd-back'd horse (Æ.B.).

2. Of the links of a chain: to entangle. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

JINKEN'S HEN, see **Jenkin's hen.**

JINKER, *v.* Chs. To jingle, rattle. Cf. **jink**, *v.*[2]

Yo mun always put plenty of strea i'th bottom o'th shay; then, when the gentlefolk drop a shilling or a sixpence, it doesna jinker, *Sheaf* (1880) II. 27.

JINKERS, *sb. pl.* N.Cy.[1] In phr. *by jinkers*, an oath.

JINKET, see **Junket.**

JINKETING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Jingling.

s.Ir. I hear the jinketing of their swords, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 352.

JINKIE, *sb.* Sc. [dʒi·ŋki.] A game; see below.

Lth. A game among children, in which they run round a table trying to catch one whose business it is by quick turns to elude them (JAM.). **Lth.** The burn . . . amang the seggs plays jinkie, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 296; (A.W.)

JINNIPROUS, *adj.* Sc. Also written **jinipperous** Abd. (JAM.) Spruce, trim.

Abd. (JAM.); Sir Simon canna turn oot ane wi' a mair jinniprous heidpiece, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi.

JINNIT, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **jinnetin** Ant. A cross between an ass and a horse.

Ir. I was going wid that same ould jinnit to sell her at the fair av Kilmallock, *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889); Commonly used (A.J.I.); (P.W.J.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

JINNY, see **Jenny**, *sb.*[12]

JINNYS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] In phr. *a pair of jinnys*, a pair of callipers, an instrument for measuring calibre.

JINTEY, JINTY, see **Jenty**.

JIP, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Also written **gip** Lakel.[2] [dʒip.] **1.** A sound thrashing; a heavy punishment. Cf. **gip**, *v.*[2]

Lakel.[2] When a lad gits a good twanken, that's gip, ano!

2. Phr. *to give a thing* (or *a person*) *jip*, to punish; to arouse to greater exertions by means of some sudden, unexpected action; to exert oneself.

n.Yks. Ah'll gi'e tha jip. Thoo mun gi'e it gip an' thoo'll seean git t'job deean. 'Ah gav' it jip Ah can tell tha,' said of beating a carpet soundly with a stick in each hand. 'He gav' him jip,' completely and speedily vanquished his opponent (R.B.); 'To give it jip,' to give it too much, to injure (I.W.).

JIP, *v.* e.An.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) Also written **gyp**. To trick, cheat, impose upon.

JIPE(S, *sb.* Ken. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*; *fig.* a grotesque figure, an oddity. Cf. **jibes**.

The postures that the bittern and his dwarf relative will put themselves in to avoid detection, is simply marvellous. . . So well were these strange postures understood . . . that the shooters called them 'jipeses.' As this very peculiar marsh-word, 'jipe,' was always applied by them to anything monkey-like, the term was a very suitable one, SON OF THE MARSHES *London Town* (ed. 1894) 263; His legs and claws drawed up like a ma'sh-hawk, a reg'lar jipes o' a thing he looked, *ib.* 266.

JIPPER, *sb.* and *v.* Lon. I.W. Slang. **1.** *sb.* Gravy; juice or syrup, as of a pie or pudding.

Lon. (I.W.) **I.W.**[2] Thee's lat all the jipper out of the pudden. **Slang (Naut.).** It is more than thirty years ago since I sat in a Sussex chimney corner basting thrushes suspended on worsted before a log fire. The *chef de cuisine* was an old navy pensioner and his instructions were: 'Mind you jipper them well.' From him I also learned to call gravy 'jipper,' and bread and dripping 'bread-and-jipper,' *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th S. v. 295.

2. *v.* To baste a joint of meat.

Slang (Naut.). (*ib.*) [He was a dexterous fallow that Derrick. This man Gregory is not fit to jipper a joint with him, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxx.]

JIRBLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **jairble** Rxb. (JAM.) [dʒi·rbl.] **1.** *v.* To spill any liquid by shaking the vessel which contains it; to pour out unsteadily; to empty a small quantity of liquid backwards and forwards from one vessel to another. Cf. **jabble**, *v.*

Sc. It's the jinketing and the jirbling wi' tea and wi' trumpery that brings our nobles to ninepence, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) x. **Fif.** Frae the bottle o' his pride He jirbles out a dram, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 164. **s.Sc., Slk., Rxb.** (JAM.)

Hence **Jairblins**, *sb. pl.* dregs of tea or other liquid; spots of liquids spilt in different places. Rxb. (*ib.*)

2. *sb. pl.* The dregs left by one who has been often drinking from the same glass or other vessel. Fif., Rxb. (*ib.*)

JIRBLE, *v.*[2] Nhb. Lan. Also written **jurble** Lan. To entangle, jumble. Nhb.[1], n.Lan. (C.W.D.)

JIRD, JIRG, see **Gird**, *sb.*[2], **Girg**.

JIRGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To empty any small quantity of liquor from one vessel to another. Cf. **jirble**, *v.*[1] **2.** *sb.* A small quantity of liquor; dregs left at the bottom of a glass.

JIRK, *v.*[1] Sc. (JAM.) To gnash one's teeth, to 'chirk.'

JIRK, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To unload, disburden; esp. to unload a vessel, so as to defraud the custom-house.

Sc. M'Groul . . . engaged to meet him in the morning on board as soon as the Hazard was fairly in the harbour, and assist in jirking the vessel, *Smugglers* (1819) I. 125 (JAM.). **Per.** The smith wants to be jirked. Come, let us here a court proclaim, And fine him as he's worked, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 52.

JIRK, see **Jerk**, *v.*

JIRKINET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **girkienet**. A woman's outer jacket. Cf. **jerkin**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Item, 1 stone of wool 7 marks, 2 coats, 2 shirts, 3 girkienets, *Depred. on Clan Campbell*, 32 (JAM.). **Ayr.** My lady's gown there's gairs upon 't . . . But Jenny's limps and jirkinet, My lord thinks muckle mair upon 't, BURNS *My Lady's Gown*, st. 1.

JIRT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A dram or small quantity of drink.

JIRT, JIS, JISH, see **Jert, Just**, *adv.*, **Jitch**.

JISK, *v.* Bwk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To caper.

JISP, JISS, JISSOP, see **Jesp, Jitch, Jessup**.

JISSY, JIST, JIST(E, JIT, see **Jitch, Just**, *adv.*, **Gist, Joist**, *sb.*[1], **Jet**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

JITCH, *adj.* Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **jis, jish** w.Som.[1]; **jiss** Dev.[2]; **jissy** Som.; **jitchy** Wil.[1] Som. [dʒitʃ.] Such.

Wil.[1] **Som.** Jitch placen, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Yùe núv·ur ded·-n zee noa jús dhing uvoa·r. Jish fuul·ur-z yùe· bee au·tu bee-ang. Unlike literary Eng., this word in the dial. is not followed by the adjective *a* or *an*, unless it is desired to give great emphasis, as—Jich u een·stuns aa·n u-bún u-zeed-z pur·tee wuy·ul. **Dev.**[2] I never zeed jiss weather bevore.

JITTEYFIED, *pp.* Hmp. Convulsed.

The child is jitteyfied (T.L.O.D.).

JITTY, see **Jetty**, *v.*[12]

JITTY-BAG, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A sailor's small bag containing needles and thread.

[Cp. obs. E. *ettwee*, a sheath, case, or box to put things in, and (more particularly) a case of little instruments, of scissors, bodkin, penknife, &c., COTGR. (s.v. *Estuy*).]

JITWAY, see **Jetty**, *v.*[1]

JI-WAW, *adj.* Wm. Twisted, crooked. Cf. **gee-wa-awe**.

Thoo's gitten thi necklath on o' ji-waw. In common use (B.K.).

JIZIWIT, *sb.* and *v.* e.Suf. (F.H.) **1.** *sb.* An insinuating but deceitful person; an empty talker; idle gossip; lit. jesuit. **2.** *v.* To trifle, act in a trifling way.

JIZLE, JIZZEN, see **Gizle, Gizzen**, *sb.*[2]

JIZZOCK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [dʒi·zək.] A donkey. Cf. **jessop**.

JIZZUP, JIZZY, see **Jessup, Gizz**.

JO, JOAK, see **Jaw**, *sb.*[1], **Jock**, *sb.*[4]

JOALIES, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Young herrings.

JOAM, see **Jamb**.

JOAN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *Joan Blunt*, (2) *—For'right*, a rough, blunt, outspoken woman; (3) *—in the wad*, an elf, pixy, 'Will-o'-th'-Wisp'; (4) *—'s silver pin*, a single article of finery, produced occasionally and ostentatiously among dirt and 'sluttery'; (5) *—the wad*, see (3); (6) *—Thomson's man*, a man who yields to the influence of his wife; (7) *Mad Joan*, see (3); (8) *Miss Joan*, a card game; see below.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] **Som.** AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 7. **Dev.**[3] All I can zay about she, is, that her's a proper Joan Blunt. **Cor.**[1] (2) **Cor.** She was often called 'Joan-For'right,' FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) xxvi. (3) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] I find this word in glossaries, as Som., but cannot find it elsewhere. (4) **e.An.**[1] (5) **Cor.** 'Joan the Wad' is the name of a pisky. 'Jack the Lantern, Joan the Wad, That tickled the maid and made her mad, Light me home, the weather's bad,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 202; **Cor.**[12] (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) (7) **Cor.**[3] Often heard. (8) **Cor.** Ranter-go-round was formerly played in four divisions marked with chalk upon a tea-tray; . . is now played on a table, and is called 'Miss Joan,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 126; Any number of players. First player throws card. Next, if he can, throws same value in other suit; if he can't pays one into pool—and so on till fourth of same value is thrown when its player takes trick. If player of third has also fourth all others pay. Holder of most tricks takes pool, *ib.*

2. A woman acting beneath her position.

Lin. You make a Joan of yourself, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711.

3. *v.* Of a woman: to demean herself, act beneath her. Lin.[1]

JOAN, see **John.**

JOATER, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) To wade in mire. Hence **Joatrel,** *sb.* one who wades in mire.

JOATHRUM, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **jawtheram** e.Yks.; **jotheram** e.Yks.[1]; **juthrum** w.Yks.[5] A large quantity; esp. of liquid. Also used *fig.* Cf. **jorum.**

e.Yks. Ah's as full as a tick; Ah've had sike a jawtherum o' broth, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] 'A bonny juthrum ther' is!' 'A juthrum o' fowks.' The word implies something of tumult. 'All t'press-shop fellahs an' a whoal joathrum more beside,' 28.

JOB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **jab** n.Ir.; **jub** Glo. [dʒɒb.]

1. *sb.* A piece of work undertaken at a stipulated price, esp. in phr. *a job of work.*

N.I.[1] I hav'n't had a job of work this month. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** Gat em teh fettle a job a wark for them, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 172; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** If onnybody says owt to yo', tell 'em 'at ye're laitin' a job o' wark (S.K.C.). **s.Stf.** I'm workin a bit here and a bit theer now till I con get a job, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**[1] Every separate piece of household work, or sewing, is frequently called a job. 'There is a great many little jobs to do this morning.' **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** 'To work by the job' means to do a certain piece of work at a given price, HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Job-work,** *sb.* work done by the piece or contract, as opposed to day-work.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] I baint partikler, I'd su zoon do it to job-work's day-work.

2. Phr. (1) *on the job,* at work; absorbed in one's work; (2) *to be on the job,* to be correct; (3) *to make a job of,* to succeed, make anything a success.

(1) **w.Yks.** He wor reight fair on t'job, *Yks. Wkly. Post,* No. 14787, 6; A workman is on the job, when working (S.K.C.). (2) **Chs.** (F.R.C.) (3) **Per.** He had striven and striven and striven, and he kent he hadna made a job o't, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 21; I'm no fit to make a job my lane, so gin He'll take in hand to make a job o' me, I would be a gey fool to refuse, *ib.* 22.

3. An event, affair, business, esp. a difficult or unfortunate affair. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. An unco job I had to keep them there, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 90. **Sh.I.** He [it] wid be a job tu pit him i' da byre ta smit da annamils, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Abd.** Maist will think . . . She's marr'd that jobbie, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 15. **Per.** It's braw when ye're up, but it's a sair job to clim't, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 239, ed. 1887. **n.Ir.** A lukit doon at Sanny's feet, an' a thocht tae mysel' that it wud be nae easy jab tae fit him, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 27. **Cum.**[1] It's a bad job for us o'; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Here's a terble job happent, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **w.Yks.**[1] Scott's failure will be a sad job for his family. **Der.** I'm sorry to rustle thee, mester, but I've come on this parish job, *Wkly. Teleg.* (Dec. 22, 1894). **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** But wors't to come, hey! 'twas a job! BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 78. **Nhp.**[1] It'll be a poor job if they're turn'd out of their farm. If he can get that situation, it'll be a lucky job for him. **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] Thee 'oolt hev a job to car' that ther' zack o' taayters to Newbury. **Lon.** The day this 'ere job come off Chris comes around to me, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3. **Glo.** 'Twor a smortish potch to do, but I bockled to the jub, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** 'That do fare a job,' i.e. a pretty business (which perhaps might have been prevented), *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Dor.** I never heard any more o' thease job, than what I've a-twold ye, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **w.Som.**[1] Kaap·ikul jaub yüe haap tu bee dhae·ur [fortunate thing you happened to be there]. Twuz u bae·ud jaub vur uur· haun ee· duy·d; gèo·d jaub neef twúd plaiz dh-Aul·mai·tee vur tu taek uur tüe· [It was a sad event for her when he (husband) died; (it would be a) good thing if it would please the Almighty to take her too].

4. Ordure, excrement.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** To do one's job (A.S.-P.). **Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **s.Lin.** Clean up that child's job (T.H.R.). **War.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] To do jobs; cacare.

5. Defective or unsaleable goods sold below the usual price; a 'blend' or mixing of materials to be worked up into yarn; also called a 'lot.' w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (W.T.)

6. *v.* To do odd jobs or pieces of work; esp. with *about.*

Sc. (A.W.), **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] To do odd jobs generally, such as going to the mill with a neighbour's batch, or carting small things for hire. Bricksetters and joiners also speak of jobbing when they do small jobs, such as repairing ovens, grates, &c., or mending gates. **n.Lin.**[1] I hevn't been idled, bud ther's not much to see as I've dun, for I've been jobbin' aboot all th' mornin'. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Aay kn düe·su wuul jaub·een ubaew·t-s aay kan·wai rig·lur wuurk [I can do as well (i.e. earn as much) working a day here and a day there as I can with regular employment]. Well, sir, he 'an't no rigler work like, he jobbus about vor any o' the farmers hot do want'n.

Hence (1) **Jobber,** *sb.* (*a*) a workman who does odd jobs of work; (*b*) weaving and spinning term: a young man who oils the machinery, mends belts, &c.; (2) **Jobber-lad,** *sb.,* see (1, *b*); (3) **Jobbing,** *vbl. sb.* the act of doing odd jobs of work in a factory.

(1, *a*) **Edb.** Skowrie snooled Snivel, his jobber, Wi's wife, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817. **Gall.** He was ratherly what is called a jobber, taking little spells of work from those who had them to give, and doing them at his leisure, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 162, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] A mechanic who does odd jobs, such as repairing. We should be perfectly well understood if we saidof a bricksetter or a joiner, 'He's a good mon at new work, but he's noo jobber.' One who carts odd loads for hire. An old man who thus occupied himself had on his cart, 'John Birchenough, Mobberley, Jobber.' (*b*) **w.Yks.** Young man of about 16 to 18 years, employed to oil machinery chiefly and, as the name implies, do odd jobs in his spare time, assisting his overlooker (F.R.); (S.A.B.) (2) **w.Yks.** One who is capable of working with and assisting his overlooker in addition to his own special duties of oiling and tying bands on, &c. (F.R.) (3) **w.Yks.** Thro' doffin' to jobbin, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 52.

7. To trade in, do business with; to deal in store cattle.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] He jobs iv ommaist owt. **ne.Yks.**[1] What diz he deea?—He jobs a few hens or owt. **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's a bit o' gress land, an' he jobs a bit besides. **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Jobber,** *sb.* (1) a dealer in live stock or cattle; (2) a trading middleman who buys the dairy produce of farmers.

(1) **s.Dur.** It was like a jobber's trick (J.E.D.). **Wm.** He was fast asleep dreaming he was selling some fat Scots to the jobbers, POET CLOSE *Tales* (1862) 39. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Onny butcher or jobber, trotting or galloping ther horses, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 27; **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When times are good half the folks in Messingham turn jobbers. **Lei.** Jobbers were established who employed themselves in purchasing sheep on the Yorkshire wolds, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 232. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** A cattle dealer is commonly called a jobber, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) vii. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] A pig-dealer is always called a pig-jobber. 'I don't think I shall sell my beast gin one o' they there big up-country jobbers comth along.' **Dev.** A little cattle-jobber with a squint, BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1889) vii. (2) **n.Som.** The cheese . . . is for the most part purchased by jobbers, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 528.

8. To complete; to perform.

Cum. It was not uncommon to hear the officiating clergyman exclaim when his Sunday ministrations were over, 'Gosh! that job's jobbed!' *Carlisle Patr.* (Jan. 20, 1888) 7. **w.Yks.** (B.K.), **Lei.**[1]

9. To void excrement, used esp. of and by children.

Ir. (A.S.-P.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Commonly used by children, though by no means exclusively by them (J.P.K.). **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Oh! mother, baby's jobbing (T.H.R.). **War.**[2]

10. To act improperly.

Edb. Sic a ane's been lately jobbin', An' how it hap'd, that sinfu' daffin', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 161.

JOB, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Also in form **jub** Cum.[4] [dʒɒb.] **1.** *v.* To pierce or stab with any sharp-pointed instrument; to thrust, prod; to prick. See **Jab,** *v.*[1]

Sh.I. Gotten your soles jobbid wi' a ling rig, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900). **Frf.** Jobbin' ye a' owre wi' needles an' preens, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. **Fif.** The Fisher-Knicht, wi' halbert's prob Their hobblin' hender-ends did job, TENNANT *Papistry*

(1827) 160. **Ir.** I wish you'd lave jobbin' one in the leg that-a way, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 89. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Job him in't leg wi't pin. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)v jobd ŭ pin in·tŭ mi fingg·ŭr [I've jobbed a pin into my finger]. **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Oi jobbed him i' th' guts. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** They kept jobbing the poor animal in the ribs with their sticks. Ah'll job yer eye out wi' this iron crow (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A very common saying when finishing a piece of work is: 'I've jobbed that job, as the woman said when she jobbed her eye out.' **Nhp.**[1] He jobbed the fork into his hand. **War.**[2] In the n.Midl., when a boy wishes to assure a companion of the truth of a statement, or the due performance of some act or promise, he utters the following rhythm: 'Handy-bandy, sugar-candy, Cut my throat, and double hang me, Job! Job! Job! At ten o'clock at night;' intimating that he would be prepared for, or deserving of these terrible punishments, should he prove false. He prods his throat with his forefinger at each mention of the word 'job.' **ne.Wor.** I've jobbed a nail into my hand (J.W.P.). **se.Wor.**[1] W'en 'er wuz a young un 'er jobbed the pwint o' the scissors in 'er eye. **Shr.**[1] I jobbed one o' the tines o' the sharevil i' my big toe; **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Don't yow keep a jobbing into me with yaur stick (W.R.E.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (G.B.)

Hence **Jobber**, *sb.* a thatch-peg.

Chs.[1] *Gen.* made of deal and cut to a long thin point.

2. To peck with a sharp strong beak; to dig up with a spud, &c.

n.Lin.[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Fowls job at anything hard, or a man picking up a road with a pick. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Jobber**, *sb.* an iron implement between a probe and a spade, used for gardening, &c.

n.Yks.[1] A small spade or iron tool for cutting up thistles from their roots; **n.Yks.**[2]

3. To knock against; to push and cause to strike; to bump, jolt. With *down*: to dash or throw down.

Cum.[4] Jobby, whose face was jubbed against the end of a plank, *W. C. T. X.* (1898) 16. **e.Yks.**[1] Tak that hammer fre bayn or else she'll be jobbin her mooth wiv it. **Not.** (W.H.S.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. *sb.* A thrust or stab with a sharp instrument; a blow with anything pointed.

Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** Gie 'im a job in the jaw if 'e wain't shut up (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] [*Becquade*, a peck, job, or bob with a beak, COTGR.]

5. A prickle. Hence **Jobbie**, *adj.* prickly. Sc. (JAM.)

6. A small piece of wood. n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **7.** A jolt, bump.

s.Not. Ivry time the wheels went down into the furrers it did gie sich a job (J.P.K.).

[**2.** Byllen or iobbyn as bryddys, iobbyn with the byl, *Prompt.*]

JOB, *sb.*[3] w.Som.[1] In phr. *by Job!* or *by Jobs!* a quasi-oath or expletive; by Jove!

JOB, *v.*[3] s.Wm. (J.A.B.), ne.Lan.[1] To fish for eels with worms strung on worsted.

JOBAL, *adj.* Sus. Jubilant, glad.

We wull be glad and be jobal in ye, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4.

JOBANOWL, JOBATION, see **Jobbernowl, Jawbation.**

JOBBERED UP, *phr.* n.Yks.[2] Mingled, as pulpy ingredients.

JOBBERHEADED, *adj.* s.Cy. (HALL.) I.W.[1] Stupid, dull. Cf. **jobbernowl, 2.**

JOBBERNOWL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Suf. Dev. Slang. Also written **jobbernowle** Yks.; **-knowl** e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **jobanowl** Suf.[1]; **jobberknow, -knows** Lan.

1. The head.

Peb. Within't [nightcap] alike globose, The thick, and hairless jobber-nowl, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 71, ed. 1817. **Yks.** Trouble not your jobber-nowl (K.). **Lan.** Keep thy jobbernowl to thyself, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 316; A poor mon wanted his jobberknow weel lythin, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 397. **e.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** I wish that I'd a beed the King, I'd a made jobbernowls to ring, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 175. [**Slang.** I'll knock your three jobbernowls all into one, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lord of Thoulouse.*]

2. A dunce, dolt, blockhead.

Yks. This is no work for a jobbernowl, *Farquhar Frankheart*, 179. **Lan.** Whot a dozening jobberknow, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 8; *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Suf.**[1] [*Teste de bœuf*, a joult-head, jobernoll, cods-head, logger-head, one whose wit is as little as his head is great, COTGR.]

JOBBERNOWT, *sb.* Lan. A talker of nonsense, a chatterbox.

A parsil o rascotly jobbernowts, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28.

JOBBET, *sb.* Lei. Glo. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Also written **jobbut** Glo.[1] [dʒo·bət.] **1.** A small quantity or load, esp. of hay or straw. See **Jobble**, *sb.*[1], **Jogget.**

Lei.[1], **Glo.**[1] **Hmp.** GROSE (1790); **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** You'll have a jobbet to get in dry, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxii. **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** A mere jobbet, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1 2]

2. A little job. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

JOBBIN, *sb.* Nhp. Also written **jobin** Nhp.[1] The nuthatch, *Sitta coesia.*

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35; **Nhp.**[1] A name which it has received from the manner in which it stabs or jobs the trees in search of food.

JOBBLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written **jobbel** War.[4] Glo. Oxf.; **jobbil** Oxf.; and in forms **jopple** Glo.[1]; **jovvel** Lei.[1] [dʒo·bl.] **1.** *sb.* A small quantity or load, esp. of hay or straw. Cf. **jobbet.**

Lei.[1] **War.**[4] Poor old Vilet can't draw more than a jobbel. **Wor.** It be on'y a little bit ov a jobble, as much as a could put on a barra, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY; *Gl.* (1851). **Oxf.** (K.); (HALL.)

2. A little job. Glo.[1]

3. *v.* To do odd jobs. *Gen.* with *about.*

Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.** (A.C.) **Wil.**[1] I cain't do moor'n jobble about now.

JOBBLE, *sb.*[2] Irel. Lin. [dʒo·bl.] **1.** A state of shaking or disquietude. Cf. **jabble**, *sb.*[1]

Ir. The sea ran mountains high, not the short jobble of a land-locked channel, LEVER *A. O'Leary* (1844) v. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A state of fidget.

n.Lin.[1] She's in a straange jobble because ther's noä letter cum'd fra her son e' th' army.

JOBBLER, *sb.* Dor. [dʒo·blə(r).] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* Also called **Under-ground jobbler.**

N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; BARNES *Gl.* (1863); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 10.

JOBBY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. A joist or piece of timber fastened into the 'sommer' of a house; a beam, jamb.

w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 541; **w.Yks**[3 4]

JOBE, *v. Obs.* Cmb. Univ. Slang. Also in form **job** (HALL.). To chide, reprimand.

Cmb. Used by young scholars at Cambridge, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 287; BAILEY (1721); (HALL.) **Slang.** In consequence of an intimation from the tutor relative to his irregularities, his own father came from the country to jobe him, *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 1085; FARMER; The Kinge had talked earnestly to the Duke, and jobed him soe that the teares stood in his eyes, BRAMSTON *Autob.* (1685) 205.

JOB-JURNAL, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **jop-jurlin.**

1. A toy on the principle of a humming-top; see below.

Cum.[3] Made with a shouldered stick passed through a perforated nut-shell and an apple, or failing that, a potato stuck upon the lower end, to be spun by pulling a string wrapped upon the shaft within the shell. 'I've thowte aboot it till my heid's ga'n like a job-jurnal,' 23; **Cum.**[4]

2. The pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* Cum. (B. & H.), Cum.[3]

JOBLIJOCK, *sb.* n.Yks.[14] [dʒo·blidʒok.] Anything tending to interfere with domestic comfort, such as a smoking chimney, a scolding wife, &c.

JOBLIN, *sb.* Som. A stupid boy. (HALL.)

JOBLOCKS, *sb. pl.* Shr. w.Cy. [dʒo·bləks.] The pendulous wattles seen in turkey-cocks; *fig.* fleshy, hanging cheeks.

Shr.[1] 'E's a fine par o' joblocks, 'e looks as if 'e didna crack many djef nuts; **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

JOB-TROOT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A jog-trot.

You that keeps only your job-troot, and does not mend your pace, BRUCE *Sermon* (1709) 15; There is a whine old job-troot ministers, a whine old job-troot professors, they have their own pace, and faster they will not go, *ib.*

JOBUS, see **Jubious.**

JOCE, *sb.* War. A word used in imprecations, like 'deuce.'

HOLLOWAY; **War.**[4] Joce take it, Ben; yer gets more addle-pated every day.

JOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. [dʒɒk.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jock-hasty**, a coarse riddle for rough-dressing grain; (2) **-neb**, a turkey-cock's nose, used *fig.* of the bloodless-looking colour of a half-starved bard's nose; (3) **-sturtle-a-stobie**, the exhalations arising from the ground during warm weather; (4) **— Tamson**, whisky; (5) **-te-leear**, a small almanac.

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** Gather something that wad thick'n the brose O' the Bardies, o' the Bardies; Tak' the Jock-nebs frae the nose, And co'er the hurdies, co'er the hurdies, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 78. (3) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (4) **Per.** Frae gill-stoup an' bicker . . . Jock Tamson, your frien' Has blindet your een, Stewart *Character* (1857) 70. (5) **Sc.** From the loose prognostications in regard to weather which it *gen.* contains (Jam.).

2. Phr. (1) *Jock and Jock's man*, the children's game of 'follow my leader'; (2) *— Hector*, an exclamatory phr. equivalent to 'Jack Robinson'; (3) *Jock the laird's brother*, used of one who is treated without ceremony or with little respect; (4) *to play Jock-needle-jock-preen*, to play fast and loose.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Per.** Sooner than ye'll say 'Jock Hector,' He'll them describe or draw their picture, Spence *Poems* (1898) 147. (3) **Sc.** 'He's but Jock the laird's brother.' The Scottish lairds concern and zeal for the standing and continuance of their families, makes the provision for their younger sons very small, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 139. (4) **Bnff.**[1]

3. A country fellow; a rustic.

Per. 'Mang Lowlant Jocks an' Hielant Rories, Stewart *Character* (1857) 186. **Ayr.** I ken't the day when there was nae a Jock But trotted about upon honest shanks-naigie, Boswell *Poet. Whs.* (1803) 15, ed. 1871. **Edb.** Sicean fun, I ne'er did see Wi' Jocks and Jens, in sicca glee, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 227. **Bwk.** Ilk Jock an' Jeanie as agreed Lang ere this Fasten's E'en, Calder *Poems* (1897) 115. **n.Ir.** They say that ivery Jock haes his Jean, an' a met mine at last, only they ca'd her Maggie, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 44.

4. A bull. Also in *comb.* **Bill-jock.**

Gall. Or crazed Billjock ayont the dike Play boo and croon, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 365, ed. 1876.

JOCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Wor. Som. Dev. [dʒɒk.]

1. *sb.* A jockey; one who deals in horses; one who breaks colts in; a rough-rider.

Ir. A world peopled with gentlemen riders and jocks, Lever *Davenport Dunn* (ed. 1872) xxix. **Wor.** I sowld 'er fur wot 'er ud fetch to one o' thahy gipsy fellers, a riglar jock, Outis *Vig. Mon.* **w.Som.**[1] Our Bill's a bit of a jock, you know; you must get up by time in the mornin' vor to take he in 'bout a 'oss.

Hence **Jock-hack**, *sb.* a horse-breaker, a rough-rider, jockey. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Even Jock-hacks, living in daily intercourse with beasts, now stood horrified, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii; The likes o' this is hardly for ladies. It's a real jock-hack business a' thegither, *ib.* xxxi.

2. *v.* To deal in horses.

w.Som.[1] He don't never do nort, no more-n urin about to fairs and markets jockin a vew old 'osses. **nw.Dev.**[1]

JOCK, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. [dʒɒk.] Food, provisions in general.

w.Yks. Monny a shift he wor put to to get jock eniff, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 33; Bud the best of all wealth Is goold jock an gooid health, Preston *Poems* (1864) 27; Applied more esp. to food carried to a place of work, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); (J.T.) **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Jockshop**, *sb.* an eating-house.

w.Yks. When them two gentlemen saw 'at they'd getten tuv a jockshop, *Yksman.* (1875) 231.

JOCK, *sb.*[4] *Obsol.* or *obs.* Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **joak** Nhb.; **jockey** n.Ir.; **jouk-** n.Cy. A great-coat; a jacket, dress, bodice. Also called **Jock-coat.** Cf. **jockey-coat.**

Ir. The comfortable drab jock, with velvet-covered collar, erect about the honest, ruddy face of a warm, smiling farmer, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 295. **n.Ir.** It'll cut into a beautyful jockey for her, barrin' we don't make the sleeves too wide, Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 245. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Lest Pet-r should grow canty, And have a stroke at her black joak, Ritson *Garl.* (1810) 72.

JOCK, *v.*[5] and *sb.*[5] Ken. [dʒɒk.] **1.** *v.* To jolt. Hence **Jockey**, *adj.* shaky, uneven. (Hall.), Ken.[1]

2. *sb.* A jolt, shake.

My husband fell upstairs and he has always found the jock of it (W.F.S.).

JOCKALEGS, see **Jacklegs.**

JOCKEY, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **jocker** Nrf. [dʒɒ·ki.]

1. *sb.* A horse-breaker; a low horse-dealer.

Shr.[1] Owd Billy Davies the jockey, an' 'is lad bin comin' to break two cowts. **w.Som.**[1] You let Jockey Corndor hab-m, he'll zoon cure my ginlmun o' they tricks. They calls-'n Gipsy George, but he idn no gipsy 'tino, he's one o' these hers jockey fullers about to fairs and markets way an old dog 'oss or two.

2. A top-boot.

Lon. Top boots (they're called 'jockeys' in the trade) isn't sold in the streets, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 43.

3. The small piece of 'make-weight' usually put in with small quantities of twist and other chewing tobacco.

w.Yks. Amongst engine-cleaners, &c. this is claimed as a perquisite by the 'cleaner,' who to a certain degree fags for the 'driver,' for fetching it (H.L.).

4. *Obs.* A gipsy; a strolling minstrel.

Sc. A name formerly given to a strolling minstrel. Bards . . . were known of late years under the name of Jockies, who went about begging, Spottiswoode *MS. Law Dict.* (Jam.); The tribes of gipsies, jockeys, or cairds . . . became few in number, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) vii.

5. A slang term like 'cove,' 'bloke,' &c., applied to any person; a half contemptuous, half affectionate term for a man or child; also used of things; see below.

n.Yks. That's a jockey, that's good (E.L.). **m.Yks.**[1] A general, much-used term for one who, in his own way, is too bad for anything. **w.Yks.**[2] That's the jockey that bought the goose. 'Them's the jockeys for me,' said of apple dumplings, or other dainties; **w.Yks.**[5] A wild or mischievous character, or the combination; any eccentric character. 'A queer jockey.' 'Thou young jockey —nobbud let me gehr hod o' thuh!' **Lan.** Aw'll look sawt for thee, jockey, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 22. **Chs.** A gallus young jockey. A tough jockey, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; **Chs.**[1] Freq. used in describing a person who has something peculiar in his character, as 'a mischievoiks jockey;' 'a sharp jockey.' It is also applied to things which are not quite *comme il faut*, as 'a tough jockey;' 'a hard-faced jockey,' said of a hard apple. **s.Chs.**[1] A rum jockey; a nowty little jockey. **s.Stf.** I met a jockey comin up the lane as I never seed here afore, Pinnock *Bilk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** I'd hev' them jockeys get a wife, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 55. **n.Lin.**[1] He's a gallous jockey, bud ther's noä harm o' th' lad. Bill's a straange jockey for spendin' munny. Sometimes used in a similar manner in speaking of the lower animals. 'Oh, the little jockeys, thaay all hev the'r tricks,' said of a colony of ants under a flag-stone. **s.Lin.** The young jockey turned on me as pert and oudacious as you please (T.H.R.). **Nrf.** The old jocker only cared about his penna Monday morning, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 15.

6. A thin walking-stick; a stick made out of a vine-shoot. Also in *comb.* **Laughing jockey.** Dev. (Hall.), Dev.[1]

7. A peg used to pin clothes on a cord to dry. In *comb.* **Clothes jockey.** ne.Yks. (I.W.)

8. *v.* To cheat, overreach, swindle. In *gen.* slang use.

Feb. Had been jockeyed to his cost, Which made him oft look wae, *Lintown Green* (1685) 27, ed. 1817. **Klk.** Jockeying one is a personal insult, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xiv. **m.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A jockeyed I last time I had dalins wi'n, an' zo I wunt hev no moor. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Vokes do zay how he've a-jockey'd the poor old man out of every varden he've a-got.

Hence (1) **Jockery**, *sb.* roguery, cheating; (2) **Jocky-troddle**, *v.* to overreach or cheat in a trading transaction.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] They do zay how there was purty much jockery over thick there vire; he was a paid vor a sight o' things what wadn never a-burned. **Dev.** There's pretty much jockery about horses, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 87. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** They tried ta jockey-troddle t'auld chap oot o't mesar but it was neea go (B.K.).

JOCKEY, *v.*[2] Yks. [dʒo·ki.] To make two small hay-cocks into one larger one.

w.Yks. Goo an' jockey that oop! (F.P.T.)

Hence **Jockey-cock**, *sb.* a large cock of hay formed of two smaller ones placed one on the other. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.), (F.P.T.)

JOCKEY, *adj.* Suf. Also in form jōkey e.Suf. Gay, very lively. (Hall.), (C.G.B.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

JOCKEY, see **Jock**, *sb.*[4]

JOCKEY-BAR, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] The broad, flat top bar of a kitchen grate.

JOCKEY-COAT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A great-coat.

Sc. Properly one made of broad-cloth with wide sleeves (Jam.); He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which was close to his body with close sleeves, like those we call jockey-coats, *Mem. Capt. Creichton* (ed. 1731) 100 (*ib.*). Kcd. A mill'd plaiden jockey coat, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 11. Dmb. Five poun' Scots wad bought a Jockie-coat, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 90. Lnk. Wi' their white-headed staves and hodden-grey jockey-coats about them, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 226. Slk. The labbie of his jockey-coat, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866.

JOCKEY-GRASS, *sb.* Yks. The quaking grass, *Briza media.* (B. & H.), n.Yks. (R.H.H.)

JOCKIE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **Jocky.** [dʒo·ki.]

1. A country fellow, a rustic.

Cai.[1] Mry. Smit, smit—honest man—wi' our Jockies an' Jeanies, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 49. Frf. The assembled Jockies, wha seemed to enjoy their two-pence-worth of drama, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 25, ed. 1889. Per. Lassie wi' the yellow coatie, Will ye wed a muirlan' Jockie? Ford *Harp* (1893) 131. Edb. When Phoebus gangs to Thetis' lap, And country-Jockies to their nap, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 158.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Jocky-ketch**, a hangman, 'Jack Ketch'; (2) **-landy** or **Jock-landy**, (*a*) a lighted stick or anything blazing; (*b*) *fig.* a foolish, destructive person; (3) **Jocky-and-Jenny**, a toy barometer; see below.

(1) Edb. They . . . shun the tricks o' jocky-ketch Wi' wilie art, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 51. (2, *a*) Sc. Very improperly given as a plaything to children (Jam.). (*b*) Ayr. Allooing me . . . to be rookit o' plack and bawbee by twa glaikit jocklandys, that dinna care what they burn, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxx. (3) w.Yks. Not forgetting the quaint 'Jocky and Jinny' that formed the weather glass throughout the dales, *Yks. Life and Character*, 177; A scientific toy, intended to fulfil the purpose of a barometer. By a catgut arrangement, when Jenny comes out fine weather may be expected, while the appearance of Jockey forctells wet weather (S.K.C.).

3. A pig.

Sc. My draff ye'll get for ae pund ane Tho' a' my jockies should dee, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 87, ed. 1868.

JOCKLAT, *sb.* *Obs.* Wm. Chocolate.

On Kursmas day . . . they gav us sum reed stuff to t'breakfast, —I think it maun ha' been Jocklat, Southey *Doctor* (1847) xxiv (Interchapter). [To a coffee house to drink Jocolatte,—very good, Pepys *Diary* (Nov. 24, 1664).]

JOCKLE, *v.* Ken. [dʒo·kl.] To rattle, shake. Cf. joggle, *v.*[1]

When the wind blows it makes the doors jockle (W.F.S.).

JOCKTELEG, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **jock-tae-leg** Gall.; **jocktaleg, joktaleg.** 1. A folding or clasp knife; a large pocket-knife. See **Jackalegs.**

Sc. Do the folk think I hae another thrapple in my pouch after John Highlandman's snecked this ane wi' his joctaleg? Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxii. Sh.I. With no other tool but my jockteleg, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 25; I took oot ma joktaleg, an' tried da edge o'm apo da face o' me toom, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Abd. There was in his possession . . . a real 'Jockteleg gullie,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 87. Frf. James out his jock-teleg did bang, Sands *Poems* (1883) 81. s.Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Took my jocteleg an' whatt it Like onie clerk, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785); It was a faulding jocteleg Or lang-kail gullie, *ib. Capt. Grose* (1789) st. 8; Digging with his large jockteleg into the flank of the Westphalia, Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 20. Lnk. Sma' gimcracks that pleas'd their nodles Sic as a joctaleg, or sheers, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 239, ed. 1733; Jocktalegs syne frae the pouch are drawn, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 3. Slk. Here's my ain jockteleg, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 348. Gall. Sax inches o' smugglers' jockteleg in the wame o' ye, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii; Instruments somewhat like the blade of a butcher's knife, about eighteen inches in length, shutting into a wooden handle a little longer, with a joint like a common clasp knife. This weapon Wat Wylie called a jockteleg, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 107.

2. A large knife for kitchen use. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[1. It is *gen.* supposed that this knife received its name from the maker, Jacques de Liège. Grose says that Liège formerly supplied Scotland with cutlery. See *N. & Q.* (1895) 8th S. viii. 113.]

JOCKTIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] Also in form **joctibeet.** 1. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* 2. The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.* 3. The stonechat, *P. rubicola.*

JOCKY-JURNALS, *sb. pl.* Cum. The tubers of the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* (B. & H.)

JOCKYLEGS, see **Jackalegs.**

JOCLET, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Also in form **yoklet** (K.) (Hall.). A small manor or farm. (K.), (Hall.), Ken.[1]

[*Jugum.* Apud veteres olim terrae spacium fuit quod juncti boves uno die arare poterant. Sic etiam Alamannis *jochus* dictum. Arvernis & Lemovicis *un joug de terre.* Cantianis nostris *juga* sunt plerumque terrae arabiles, Spelman (1687).]

JOCOCIOUS, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also Ess. Also written **jocoshus** Ess.[1]; **jocotious** n.Cy. [dʒəkō·ʃəs.] Jocose, facetious, mirthful.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Yks. (Hall.), e.Yks.[1] Ess. John's marster—no jocoshus man, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 55; (W.W.S.); Ess.[1]

JO-COCK, *sb.* e.Suf. A cock-pheasant. (F.H.)

JOD, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also Wil. [dʒod.] The letter j.

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) w.Yks.[2 4] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1 2] [As surely as the letter Jod Once cried aloud and spake to God, Longfellow *Golden Leg.* iii.]

[Heb. *jod*, Gr. *ἰῶτα.*]

JODDER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **jother** n.Yks.[1 4] [dʒo·dər, dʒo·ðər.] 1. *v.* To shake, quiver, 'dodder.'

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] It joggled, an' Ah jothered.

Hence **Jodderum**, *sb.* a tremulous, jelly-like mass; a jelly. n.Yks.[1 2 4], m.Yks.[1]

2. *sb.* A state of shaking or quivering.

n.Yks.[1] Ah'll nivver gan in yan o' thae nasty vans nae mair. Ah trimml'd and dither'd while Ah wur all iv a jother; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1]

JOD-TROT, *sb.* Hmp.[1] A jog-trot.

JO(E, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. [dʒō.] 1. A sweetheart, lover, either male or female, but *gen.* male.

Sc. It's Miss Edith's first joe, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxvii. Abd. Swankies they link aff the pot To hain their joes, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 60. Kcd. We only hinted it In whispers to oor joes, Grant *Lays* (1884) 55. Frf. Daundrin' alang the braeheid wi' her jo, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. s.Flf. But Tibbie's to the fore an' so I daur'na coort anither jo, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvii. s.Sc. Receiving the benediction of her new joe in the form of peppermint drops, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 52. Slg. This is my plighted joe, Guid bless him! Towers *Poems* (1885) 179. Dmb. The Clachan chaps . . . Hae gien their joes a friendly dose Of punch and pies sae dainty, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 15. Rnf. I rarely interpose between the lasses and their joes, Young *Pictures* (1865) 149. Ayr. And och! o'er aft thy joes hae starv'd, Burns *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 1. Lnk. If Roger is my jo, he kens himsell, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 30, ed. 1783. Lth. Her love it miscarried, Her joe gaed to sea, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 47. Edb. We met with my auld joe, Geordie Brown, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (1810) 6. Bwk. You'd stake a' you hae for ae smile o' your jo, Calder *Poems* (1897) 251. Peb. Davie's jo heard o' the meetin', T' the change-house aff she ran . . . an' speirs for her guidman, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127. Slk. If she refuse to be your joe at the fair, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 360, ed. 1866. Rxb. And ilka ane boude hae her jo, While some had far o'er mony, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 142. Dmf. Frae far and near the country lads, Their joes ahint them on their yads, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 13. Gall. Like joes that are newly wed, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 328. Keb. Braw lasses may brag o' their sprichtly young jo's, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 177. Wgt. Each lassie dances wi' her joe, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 221. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. A term of affection; my dear. See **Joy**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Sc. I'll be the first to kiss ye, Joe, and wish you, Cooper, much joy of your preferment, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv; Wyle, well, my jo, whate'er it cost, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 31. Bnff. O willawins, whare art thou, jo? Taylor *Poems* (1787) 181. Per. Our lassie wan awa, jo, Nor muckle sorrow saw, jo, Ford

Harp (1893) 123. **Lnk.** That, my joes, ye needna fear, There's no a drap o' water here, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 25. **Hdg.** Dear Dawty! snooze nae mair, my jo! LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 15.

[2. Bot grant me als grit libertie As first when we tua mett, My jo, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. 1887, 187. *Jo* is the same word as lit. E. *joy*. 3it lat vs not dispair, Into thir walis of wo, God may conuert our cair In plesure and in Jo, *Sat. Poems* (1570), ed. Cranstoun, I. 138.]

JOE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] In phr. *to be Joe*, to be master.

JOE, *sb.*[2] ne.Lan.[1] A jest.

JOE-BEN, *sb.* e.An. I.W. **1.** The great titmouse, *Parus major.*

Suf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32; (HALL.) **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

2. The marsh titmouse, *Parus palustris.* e.An. SWAINSON *ib.* 33.

JOEY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [dʒō·i.] **1.** The green linnet, *Ligurinus chloris.* War.[2] **2.** The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.* Oxf. (M.A.R.) **3.** A toad. Ken. (W.F.S.) **4.** A fourpenny piece.

s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lin.** And quietly fingers the joeys and tanners, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 97. **War.**[3] **Lon.** Sir James Graham had better not show face among them; they have an idea (whence derived we know not) that this nobleman invented fourpenny-pieces, and now, they say, the swells give a 'joey' where they used to give a 'tanner,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 249. **Slang.** *Wkly. Sun* (Jan. 13, 1895) 13, col. 3.

5. The eighth of a pint of spirits; a small glass for containing a victualler's three-pennyworth of brandy.

s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]

JOG, *v.* and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dʒog.] **1.** *v.* To shake, cause to totter; to nudge, push, shove. Cf. **joggle,** *v.*[1]

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] Don't jog my elbow so. **Brks.**[1] Jog the man t'other zide on e', plaize, vor'n to look at I. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Here! hold-n [the candle] steady, what's jog-n zo for?

Hence **Jogger,** *sb.* one who shakes or nudges.

w.Som.[1] What a jogger you be—how can anybody write?

2. *Fig.* To remind, prompt.

Midl. I did'nt mention it afore, .. but Exeter jogged me to do it last night, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 167.

3. To move on slowly and steadily; to move, go, depart. Also used *fig.*

Mry. The Parson . . . is joggin' doun the toun, Sir, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 30. **Elg.** Jogging along with his rhyme and his song, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 5. **Bnff.** Jog on wi' rhymin smatter To toom my noddle, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 6. **Abd.** She was even flytin' wi' death, Wha forced her upon her lang journey to jog, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 14. **Kcd.** Syne ged faur you an' I are joggin', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 25. **Per.** So, villager, leave me, and jog awa hame, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 36. **Fif.** Things were jogging on in much their old way, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 107. **Lnk.** We shou'd jog alang life's road, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 163. **Lth.** When joggin' hameward thro' the wind an' weet, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 52. **Edb.** Seem'd to wish her frae your cabin, And to be joggin', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 55. **Bwk.** As we jog alang, We'll cheer the path we hae to tread Wi' scraps o' canty sang, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 66. **Gall.** To think that he should jog through life, Without the pleasures o' a wife, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 47, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Deeth—sent some jovial souls a joggin, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 8. **Wm.** Come lads, let's be jogging, POET CLOSE *Tales* (1862) 39. **Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** So, if yo pleaze, we'll jog on, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 5. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Mid.** Well, I must be jogging, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. vii. **Som.** Thaw you'm yable skeers ta joggy, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 26. **w.Som.**[1] 'Come on, Bill, let's joggy 'long, mus'n bide yer no longer.' 'Well, I 'spose 'tis purty nigh time vor us to be joggin.' **Dev.** I be wangery now an beginning ta jogg, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 32; Uz jogged along wi' Methody and Baptiss, Zo long's they didden interfere wi' we, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 50.

4. To shake, vibrate, tremble.

w.Som.[1] Well, how this yer coach do joggy—'tis same's off the springs o' un was a-brokt.

5. *sb.* A shove, push, nudge.

Edb. Ere eild gives a warning jog Nae mair the labouring oar to tug, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 55. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Colloq.** Try a jog of the elbow, *R. Rattler* (1845) iii.

6. A slow, steady pace.

Lnk. What can match the hamely jog O' Shanks's safe-gaun noddy? MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 77.

JOG, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A hedgehog.

JOG, see **Jag(g,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

JOGENNY, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A donkey. (HALL.)

JOGG, *sb.* and *v.* Hrt. e.An. [dʒog.] **1.** *sb.* A tumour, swelling.

Hrt. By cutting or running a red-hot iron through the bunch or jogg, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii.

2. *v.* To have a tumour or swelling.

Hrt. Hogs . . . jogged under their throat, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii.

3. To project.

e.Suf. Said of wood sawn, when the teeth are not properly set (F.H.).

Hence **Jogging,** *sb.* a protuberance in sawn wood. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

JOGGER, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. e.An. Also written **gjoger** Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To shake. e.An.[1], Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Joggle,** *v.*[1]

2. *sb.* A state of tremulousness, a trembling, shaking.

Sh.I. My legs is at dat wi' da gjoger efter laagin' up shürely fifty paet-kissies o' tatties fae da fit o' da toon yesterday, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897).

JOGGET, *sb.* Glo.[12] Som. (W.F.R.) [dʒo·gət.] A small load or burden of anything, esp. hay. See **Jobbet.**

JOGGETT, *v.* Glo. Wil. [dʒo·gət.] To ride slowly and joltingly. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Wil. Zo, ater joggettin' about over tha roads and over mounds, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 29; *ib. Gl.* (1892).

Hence **Joggetting,** *ppl. adj.* shaking, jolting. Glo.[1]

JOGGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dʒo·gl.] **1.** *v.* To shake, cause to totter; to push, nudge. Also used *fig.* Cf. **juggle,** *v.*[2]

Sc. I marvel muckle fou that I, Sae joggl't wi' adversity, Shou'd e'er attempt to sing, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 31 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Boys joggle the branches of apple or pear trees to bring the fruit down (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] He'll mebbe fergit, but thoo mun joggle his mem'ry. **Cum.** I've meàd a blob wid Tom Dixon joggling mä (D.G.); **Cum.**[3] He dreave us ower rwoads 'at varra nar joggled us to bits, 184; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** Joggle his memory for him! NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't joggle muh soa—ah can't write for thuh! **Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**[1] Th' Mobberley road's welly enuf to joggle yur to bits. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] If yĕ joggle that bew a bit th' plums 'll tumble. Doän't joggle this taable soä, George. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.** (M.W.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] A joggled the taayble while I was a writin', an' zo ut beant vit vor'e to look at. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Don't joggle the table (G.B.). **ne.Ken.** Please, Sir, I can't write, he keeps joggling (H.M.). **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] Hold your glass up to your chin, And let your neighbour joggle it in.

2. *intrans.* To shake, be unsteady, rock; to jolt.

N.I.[1] **Nhb.** A' the pairts suin joggle lowse, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52. **s.Dur.** Anything that is loose at the joints or hinges is said to joggle (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] This seat joggles aboot. **Cum.** T'hooses stand stiddy, an niver joggle up an doon as yoors was deuhan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 187. **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[2] **Nhp.**[1] It always joggles about. **War.** (J.B.), **Hrf.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] I wish thee wits-n joggly zo—nobody can't never do nort vitty like, nif wits-n bide quiet.

Hence (1) **Joggle-bog,** *sb.* a soft bed of peat or moss, which 'joggles' or undulates to the tread; (2) **Jogglety,** *adj.* insecure, shaky, not standing firmly; (3) **Joggletyshoe,** *sb.* a suspensory swinging-machine at fairs; (4) **Joggly,** *adj.* (*a*) see (2); (*b*) of a road: rough, not even.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Jumly-bed). (2) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] The peer aul' bodie's unco jogglie amo' the legs. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** T'desk is joggly (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhaat dhae·ur-z u jaug·lee soa·urt uv u skaa·fl; taek-ee·ur yŭe bae·un u traa·pt een un [That's an unsteady kind of a scaffold; take care you are not trapped on it]. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

3. To jog on, go on slowly. Also with *along*.

Fif. Joggling at each wench's side, her joe cracks many a rustic joke, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 28, ed. 1871. **Cum.**[3] Joggett heäm [in a car] as pleased as Punch, 139. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Sus.** I b'leve I did jis joggle roun, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1872) st. 56. **w.Som.**[1] Wuul! dhae·ur, aay du jaug·lee ulau·ng luyk—muus-n vuy·n muuch fau·ut [Well! there, I jog on quietly—(one) must not find much fault]. **w.Cor.** The day is far spent and the night's coming on. Give us your arm and we'll joggle along (M.A.C.).

Hence **Joggle-along**, *sb.* a game; see below.

Cor. There must be an odd number of players at this game. They form into couples, each standing behind the other, making a ring, the girls inside, one boy standing alone in the middle. As they go round they sing... At the end each boy leaves hold of his partner's arm and catches the arm of the girl in front, the one who is standing in the centre trying in the confusion to get a place. If he succeeds the child left out has to be the one in the centre next time, GOMME *Games* (1894) 286. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

4. To throb, pulse.

w.Cor. My toe is very bad, it has been joggling all night (M.A.C.).

5. To shake loose; to overthrow.

Lakel.[2] It was that full that some on't wad joggle ower. **Wm.** It joggled off the cart, owing to the bad road (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

6. *sb.* A push, shove; a shaking, jolting; a lurch.

Ayr. She grippit me like grim death at every joggle the coach gied, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** T'cwoach gev a joggle, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Ess.** A joggle knock'd the tumbler down An' bruck it au' to smash, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 144; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

JOGGLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. War. Cor. [dʒo·gl.] **1.** *v.* Building term: to fix stones, &c. together with a zig-zag joint, so as to hold them securely in their places. Lei.[1], War.[3] Hence **Joggler**, *sb.* building term: a block of wood built into a wall to nail to. Chs.[1]

2. *sb.* A joint of wood or iron used in fastening or dovetailing articles together; see below.

Nhb.[1] A 'shake' or Z-shaped crease made in any flat surface, especially in a bar of iron where it is required to make the bar fit close upon a surface. This is seen where a flat bar or an angle bar is made to fit the surface of overlapping plates. The overlap makes a step, and the bend made to fit the step is called a joggle. **Cor.**[3]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Joggle-joint**, a kind of dovetailed joint in masonry. Chs.[1]; (2) **-pin.** n.Yks. (R.H.H.), (3) **-stick**, the pin or movable stick that secures the 'body' of a cart to the shafts. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] **4.** *pl.* The projecting pieces of wood left at the ends of a wooden cistern or at the end of a window-sash. N.I.[1]

JOGGS, see **Jougs.**

JOHN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **Jan** Cor.[3]; **Joan** Cum.[4]; **Jooan** n.Yks.[2] **1.** In phr. (1) *John and Joan*, an hermaphrodite; (2) *— and Mary*, a pair of country folk, a 'Darby and Joan'; (3) *— Barleycorn*, malt liquor; whisky; (4) *— Dark*, see below; (5) *— go to bed at noon*, or *— that goes to bed at noon*, (*a*) the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (*b*) the star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (*c*) the goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; (6) *— Heezlum Peezlum*, the 'man in the moon'; (7) *— Jillet*, a term of contempt; (8) *— na ma crank*, the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (9) *— o' Groat's buckie*, a small spiral shell, *Cypraea pediculus* or *Europaea*; (10) *— o' Lent*, a scarecrow; (11) *— o' Neele*, the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (12) *— Roberts*, see below; (13) *— Tamson's man*, a henpecked husband; (14) *—'s wood*, (15) *—'s wort*, var. species of St. John's wort, *Hypericum*; (16) *St. John's nut*, two nuts growing together on the same stalk; (17) *St. John's wort*, (*a*) a *gen.* name for var. species of *Hypericum*, esp. *H. perforatum*; (*b*) the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus.*

(1) **Suf.**[1] (2) **s.Wil.** This would be used of a pair of country folks, or a tramp and his wife, coming along the road together (G.E.D.). (3) **Abd.** [Ye] even rashly daur'd to scorn My brither 'bauld John Barleycorn,' STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 75. **Ayr.** Leeze me on thee, John Barleycorn, Thou King o' grain, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 3. **Lth.** Ilka drouthie chiel has sworn ... To tipple at John Barleycorn, In large an' potent doses, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 20. **Dmf.** Wae worth yer name, John Barleycorn, Baith mense an' gain ye gar us scorn, QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 83. **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Cor.** 'It was so dark,' she said, 'that had she gone "Jan Dark" would have carried her off.' I asked her who 'Jan Dark' was. 'Oh, no one, Miss Courtney; it is only a saying in the country,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 381. (5, *a*) **s.Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The plant might be denominated nature's barometer, as it indicates the approach of rain by the closing of its petals, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 48; Boys, that mark them shut so soon, Call 'John that goes to bed at noon,' *ib.* (*b*) **Shr.**[1] (*c*) **Wil.** (B. & H.) (6) **Sc.** I lookit owre my rumple routie, And saw John Heezlum Peezlum Playing on Jerusalem pipes, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 185. (7) **Sc.** I bid thee then goe hame, Gibb Glaicks, John Jillets, or some other, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 15, ed. 1868. (8) **Cum.** Even a born Cumbrian has difficulty in understanding the real, ripe, racy Borrowdale vernacular, which calls a heron a Joan-na-ma-crank, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 67; An hern they call Joan-na-ma-cronk, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 210; **Cum.**[4] (9) **Sc.** European Cowrie, *Cypraea Europea*, well known to ... young conchologists under the provincial name of 'John o' Groat's buckies,' *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4429. **Or.I.** *Cypraea pediculus* or John o' Groat's bucky is found on all the shores of Orkney, NEILL *Tour* (1806) 16 (JAM.). (10) **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **I.W.**[1] (11) **Shr.** (12) **Wal.** A new measure of drink, enough to keep a man tipsy from Saturday to Sunday night, is universally known throughout Wales as 'a John Roberts.' It derives its name from the author of the Sunday Closing Act, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 306. (13) **Sc.** D'ye think I am to be John Tamson's man, and be maistered by woman a' the days o' my life? SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxviii; These we ken Have ever been John Thomson's men, That is, still ruled by their wives, COLVIL *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) II. 1318. (14) **Bck.** (15) **w.Som.**[1] (16) **Per.** It is believed that a witch, who is proof against lead, may be shot by a St. John's nut (JAM.). **Dmf.** To this day, young people are very happy if they can procure two nuts which grow together in one husk. This they call, but for what reason is not known, a St. John's nut. The reason assigned for the regard paid to a nut of this description, is, that it secures against the power of witchcraft. With this view, young people often carry one about with them (*ib.*). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (17, *a*) **ne.Yks., w.Chs., w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **s.Dev.**

2. *Comb.* (1) **John-apple**, an old-fashioned variety of apple; (2) **— Blunt**, a person who speaks his mind; (3) **— Dod**, conceit, self-importance; (4) **— Dominie**, a schoolmaster; (5) **— Georges**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (6) **— Jack** or **Jeaks**, (*a*) a mummer; see below; (*b*) a snail; (7) **— Shewall**, the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (8) **— Turner**, a mixture of three halfpennyworth of gin and one halfpennyworth of beer.

(1) **Chs.**[1] A very favourite, old-fashioned variety of apple, a good keeper, and excellent for cooking. The limbs and branches grow very upright. **e.An.**[1] **Dor.** Why, you are looking at John-apple-trees! You know bitter-sweets, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) I. vi. (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **s.Chs.**[1] An arrogant person is said to 'Aav· a jel ŭ Jon Dod ŭbuw·t im' [Have a jell o' John Dod abowt him]. (4) **Bnff.** Whan Tib an' I 'ad made market [agreed to marry], An' to the scuil in haste we gaed, An' gar'd John Dominie clark it, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 66. (5) **Bck.** (B. & H.) (6, *a*) **Wil.** At Salisbury the mummers used to be called John Jacks, and there was a fifth personage called John Jack, who was represented with a large hump-back, and concluded the play by coming forward and saying: 'Here come I, Little John Jack, With my wife and family at my back,' &c., PARISH *Gl.* (1875) 138. (*b*) **Cor.** I'm glad I'm not Jan Jeaks to hev to carry such a house as this upon my back, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxxvii; **Cor.**[2] (7) **Cor.**[3] Whist as a Jan Shewall. (8) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. A rustic, a country fellow. See **Jock**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Edb. Country John in bannet blue, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. **n.Yks.**[2] Jooans and Betties, country lads and lasses.

4. Barley. Cf. **John Barleycorn.**

w.Yks. Bearded John, 'At fills the tankard measure, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1842) 275.

5. A demijohn.

w.Sc. He made an ineffectual attempt to clutch the unoffending john... 'Hoots, toots, man, that's the whu-u-usky bottle,' MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 42, ed. 1877.

JOHN, *v.* w.Yks.[3] Also written **jon.** In phr. *john it*, used as an oath or imprecation.

JOHNDAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] A contemptuous term for a young ploughman on a large farm.

'E johndal clan ye weel may ken 'Ey hivna sense lek ither men. Brutes they ir an' brutes 'ey ca', Whips an' fusky's a' their blaw.

JOHNNER, *sb.* Cor. [dʒo·nə(r).] **1.** The magpie, *Pica rustica.*

w.Cor. Hopping about like a Johnner, *Saying* (M.A.C.).

2. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.*

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

JOHNNICK, see **Jannock**, *adj.*

JOHNNY, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **Jonny** Der.[2]; and in forms **Gwonny** Nhb.[1]; **Jony** w.Yks.; **Jooany** ne.Lan.[1] **1.** In phr. (1) *Johnny Ged's Hole*, a gravedigger; (2) — *Jackson's day*, Oct. 27; see below; (3) — *Pyot's term day*, the day after the Day of Judgement, 'never and for ever'; (4) — *o' Neele*, the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (5) *Old Johnny*, the ague; (6) *like Johnny Lumpton's night*, said of a very fine night.

(1) Ayr. Waes me for Johnny Ged's Hole now, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 23. (2) Nhb.[1] The day after Ovingham October fair. The farce of proclaiming a mayor of the village was gone through on this day. 'It has been so called since the recollection of the eldest living; why so is not known,' Richardson *Table-bk.* (1846) III. 200. (3) Bnff.[1] (4) Shr.[1] (5) Sus.[1] 'Old Johnny has been running his finger down my back.' A spider is considered a useful insect for the cure of the ague. If taken internally, it should be rolled up in a cobweb and swallowed like a pill. If applied externally, it should be placed in a nutshell and hung round the neck in a bag of black silk. (6) e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Johnny-cake**, a noodle, simpleton; (2) **-cheats**, a cheating pedlar; (3) **-chider**, the sedge-warbler, *Salicaria phragmitis*; also called **Chan-chider** (q. v.); (4) **-cocks**, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (5) **-come-fortnight**, a packman, a travelling hawker; (6) **-crane** or **-crone**, the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (7) **-cranes**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (8) **-dory**, the fish 'John Dory'; (9) **-fair**, a hiring-fair held at Macclesfield; (10) **-fortnight**, (11) **-go-fortnight**, see (5); (12) **-horner**, a hornet; (13) **-knock-softly**, a slow, dawdling, awkward workman; (14) — **Lent**, a scarecrow; also called **John o' Lent** (q. v.); (15) — **Lindsay**, a children's game; (16) — **Lingo**, a children's game; see below; (17) — **MacGorey** or **Magory**, the fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (18) — **Napier**, see below; (19) — **Ningo**, see (16); (20) — **Nod**, in phr. *Johnny Nod is creeping up your back*, said to sleepy children, who don't want to go to bed; (21) — **Raw**, (*a*) a country clown, a rustic; a 'greenhorn,' simpleton; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) an inferior kind of plum, round, small, and red; also called **Johnny Row**; (22) — **Ringo**, (*a*) see (16); (*b*) the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (23) — **Rover**, a boys' game; see below; (24) **-stand-still**, a scarecrow; (25) **-ullett**, see (1); (26) **-wap**, see (21, *a*); (27) **-waps**, a wasp; (28) **-wapstraw**, a nickname for the rabbit; (29) **-whapstraw**, **-whipstraw**, or **-wopstraw**, (30) **-wops**, a thresher, farm-labourer; a country bumpkin, a simpleton, noodle.

(1) Lei.[1], War.[3] Slang. I an't a Johnny cake, I an't, Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1842) x. (2) Ayr. Kytching his pack, our Troker said . . . he'd fin' He was to Johnny Cheats nae kin; Nor mell'd wi' sic as lee'd an' blether'd, Ainslie *Poems* (ed. 1892) 188. (3) Wil.[1] So called 'because it scolds so.' (4) Dor. (B. & H.) (5) Cor. The money es spent in fine dresses and clothes From Johnnie-come-fortnight's pack, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 74. (6) w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan. There were a fight for t'high trees atween t'Johnny Cranes and t'craws (R.H.H.). ne.Lan.[1] (7) Nhp. (B. & H.) (8) Nhb.[1] (9) Chs.[1] (10) Som. If you deal wi' a Johnny Fortnight, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 53; (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] It is usual for the hawkers who sell their goods on credit to go their rounds every fortnight. 'I do pay downdap vor my two or dree oddses; I can't 'vord to dale way they Jonny Vort-nights, they be to dear vor me.' Dev. These men call from house to house once a fortnight selling drapery goods or tea. Hence the name 'vortnight,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. She was a good customer to the 'Johnny Fortnights,' as the packmen are called, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 379; Cor.[13] (11) Cor.[3] The usual district of a travelling draper or packman take 12 days (i. e. a fortnight) to cover. (12) War.[3] (13) Shr.[1] I dunna know whad the Maister wanted ŏŏth sich a Johnny-knock-softly as that. (14) I.W.[1] (15) Rxb. (Jam.) (16) Cum. A game in which children formed a ring and the chief actor went round, whilst one in the middle of the ring called out, 'Wo's thee gaun round my stony wo?' It seemed to have reference to sheep-stealing (J.Ar.). (17) Dub., Wkl. (A.S.-P.) Wxf. (B. & H.); (A.S.-P.) (18) Gall. She sees some white thing at her fit . . . She couldna read it. First thought it was a Johnnie Napier, Then deemed it Betty's curling paper Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 67, ed. 1897; Note of the Galloway Bank, of which the late John Napier of Mollance was manager, *ib. note.* (19) Hrf. All stand in a ring except two, one going round outside as 'Johnnie Ningo,' and the other standing inside the ring as the sheep-owner. Sheep-owner says: 'Who goes round my stony wall to-night?' Answer: 'Only Johnnie Ningo.' 'Don't steal none of my fat sheep.' Ans. 'I stole one last night, and I'll steal another to-night, so Cuup, Johnnie Ningo.' (Here clapping one child in the ring on the back, who then goes away and hides.) When all the 'sheep' are gone, the owner runs off to catch them. The game usually ends in a general scrimmage, as in 'Fox and Geese' (E.M.W.). (20) N.I.[1] (21, *a*) Elg. Gin ye do, ye're a rank Johnny Raw, man, Tester *Poems* (1865) 169. Frf. Though there were mony a Johnie Raw That neither kent them [flowers] nor their uses, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 151. Rnf. Turning to a Johnny Raw, He says—'Your case has not a flaw,' M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 40. Per. Sic a fluttering As there will be amon' the Johnny Raws, Stewart *Character* (1857) 129. Lnk. I'm feart ye're a real Johnny raw, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 44. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] What a Johnny-raw he must be, to swallow a tale o' that soart! s.Chs.[1] Yoa· bin ŭ praat·i Jon·i Rau·, tŭ bi tuurnt aayt bi yŭrsel·, ŭn dùn)ú noa· ŭ Bey frŭm ŭ bùlz fŭt [Yo bin a pratty Johnny Raw, to be turnt aït by yursel, an' dunna know a B from a bull's foot]. Midl. A poor old humpy Johnny Raw, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 145. Not. (J.H.B.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Oxf. (G.O.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.) e.Ken. A farm servant—male, young, and unmarried (G.G.). w.Som.[1] Well, nif thee art-n a Johnny Raw, sure 'nough, vor to be a-catch by a cheap jack! Slang. His rapier he'd draw, pink a Bourgeois (A word which the English translate 'Johnny Raw'), Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Black Mousquetaire.* (*b*) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (22, *a*) w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] One kneels down, and the rest stand round in a ring. One goes round the ring and says, 'Johnny, Johnny Ringo.' The centre player calls out, 'Don't stale all my faun sheep.' The outsider says, 'Nobbut one by one Whaul they're all done,' and as he takes them one by one from the ring, they hide. Johnny Ringo gets up to look for his sheep: when he finds them they run about baaing, till he has caught them all, and reckoned to cut off their heads. (*b*) *ib.* (23) Bnff. One boy is chosen to be Johnny Rover. The other players stand near him. Rover cries out, 'A [I] warn ye ance, A warn ye twice; A warn ye three times over; A warn ye a' t' be witty an' wise, An flee frae Johnny Rover.' While the words are being repeated all the players are putting themselves on the alert, and when they are finished they run off in all directions with Rover in full pursuit. If a player is hard pressed he has the privilege of running to 'Parley,' the place from which the players started. . . If he is caught before he reaches it, he becomes Johnny Rover for the next game. The one first captured becomes Rover, Gomme *Games* (1894) 286. (24) Ayr. (Jam.) (25) w.Yks. He's a reglar Johnny Ullett (H.L.). (26) n.Lin.[1] (27) War.[3] (28) Cum.[4] (29) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5], s.Not. (J.P.K.) War.[2] Common in the Midl. Shr.[1] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (30) Nrf. I could hear the folks a-laughing and calling on him a great Johnny-wops, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 28.

3. A countryman, rustic; a 'greenhorn,' simpleton. See **Johnny Raw.**

Edb. I'm but a poor Mid-Louthian Johnnie, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 223, ed. 1785. Gall. To hook some simple countra Johnny, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 86, ed. 1897. Wgt. The Borderers from Annandale and places thereabout (the stile the countrey calls them by is Johnnies), Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 21; Much frequented by the foresaid Johnnies, *ib.* Kcb. Whar village 'Johnnies' often meet to gossip i' the e'en, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 214. n.Cy. (J.W.) Hrf. Duncumb *Hist.* (1804). e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. A word freq. used for 'friend.'

Ess.[1] 'Bob' is also used in the same sense, but not so often as 'Johnny.' 'Mary' is applied to females.

5. A half glass of whisky or other liquor; whisky.

Dmb. Will place Johnnie on the table, For Barleycorn is ay able To lift our minds aboon a' ill, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 88. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 45. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

6. *pl.* A bituminous shale. Also called **Johnny coals.**

n.Cy. During the present scarcity of ordinary coal . . . a bituminous shale, found in the coal-pits, and ordinarily put to no use whatever, is extensively employed for fuel. . . It blazes up well for a short time and then for some while longer continues to glow and give out heat. . . A local saying is that 'They willn't rost a

laase [louse] but they'd boil t'varry divvle,' *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 326.

JOHNSMAS, *sb.* Sh.I. St. John's Day, Midsummer Day.

Still a faint memory of it [Baal-worship] in the fires the children in some places light on midsummer night (Johnsmas), and as of old the priests of Baal danced round their sacred fires, so the boys leap over the flame—thus passing through the fire to Baal, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 90; Johnsmas was the season when witchcraft was most dreaded, and persons skilled in the black art deprived their neighbours of the profit of their milk and butter, *ib.* 139; A party had been assembled at Johnsmas, a festival held at the time of the ling fishing, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 208, ed. 1891; Aless der ony gude dûne efter Johnsmas, dey'll no be muckle earn'd afore him, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898).

Hence *Johnsmas Foys, phr.* entertainments or conviviality held on St. John's Day. See **Foy**, *sb.*[1] 1.

One may be excused for adverting to the Johnsmas Foys of the annual foreign invaders [Dutch fishermen], *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898).

JOHNSTON(E, *sb.* Sc. In phr. (1) *St. Johnston(e's ribband*, (2) *—tippet*, a halter, a rope for hanging one as a criminal.

(1) Hence of St. Johnston's ribband came the word In such a frequent use, when with a cord They threaten rogues, ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie*, 119 (JAM., s.v. Ribband). (2) It will be my lot to be shot down like a mawkin at some dike-side, or to be sent to heaven wi' a Saint Johnstone's tippit about my hause, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii.

JOICE, *sb.* Sc. Also Cor. Juice.

Edb. Frae his mouth's ay oozing bubbles, Mixt wi' tobacco joice, *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817. **Peb.** Cocky-leeky sweet, Wi' leeks, and raisins fu' o' joice, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 92, ed. 1817. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319; **Cor.**[12]

JOIN, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Also Ess. Ken. Sus.

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Jound**, (2) **Jouned**.

(1) **Sus.** They jound hands and formed a circle, LOWER *South Downs* (1854) 157; **Sus.**[1] I jound in with them up at Burwash Wheel. (2) **Ken.**[1] He jouned in with a party o' runagate chaps, and 'twarn't long before he'd made away wid all he'd got.

2. *pp.* Joun.

Cmb. (W.W.S.) **Ess.** For long She'd in the singin' joun, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 159; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to join giblets*, to go halves. n.Lin.[1] **2.** To commence work. N.I.[1]

3. *sb.* A number of farmers, *gen.* from 8 to 12, who join together for the purpose of making cheese; a number of persons who join together to purchase drink for a carouse.

N.I.[1] Each join has vats, tubs, pans, and the like implements, which are kept up at the expence of the whole, *Hist. Carrickfergus* (1823).

4. *Comp.* **Join-night**, the evening of Pancake or Shrove Tuesday; see below.

n.Yks.[2] A name for the evening of Pancake Tuesday, when young people join or club their money to buy ingredients for the manufacture of 'sweet-ball,' which is treacle or sugar boiled to a candy, and then formed into sticks or clumps to harden. Part of the 'joining' is distributed amongst friends.

JOINED, *pp.* Sc. Lin. In *comb.* (1) **Joined houses**, semi-detached houses; (2) **—member**, a communicant, a church member.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Me to be talking that gait an' me a jined member, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 39.

JOINER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also in form **geinere** Wxf.[1] A carpenter.

Sc. They broke the palisade, and—lo! there are joiners already mending it, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1876) 79. **Frf.** Gettin' the joiner to mak' the buird, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 3, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** I'm Jock the joiner's only son, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 158, ed. 1877. **Gall.** The gimblet-tool wherewith the joiner bores his holes, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 197. **Wxf.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] The word carpenter for a worker in wood is, now, almost unknown in Cheshire. Formerly, however, a joiner was a man who did light work, such as making doors and windows; a carpenter, one who framed the heavy timbers of a house, such as the floors and roofs, and the two trades were distinct; they are now united under the name joiner.

Hence (1) **Joinering**, *sb.* carpentry, carpentry-work; (2) **Joiner-word**, *sb.* the pass-word of a carpenter's guild; (3) **-work**, see (1).

(1) **Lnk.** He tried joinering and smith-work, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 226. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Kcd.** These are secrets o' the trade, An' need the joiner-word, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 62. (3) **Fif.** The flaws or ends broken off the [horse] shoe-nails were prized to aid in joiner work, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15.

JOINT, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **jeint** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **joind**, **joynd** Ken.[1] [dʒoint, dʒaint.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Joint-evil**, a disease of the joints, chiefly the hocks, affecting calves, and occas. cows, *Arthritis*; (2) **-garget**, a complaint among cows; (3) **-grass**, (*a*) var. species of horsetail or *Equisetum*; (*b*) the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (*c*) see (8, *b*); (4) **-harl**, to point walls or fill the joints with mortar; see **Harl(e**, *v.* **5**; (5) **-slip**, a dislocation of the joints; (6) **-steddle**, (7) **-stool**, a stool framed with joints, instead of being roughly formed of a single block; (8) **-weed**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

(1) **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **Cmb.** They are subject to a disease called the joint-garget, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 621. (3, *a*) **War.**[3], **Wor.**, **Sus.** (*b*) **n.Cy.** **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (*c*) **Dev.**[4] (4) **Cai.**[1] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Sus.**[1] (7) **Nhp.**[1] A stool with framed legs like a chair; i. e. with a rail, or frame connecting one leg with another. **Shr.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (8, *a*) **Hrt.** **w.Som.**[1] This is the name used by 'ginlvokes.' 'Mare's tails,' 'old man's beard' are the common names. (*b*) **Hrt.**

2. Phr. (1) *a word out of joint*, a word or expression improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or indelicacy; (2) *to put oneself out of joint*, to get out of temper, be put about, annoyed.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sh.I.** Oh doo needna pit dysel oot o' joint aboot da kye, Sibbie, A'm no a bairn, an' hit's no da first time 'at A'm seen a coo, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898).

3. *pl.* Knuckles. Chs.[1]

4. A division; see below.

Nhp.[1] If a rick is made at different times, each added portion is a joint. This term I believe is restricted to the *n.* part of the county: the correlative, in the midl. district, is 'canch' (q.v.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

JOINTY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Full of lines of separations or joints; containing strong lines of cleavage.

Brown jointy post, *Borings* (1881) II. 20; NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

JOIST, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. forms in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dʒois(t, dʒais(t.] (1) **Geest**, (2) **Giest**, (3) **Jaest**, (4) **Jeest**, (5) **Jeist**; (6) **Jice**; also used as *pl.*; (7) **Jiest**, (8) **Jist**, (9) **Joice**, (10) **Joust**, (11) **Jyst**.

(1) **Dur.** (F.P.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1] (4) **Sc.** The jeests o' oor hoose are a' cedarwud, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (F.P.), **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] (5) **Cai.**[1] **Wm.** Jeists o' fir, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 17. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[5], **m.Lan.**[1], **War.**[4], **se.Wor.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.) **w.Som.**[1] The dry rot's a-got into the vloor, and some o' the jice be jis the very same's [tich-eo-d] touchwood. (7) **I.W.**[1] (8) **Brks.**[1] (9) **N.I.**[1] (10) **Gall.** Bawks [are] jousts, couples, &c., MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 56, ed. 1876. (11) **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Cor.**[2]

JOIST, *v.* and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in form **just-** Sus.[1] [dʒoist.] **1.** *v.* To receive cattle to graze for a fixed sum; to put out cattle to grass. See also **Agist**, **Gist**.

Cum.[4], **Wm.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** I shall have to joist my cows for a month or two whilst I rest my medder (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Equos alienos certo et condicto pretio in pascuis suis alere—vox agro Lin. usitatissima, SKINNER (1671). **Nhp.**[1] A farmer would say, 'I'm short of keep for my beasts, I must joist 'em out.' Horses are often joisted out for the winter season; it is commonly said, 'My horse will be the better for a winter's run, I'll joist him in some strawyard.' **War.**[2], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Joisted-fields**, *sb. pl.* fields in which cattle belonging to var. owners are pastured for a time; (2) **Joister**, *sb.* an animal taken in to pasture for hire; (3) **Joisting**, *sb.* pasturage on hire; the keep of an animal put out to grass on another person's land.

(1) **Wm.** Every occupier of land, whether statesman or farmer, having it in his power to keep any number of cattle, through the months of summer upon joisted fields where they may be kept at a cheap rate, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 236. (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **s.Not.** Do yer know of any good joistin for yowes an' lambs? (J.P.K.) **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1]

2. *sb.* Pasturage let out for cattle at a fixed price per head; cattle put out to graze at a fixed sum.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] The yearly customary rent of grassom, and joist 2*s.*, *Pen. Obs.* (June 21, 1898) 8. **Lan.**[1] **Not.**[3] Out at joist. **nw.Der.**[1], **Der.**[1] **Bdf.** Cattle taken in for pasturage are said to be taken in to 'joist.' 'Wrest Park will be opened for joist May 13th' (J.W.B.). **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Joist-beast,** *sb.* a beast taken in to graze. **Sus.**[1]

JOIST, see **Agist.**

JOIT, *sb.* Nhb. A sudden stop. (Hall.), Nhb.[1]

JOITER, *sb.* Sc. [dʒoi·tər.] A loiterer, idler, 'ne'er-do-well.'

Lth. O hae ye ne'er heard, man, o' Jamie the joiter? . . . Jamie, the joiter? Wha drank a' his siller, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 83.

Hence **Joitering,** *ppl. adj.* loitering, idling, playing the 'ne'er-do-well.'

Lth. Wi's best Sunday's sark on, an' face weeshin clean, Joit'rin' Jamie laid siege to the Nabob's fair queen, *ib.*

JOKE, see **Jouke.**

JOKE-FELLOW, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An intimate, a 'yoke-fellow.'

Ayr. That English lord and his leddy mak' him joke-fellow wi' themselves, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciv.

Hence **Joke-fellow-like,** *adj.* friendly, intimate. Sc. (Jam.)

[I entreat thee also, true yokefellow, Bible *Phil.* iv. 3 ('yockfelowe' in Tindale (1534).)]

JOKER, *sb.* Oxf.[1] A tin can, made narrow at the top, so that a cork can be used, in which the men take their tea or beer to the fields. *MS. add.*

JOKESY, *adj.* Ken. Som. [dʒō·ksi.] Joking, fond of fun, amusing, jocose. **Ken.**[1] He's a very jokesy man.

Hence **Jokesious,** *adj.* jocose, fond of fun.

w.Som.[1] Dhoa·l Mús·tur Baid·gèod wuz jish joak·shus mae·un-z yùe kaa·n vuy·n, ugee·un.

JOKUL, *int.* ? *Obs.* Sh.I. Yes, sir!

'Jokul, Jokul!' was Laurence's joyful answer, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxx; Still in common use, *ib. note.*

JOLE, JOLL, see **Jowl,** *sb.*[12], *v.*[1], **Jollment.**

JOLL, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Also in form **jole** Nhp.[2] [dʒol.] **1.** *v.* To walk along in a lumbering way; to roll to and fro in walking; to roll over.

w.Yks. Both jolling into a heap, *Pudsey Alm.* (1886) 26. **Nhp.** Young Hodge the horse-boy, with a soodly gait . . . Onward he jolls, Clare *Vill. Minstrel* (1821) II. 67; **Nhp.**[1] How he goes jolling about; **Nhp.**[2]

2. *sb.* A roll or lurch in walking.

Nhp. Dick and Dob, with jostling joll, Homeward drag the rumbling roll, Clare *Poems* (1821) 121.

JOLLACKS, *sb.* Suf. Slang. Also in form **jollock** Slang. A clergyman, parson. Suf. (Hall.), Suf.[1], Slang (Farmer).

JOLLICK, see **Jannock,** *adj.*

JOLLIFANT, *adv.* and *adj.* Dev. Also written **joliphant** Dev.[1] [dʒo·lifənt.] **1.** *adv.* In phr. *to ride jollifant,* of two women: to ride together on one horse. Cf. **gibligant.**

Some ladies . . . will occasionally squire one another, when they are in want of a beau; and this is called jollifant, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 214; **Dev.**[1] 'To ride Joliphant,' so called when two females ride together on the same horse, one before on a side-saddle, and another on a pillion behind.

2. *adj.* Riding with two people on one horse.

A Joliphant ride, Two dames on a horse, and neither astride, Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 38; Jolifant Horse. Two men on one horse, *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (1877) 258.

JOLLIMENT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Mirth, jollity.

Fif. They come with mickle jolliment and glee, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 32, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

JOLLMENT, *sb.* n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] Also written **jolment** m.Yks.[1]; and in form **joll** n.Yks.[2] [dʒo·lment.] A large jug or pitcher-full; a large quantity of anything, esp. of liquid, a 'jorum.'

JOLLOCK, *adj.* Sc. Jolly, hearty; fat, healthy.

Gall. Bicker through the glens sae deep, Fu' jollock, blythe, and swankie, Right cheels that day, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 113, ed. 1876.

JOLLOCK, *v.* War.[3] [dʒo·lək.] To jolt, bump.

How the wagon jollocks along that rough road. The wagon goes jollocking along.

JOLLOP, *sb.* Lan. Lin. [dʒo·ləp.] A semi-fluid mess of anything; a big mess of food, a 'dollop.'

n.Lan.[1] **s.Lin.** Yeh should ha'e seën what a jollop the chap did eät (T.H.R.).

JOLLOUS, *adj.* Yks. Also written **jollus** n.Yks.[2] Fat, well-fed, jolly-looking.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A flushy-faced jollus body,' red-cheeked and 'jolly-looking'; **n.Yks.**[4]

JOLLY, *adj., v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dʒo·li.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Jolly-boy,** one who goes round in costume at Easter, and takes part in a sort of miracle-play for Easter eggs and pence; (2) — **fishermen,** (3) — **hooper,** a children's game; see below; (4) — **lad,** see (1); (5) — **miller,** a game; see below; (6) — **robins,** (*a*) lies; (*b*) in phr. *your head's running on Jolly-robins,* 'your wits have gone wool-gathering'; (7) — **rover,** (8) — **sailors,** see (3); (9) — **whitethroat,** the warbler, *Sylvia cinerea.*

(1) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) (2) **n.Stf.** A circle is formed by joining hands and two children stand in the centre. They walk round [singing]. . . The two in the centre each choose one child from the ring, thus making four in the centre. . . The two who were first in the centre then go out and the game begins again, with the other two players in the centre, Gomme *Games* (1894) 287; At Cheadle . . . this game is played by grown-up men and women, *ib.* (3) **w.Yks.** A number of children stand against a wall, and a row of other children face them. They walk backwards and forwards singing. . . Then the children who are standing still (against the wall) answer by singing. . . The moving line of children take 'Mary' and dance round, singing, Gomme *ib.* 288. **Ken.** *ib.* (4) **Lan.** On the Monday before Good Friday the youths . . . congregate in strange dresses, and visit their friends' houses, playing antics, on which occasion they are styled 'the Jolly Lads,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 227. (5) **e.Dur.**[1] 'There was a jolly miller, and he lived by himself, As the mill went round he made his wealth; One hand in the hopper (also, "copper"), and the other in the bag, As the mill went round he made his grab (or, "brag").' These are the words they sing when playing. They go, two and two together, round and round, and there is always an odd one in the middle. When they come to the last word 'grab,' he makes a grab, forces another to come out, and takes his place; they then start again, singing as before. **w.Yks.**[2] **Yks., Lan., n.Stf., Not.** Gomme *ib.* 291. **Der.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* I. 385, in Gomme *ib.* **Lei.** At Leicester the 'odd' child, or 'miller,' stands outside the wheel or ring, instead of being in the centre, and it is the outside children who change places, Gomme *ib.* 291. **Shr.** The players form a circle, not hand in hand, but in pairs, arm in arm; the 'miller' stands alone in the middle. *Chorus:* 'There was a jolly miller, and he lived by himself,' &c. The miller seizes a girl from among the couples, a scuffle of changing partners ensues, and the one left partnerless becomes the miller, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 512. **Sur.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* V. 86, in Gomme *ib.* **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 57, in Gomme *ib.* [The game requires an uneven number of players. All the children except one stand in couples arm in arm, each couple closely following the other. This forms a double ring or wheel. The odd child stands in the centre. The children forming the wheel walk round in a circle and sing the verse. When they come to the word 'grab,' those children standing on the inside of the wheel leave hold of their partners' arms, and try to catch hold of the one standing immediately in front of their previous partners. The child in the centre (or miller) tries (while they are changing places) to secure a partner and place. If he succeeds in doing this, the one then left out becomes the miller, Gomme *ib.*] (6, *a*) **Der.**[2] None of thy jolly Robins. (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] Yŭr yed)z rùn·in ŭpŭ Jol·i-rob·inz. (7) **Der.** A long row of children walk to and fro. One child, facing them on the opposite side, represents the Rover. . . [After singing] the Rover skips round the long row, singing. . . He chooses one of them, who goes to the opposite side with him, and the game goes on until all are rovers like himself, Gomme *ib.* 294. (8) **Yks.** At Earls Heaton the children stand against a wall in a line. Another child walks up and down singing the verses and chooses a partner. He spreads a handkerchief on the ground and they kneel and kiss, *ib.* 296. **Nhp.** The ring walks round, and the child is outside the ring. Partners are chosen, and the two walk round outside the ring. The first two walk together till there is a third, then the three walk together until there is a fourth, then they go in couples. In the version, from Raunds, four boys stand in the centre of the ring. When the verses are sung they choose four girls, and then take their places in the ring. The four girls then choose four lads, and so on, *ib.* **War.** The

children form a large ring, clasping hands and standing still. One child walks round inside the ring, singing the verses. The child then chooses another from the ring, bending on one knee and kissing her hand. Lines are then repeated, the two walking arm in arm round the inside of the ring. Another child is chosen out of the ring by the one who was chosen previously. This goes on until all are chosen out of the ring, walking two by two round inside. When the ring will no longer hold them, the two walk round outside, *ib.* Glo. *ib.* 294. Sus. *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. i. 210. (9) Ken. *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; (G.E.D.)

2. Fat, plump, stout; sleek, in good condition, well in health.

n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Not. She's a poor creature, for all she looks so jolly (L.C.M.); Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's grown quite jolly. She always was a very jolly woman. s.Lin. Why yeh'r got reight jolly sin' I seed y'h last (T.H.R.). Lei.[1] Shay's a jolly wench (she probably does not weigh less than twelve stone). Hrf.[1] s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. e.An.[1], Suf. (C.G.B.), (C.T.), Ken.[1]

3. Pretty.

Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). s.Hmp. Why she were a nice, jolly [in the sense of *jolie*] young woman, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. w.Som.[1], Dev. (Hall.)

Hence **Jollie-cheeked**, *adj.* bright, comely.

Fif. To see the frolick o' the feast Keek'd out, in silver cymarre drest, The jollie-cheekit moon, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 118.

4. Phr. *a jolly fellow*, a fine fellow, one who prides himself on something he has no occasion to be proud of. Lei.[1]

5. Of a bitch: *maris appetens.*

Chs. A bitch when salt or proud. 'Nine daies jolly, Nine weeks in belly, Nine days blind, That's a dog kind,' *Prov.* (K.); Chs.[1,3], nw.Der.[1]

6. *v.* To cheat, swindle, deceive; to steal.

War.[3] He jollied me out of it. Hnt. Jollied is used in a bad sense; e.g. 'He jollied it away,' that is, he made away with it, he stole it, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 145.

7. To make a secret arrangement with colliers, by way of bribe or otherwise, to keep them from joining in a strike.

w.Yks. Talking the other day with a small coal-proprietor about some new colliery workings which he was undertaking, I asked him what he would do if the threatened strike took place in the district. His reply was, 'We shall have to jolly a bit' (S.J.C.).

8. *sb.* A fool. Glo.[1] He wanted to make a jolly on me.

JOLSTER, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A mixture, a hodge-podge; a quantity of ill-prepared victuals.

JOLT, *sb.* Sus. A stupid person, a 'dolt.'

Hold your tongue, you foolish jolt, Lower *Stray Leaves* (1862) 9.

JOLTER-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. War. Brks. Ess. I.W. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **jawlter-** Brks.[1]; **johter-** n.Lin.[1]; **joulter-** Ess.[1] Dev.[1]; **jowter-** Lan. [dʒo·ltər-, dʒou·ltər-.] A stupid person, a blockhead, idiot. Cf. **jolt-head.**

Lan. Onny jowteryed con tell uz cocks con't lay heggs, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) vii; A mon ut wur as big a jolteryed hissel as ever sung psalms to a def duck, Staton *Husband's Tea Party*, 13. n.Lin.[1], Brks.[1] Ess. A joulterhead—an' for the nonce—Had gut John in this hobble, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 27; Ess.[1], I.W.[1] Dev.[1] Od rabbet en, if I war dame I'd clow the joulter head o' an, 4. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

Hence **Jolter-headed**, *adj.* (1) stupid, foolish, dull; (2) wrong-headed, jealous.

(1) w.Yks.[2] Lei.[1] A's a sooch a joolter-'eaded chap! War.[2,3] I.W.[2] I had a gurt jolterheaded bwoy vor mayet wi' me. (2) Wil.[1] Used *gen.* of a jealous spouse. 'Her wur allus a jolter-headed 'ooman.' n.Wil. Her's so naästy temperd. Her is so jolterheaded (E.H.G.).

JOLT-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Ess. Also in form **jowt-** Lan. A stupid person, a blockhead. Cf. **jolter-head.**

n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] Lan. Shut thee thi meawth up jowt-yed, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 37. Ess. Called jolt-head [joalt hed] at Thaxted (W.W.S.).

[Fie on thee, jolt-head! thou canst not read, Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 290.]

JOLTS, *sb. pl.* War. Cabbage-plants that go to seed prematurely. See **Jowters.**

(Hall.); *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); War.[4] Yer won't have much of a cabbage bed I'm afeard on, there be such a many jolts amongst um this year.

JOMB, JOME, see **Jamb.**

JOMICK, *adj.* Wil. [Not known to our correspondents.] Good-looking.

The fine row of teeth she had when young and jomick, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) xi.

JOMMETRY, *sb.* Glo. [dʒo·mətri.] 1. Magic art.

Glo.[1] Used of anything supported in an unknown manner. 'It hangs by jommetry'; geometry being considered magic; Glo.[2]

2. Phr. *all of a jommetry*, in pieces or tatters; all in confusion. Glo.[1]

JOMMUCK, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Bdf. Also written **jommock** Bdf. [dʒo·mək.] 1. *v.* To shake about roughly. se.Wor.[1] 2. *sb. pl.* Pieces, fragments.

Bdf. A thing broken all to pieces is said to be 'broken to jommocks' (J.W.B.).

JOMPERT, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] A large, earthenware cup with two close-fitting handles; a kind of 'porringer.'

'Take care of that cup.' 'Dun yo' mane that jompe't, Missis? —it's a rar' un for a joram o' drink-mate!'

JONAS, see **Jaundice.**

JONATHAN, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Stf. Also Nrf. Ken. [dʒo·nəþən.] 1. A stupid, awkward person.

w.Yks.[5] 'Nah then, Jonathan!' is said to a person about to make a blunder.

2. A hanging fire-bar or trivet for a grate.

s.Stf. Let the pot rest on the jonathan, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nrf. A useful piece of furniture, standing on four feet, and having two hooks in front; for the purpose of setting a plate of toast or other thing upon, or to hang on the bars of a grate (W.W.S.). e.Ken. (G.G.)

3. Adulterated oatmeal.

Lakel.[2] A kind o' ket miad oot o' how-seeds ta mix wi' haver meal. Jonathan hedn't ower good a reputation amang fooak 'at hed ta leeve a gay deal o' poddish.

4. Whinstone dust.

n.Yks. 'This is jonathan,' said the man to me, as he pointed to a heap of whinstone dust (C.V.C.).

JONEYS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Ornaments, knick-knacks.

Earthenware dogs, cats, cocks, shepherds, shepherdesses, &c., seen in cottagers' houses. 'Loramussy, whotiver dūee squander yer money 'pon theāse old joneys vur? Shüde save it vur a rainy day!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

JONICOTTUR, *sb.* Lan. Chs. A simple, foolish person.

He's a reg'lar jonicottur an' no mistake (R.P.).

JONK, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [dʒoŋk.] A rough journey.

Ah com ower t'fell tudder neet fra Mardle, en Ah hed a tur'ble jonk.

JONNICK, JONNOCK, see **Jannock**, *adj.*

JOOBLE, *adj. Obsol.* e.Suf. Jovial, jubilant. (F.H.)

JOOK, *sb.* Cum.[14] A long and tiresome journey on foot.

JOOK, JOOP, see **Jouk, Choop, Jupe.**

JOOPAN, JOOR, see **Jupe, Jure.**

JOOST, *sb.* Lan. Juice.

Spoiced woine fro' th' joost o' my pumgrannit, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 2.

JOOT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **jute** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **jit** e.Lth. [dʒœt, dʒüt.] 1. *sb. Obs.* Sour or dead liquor.

Lnk. She never ran sour jute, because It gee's the Batts, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 30. Edb. Ye benders a', that dwall in joot, You'll tak your liquor clean cap out, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785; We aften get A broken head or a sair s—t, From the effects of paunching your d—d joot, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 159. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Applied contemptuously to tea.

Cld. (Jam.) e.Lth. I had put myself outside my seventh cup of jit, Muckleback it *Rhymes* (1885) 138. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. A tippler. S. & Ork.[1], Ags. (Jam.) 4. *v.* To tipple. Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

[1. The same word as ME. *ioutes* (pl.), broth (*P. Plowman*); see Way's note on *Prompt.* (s.v. Iowtys). OFr. *ioute*, 'olera' (*Metz Ps.* xxxvi. 2); MLat. *jutta* (Ducange).]

JOP(E, JOP-JURLIN, see **Jaup**, *v.*[1], **Job-jurnal.**

JOPPING, *sb.* Lin.[1] Jeopardy.

I've had so bad an ailment on that my life was in jopping.

JOPPLE, see **Jobble**, *sb.*[1]

JOR, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. To jostle, push.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

JORDAN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. War. Som. Slang. Also in forms **jerdan** w.Som.[1]; **jordy** Cai.[1]; **jurden** w.Yks.[1] A chamber-pot.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** She toomed aye the Jordan about him, **Robb** *Poems* (1852). **w.Yks.**[12], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Common. 'I'm darnd if I didn tear the jerdan [juur·dn], and a purty mess 'twas, sure 'nough!' **Slang. Farmer.**

[Iordeyne or pisse-potte, *Medulla* (c. 1400); Thyne urinals and thy Iordanes, **Chaucer** *C. T.* c. 305.]

JORDAN, *sb.*[2] Yks. A piece of watery ground.

w.Yks. Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 222.

JORDELOO, *int. Obs.* Sc. See below. The same word as **Gardyloo** (q.v.).

Edb. A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh give, after ten o'clock at night, when they throw their dirty water, &c., from the windows; hence also used to denote the contents of the vessel (**Jam.**).

JORE, *sb.* Slk. (**Jam.**) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A mixture, applied to things in a semi-liquid state. **2.** A mire, slough.

JOREY, *sb.* Irel. [dʒō·ri.] The smallest pig of a litter.

Ant. 'Which of the two pigs did you buy?' 'I bought the two wee joreys' (S.A.B.).

JORG, *sb.* Per. The sound made by shoes when full of water. (G.W.)

JORGLE, *sb.* Gall. The noise of broken bones. **Mactaggart** *Encycl.* (1824).

JORINKER, *sb.* Gall. A bird of the titmouse species; the cry of the bird. **Mactaggart** *Encycl.* (1824).

JORR, *sb.* Irel. A large lump.

Ant. A big jorr of beef, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

JORRAM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **jurram.** A boat-song; a song in chorus.

The cronach stills the dowie heart, The jurram stills the bairnie, **Chambers** *Sngs.* (1829) II. 517; The jorram or melancholy boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweetened sound, until the boat rounded the headland, **Scott** *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi; Our boat's crew were islanders, who gave a specimen of marine music, called in the Erse, Jorrams: these songs, when well composed, are intended to regulate the strokes of the oars. . . They are generally sung in couplets, the whole crew joining in chorus at certain intervals: the notes are commonly long, the airs solemn and slow; . . the words generally have a religious turn consonant to that of the people, **Pennant** *Tour* (1772) 334 (**Jam.**); If the fools now think so much to hear that sky-goat screaming, what would they think to hear . . . the girls sing a jorram at a waulking, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 169 (*ib.*).

JORT, see **Jert.**

JORTHRICK, *sb.* Der. Pottage like 'lobscouse,' but made only with vegetables, without any meat. (H.T.C.)

JORUM, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **joarum** w.Yks.; **joram** s.Dur. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Not.[1] Lei. War.[34] s.War.[1] Shr.[1] Glo. Oxf.[1] e.An.[1] Sus. [dʒō·rəm.] **1.** A large jug or pitcher; a bowl or other vessel for holding liquids; the contents of such a vessel.

Sc. (**Jam.**) **Abd.** I'll drink your health frae my big jorum, **Shirrefs** *Poems* (1790) 351. **Frf.** Thae twa war chief o' a' the quorum That cam' that night to hae a jorum, **Sands** *Poems* (1833) 50. **Slg. Galloway** *Duelling* (1795) 8. **Rnf.** He's aff to the jug and the jorum, **Webster** *Rhymes* (1835) 139. **Ayr. Service** *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. **Lnk.** To set aguan the stoups an' caps At push about the jorum, **Watson** *Poems* (1853) 68. **Lth.** Fegs we'll hae a jorum, **Bruce** *Poems* (1813) II. 133. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** To drive away sorrow Apply for a jorum of Newcastle beer, **Ritson** *N. Garl.* (1810) 93. **s.Dur.** He supped a bonnie joram o' broth (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] To pour out a joram of liquor. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A rare jorum o' broth; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 44; **w.Yks.**[1] **Midl.** He helped himself to another jorum [another glass of rum], **Bartram** *People of Clopton* (1897) 238. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah'n seen her gollup daown a rig'lar joorum o' that theer cod-ile. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[34], **s.War.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** A large dose of anything, usually of something nauseous (W.W.S.). **Glo. Baylis** *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.**[1] **Sus., Hmp. Holloway. I.W.**[1] **Som. Jennings** *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] 'I let em had the vower-quart jorum o' cider, and told em I'd g'in arter another zo zoon's ever they'd a-finish.' 'Maister brought us out a gurt jorum of cider.' **Dev.**[1] **Slang.** He meditated a mighty draft, one hand . . . was extended in the act of grasping the jorum, **Barham** *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Grey Dolphin.*

Hence phr. *push about the jorum,* an old Scottish reel or the tune adapted to it. Sc. (**Jam.**)

2. A large quantity of anything, not necessarily of liquid.

Cum.[1] **w.Yks.** Thay thraw on a oal jorum a coils, **Tom Treddlehoyle** *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 26; He seck't all t'jorum (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Neaw lads, set-to—there's a jorum o' porridge for you; in wi your spoons an' start fair. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭ praat·i joa·rŭm ŭ stŭf. **nw.Der.**[1] We'st 'av a good joram o' chopt potatoes t' er supper. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** She did give me such a jorum for my lunch (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] What a jorum you've gen me; I can't eät it hairf. **s.Lin.** What a joram he put out o' sight (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.**[1] A rar' joram. **Glo.** *Leg.* (1877) 63. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] I told ee a little bit, I did'n want a gurt jorum; but zee what you've a brought me—'tis enough for six. **Dev.**[3]

3. A number, a large assemblage or concourse of people.

s.Don. A convivial spree, **Simmons** *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**[14] **w.Yks.** There were a regular jorum of folk looking on at the time (M.N.); **w.Yks.**[5] A rare joarum o' fowk. A whoale joarum o' pigs darn yonder. **Lan.** A happy jorum were making merry in the kitchen, **Brierley** *Irkdale* (1868) 13; A loud guffaw would have annihilated the whole jorum, *ib. Cotter,* xxi.

4. A tin cup tapering to a point for warming beer, &c. Oxf.[1] (s.v. Hooter).

[1. The same word as the proper name *Joram,* in allusion to Joram's connexion with 'vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass,' see 2 *Sam.* viii. 10. For a like der. of the name of a drinking-vessel fr. a Scripture name see **Jeroboam.**]

JOSE, *v.* Cor. To scold.

(W.W.S.); A score or some counsellors, all en discoose, And a josing, and tearing, J. **Trenoodle** *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20.

Hence **Josing,** *sb.* a scolding. Cor.[12]

JOSEN, see **Josey.**

JOSEPH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. **1.** In phr. *Joseph and Mary,* the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (2) —*'s flower,* the goat's beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; (3) —*'s walking-stick,* the Jacob's ladder, *Polemonium caeruleum.*

(1) **Hmp.** The spotted leaves of the Jerusalem cowslip, a plant common in cottage gardens, and known in the New Forest as Joseph and Mary, indicate its value in cases of tuberculous lungs, and its former use for this purpose has given it the name lungwort, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 466; *Science Gossip* (1869) 28; **Hmp.**[1] **Hmp., Wil.** On account of the red and blue flowers which are produced at the same time, the former colour being usually associated in early times with males and the latter with females, and notably with the B. V. Mary (B. & H.). **Wil.**[1] The flowers being of two colours, red and blue. (2) **e.Sus.** Hare thinks the name owes its origin to the pictures in which the husband of Mary was represented as a long-bearded old man (B. & H.). (3) **Hmp.** The Joseph's [Jacob's] ladder of the Midland Counties, common in all the cottage gardens round the Forest, **Wise** *New Forest* (1883) 283; **Hmp.**[1]

2. *Obs.* or *obsol.* An old-fashioned riding-coat or surtout, worn esp. by women.

Sc. To see how a trot-cosey and a Joseph can disguise a man! **Scott** *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii; Honest Johnie's singed periwig and threadbare brown Joseph, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xxi. **Abd. Ruddiman** *Sc. Parish* (1828) 40, ed. 1889. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A riding coat, or habit, buttoned down before. 'A brown Joseph.' Rarely seen since the disuse of the pillion. **e.An.**[1] Scarcely now to be seen or heard of. **Nrf., Hmp. Holloway.** [I knew her when she first lighted, notwithstanding her being neatly dressed in a green joseph, **Smollett** *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) xiii.]

JOSEY, *sb.* Wor. Dev. Also in form **josen** w.Wor.[1] **1.** An owl.

Dev. Thay call'd en Dan Josey . . . Vur ha zim'd jist like wan uv our Josey's a stew'd [stew'd owl], **Nathan Hogg** *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 27.

2. A toad. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1]

JOSH, *sb.* e.Suf. Also in form **jos.** An old cow. (F.H.)

JOSING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Som. Searching for minerals by the aid of the divining rod.

n.Som. The general method of discovering the situation of the seams of ore is by the help of the divining rod, vulgarly called josing, **Marshall** *Review* (1818) II. 495.

JOSKIN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. War. Hrt. Nrf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Slang. Amer. Also written **josken** Nrf.; **joskun** I.W.[1]; and in forms **jawskin** I.W.[1]; **joskins** s.Lin. Hrt. [dʒo·skin.] **1.** A raw country bumpkin, a 'yokel'; a farm-servant. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The captain . . . stopped short at one very simple-looking joskin, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 83. **Abd.** Delillah's left me for a joskin' carter, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 84; He's naething but a rough joskin. Dinna keep company wi' these joskin chiels (G.W.). **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 100. **N.Cy.**[1] A mason's labourer. **Nhb.** The aad joskin had mebbe getten oot o' the wrang side o' the bed hissel. Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 14. **Cum.** 'Thoo is a joskin.' Common (J.D.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A reg'lar farmer joskin sort ov a chap (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Midl.** A couple of country 'joskins,' Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 227. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711. **n.Lin.**[1] He's a real joskin; one wo'd think he'd niver been further than Haxey e' his life. **s.Lin.** Did enybody iver see sich a joskins as Bill Luff? (T.H.R.) **War.**[3] **Hrt.** I hate the Joskins, Lamb *Lett.* (1819) II. 58. **Nrf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1861) I. 126; Look at that there country josken, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 28. **Ken.** A wagoner, or his mate (H.E.); (H.M.); You can tell they're joskins by they're walk (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Ower joskin dun as he wur tould An waw'd in like a lion bwold, Slow *Moonraker.* **Slang.** One chuckle-headed joskin . . . made the bidding, Dickens *Doctor Marigold* (1865) (Farmer). [**Amer.** Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

2. A long, white smock frock. I.W.[1]

JOSS, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. [dʒos.] **1.** A foreman or overlooker; a master employer, 'boss.'

e.Yks.[1] He's joss ower shop. **w.Yks.**[3] 'Joss o' t'haas,' master of the house. 'He's nooan baan to be joss ovver me'; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Playing t'joss'—acting the superior. 'He thinks o' coming joss ower muh, but he'll fin' hissel' mista'en.' **Lan.** I think he'd a notion o' bein th' top joss, Brierley *Jingo* (1878) 11. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Used in Macclesfield. **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

Hence (1) **Jossing**, *vbl. sb.* acting the superior or master; (2) **Joss-o'-t'-nacks**, *sb.* one who is master of the situation.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] He thinks o' jossing it ower muh, but he'll fin' hissel' mista'en. (2) **m.Yks.**[1]

2. Phr. *to stand joss*, to treat, to stand a reckoning.

w.Yks.[2] **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] It's your turn to stand joss. **n.Lin.**[1] If you'll goä to George Soresby's or Hydes's I'll stan' joss.

JOSS, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **jos** Suf. [dʒos.] **1.** *v.* To crowd; to squeeze; to jostle, push against, make room by standing or sitting close.

Abd. (Jam.) **Lakel.**[2] We joss'd again yan anudder. They war jossen aboot i' lumps. **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1877) 18; **w.Yks.**[2] To run violently against. 'He jossed against it.' **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Th' Blegburn Rovers full backs is beggars to joss. **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** There's room enough on this form for more than yow three; so joss (F.H.).

Hence **Joss-jostle**, *v.* to make room by crowding together; to slip by degrees into a vacant space. Nhp.[1]

2. Of a horse or cow: to move a little to one side either in order to get close to or to make room. Also used as an *int.*

e.An.[1] The horse must be made to joss as close as possible, and to stand quite still for the convenience of mounting; **e.An.**[2] **Suf.** Cows when being milked are often told to 'jos over,' i. e. to move a little to one side, to make more room for the milker, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 293, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] A command to a horse to sidle up to a block or gate that the rider may easier mount.

3. With *up*: to mount a horse.

Sus.[1] Ah! she josses up like a feather, she dôant want no jossing-block nor chair either.

Hence (1) **Joss-block**, (2) **Jossing-block**, *sb.* a step or horse-block used in mounting a horse.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** A joss block at each of the inns . . . for the convenience of those who rode to and from the village on horse-back, *Kent Messenger and Maidstone Telegraph* (Aug. 13, 1898); **Ken.**[1] **Hmp.** Holloway. (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849. **Suf.** (M.E.R.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

4. To bump, jolt, shake.

w.Yks. It wor a good job I'd nowt under me to joss on, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiii; **w.Yks.**[25]

5. *sb.* The act of jostling; a jostle. Abd. (Jam.)

6. A boring 'parcer' or drill, without a 'shoulder,' used by country cutlers. w.Yks.[2]

7. A shake, bump, jolt.

w.Yks. He gave it a joss. He came down with a joss, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[5] When a see-saw is in motion, and the occupier of one end leaps off suddenly, the one at the other end 'comes down wi' a gurt joss.'

JOSSEL, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A hodge-podge, a dish composed of a variety of meat.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1]

[ME. *jussell* (*juschelle*), a kind of broth or hodge-podge; see *Cookery Bks.* (c. 1450), ed. Austin, *Gl.* OFr. *jussel*, 'jus, potion' (Godefroy); MLat. *juscellum* (Ducange).]

JOSSES, *sb. pl.* Dev.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] Small mackerel.

JOSSICH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] Also in forms **jassich**, **yachis**, **yassich**. [dʒo·siχ.] **1.** *sb.* A dull, heavy blow; a heavy fall; the dull sound made by a heavy blow or fall.

He ga' 'im a jossich i' the back. A heard the jossich fin he fell aff o' the horse. He cam doon wee a jossich. Jassich indicates a sharper sound.

2. *v.* To shake or dash with violence; to shake to pieces; to toss backwards and forwards with a heavy, jerking motion.

He jossicht the bundle doon o' the fleer. He neer jossicht the littlin's airms oot o' the shoothir-hehd. The gig jossicht sae ill, it a wiz forcet to come oot our.

JOSSLE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **joustle** Gall.; **justle** Fif. [dʒo·sl.] **1.** *v.* To make one's way in a crowd; to hustle, push; to shake, totter.

Bnff.[1] **Gall.** They wad be joustled clean out owre the march, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 86, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Jossler**, *sb.* (*a*) a big person of rude manners; (*b*) a clumsy, ugly cart, gig, &c.; (2) **Josslie** or **Jawsly**, *adj.*, (3) **Jossling**, *ppl. adj.* having an unsteady motion.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) *ib.* **n.Yks.** This is a jawsly cart (I.W.). (3) **Bnff.**[1]

2. *sb.* A push, shake; the act of making one's way through a crowd.

Bnff.[1] He ga' the chair a jossle, an' knockit it our. **Fif.** Their steeds, amid that battle's bustle, Camstarie turnin' wi' the justle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 149. **w.Yks.** It wor a jossel, or a sort o' collishun, 'at set it [the world] a woblin, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (ed. 1881) 6.

3. A big, clumsy cart or gig. Bnff.[1]

4. *adv.* Roughly, by means of pushing.

Bnff.[1] He ran jossle against ilky bodie. He geed jossle jossle through the bairns, an' knockit a wheen o' thim our.

JOSTLE, *v.*[1] e.An.[1] [dʒo·sl.] To make room by sitting or standing close. Cf. **joss**, *v.* Hence **Jostling-block**, *sb.* a block or stone used in mounting a horse.

JOSTLE, *v.*[2] Sus. Hmp. [dʒo·sl.] To cheat, swindle.

Sus. I be pountle an no huckster as wud jostle ya, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.**[1] They jostled me out of ninepence (s.v. Jound); **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

JOSTLING, *ppl. adj.* e.Suf. In *comb.* (1) **Jostling-post**, (2) **-stone**, a block or stone on which a boy is bumped, when the bounds of the parish are beaten. (F.H.)

JOSTLY, *adj.* Yks. Also written **jos'ly** m.Yks.[1]; **jossly** n.Yks.[2] [dʒo·sli.] Cumbrously or awkwardly stout.

n.Yks.[2] 'A great jostly weean,' a woman who waddles with fat. 'A jostly-kite,' a punch-bellied person. **m.Yks.**[1]

JOSTY, *int. Obs.* Lan. Come to!

Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.*; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

JOT, *sb.*[1] and *adv.* e.An. [dʒot.] **1.** *sb.* Part of the inside anatomy of a pig; the maw of a calf. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *Comp.* **Jot-gut**, the *intestinum rectum*, in which the largest and finest hog-puddings are made. e.An. (Hall.), e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. The paunch; the breech.

e.An.[2] He fell on his jot, and took no hurt. **e.Suf.** I fell slap in my jot. I came down enough to break my jot (F.H.).

4. A short, thick-set man; a heavy article of any description. Cf. **jotter**, *sb.*

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. *adv.* Plump, downright.

e.An.[1] He came down jot upon his rump. Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

JOT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. [dʒɒt.] 1. *sb.* A job, an occasional piece of work; light work of any kind, esp. domestic work. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **jotter**, *v.*[1]

Bnff.[1] The servan' lass raise i' the mornin', did up hir jots an' geed away t' the market. Abd. See that Betty 's nae mislippenin' 'er jots, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix; Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Edb. Some sots, Wha . . . hate to wark their darg or jots, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 174.

2. *v.* With *about*: to employ oneself in light kinds of work. Bnff.[1]

3. To distribute, give out in small quantities. w.Yks.[3]

JOT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Lin. e.An. Som. [dʒɒt.] 1. *v.* To jerk; to shake, nudge.

n.Lin.[1] I can jot as far as thoo can. Doän't jot thy herse heäd e' that how. e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. To disturb in writing; to strike the elbow, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] How can anybody write if you keep on jotting the table?

2. To jolt roughly; to move along in a jolting or jogging manner.

e.An.[1] e.Suf. The horse jotted along very comfortably. I got sore jotted. My cart jots terribly (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Jot**, (2) **Jot-cart**, (3) **Jottee**, *sb.* a cart of which the body is set flat on the axle, in immediate contact, without anything to give it play.

e.An.[1] (1, 2) Used, however, with some latitude, for any cart of very rough motion. (3) A vehicle approaching to a gig, or park chair, as nearly as the statutable price of a taxed cart will admit.

3. *sb.* A shake, push; a slight movement, a jolt, shaking.

e.Suf. I came down a rare jot. I did not mind the fall; it was the jot I did not like (F.H.). w.Som.[1] I only gid'n a bit of a jot, and down he went.

JOT, JOTHER, JOTHERAM, see **Jet**, *v.*, **Jodder**, **Joathrum**.

JOTTER, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **jotther** N.I.[1] 1. A good-sized lump. See **Jot**, *sb.*[1] 4.

Ant. A jotter of beef, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A small quantity or dash of liquid. N.I.[1]

JOTTER, *v.*[1] Bnff.[1] To employ oneself in light kinds of work. Also with *about*. Cf. **jot**, *v.*[1]

This word differs slightly from 'jot.' It has more the idea of idleness in the worker and meanness in the work. 'He's eye jotterin' aboot, bit he winna brack the behns o' a sair turn.'

JOTTER, *v.*[2] e.An.[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) To jolt roughly; somewhat stronger than **jot**, *v.*[2] 2 (q.v.).

JOTTERAL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **jottrell** Gall. 1. Odd, mean, or dirty work.

Bnff.[1] There's eye a sad jotteral o' wark aboot that fairm. Lnl. (Jam.)

2. Anything about to fall to pieces. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **dotter**, *v.*

JOTTERY, *sb.* Slk. Also written **jotterie** (Jam.). 1. Odd, mean, or dirty work. (Jam.) Cf. **jotteral**.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Jottery-horse**, *sb.* a horse used for all kinds of work; (2) **-man**, *sb.* a servant of all work; (3) **-work**, *sb.* work of every description.

(1) (Jam.) (2) Jotteryman, as the laird named his servant of all work, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 330, ed. 1866. (3) (Jam.)

JOTTLE, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) To be busy about trifles, to accomplish little. Lnl. Hence (1) **Jottler**, (2) **Jottling-man**, *sb.* an inferior servant of all work.

Lth. Very common in the families of farmers. He 'redds' the barn and goes errands.

JOUD, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. Also in form **jaude**. In phr. *Joud an moud* (*Jaude an maude*), throngs and crowds.

Wxf.[1] Joud an moud vrem earchee ete [Throngs and crowds from each quarter], 84.

JOUDER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **jowder** Cor.[23] [dʒeu·də(r).] 1. *pl.* Pieces, bits, atoms. See **Jouds**.

Cor.[2] Tes scat oal to jowders (s.v. Jowds).

2. Over-boiled fish or meat.

Cor.[3] Meat of all kinds that has been cooked 'to rags' and fallen to pieces, called jowds or jouders. w.Cor. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

JOUDER, *v.* Suf. Som. Also in form **judder** Suf. 1. To rattle, shake, jar.

Suf. Such as is caused by machinery 'knocking' when some part is not going smoothly, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.); Of a window or door (C.T.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Juddery**, *adj.* shaky, trembling, as after illness or hard drinking. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. To chatter or shiver with cold; to throb or palpitate with pain.

e.Suf. My face judders with pain, from toothache (F.H.). Som. (Hall.)

JOUDS, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **jowds** Cor.[2] [dʒeudz.] Pieces, bits, atoms; rags. Also used *fig.* of meat, &c. over-boiled. Rarely in *sing.* Cf. **jouder**, *sb.*

w.Som.[1] This here mate's a bwoiled all to jouds. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1895); To boil a thing to a jowd or gide, i.e. to a sort of jelly, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 230; Dev.[1] His met was zam-zaw'd and a bowl'd to jouds, 12. Cor. He wes carr'd hoam 'pon boords knacked aal to jouds, Notley *Power of the Hand* (1888) I. xii; I'm knacked in jowds, and hardly a lemb to move, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 99; Cor.[1] He scat all to midjans and jouds; Cor.[23]

JOUDY, *v.* Cor.[13] To walk in the sea with boots and stockings on.

JOUFIN-HEAD, *sb.* Lan. A term of contempt, a blockhead.

O' parcil o' th' joufin-yeads ut I'd yerd, when ut I'r punchink ut dur, coom wi o' ghreyt rute, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 11; In use now only by elderly people (S.W.).

JOUGH, *sb.* I.Ma. [dʒōx.] Drink, ale.

'Now for a pull of jough, Nancy,' cried Pete, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. iv. x; Drunk many a quart of 'jough' in his house, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 16; Gin, or brandy, or jough, or the lek, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 6; He only had a pint of jough on the road home (S.M.).

Hence **Jough-a-dhorris**, *sb.* the stirrup-cup, parting glass, 'doch-an-dorris.'

They had drunk the jough-a-dhorris, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 77.

[Gael. *deoch*, drink (M. & D.).]

JOUGH-EIG, *sb.* I.Ma. A miserable fellow, lit. 'flat beer.'

It's a wonder she would walk with that jough-eig (S.M.).

[Manx *jough-eig*, dead or flat beer; *jough*, drink, *eig*, flat, dead, as liquor (Kelly); *eig*, death, OIr. *ēc*, see Stokes in Fick[4] 32.]

JOUGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in forms **joggs**, **jowgs**, **juggs**, **jugs**. [dʒūgz.] An instrument of punishment resembling the pillory; also used *fig.* Rarely in *sing.*

Sc. He set an old woman in the jougs (or Scottish pillory), Scott *Waverley* (1814) x; Mony a poacher he pu'ed by the lugs, An' mony a hempie he set i' the jougs, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 82. Sh.I. All tiggers [beggars] of wool, corn, fish, and others, 'be punished with the stocks or juggs,' Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 171, ed. 1891. Or.I. Punished as idle vagabonds in the joggs or stocks, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 8. Cai.[1] Bnff. He was ordained . . . to stand in the jogges and brankes with his head clipped, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 77. Frf. Sands *Poems* (1833) 96. Kcd. On the outside of the church, strongly fixed to the wall, are the joggs. . . The stocks were used for the feet, and the joggs for the neck of the offender, *Statist. Acc.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) II. 470. w.Sc. Antonio was therefore sentenced to do an hour's penance in the jougs, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 98. s.Sc. The only vestige o' superstition that remains noo, is the cross upon the riggin, an the juggs, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 91. Ayr. I hope she'll get the jougs for't at the least, Service *Notandums* (1890) 122. Lnk. (Jam.) Lth. Iron staples, or haud-fasts, from which hung the jougs (now gone) for the chastisement of those unfortunates who came under the discipline of the Church, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 126. Dmf. The 'juggs' from neighbouring church-wall or market-cross, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 312. Wgt. The Bailie gave orders that the woman should be put into the Burgh jougs, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 67.

Hence **Jogged**, *pp.* confined in the 'jougs' or pillory.

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. The Bailie shall cause him to be jogged at the church, upon Sunday, from 8 in the morning till 12 hours at noon, Barry *Hist.* (1805) *Appendix*, 474 (Jam.).

[Fr. *joug*, a yoke, Lat. *jugum*.]

JOUK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Amer. Also in forms **jeuck** Edb.; **jeuk** Sc. (Jam.) Ant.; **jook** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Dwn. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Amer.; **jouck** Bnff.[1]; **juik** Gall.; **juke** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] Dur. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [dʒūk.] 1. *v.* To duck or stoop so as to avoid

a blow, &c.; to dodge, evade, shrink from. Also used *fig.* See **Duck**, *v.*

Cai.[1] **Mry.** I fac'd the Trans-Speyana nation; But now I wish that I had jeukit, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 25. **Abd.** Jouk an' lat the jaw of Sir Simon's wrath gae owre, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Kcd.** [He] Took the wiser coorse to 'Jook An' lat the jaw gang by,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 57. **Frf.** She joukit quick out o' sicht, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxi. **Per.** We can scoog ahint a screen, An' jook their fury still, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 59. **Dmb.** Where jouk the joes that you a maid abide? SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 2. **Rnf.** Nags that sidewards still kept veerin' To jouk the blast, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 128. **Ayr.** Thou need na jouk behint the hallan, A chiel sae clever, BURNS *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 6. **Lnk.** I, held fast, had sair adae the straiks to jook, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 70. **e.Lth.** Scores of our sturdiest farmers fail To jouk the jaw, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 36. **Edb.** I had scarcely jouked into my hidy-hole, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Bwk.** Ne'er jouk an' turn to shun the hill, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 67. **Peb.** (A.C.) **Dmf.** The souple Taylor skips and springs, Aye jeuking back, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 69. **Gall.** Ye micht possibly hae juiked the blunderbush, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 216. **n.Ir.** Common (A.J.I.); **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** 'Juke and let a jaw flee,' i.e. take no notice of angry words, stoop and let it pass over you (W.H.P.); PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Don.** He went jookin' an' creepin' roun' be the ditches, MACMANUS *Billy Lappin*, in *Century Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He jouked doon to the thill, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 102; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** (H.W.), **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 74.]

Hence (1) **Jook-halter**, *sb.* one who runs a narrow escape of being hanged; used *attrib.*; (2) **Juke-the-beetle**, *sb.* a lump in stirabout, or in 'champ.'

(1) **Dmb.** The pookit waif o' some jook-halter crew, SALMON *wodean* (1868) 70. (2) **N.I.**[1]

2. *Fig.* Of a stream: to run in and out, meander. Of a light: to flicker, appear and disappear.

Sc. Watching the burnie jouking 'neath the brae, WRIGHT *Laird Nicoll's Kitchen* (28th ed.) 46. **Abd.** Mark the wee bit nameless burnie, Jumpin'—joukin'—slidin' slee, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 31. **Rnf.** 'Neath the brae the burnie jouks, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 194, ed. 1817. **Lnk.** Where burnies jouk, an' flowerets bloom, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 107. **Rxb.** MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 29. **Gall.** The reed lowe jookin' through the bars, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii.

3. To bow, bend, make obeisance.

Sc. Ye shall have naething to fash ye, Sax servants shall jouk to thee, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 202, ed. 1871. **Abd.** I jook'd as low, as low cud be, And said, 'Your servan',' SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 20; Sae ben I stammer'd to the ha'—Jouked an gae a scrape or twa, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6. **n.Ir.** Oul' Satan wis walkin', an' jukin', an' talkin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 55.

4. To cheat, swindle; to deceive, evade by artful means.

Dmb. He's jouked mair lawyers than the deil himsel', SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 74. **Ayr.** The lad saw that I wasna to be jookit, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Gall.** Young birkies like you, that come in graund coats to play 'Jook my jo' wi' his lasses, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **Kcb.** He was jookit e'en by his dear lassie, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 218. **Nhb.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 336; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ey)z jóokt mi fae·r ùp. Aay, bi led·i! Ey)z got·n dhŭ best on mi dhis tahym [Hey's juked me fair up. Ay, by leddy! hey's gotten the best on me this time].

Hence (1) **Joukery**, (2) **Joukerie-cookerie**, (3) **-packery**, (4) **-pawkery**, *sb.* trickery, double-dealing, deception, jugglery; (5) **Jouking**, (6) **Joukit**, *ppl. adj.* cunning, deceitful.

(1) **Ayr.** I was displeased with the jookerie of the bailie, GALT *Provost* (1822) v. **N.I.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** Nothing could be more manifest than that there was some jookerie-cookerie in this affair, GALT *ib.* xiv. (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**[4] (4) **Sc.** There has been some jookery-paukery of Satan's in a' this, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** His jouckry-pauckry finding out To weir did him compel, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 6. **Abd.** There's been mair joukry-pawkry than ye're awaar on, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **s.Sc.** Fingerin' o' the pulse o' an unweel body is just a kind o' joukery-paukery that doctors practeese to blind puir fouk, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 171. **Dmb.** Gae awa' wi' your joukery paukery, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Lnk.** There's been jookery pawkery work gaun on here, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** The Tories are aye misca'in him for his joukry-pawkry, an' hiddlin ways, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 119. **Slk.** Lord Althropp is a fule, or warse, and has been playin joukery-pawkery wi' that chiel O'Connell, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 134. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Sc.** A jouking lown, a deceitful fellow (JAM.). (6) **Abd.** Cockie o' Turra was a joukit crater; tho' he cudna read he needed a newspaper to mak' believe. That's rael jukit o' ye (G.W.).

5. To play truant from school.

Rnf. My pow got mony a knock, When frae the school I strave to jouk, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 155.

Hence (1) **Joucker**, (2) **Jouck-the-squeel**, *sb.* a truant, one who plays truant. Bnff.[1]

6. *sb.* A swerve or stoop to avoid a blow or missile; a duck. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Mellow sangs frae the gleesome brooks Are heard afar in their lichtsome jouks, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 388. **Ayr.** She was nae far wrang to tak a wee jookie her ain gait too, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **Lth.** The window gaes up, the head gies a jouk, Syne doun fa's the sash wi' ricketty din, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 23. **Bwk.** Barefitted we wad rin, Wi' mony a jouk an' turn, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 98. **Cum.**[14]

7. A bow, genuflexion, nod; a curtsey.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** To her she hies and hailst her wi' a jouk, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 71, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** Laird of tenscore acres, Nodding to jouks of hallenshakers, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 111, ed. 1733. **Nhb.** A jouk o' the pow mebbies is all ye get frae a friend, an' a jog o' the elbow frae the rest, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 133.

8. A shelter of any kind, either from a storm or from a blow.

Per. The jouk of a dike,—of a tree,—of a hedge, &c. (JAM.)

9. A dodge, trick.

Edb. Devising there some doleful jeuck To trouble Truth and put him out, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 399, ed. 1815.

JOUK-, see **Jock**, *sb.*[4]

JOUKE, *v.* Yks. Der. Also in form **joke** w.Yks.[2] To sleep or roost as partridges, &c. Cf. **jug**, *v.*

w.Yks.[2] A sporting term, used of partridges when they form a ring with their heads together and settle down for the night. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

[ME. *jouken*, to rest, slumber (CHAUCER); OFr. (Picard) *jouquer*, 'percher, jucher'; *joquer*, 'être en repos, percher' (LA CURNE).]

JOUKINS, *sb. pl.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Also written **jookings** N.Cy.[1] [dʒū·kinz.] Grains which fall from the sheaves in carrying them into the barn to be threshed.

JOUKY DAIDLES, *phr.* Sc. A term of affection to a child.

Lth. Wee Jouky daidles Toddlin' out an' in, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 23.

JOULD, see **Jowl**, *v.*[1]

JOULT, *sb.* N.I.[1] Also written **jolt**. A lump, e. g. of meat or bread.

JOULTER-, see **Jolter-head**.

JOUNCE, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [dʒeuns.] **1.** *v.* To jolt, thump, shake; to bounce, rebound.

e.An.[1] **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] I was good tidily jounced on the trolly. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** The ball jounced in my face (S.A.B.); Full many gigs Some deep uns [ruts] jouncèd in, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 104; It aa'mus jounced my life out (W.W.S.).

Hence **Jouncing**, *ppl. adj.* shaking, jolting, bumping.

Nrf. A jouncing trot; a hard rough trot, GROSE (1790). **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To use some violent action by which the shape of a thing is altered; see below; to press hard.

Suf. 'Jounce on it, bor!' This means using some violent action by which the shape of a thing is altered, as jumping on a sack of corn to make it flatter; or as when a boy having got another boy down in play, is sitting and bumping himself on him, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Every time I tried to get over the ditch he kep(t) jouncin(g) on the plank (C.G.B.). **e.Suf.** I jounced him, when he was down, with my fists and knees (F.H.).

3. *sb.* A jolt, bump; a sudden shaking.

Nrf. GROSE (1790). **Suf.** I couldn't stand the jounce of the tumbril, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360; CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1]

[Iowncynge, or grete vngentylle mevynge, *strepitus*, *Prompt.*]

JOUN(D, JOUNDIE, see **Join, Jundy,** *v.*

JOUNTISH, *adj.* Som. Boorish, unmannerly, 'hountish.' SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

JOUP, JOUR, see **Jaup,** *v.*[1], **Jupe, Jower,** *v.*[1]

JOUR-A-DICE, *v.* e.An. Also in form **jeudyize.** To break things constantly.

e.An. An expression said to a child often breaking a new toy. 'Thar I knowed you'd soon jour-a-dice that' (P.H.E.). **Suf.** He keep on jeudyizing things (C.G.B.).

JOURN, *adj.* Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] The same as **Dern,** *adj.*[2] (q.v.)

JOURNEY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also in forms **jahney** Suf.[1]; **jorney** Hmp.[1] [dʒɑ̄·ni, dʒɑ̄·ni.] **1.** A day's work at ploughing, carting, &c.

Lan. (K.) **Bdf.** The horses will have earned as much at least as in a journey at plough, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 100. **e.An.**[1] The time a man is at plough, *gen.* about six hours. Properly it means a day's work. Sometimes, however, the plough is at work nine hours, and then two journeys in the day are taken. **Nrf.** When a man works from breakfast till 3 or 4 o'clock, without an interval for dinner, he is said to do his work at a journey (W.R.E.); GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** Half a day's work at plow or harrow, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Our ploughmen make one or two journeys, so many hours each, for their horses, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] A day's work, in agriculture, means what was formerly expressed by a 'yoking.' 'One jahney a day' is when the horses do their whole day's ploughing at once. 'Tew jahneys' is leaving off work about noon and resuming it at two o'clock. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **n.Ess.** Old labourers still speak of a day's ploughing as a 'journey at plough,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. 458. **Sus.**[1 2], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

2. Phr. *a journey of corn,* as much corn as a horse and cart will carry at a single time. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

3. A length of 40 yards of peat, two turfs wide.

Dev. *Amid Dev. Alps,* 73.

4. An indefinite space of time; see below.

s.Chs.[1] Almost equivalent to 'season.' Ahy aa)nŭ seyn yŭ dhis·juu·rni. Wot)n yŭ bin dóo·in wi yursel·? [I hanna seen yŏ this journey. What han yŏ bin doin' wi yursel?] **Not.** He won't do it this journey. 'I'm afraid you'll be beat this journey,' said of a difficult task (L.C.M.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

5. Phr. *to make one's journey shorter at one end,* a circumlocutory way of bidding a person depart. s.Chs.[1]

6. *Comp.* **Journey-proud,** excited like children, at the prospect of a journey. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

[1. ME. *iournee,* day's work (CHAUCER). Fr. *journée,* a day, or whole day; a dayes work or labour, a dayes journey (COTGR.).]

JOURNEYMAN, *sb.* Lon. Slang. In phr. *journeyman parson,* a curate.

'The poor journeymen parsons,' I was told, 'now goes for the new slops; they're often green, and is had by 'vertisements,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 29.

JOURONGS, *sb.* Irel. The Arctic tern, *Sterna macrura.*

Glw. Signifying a cross and peevish disposition. So named from their habit of picking and biting themselves when wounded and thrown on the bottom of the boat, WALTERS *Birds* (1853) in SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 202.

JOURS, *sb. pl.* s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cold shivers. (HALL.)

JOUSE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Proud, joyous. See **Jo(e.**

Lnk. Your own sons are very pleasant, healthy, strong children. Many allege you would be jouse of them, CARSTARES *Lett.* (1686) in WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 520, ed. 1828.

JOUSED, *pp.* Wor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Finished, completed. (HALL.)

JOUSH, *sb.* I.Ma. [dʒuʃ.] A pair of shears.

Her tongue is going avarlas'in', clack clackin', an snappin' laak a joush (S.M.).

[Gael. *deamhas,* shears (M. & D.); Ir. *deimheas* (pron. *dios*), see MACBAIN.]

JOUST, *v.* and *sb.* Suf. Cor. Also written **jowst** Cor.[1] [dʒeust.] **1.** *v.* To push against, hustle, jostle; to knock, bump, jolt, shake.

Suf. In a public-house brawl, one jousts another's head upon the floor, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[3] I were prettily jousted in the ould van coming along.

Hence **Joustin,** *sb.* a shaking. Cor.[2]

2. *sb.* A shake, tumble, fall.

Cor.[1] A fall from a donkey's back; **Cor.**[3]

[1. ME. *juste, jouste,* to joust (CHAUCER). OFr. *jouster,* 'se placer près d'un adversaire pour lutter avec lui' (LA CURNE); MLat. *juxtare,* to approach (DUCANGE).]

JOVE'S NUTS, *phr.* Som. Acorns, the fruit of *Quercus Robur.* (HALL.), (B. & H.)

[It may well be called Jove's tree, when it drops forth such fruit, SHAKS. *As You,* III. ii. 249.]

JOVVEL, see **Jobble,** *sb.*[1]

JOW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Chs. [dʒau.] **1.** *sb.* Slight rain, dew.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] The jow faws thick. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z bin ŭ bit ŭv ŭ juw kùm·in daayn au· dee· [There's bin a bit of a jow comin' daïn aw dee].

Hence **Jowy,** *adj.* rainy, drizzling.

s.Chs.[1] It)s ŭ juw·i mau·rnin [It's a jowy mornin'].

2. *v.* To rain slightly. s.Chs.[1]

JOW, *sb.*[2] Chs. Der. **1.** A kind of earthenware vessel. See **Jowl,** *sb.*[2]

Chs.[1] Oi jest set th' jow uppo th' flure, and if that soft Jim didna goo an' kick it, an' smashed it aw to atoms. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Jow-mug,** (1) a large earthenware mug; (2) a *pot-de-chambre.*

(1) **Chs.**[1] These mugs are of red earthenware, glazed with black inside; they are narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, and are used chiefly for kneading bread and washing clothes. **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **s.Chs.**[1]

JOW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. [dʒou, dʒau.] **1.** *v.* To knock, strike, bump; to knock together, used esp. of the head. See **Jowl,** *v.*[1]

Wm. Yee er sae knocd and jowd, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 71. **Lan.** Jowin' his shins ogen a tin trunk, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 76; He were jowin their heads together, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 124; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] If tha does na come in this minute aw'll jow thy yed an' th' waw together; **Chs.**[3] A man accused of a violent assault on a woman, said, 'I only jowed her head and the flags together, I did not strike her.' **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)l juw dhi yed ŭgy'en dhŭ wau·. A method of punishing quarrelsome children, much in vogue with former generations, and still used with considerable effect, is 'to jow' their heads together. Yoa· mùn)ŭ juw ŭgy'en·)th tai·bl, ŭr els yoa·n nok dhŭ ky'aan·dl of. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. To ring or toll a bell; to knell, toll, ring. See **Jowl,** *v.*[1] **8.**

Sc. The bells they jow'd and rang, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 232; If ye'll just gar your servant jow out the great bell in the tower, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. **Abd.** They war jowin' the bell like a' thing, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf.** WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 94. **Ayr.** Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow, Begins to jow an' croon, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. **Lnk.** MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24. **Lth.** SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 66. **Edb.** The sax hour bell was jowin', *New Year's Morning* (1792) 15. **Gall.** The little old cracked bell began to clank and jow from the kirk on the hill, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 108. **Wgt.** They heard the wraith-bell jow that nicht, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210.

3. With *in*: to ring a bell quickly to intimate that the ringing is coming to an end.

Sc. There is the council-bell clinking . . . and if I am not there before it jows in, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x; (JAM.)

Hence **Jowing-in-bell,** *sb.* the curfew-bell.

Sc. Yon's the curfew, as they ca' their jowing-in bell, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv.

4. To ring or toll a bell by the motion of its tongue; see below.

Sc. In a steeple or belfry . . . become crazy through age; . . they dare not ring the bells, lest they should bring down the steeple; they can only jow them. . . . Sometimes a bell is said to be jowed when it receives only half the motion, so that the tongue is made to strike only on one side (JAM.).

5. *Fig.* To move, attract attention.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Hear me, lass, ye mauna think To jow me wi' the sound o' clink, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 355.

6. To rock, roll; to surge, come in waves. Cf. **jaw,** *v.*[2]

Sc. When his coble is jowing awa in the Firth, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **e.Fif.** I faun oot that my prison hoose was rockin' an' jowin' back and for like a craw's nest on a windy day, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. **Lnk.** Wee sykes a' jowin' like mill-lade,

Watt *Poems* (1827) 75. **Dmf.** Red jowes the Nith atween banking and brae, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 60. **Gall.** We say of the sea, whiles in a stormy day, that the jaws of it are coming, jowing in, rolling on the rocks and roaring, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

7. To spill the contents of a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side. Lnk. (Jam.)

8. With *on*: to jog on, move forward in a slow and rocking way.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** Frae year to year thus jowin on, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 45.

9. *sb.* A knock, push; a jolt; a jog.

Abd. (Jam.) **Wm.** They gav her a jow an she fell on my knee, Wheeler *Dial.* (ed. 1821) 35. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

10. A single stroke or pull in the ringing or tolling of a bell; the tolling or ringing of a bell; the sound of a bell.

Sc. Gied the bell an awesome jow! Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 28; That's another jow of the bell to bid me be ready, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Fif.** Bid Barclay grip his tow, And gi'e the great kirk-bell a jow, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 46. **Ayr.** Robin gied the hindmost jow at the sax o'clock bell, Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Lnk.** Watson *Poems* (1853) 10. **e.Lth.** There was some o' them fair dumbfoon'er'd whan they heard the jow o' oor bell, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Gall.** Out of hearing of the jow of its bell, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 188. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

11. The dashing of a wave on the shore; the wave thus dashed.

Lnk. Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow Cam lashan' doun the braes, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (Jam.); Roarin', swellin', jows forth sendin', Watt *Poems* (1827) 75.

JOW, *v.*[3] e.Suf. To talk loud. (F.H.)

JOWAT, *sb.* Cum. Also written **jwoat** Cum.[4]

1. *Obs.* A young man, young fellow.

Monie a queer far'd jwoat was there, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 5; **Cum.**[4]

2. A term of effeminacy. **Cum.**[1] He's a feckless jowat.

JOWDER, see **Jowter,** *sb.*

JOWDLE, *v.* Cor. To jolt; to hustle. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

JOWDS, see **Jouds.**

JOWEL, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Yks. [dʒǫu·əl.] The arch or space between the piers of a bridge. Cf. **jewel,** *sb.*[2]

Lakel.[2] **Yks.** She passed under one of the arches or jowels, *Philip Neville*, xiv. **w.Yks.**[1]

[The same word as Fr. *jouelle*, a yoke; cp. *jouelles*, arched or yoked vines (Cotgr.).]

JOWEL, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] A small rippling wave.

JOWER, *v.*[1] Shr. Som. Dev. Also in forms **chower** Som.; **jour** Shr.[1] Som. [dʒau·ə(r).] To grumble, mutter, complain in an undertone; to speak the Somerset 'brogue.' Cf. **geower.**

Shr.[1] *Obsol. Gen.* used in the participial form—jowing. 'Whad's the matter ŏŏth yo', Dick?—yo' bin al'ays jowin' an' mungerin' at the table—han 'ee got summat as is too good fur yo'?' **Som.** As this way of boorish speech is in Ireland called The Brogue upon the Tongue, so here it is named Jouring, Defoe *Tour* (ed. 1748) I. 360 (Dav.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Núv·ur ded-n zee· dhu fuul·ur oa un—ee ul jaaw·uree au·l dhu dai lau·ng. **Dev.**[1] Nort but jowering and maundering all this day, 12.

Hence **Jowering,** *ppl. adj.* grumbling, growling.

w.Som.[1] Dhu jaaw·ureenees oa·l fuul·ur úv·ur yùe zee·d. **n.Dev.** Why, ya purting, tatchy, stertling, jowering, prinking, mincing thing, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 21.

JOWER, *v.*[2] e.An. To exhaust with fatigue; to tire out.

e.An.[1] As from a day's labour, or travel. 'She came home right-on jowered out.' **Suf.** (Hall.)

Hence **Jouard** or **Jowered,** *pp.* shaken or jolted by riding in a vehicle without springs. Nrf. (W.W.S.)

JOWFAIR, *sb.* Lan. A term applied to anything that does not come off after everything has been prepared; see below.

Very common. Something that does not happen when everything has been prepared—say of a wedding when one of the parties fails to put in an appearance at church (R.P.); So aways wi' yo bwoth an' get wed, or happen it'll be th' same as mi mother sed to me, a jowfair, Lahee *Sketches* (1887) 40; Dunno' say nowt to nob'dy yet, for ther's no tellin'; it may be a jow fair, Brierley *Traddlepin Fold*, v.

JOWGS, see **Jougs.**

JOWK, *v.* Lakel.[2] To clash about.

JOWK, see **Jerk,** *v.*

JOWL, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **jole** Sc. War.; **joll** Hnt. Suf. Ken.[1] [dʒǫul, dʒōl, dʒol.] **1.** The jaw, cheek, face; a pig's cheek. Also used *fig.* of the cheek or side of anything. See **Chawl,** *sb.* **1, 2.**

Fif. The pair lock'd their fantastic persons jole to jole, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 141, ed. 1871. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 6. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**(T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] The fleshy appendages which, in a fat person, hang down from the jaws, forming, as it were, part of the flesh of the throat; **n.Yks.**[234], **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Their shaven heads and bull dog jowls, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 90. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Not the whole head, as it is usually given; applied chiefly to the lower half of a pig's face. It is vulgarly said of an aged person, 'He does not look well, his jowls begin to fall.' **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** A's a niceish pig; a's got some good jowls on 'im (H.K.). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[12] **Suf.** The beak of a bird, or jawbone of an animal (Hall.); **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); He claa'd hold on her round de nick An 'gun to suck har jole [i. e. to kiss her], Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 67; **Ken.**[1] **Dev.** St. Dennis, when his jowl was taken off, Hugg'd it, and kiss'd it, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 45. [**Amer.** The lower jaw of a hog, prepared for the table: as, jowl and turnip sallet, Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

Hence **Jowlers,** *sb. pl.* the fleshy hangings of a cock's head. Ant. (W.H.P.)

2. *Comp.* **Jowl-band,** the strap of the bridle which goes under the jaw. n.Lin.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *cheek by jowl*, (2) *—for jowl*, side by side, close together.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** Leggy Slick Sat cheek by jowl with Kurnal Dick, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 37. **Nhb.** Wi' goold lamps clagg'd close cheek by jowl, man, *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 98. **w.Yks.** Puffin away 'cheek by jowl,' Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Suf.**[1] **Som.** A groover or two in luck, sitting cheek by jowl with people of consequence, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vi. (2) **Abd.** With whom he did sit cheek for jowl, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 5.

[**1.** Iolle of a fysshe, *teste*, Palsgr. (1530); Iol or heed, *caput*, *Prompt.*]

JOWL, *sb.*[2] Stf. Der. War. Shr. Dev. Also in form **jole** War. [dʒǫul, dʒōl.] **1.** An earthenware pan or vessel. Cf. **jow,** *sb.*[2]

Stf. The large earthenware utensil used for laundry purposes is known ... as a 'jowl,' *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280; (F.R.C.); **Stf.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **s.Stf.** We allays layin' the leaven in a jowl, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2] **War.** A pan used by washerwomen (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] A washing mug.

2. A large, thick dish. Dev. (Hall.)

[**1.** Fr. *jalle*, a soe or tub (Cotgr.).]

JOWL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **joul** Cum. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15]; and in forms **jaul** n.Yks.[1]; **jawl** n.Yks. Hrf.[2]; **joal** Ess.; **jole** Yks. (Hall.) Not.[2] s.Not. Nrf. e.Suf.; **joll** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] e.An.[1] Nrf. Dev.; **jould** w.Yks.[5] [dʒǫul, dʒōl.] **1.** *v.* To knock or strike against; to knock, bump, esp. the head. Cf. **jow,** *v.*[2]

Lakel.[2], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] He jaul'd their heeads yan agin tither; **n.Yks.**[234], **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] I'll joll thy head and t'wall together. **w.Yks.**[123]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah'll joul thy hēad an' t'wawal together if tuh ivver does sich'n a thing agēan! **Lan.** An' jowl their yeds together, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 4. **ne.Lan.** I geet my yed jowled agen th' frame o' th' loom, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 317. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** An turnin rynd, we joowlt us yed Agen a lookin glass, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174. **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** I'll jowl thy yead again' the wall if thee cheekst me (T.P.). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[2] Mind you don't jole your ēad. **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A jowled 'er 'ead agen the wall as shay couldn' bloo 'er nooze. **Nhp.**[1] He jowl'd their heads together. **War.**[2] 'I'll jowl your head against the wall' is a stock War. threat. **Shr.**[1] Whad bin yo' lads cross-plādin' about? I'll jowl yore yeds together direc'ly, an' that'll end the matter. **Hrf.**[2] He jawled him against the bank. **e.Suf.** He jowled agin me with all his might (F.H.). **Ess.** I'll joal eur hedz togither (W.W.S.).

Hence *to jowl the chuckle, phr.* to bump or knock the head.
w.Yks. Jowlin' my chuckle till it rung loike a panshun, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix.

2. To strike the wall of a coal-pit by way of signal or to ascertain from the sound produced the thickness of the wall.
N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Witness saw a crevice in the roof where a piece of stone had fallen out and he said to G. 'Just jowl that,' and Ned jowled the foreside, *W. C. T.* (Oct. 22, 1898) 3. **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

Hence **Jowlin,** *sb.* the cracking, rending sound heard when the props are removed from a mine-working. **Nhb.**[1]

3. To strike a wooden ball or 'knorr' with a hockey-stick. **n.Yks.**[1] Hence (1) **Jowling,** (2) **Jowls,** *sb.* a boys' game; see below.
(1) **n.Yks.**[2] The boy's game played much the same as hockey, by striking a wooden ball from the ground with a long stick clubbed at one end. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] A game played by boys, which consists in striking a wooden ball, or knorr, from the ground in any given direction with a sufficiently heavy stick, duly curved at the striking end; **n.Yks.**[24]

4. To peck at furiously with the beak; to strike with a pointless instrument.
e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Them old crows hev been rarely a jowlin o' them tunnips (E.M.); The old crows will joll at that hare, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Dev.** They [pigeons] neither 'scrape' like the pheasant, nor joll like the rook, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 583.

5. To jolt or shake roughly.
e.Lth. Old Madam, the world, goes jowling and hitching along in her old way, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 241. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'We jowl'd and joggled,' as when riding in the cart. 'We com jowling alang,' jolting along. **ne.Yks.**[1] They gat thersens sadly jauled wi t'rahd. **w.Yks.** Owd Grizzle wor soa laim an fat, Throo side ta side e jowl'd em, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Ben Bunt* (1838) 8. **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Jawly,** *adj.* jolting, shaking.
n.Yks. This is a jawly cart (I.W.).

6. To shake up, mix together, used esp. of shaking up the liquid contents of a vessel.
Lakel.[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** 'It's always jowling.' A rustic's observation on first seeing the sea. Milk carried unsteadily and spilled 'jowls over' the edge of the bowl.

7. Of the bowels: to rumble. **Cum.**[4] Jowlin' for fair hunger.

8. Of a bell: to toll, knell, ring; to jangle.
n.Yks.[3] **Lan.** It kept on jowlin till th' church breaker geet to th' bottom, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1888) 88. **n.Lin.** Candles were lighted and bells were jowled, PEACOCK *M. Heron* (1872) II. 120.

9. *sb.* A blow, knock, bump, esp. a blow on the head.
Lakel.[2] Ah catcht mi heed seck a jowl over t'jaum. **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** Givin' his heead sich a jowl agean t'door, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 27; **w.Yks.**[15], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Ah gev him sich a jowl about his heäd as sent him wi' a swuther reight across the rooäd (T.H.R.). **Nrf.** Fish jowles, strokes of the spear, DAVIES *Nrf. Broads* (1884) 143.

10. A knock on the wall of a coal-pit by way of signal or to ascertain the thickness of the wall.
N.Cy.[1] Gan an gie us a jowl to see if she's fair on. **Nhb.** If ye hear me gie a jowl, Come straight oot-bye to me, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 101. **Nhb., Dur.** A sort of 'tattoo' beaten alternately upon the face of two places or drifts near holing, or intended to hole into each other, by a person in each place, for the purpose of ascertaining by the sound their relative positions, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

11. The knell or clang of a bell; the tolling of a bell.
Sc. The dinner-bell is going to sound. Hark, it is clearing its rusty throat with a preliminary jowl, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) x. **Lnk.** The deid-bell rings wi' solemn jowl, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 4. **Cum.** They drew their swords to the joul of the bell, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 483; **Cum.**[4]

[1. Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders, that you joll it so against the post? BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. i. (C.D.); I jolled hym aboute the eares tyll I made my fyste sore, PALSGR. (1530).]

JOWL, *v.*[2] Wor. Wil. [dʒaul.] To scold; to quarrel.
Wor. 'They jowled together,' they scolded each other, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

JOWLER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. A heavy-jawed dog, as a hound or other hunting-dog. See **Jowl,** *sb.*[1]
w.Sc. My customers hae been worrying me like as mony jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. **Rnf.** They forc'd us into a room that did like dungeon gloom, As if we had been jowlers or collies, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 103. **Ayr.** Get out a horsewhip or a jowler, The langest thong, the fiercest growler, BURNS *To Beelzebub* (1786) l. 49. **Lth.** Why should we, like three jowlers, strain At ithers' neck, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 89. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **ne.Lan.**[1] [Jowler lugs him still Through hedges, ditches, and through all that's ill, SHEFFIELD *Ess. upon Satire* (1679), in Dryden's *Wks.* (ed. 1821) XV. 208.]

JOWLER, see **Jowter.**

JOWLING, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[2] Of pain: dull, gnawing.
I've a jowlin toothache.

JOWLTER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Nrf. Also written **joulter** Nrf.; and in forms **jolder** m.Yks.[1]; **jowter** s.Chs.[1] **1.** *v.* To jolt, shake, jerk.
m.Yks.[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhéeŭr wi wen·tn juw·türin ŭlŭngg·, ŭn dhŭ roa·d fŭl ŭ choks au· dhŭ wee· [Theer we went'n jowterin' alung, an' the road full o' chocks aw the wee]. **Nrf.** (W.W.S.)

2. *sb.* A jerk, jolt, shake. m.Yks.[1]

JOWP, *sb.* Cai.[1] [dʒaup.] A skull, head, used as a term of contempt denoting stupidity.

JOWP, JOWST, see **Jaup,** *v.*[1], **Joust.**

JOWSTER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **jouster** Cor.[23] [dʒau·stə(r).] An itinerant seller of fish.
If you should see the jouster, Tell en to call this way, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23; Itinerant fish sellers, locally called fish jowsters, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 93; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] In Redruth neighbourhood jouster is always a male; the feminine of fish-jouster is fish-fag.

Hence **Jowsting,** *vbl. sb.* the act of selling or hawking fish.
The hoss and I got 'leven shillin' laast week, and nine shillin' this week, a fish jowstin', TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 97.

JOWTER, *sb.* Som. Cor. Also in forms **jowder** w.Som.[1] Cor.[2]; **jowler** w.Som.[1] [dʒau·..] A hawker, pedlar, esp. an itinerant seller of fish. Cf. **chowter,** *sb.*[1]
w.Som.[1] Vee·sh juw·dur [fish hawker]. **Cor.** He sets up as jowter—han'some painted cart, tidy little mare, an' all complete, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iii; When not sold to home buyers, or jowters, it [the whiting] is split through the back, salted and dried, and thus forms the well-known buck-horn, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 113; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Jowding** or **Jowling,** *vbl. sb.* hawking, pedlaring, not esp. of fish.
w.Som.[1] Ee du git úz lúv·een tu tae·udee juw·leen.

JOWTER, *v.* Sus. To grumble, growl, snarl, 'chowter.'
He jouter'd at me like a dog, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 130.

JOWTER, see **Jowlter.**

JOWTERS, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] [dʒau·təz.] **1.** Cabbage plants that boll instead of forming hearts.

2. Large flakes of curd.
In the process of curd-making, if the whey breaks into large flakes, they are jowters—if into very small ones, 'the cruds bin moithered.'

JOY, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *joy go with you,* (2) *joys on thee,* an expression of goodwill; a benediction.
(1) **Der.** Sometimes used ironically, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'Joy go with you, and sixpence; and then you'll want neither love nor money,' is a common familiar phrase. **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *ib.* (2) **Der.** GROSE (1790) *ib.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Joy-bells,** a merry peal; (2) **-glad,** joyous; (3) **-light,** happiness, joy; (4) **-wark,** the doings at a public rejoicing.
(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Slg.** An object come joy-glad to be your subject, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 41. (3) **ne.Lan.** Ony kind o' leet, so long as it's joy-leet, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 260. (4) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. A term of endearment; a term of friendly address. Cf. **jo(e, doy,** *sb.*[1]
Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (May 6, 1899); Doo's no faerd for a sheep's head is doo, my joy, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 9. **Ir.** The use of the word joy, in this sense, is so common among the lower classes of the Irish, that the words 'dear joy' are often used by way of derision to signify an Irishman, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lakel.**[2] Come thi ways joy ta thi auld ganny fer a berry shag. **n.Yks.**[2] 'My bonny joy!' my

pretty dear. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); Come thi wes to thi mammy joy! (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[2 35]

4. A merry or mischievous frolic.

n.Lin.[1] A chicken scratching on a bed in a garden, is said to be 'plaayin' joys among them flooers.'

5. Service, advantage.

Shr.[1] Well, a good thing is a good thing after all, an' a bad un does yo' no joy.

6. *v.* To rejoice, be happy.

Glo. Her never joyed since they told her as 'e be dead, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 15.

JOY, *sb.*[2] Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. [dʒoi.] **1.** The jay, *Garrulus glandarius.*

Glo.[1] As plazed as a joy at a beun. **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; (G.E.D.); **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] The meece have taken his peas, and the joys have got at his beans.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Joy-bird,** (2) **-pie,** the jay, *Garrulus glandarius.* (1) **Wil.**[1] Commonly used in n.Wil. (2) **Glo.**[1]

JOY, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Ess. The corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis.* See **Gye,** *sb.*[1]

A yellow weed called joy or wild-gold, Langdon Hills. Still so called in that neighbourhood, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813).

JOYEUSITY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Joyousness, jollity, mirth.

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** 'Mid sic joyeusity, I wot, Th' east neuk o' Fife was nae forgot, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10.

JOYNSON, *sb.* Bck. In phr. *Joynson's remedy cheese,* the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.* (B. & H.)

JOYOUS, *adj. Obs.* Stf. Slightly intoxicated. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

JOYSE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **joise.** To enjoy, possess.

Sc. His predecessors hes bruikit and joisit peciablie the saids landes of Saba, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 60. **Lnk.** To be peaceably bruiked, joysid, set, used, and disposed upon by the said General Thomas Dalziel, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 76, ed. 1828.

[Fr. *jouiss-,* pr. stem of *jouir,* to enjoy, possess (COTGR.).]

JOYSOME, *adj.* Glo. Joyful.

Us wants making more joysome, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. iv.

JUB, *v.*[1] and *sb.* e.An. Sus. Hmp. [dʒub.] **1.** *v.* To move as a slow, heavy horse.

Nrf. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Suf.**[1] K'there—how 'a go jubben along. **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Ess.** Some, howsomever, so jubb'd on, No pontin' hoss had they, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 86. **Sus.** 'Devil or no devil dey sall jub,' ses Pinder; an he leathered de hoss wud his gurt stout wip, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

2. *sb.* A very slow, heavy trot. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess.[1], Sus.[1]

JUB, *v.*[2] e.Lan.[1] [dʒub.] To throw the hand forward when shooting marbles.

JUB, JUBATION, see **Job,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Jawbation.**

JUBBERMENT, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. Also in form **jubblement.** Trouble, bother; exertion.

Yks. Listenin at Yorkshire keyhoiles to mak' a jubblement, FETHERSTON *Farmer, Pref.*; At last weh gat un yam, an' wur all reeght tired wi' t'jubberment weh'd had, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 25. **n.Yks.** (T.S.)

JUBBERTY, *sb.* w.Yks. Also written **jubbity** w.Yks.[3]; and in form **jubblety** *ib.* [dʒu·bəti.] A difficulty; a vexatious occurrence; a misfortune.

w.Yks.[3] He's had some jubbities in his lifetime; **w.Yks.**[5] Nowt bud jubberties an' bother.

[The same word as ME. *jupartie,* hazard, peril, 'jeopardy' (CHAUCER).]

JUBBIN, *sb.* Hrf. A donkey. Cf. **dobbin,** *sb.*[1]

Formerly very common, and still used by a few old people (R.M.E.); **Hrf.**[2]

JUBBLEMENT, JUBBLETY, see **Jubberment, Jubberty.**

JUBE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. The depths of the ocean, the deep.

Snippered up lek' simmit clews In odious jube, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897); The belief lingered that the gods of the Norsemen still exercised power over the mysteries of the Jube, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 118.

[ON. *djūp,* the deep, the deep sea (VIGFUSSON); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 93.]

JUBIOUS, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. War. Also in forms **dubish** w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **jewbus** w.Yks.[2]; **jobus** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **joobious** m.Lan.[1]; **jubis** Cai.[1]; **jubish** Or.I. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **jubous** War.[23]; **jubus** Nhb.[1] s.Stf.; **juvus** Nhb.[1] [dʒū·bəs.]

1. *adj.* 'Dubious,' doubtful. Cai.[1], Nhb.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. Suspicious; jealous. See **Dubious.**

Or.I. He was terrably jubish o' Brockie's muckle fit, DENNISON *Sketch-bk.* (1880) 33 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** (JAM. *ib.*) **Ant.** PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. **w.Yks.**[2] **m.Lan.**[1] Givin' a spoonful o' jam to a child beawt id axin' for id nat'rally meks id joobious. **s.Stf.** I'm allays jubus o' eggs from that shop, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] She is a very jubous sort of girl.

3. *v.* To suspect. Cai.[1]

JUBS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] The lower course of the Great Oolite.

JUCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **jeuk.** Dial. form of 'duck.'

Sc. See ye dinna stane the jeuks as ye gang by, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Dmb.** Wi' jucks and hens before the door, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Lnk.** Droon, tae be shure, unless ye could soom like a juck, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 41.

JUCK, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also in forms **yerk, yock, yolk.** The greasy matter in a sheep's fleece. (HALL.), Cor.[12]

JUCK, *sb.*[3] Sc. In form **juckie** Per. [dʒūk.] A large white earthenware marble. Per. (G.W.), Ayr. (F.J.C.)

JUCK, see **Jerk,** *sb.*[1], **Jick,** *sb.*[1]

JUD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. [dʒud.] **1.** *sb.* The portion of coal at which the hewer has worked and which is ready to be brought down by force.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** How nice and funny it wad be Te sit and see yen's jud myed riddy, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.**[4] Formerly a corveful of coal, that being the quantity brought down by a single fall of coal released by undermining the base of the stratum. Drilling and blasting being now in use, the jud represents a much larger quantity. 'He found C— hoiling a jud of coal which was 18 feet across,' *W. C. T.* (Oct. 8, 1898) 2. **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

2. A portion of a pillar in course of being worked away in the broken mine; the space left by the removal of such a portion. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *ib.* n.Yks. (J.J.B.)

3. Phr. *drawing a jud,* removing the props which have been left to support the roof while a 'lift' has been taken off the pillar. Nhb., Dur., n.Yks. (J.J.B.) **4.** *v.* To drive a road between the coal and the 'goaf.' w.Yks. (J.P.)

JUD, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Cum. [dʒud.] **1.** A game played with a hazel-nut bored and run upon a string. Cum.[14]

2. *Comp.* **Jud-nut** or **Juddy-nut,** two or more nuts united to each other. Nhb.[1] Cf. **clud-nut.**

JUDAS, *sb.* Or.I. Suf. Ken. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Judas-born,** born with red hair; (2) **-heaps,** treacherous rocks near the sea-coast; (3) **-tree,** the elder, *Sambucus nigra.*

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Cor.**[3] (3) **Ken.** There was an old tradition that Judas hanged himself upon it (B. & H.).

2. A particular member of a band of 'guizards.'

Or.I. The leader of the gang [band of guizards] is known by the name of Scuddler, while the one with satanic appearance is called Judas, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 162.

JUDCOCK, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Wor. Som. Also in form **jetcock** Nhb. The jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula.* Cf. **juggy,** *sb.*[1]

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* **w.Yks.** CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 463. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Som.** He has also a pair of the little Jack Snipe, or Judcock, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 129.

[*Jud* (*jed*) repr. Norw. dial. *gjedda,* a jack, pike (AASEN); see **Ged,** *sb.* **2.**]

JUD(D, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. [dʒud.] **1.** *v.* To butt as a sheep. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. *sb.* A rough push.

Lakel.[2] He catcht mi sec a jud i' t' ee wi' his gurt hard elbow.

JUDDER, see **Jouder,** *v.*

JUDGE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Stf. War. Brks. Also in forms **jeedge** Bnff.[1] Abd. [dʒudʒ, dʒʉdʒ, dʒīdʒ.] **1.** In phr. *to judge the day,* to decide upon the probable weather.

Gall. To the hallan [she] graips her way, And looks the lift, to judge the day, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 67, ed. 1897.

2. To suspect.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Stf.** I judged he'd bin up to some mischief, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] I judge that beggar o' stealin' our fowl; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

3. To curse.

Bnff.[1] By a' the jeedgan it ivver I hard, yon cows; it wiz eneuch to sink the hail toon. **Abd.** They swore, they jeedg't, and roar't and liet, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 122 (JAM.).

JUDGEABLE, *adj.* **n.Yks.**[2] Able to decide.

You're a judgeable man.

JUDGMATICAL, *adj.* Yks. Midl. Der. Ken. Sus. Judicial, critical; with sense of judgment.

w.Yks., Midl. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Der.** (S.O.A.), **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** That's what I call judgmatical, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) xxi.

[Formed on the analogy of *dogmatical.*]

JUDGMENT, *sb.* Sc. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Judgment-like,** solemn, awful, mysterious, like the day of judgment; (2) **-timed,** indicating a judgment by a coincidence in time.

(1) **Sc.** Even the godly may fall doited in the day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land... When it is so...it's both a great sin, and looks judgment-like, BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 11 (JAM.). **Clc.** The thing appeared sae jidgment-like that some fasted, some prayed, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 40. **s.Sc.** Gude hae a care o' me, but this is awfu'. It's judgment-like, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 390. **Ayr.** It would have been a judgment-like thing, had a bairn of Doctor Pringle's . . . been sacrificed to Moloch, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ix. (2) **Ayr.** She would willingly have accompanied me to see the bottom of such 'a judgment-timed' event, *ib. Lairds* (1826) xxiii.

2. Phr. *like a judgment,* like one whom judgment has overtaken.

Ayr. It was gran' to see her leddyship fleein' owre the rigs like a judgment wi' her coats kilted, as if the deil had been at the heels o' her, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 233.

3. The reason, mind, senses.

Sc. The poor man has lost his judgement, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. **Sh.I.** Maikie couldna tell his folks dat shü wis a sea-woman [mermaid], for dat wid a pitten dem oot o' der judgment, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 35. **Abd.** Dinna speak o' siclike things, or I'll gang oot o' my judgment, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 215. **Edb.** Come away for gudesake, or he'll be out o' his judgment, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 325.

JUDICATE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To think, imagine.

Ayr. Ye're a saterical man!—to judicate that leddies would be flinging householdry at ane anither's heads, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xiv.

JUDY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [dʒiu·di.] **1.** A woman full of tricks and fun.

Lin. Don't make a Judy of yourself, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711; **Lin.**[1] **m.Lin.** What a judy that lass is: she's allus up to her kancums (T.H.R.).

2. A term of contempt for a woman; a female paramour; a slut.

w.Yks. He went tul his wife at Wortley, an his judy went to Rotherham, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 9. **s.Lin.** The owd judy her, she's a disgraäce to all her relaätions (T.H.R.).

3. *Comb.* (1) **Judy-(jewdi-)cow,** the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; cf. **cow,** *sb.*[1] **3, cush,** *sb.*[1] **3**; (2) **-hook,** see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2) **w.Yks.** A piece of wood, not unlike the letter Y, fixed upright into one end of the cam stock. Over this hook the sliver ends were laid, the body of the wool being on the stock (J.T.).

JUE, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **jew** Nhb.[1] [dʒiu.] To shrink, flinch.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] Always used in the negative. 'He never jewed it.' Used when after any heavy trial or grief a person remains undaunted, or when after heavy bodily fatigue a person is still fresh.

JUFF, *v.* **s.Chs.**[1] To stuff, ram, cram; to jam, knock hard.

Jûf ŭ raag·in·tŭ dhaat·oa·l. Tŭ jûf wŭnz yed ŭgy'en·ŭ wau.

JUFFET, *v.* **Shr.**[1] [dʒu·fit.] To jump about; to fidget.

Whad bin yo' childern juffetin' about athatn fur?

JUFFLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Also written **juffel.** [dʒu·fl.] **1.** *v.* To beat, knock. **2.** *sb.* A box on the ears.

JUFFLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To walk hastily. Slk. Hence **Juffler,** *sb.* a shuffler. Sc.

2. *sb. pl.* Old shoes worn down at the heels. Edb.

JUFFLE-YEDDED, *adj.* **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Weak in intellect, 'not all there.'

JUG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Not. Lin. [dʒʊg, dʒug.] **1.** In *comp.* **Jug-pot,** the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea.* **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

2. A stone bottle such as is used for wine or spirits; a small vessel used for making whisky punch; also the quantity of punch contained in such a vessel.

Bnff.[1] A hid twa'r three juggies aifter ma dainner; an' twa'r three aifter ma supper. **n.Lin.**[1] Not a 'pitcher.' It is in this part of the world a note of an unrefined person who wishes to seem 'genteel,' when he or she follows the s.Cy. habit of calling a pitcher a jug. **sw.Lin.**[1] Not such as a milk-jug, which is called a pitcher. So 'a 2-gall.' or 'a 4-gall. jug.'

3. A measure of capacity.

Slg. My sang's the gauge o' Scotland's meal, Auld Stirling's Jug, GALLOWAY *Duelling* (1795) 8. **Wgt.** They disagree about the measure of the pint; the town alledging that it should be jugg measure, and some of the countrey alledging that it should be only pluck measure, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 9.

JUG, *sb.*[2] *? Obs.* Yks. w.Cy. A common pasture or meadow.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **w.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). [WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

[Fr. dial. *un joug de terre,* 'terrae spacium,' SPELMAN (s.v. *Jugum*).]

JUG, *sb.*[3] Sus. [dʒʊg.] A nickname given to the men of Brighton. (F.E.S.), Sus.[12]

JUG, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Der. Not. War. e.An. Wil. [dʒug, dʒʊg.] Of partridges: to roost close together on the ground. See **Jouke.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Der.**[2] (s.v. Jouke). **Not.**[3] **War.**[3] See where the birds [partridges] have been jugging. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 333.

JUGGINS, *sb. pl. ? Obs.* Sc. Also written **juggons** Sc. (JAM.) Rags.

Fif. 'Aw in juggins,' all in rags (JAM.). **Ayr.** Lassies . . . rubbin' the clothes to juggins between their hands, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ix.

JUGGLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Wor. Suf. Also written **jugle** Edb. [dʒʊ·gl.] To cheat, swindle; to plot.

Kcd. He sware he hed been juggled, Cheated, swindled, an' trapanned, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 90. **Fif.** Let nae sic blades e'er press your hand, Wha like to cheat an' juggle, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 79. **Lnk.** Sensible proofs of Mr. Sharp's juggling, prevarication, and betraying the Church of Scotland, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 4, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Whatever way a man is robbed, Whether swindled or been jugled, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 150. **Wor.** 'The workin' mon doan't 'a 'is rights,' a sez, 'a juggles 'im out on 'em,' *Wor. Jrn., Vig. Mon.* **Suf.** Said of persons in close conference, almost in the sense of plotting (C.G.B.).

JUGGLE, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Glo. e.An. w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **juggy-** Dev.[1] [dʒu·gl, dʒʊ·gl.] **1.** To shake, 'joggle'; to mix together violently.

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **w.Yks.**[5] A box with different coloured marbles in it, is moved from side to side rapidly to 'juggle' them. **Glo.**[1] **e.Suf.** Said of milk or beer (F.H.). **Dev.**[1] I cou'd zee vor what by the juggling o' his shoulders, 24; **Dev.**[2] Don't juggle the table so; I can't write.

2. *Comb.* **Juggle-mear** or **-mire** (also **Juggy-mire**), *? obs.* a quagmire.

Nrf. BAILEY (1721). **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Dev.** As plum as a jugglem ear, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 79; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 230; **Dev.**[1] 'Twas so hard avrore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice, 18. **n.Dev.** *Hand-bk.* (1877) 258.

JUGGLE-PIN, *sb.* Lin. The stick or iron pin which keeps the body of a cart from tipping up. **n.Lin.**[1], **m.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

JUGGONS, JUGGS, see **Juggins, Jougs.**

JUGGY, *sb.*[1] Not. The jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula.* (J.H.B.) Cf. **judcock.**

JUGGY, *sb.*[2] Not. Lei. Sus. [dʒʊ·gi.] **1.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; also in *comp.* **Juggy-wren.** **Lei.**[1], Sus. (S.P.H.) **2.** The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* **Not.**[3]

[1. A der. of obs. E. *Jug,* formerly a favourite female name. Jug, *Johannicula,* COLES (1679); Iugge, *Janette (au lieu de Joane),* SHERWOOD (1672); Whoop, Jug! I love thee, SHAKS. *K. Lear,* I. iv. 245.]

JUGGY-MIRE, see **Juggle,** *v.*[2]

JUG-JUG, *sb.* Irel. A jujube, sweetmeat.
n.Ir. A'll jist eat a jug-jug,' an' wi' that he tuk a thing like a bit o' rid glue oot o' his pokit an' put it in his mooth, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 26.

JUICE, *sb.* Sc. Gravy, sauce. *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899).

JUIK, JUIP, see **Jouk, Jupe.**

JUITLE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **jeetle.** With *about*: to procrastinate, be idle, dilatory.
Abd. What are ye jeetlin' aboot at? Get on wi' yer work (G.W.).

Hence (1) **Jeetling**, *ppl. adj.* dilatory, procrastinating; (2) **Juitling**, *ppl. adj.* tricky; impudent.
(1) **Abd.** The smith 's a jeetlin' aboot manny (G.W.). (2) **Per.** (J.W.); (G.W.); Gin there wes a juitlin', twa-faced wratch in the kirk, yon sermon has straichtened him oot and made a man o' him, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 49.

JUKE, *sb.* Chs.[1] An ironical term for a young fellow. Cf. **duke**, *sb.*[2]

JUKE, see **Jouk.**

JULGAR, *sb.* Sh.I. A short sea, opposed to a long swell; an uneasy, rapid motion of the waves. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 135; S. & Ork.[1]
[Cp. Norw. dial. *gjelg* (*gjelv*), a rough sea; ON. *gjálfr*, the din of the sea, the swelling waves (VIGFUSSON).]

JULIAN-BOWER, *sb.* Lin. Hnt. Ken. Also in forms **Gelyan-bower** Lin.; **Gillimber** Lin.; **Jilling-bo'or** n.Lin.[1]; **Jul-Laber** Ken. A name given to certain circular works made of banks of earth, in the form of a maze or labyrinth; also used *fig.* of anything quaint and large.
Lin. A name freq. given to British, Roman, or Saxon encampments, particularly when in any roundish form, as the platform included in the entrenchment has freq. been used to trace a maze in on the turf. A very fine Julian bower is found in the high chalk hill overlooking the town of Louth, formerly planted with a fine circle of trees, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 193; For making at Gelyan-bower a new crose, iijs., *Louth Chwarden Accts.* (1544) II. 68; There is a maze called 'Julian Bower' on the hill near Trent Falls in the Parish of Alkborough, engravings of which may be seen in *Proc. Yks. Arch. Soc.* (1858) 258, see also CAMDEN *Britain* (ed. 1753) 566, 573; In the parish of Appleby, so late as the year 1719 there was a julian-bower, near the old street, of which no trace is now remaining, ANDREW *Hist. Winterton* (1836) 39. **n.Lin.**[1] **Hnt.** The maze at Hilton is termed 'Julian's Bower.' It was designed by W. Sparrow, in 1660, TROLLOPE *Mazes* in *Proc. Yks. Arch. Soc.* (1858) 259. **Ken.** Below this town [Chilham] is a green barrow call'd Jul-Laber, CAMDEN *Britain* 238; BLACK *Kent* (1867) 343; COLES (1677); (A.L.M.)

JULIANS, *sb.* Hrt. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* (B. & H.)

JULK, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Dev. Also in forms **julty** Dev.; **yulk** e.An.[1] [dʒʊlk.] **1.** *v.* To jerk, shake, jolt.
Suf. (C.T.) **Dev.**[1] Hoss, that's enew to julk en to death, 29; CHARNOCK *Gl.* (1880). **nw.Dev.**[1]
2. To give a sound like liquor shaken in a cask not quite full.
e.An.[1] **Nrf.** The cask is nearly empty. If you move it you may hear the beer julk (W.R.E.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)
3. *sb.* A hard blow; a jolt.
Suf.[1] Ta give em sich a julk ta kill'd em stone dead. **Ess.** If folks 'ood coach more gentily Less oft they'd feel a julk, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 106; **Ess.**[1]

JULL, *v.* Cum.[1] To push; to jog the elbow of a person writing. Cf. **jowl**, *v.*[1]

JUL-LABER, see **Julian-Bower.**

JULLET, *v.* Cum.[4] Also in form **jullick.** [dʒu·lət.] To jerk a stone or other missile.

JULLY, *v.* Lan. [dʒu·li.] To make jealous. See **Jalouse.**
Lan. It'll be no hart-brakin' job if theaw art jullied, BRIERLEY *Treadlepin*, viii. **e.Lan.**[1]

JULTY, see **Julk.**

JULY, *sb.* Ken. Wil. In *comp.* (1) **July-bug**, the cock-chafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* Ken. (D.W.L.), Ken.[1]; (2) **-flower-grass**, the 'gillyflower-grass,' *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea.* Wil.[1]

JUM, *sb.*[1] e.An. [dʒʊm.] **1.** A sudden jolt or concussion from encountering an unperceived obstacle. e.An.[1], Suf. (HALL.)
2. An injury from a fall; an accident; a narrow escape.
Nrf. (A.G.F.) **Suf.**[1] 'As hoss fell upon em, an 'a got a sad jum. **e.Suf.** I hed a near jum of bein runned over. I've got a nasty jum; look at my hand (F.H.).
3. A heavy loss in cattle or money. e.An.[1]

JUM, *sb.*[2] w.Cy. The darnel, *Lolium temulentum.* (B. & H.)

JUM, *sb.*[3] Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A clumsily-built house. Cf. **jamb**, *sb.* **5.**

JUM, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Reserved; not affable, 'dumb.'

JUMBER, *v.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[1] To stammer.

JUMBLE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Lei. Lon. Sur. Wil. Som. Amer. Also written **jumbal** (1 w.Yks.[2] Lei.[1] [dʒu·m(b)l, dʒʊ·mbl.] A kind of sweetmeat, a thin sweet cake.
w.Yks.[2] A small round sweet cake, like 'nuts' of gingerbread, made of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, and rolled in a little crushed sugar. It looks like white gingerbread. **Chs.**[1] Very rich thin cakes, made somewhat in the form of true-lovers' knots flattened. **Lei.**[1] A thin crisp little cake interspersed with carraways, S-shaped, about three inches long, and from a quarter to half-an-inch thick, sweet, and of a pale yellowish brown colour. **Lon.** Among the regular articles of this street-sale are . . . 'jumbles,' or thin crisp cakes made of treacle, butter, and flower, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 198. **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **Wil.** Such immense dark brown jumbles, such cheek-distenders—never any French sweetmeats or chocolate or bonbons to equal these, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 316; **Wil.**[1] A kind of coarse dark brown sweetmeat. **Som.** The local vendor of lollipops, jumbles, and parliaments, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 193. [**Amer.** Doughnut . . . raised with baking soda or saleratus; sweetened . . . called . . . jumbles if in rings. (Jumbles also sometimes meant a sort of sweet cookies, baked in the same form), *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 387.]

JUMBLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. War. e.An. Also in forms **jimble** War.[3]; **jumle** Per.; **jummel** Dmf. Nhb.; **jummle** e.Yks.[1] n.Yks. [dʒu·m(b)l, dʒʊ·m(b)l.] **1.** *v.* To jolt, shake; confuse; choke up; with *against*: to knock up against, to meet unexpectedly.
Sh.I. Loard bliss me as I tink me very stammik is lows'd wi' what A'm jumbl'd, an' yit shü's no brokk'n, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** Sic an awfu' fright, As might hae jummel'd a' your head, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 72. **Nhb.** An' bein bumped an' shunted, an' then run for twenty miles an' jummeled aboot, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 16. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Jump-wl). **w.Yks.** T'caravan jumald an' rowl'd abaght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 47. **War.**[3] 'See her jumbling,' said in Birmingham by a bye-passer to his friend, as a lady rode by. **e.Suf.** The fellow jumbled agin the post (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Jumbler**, *sb.* an unskilful but well-meaning workman; a 'botcher'; (2) **Jumbling**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, clumsy.
War. (1) (G.F.N.) (2) Still in use (G.F.N.); **War.**[3]
2. With *into*: to churn.
Sh.I. Is yon mylk no kirn'd yet, Sibbie? foo lang is doo gaein' ta jumble into it? *Sh. News* (May 26, 1900).
3. *sb.* A great dash or splash; a shock.
Sh.I. Liftin' da lip o' da jar apo' da kin [? kirn] shü ran da runn mylk in wi' a jumble (J.I.). **Per.** Thou gi'est the elements a jumle, STEWART *Character* (1857) 108.
4. A mixture of porter and beer; *pl.* mixed spirits.
Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 54. **e.Suf.** Will you have a mug of jumbles? (F.H.)

JUMBLE-HOLE, *sb.* w.Yks. A rough, bushy, uncultivated hollow. (J.S.), w.Yks.[2]

JUMBLEMENT, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also in form **jummlement** n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] [dʒu·m(b)l-ment.] **1.** Confusion, disorder; intricacy.
n.Cy. (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo's gitten things intiv a straange jumm'lment. Ah nivver clapt my een on sike a jumm'lment o' trash ez he's gitten geddered tigedder. **e.Yks.**[1] This wossit's nowt bud jummlement. **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] After our May-day cleaning all my papers were in a jumblement. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Whad a jumblement yo'n got them plums in.
2. A mixture of viands; a hash. Cf. **jowpment.** n.Yks.[2]

JUMBLE-TREES, see **Gimmal**, *sb.*[1]

JUMBLETY-PUR, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A mess, confusion, muddle.

JUMBO, *sb.*[1] w.Yks. **1.** *pl.* Large pieces of coke used for firing purposes. (J.S.) **2.** Any large thing. (*ib.*)

JUMBO, *sb.*[2] n.Lan. [dʒu·mbō.] An apparatus for extracting cockles from a cockle-bed.

Jumbo, another cockling apparatus. . . This implement consists of planks of wood made to work up and down, which process forces at once a large number of cockles to the surface, though crushing, at the same time, endless small fry. . . It is said to have been suggested to the cocklers by the rockers of the babies' cradles, *Cockling at Morecambe* in *Pall Mall Mag.* (1898) XVI. 133.

JUMKIN, *prp. Obs.* Sc. Jumping.

Gall. (Jam.) **Kcb.** An' there was nimble-finger'd Ben Wha frae the whins came jumkin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 72 (*ib.*).

JUMLY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **jummlie** Cai.[1] Gall. [dʒu·mli.] **1.** *adj.* Muddy, turbid.

Cai.[1] **Hdg.** Jumly broo of melted ice, and slush, and rain, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 12. **Nhb.**[1] Applied to a liquid where a sediment has been disturbed. 'Jumly coffee.' **e.Dur.**[1] Jumly water.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Jumly-bed,** a soft patch of peaty moss or bog. Nhb.[1]; (2) — **water,** dish-washings. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. *sb.* Sediment of ale. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

JUMM, *sb.* Sc. The hollow, moaning sound made by the sea in a storm.

Gall. A noise of a singular nature; it is a deep hollow sound which comes from the wild rocks of a sea-shore in the time of a storm, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** You can hear, in winter's storm, the 'jumm' of the ocean—the hollow moaning sound it makes when, highly agitated, it flings along with its troubled waters billowfuls of boulders against the rocky wall, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 35.

JUMMER-HEAD, *sb.* Wor. A stupid person, a block-head. 'He is but a jummer-head' (E.S.).

JUMMOCK, *v.* Wor. To jolt, work up and down.

s.Wor. Harry says it's they schoolchildren as jummocks and knocks the pump about (H.K.).

JUMP, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Dor. Dev. Also in form **jimp** Sc. [dʒump, dʒɐmp.] **1.** A coat; a loose jacket; a child's leathern frock. Cf. **jumper,** *sb.*[2], **jupe.**

Lth. I hae fourteen braw clews Will make baith a coat and a jumpie, *Old Sng.* (Jam.) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Donned i' varry little besides a leather jump, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw geet me up so soon, an' don'd me eawt so foine I' my Sunday hose and shoon, and this new jump o' moine, *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1847) 19, ed. 1865; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Richard Penderel lent him his best suit of clothes, which consisted of a 'jump' and breeches of green coarse cloth, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXVI. 7. **n.Dev.** Th'art olways vustled up in an old jump, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 108.

2. *pl.* A kind of easy stays, open in front. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** All the sea and river imps With shelly coats and scaly jimps, Spence *Poems* (1898) 90. **Ayr.** Jenny's jimps and jirkinet, Burns *Lady's Gown,* st. 1. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[123] **Dor.** Hardly a pair of jumps or night-rail to her name, Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) xiii.

Hence **Jump-strap,** a strap for a pair of stays.

Abd. She teaches . . . working fringes, tassels, jump-straps, watch and cane strings, Turreff *Antiq. Gleanings* (1859) 250.

3. An outfit; clothes; esp. in phr. *Sunday jumps.*

Lan. Three o' the kest-off jumps, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 2. **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Sunda'-jump is Sunda' clooas. **s.Chs.**[1]

JUMP, *sb.*[2] Yks. A coffin. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

JUMP, *sb.*[3] Som. A little projecting wall in a room, such as often forms the side of a fireplace. (W.F.R.)

[Prob. the same word as lit. E. *jamb.*]

JUMP, *v., sb.*[4], *adj.*[1] and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dʒump, dʒɐmp.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. *Preterite:* (1) **Jamp,** (2) **Jampt,** (3) **Jap,** (4) **Jaump,** (5) **Jup.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Whin I jamp da burn, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 67. **Frf.** He jamp oot o' the boat into the water, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 112, ed. 1889. **Per.** I jamp doon (G.W.). **Rnf.** Robin cried, And jamp upon the flair, Barr *Poems* (1861) 135. **Ayr.** Back she jamp like a young yin, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 59. **Lnk.** The bits o' weaver callans, When she pass'd, jamp aff the loom, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 33. **Dmf.** A thought jamp intil her mind, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 16. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.** Joe jamp on till his feet, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 13. **Wm.** Jamp astride o't rannel bawk, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 35. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I jamp ower t'dyke (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **Rnf.** Quickly on his back I jampt, Fraser *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 135. (3) **Nhb.**[1] He jap the burn. (4) **Lnk.** Whether it jaump out o' my pouch That time I loupit owre the ditch, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 238. (5) **Nhb.** He jup up (R.O.H.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.* (1) *to jump at,* to guess; (2) — *in with,* (*a*) to meet with accidentally; (*b*) to coincide; (3) — *short,* of a horse: not to clear a fence; (4) — *to,* readily to accept an offer; (5) — *up,* to mind one's own business; (6) — *with,* (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) see (2, *b*); (*c*) to agree with.

(1) **War.**[3] I did not work it [the sum] out, I jumped at it. (2 *a, b*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1] Not her hab-m? Let-n ax o' her, that's all; I tell ee her'd jump to un. (5) **w.Yks.** Thee jump up an' speyk when ta'ah spokken tul, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 40. (6, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw jump'd there wiv heuk-finger'd people, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 70. **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[4] Ah jumped wi' Betty at t'lonnin' end. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** One day aw jumpt wi' him at th' railway station, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 9; **w.Yks.**[1] I just jumpt wi him, at four loan ends. (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** Weasel's thought had jumped with mine, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. **Hmp.** Holloway. (*c*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Som.** (J.S.F.S.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Jump-about,** the common gout-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (2) **-back,** leap-frog; (3) **-jack,** (*a*) the breast-bone of a goose made into a toy with cobbler's wax, string, and a stick; (*b*) two upright sticks on a cross-piece for children to jump over; (4) **-joints,** a term in masonry; see below; (5) **-rope,** a skipping-rope; (6) **-short,** mutton from sheep drowned in the fen-ditches; (7) **-siney,** a sprung or strained sinew; (8) **-the-bullock,** a boys' game [not known to our other correspondents]; (9) **-the-cuddy,** a boys' game; (10) **-up-and-kiss-me,** the pansy, *Viola tricolor.*

(1) **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (B. & H.) (2) **Nrf.** (H.P.E.) (3, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **se.Wor.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1] When the outer row of bricks in a camber arch are not concentric with the inner row, but have their square ends laid on the inner circle of bricks. (5) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.) (6) **e.Cy.** (Hall.) (7) **Cum.**[4] (8) **Ant.** (W.J.K.) (9) **Sc.** Sometimes . . . he had to maintain his supremacy in the great game of 'jump the cuddy,' Steuart *Minister of State* (1898) i. (10) **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *choose how the cat jumps,* 'by hook or crook'; at whatever cost; (2) *jump over the besom,* or — *the broom,* to cohabit without marriage; also used *attrib.*; (3) *to jump down a person's throat,* to take advantage of one's credulity; (4) *to jump round and hang by nothing,* to make haste.

(1) **w.Yks.** We mun finish this job to-neet, choose hah t'cat jumps (S.K.C.). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay was n't married; it was a jump oher the beäsom job, for she'd a husban' livin' e' 'Merica. **w.Som.**[1] He idn 'is wive, 'tino! they on'y jumped over the broom. (3) **w.Wor.** He showed his cards and they trumped his trick, he opened his mouth, and the man jumped down it, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 108. (4) **Sus.**[1] She's a capital good girl to work, she can jump round and hang by nothing, I can tell you.

4. To beat a piece of hot iron in order to make it shorter and thicker; to strike anything on the end.

Nhb.[1] To jerk a hot bar of iron on an anvil, so as to increase its thickness by repeated blows, or jumps made by knocking the bar itself against the face of the anvil. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] He jumpt his finger varra badly. **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

5. To drill a hole for the purpose of blasting.

N.I.[1] The steel bar is jumped up and down, or is struck with a hammer, till the hole has been sunk the required depth. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Jumper,** *sb.* an iron bar used to bore holes for blasting.

Fif. (Jam.) **Gall.** Wi' jumper too, ye whiles wad bore, And make the rocks wi' powther roar, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The drill is made of greater length, and the opposite end from the chisel end swelled out to make it heavy: the drill is driven by the hand, and is called a jumper, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** I leet on a chap gaan wi' a jumper fra t'smiddy, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 11. **Der.** An instrument of iron, pointed with steel, Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.* **nw.Der.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**[1]

6. Of a gun: to recoil at one's shoulder.

n.Yks. T'gun jumpt, an' hurt my shoulder (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

7. Of a garment made too tight: to burst asunder, to part with force. n.Sc. (Jam.)

8. To miss, leave out, omit.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **Lakel.**[2] We'll jump that sum, it's a hard un. **Yks.** (J.W.)

9. To fit; to tally, match; also used *fig.* to agree; to suit. Cf. *jump with*, **1.** (6).

Nhb.[1] When a bargain has been made, the parties are said to jump if their reckoning agrees. **n.Yks.** To meet, as when we write from both ends of a book, and meet (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] That caapit's meead up wrang; pattheran disn't jump. **Chs.**[1] When a joiner, in putting up rails, nails them to the stumps exactly end to end, instead of sloping the ends off and laying them one on the other, he calls it 'jumping' the rails. **n.Lin.**[1] Them two cart-mares o' yours jump uncommon well wi' one anuther. Your business an' mine jump togither exactly, soä we'd as well join at a gig an' drive oher. **w.Som.**[1] They do zay how he and her don't jump very well together; but I don't hear whose fau't 'tis, so I 'spose 'tis a little o' both zides.

10. Of a country: to lie.

Cor. I've been out seeing how the land jumps (M.A.C.).

11. To understand. e.An.[1]

12. *sb.* Conceit, 'side.'

m.Lan.[1] There's nowt like hevin' plenty o' jump on neaw-a-days.

13. *pl.* St. Vitus' dance.

Cor. All his limbs twitching, like one 'with the jumps,' PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) iii.

14. *adj.* Perpendicular.

s.Pem. The bank is too jump, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

15. *adv.* Nicely, exactly; opportunely. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] *Obs.*

JUMP, *adj.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Neat, slender, compact. Cf. jimp.

Sc. Bat I will laice my stays agean My middel jump an smaa, CHILD *Ballads* (1894) V. 267. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] A jump tit. A dasent, jump, bay yaud, ii. 303.

JUMPABLES, *sb. pl.* Bwk. (JAM.) A bodice or stays. Cf. jump, *sb.*[1]

JUMPED-UP, *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **jumpt** w.Yks. Lan. **1.** Conceited; aspiring above one's station in life.

Lakel.[2] **w.Yks.** A bit ov a jumpt up dress-macker, wot reckans ta be t'biggest beauty it taan, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1835) 35.

2. Excessive.

Lan. I wur a jumpt-up foo, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 10.

3. *Comb.* **Jumped-up do**, an incident that has been suddenly developed or brought about.

w.Yks. Tha knows it wor another jumped up do, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1875).

JUMPER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Sus. Hmp.

1. A maggot found in cheese, bacon, or cooked meat.

Ayr. When the ham end cam' to be boiled there were jumpers in't, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 145. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **Yks.** (HALL.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wot an a nice plaice t'sky ad be ta hing bacon on, . . cos nawther flees, nor dust, nor jumpers can reich it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) v; **w.Yks.**[12], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **Hmp.** These eggs produce maggots called Jumpers which harbour in the gammons, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 73, ed. 1853.

Hence **Jumpery**, *adj.* infested with 'jumpers.'

Oxf.[1] This cheese is ronk and jumpery. I couldn't et it if I was starred, *MS. add.*

2. A wild rabbit. War.[3] **3.** A sheep or cow with the vice of jumping over fences. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1]

4. A jumping enthusiast. w.Yks.[1]

5. A kind of firework; a cracker.

w.Yks.[5] Those who refuse the 'cadgers' often experience a night of annoyance—squibs being let off through the key-hole, 'jumpers' fused and introduced at the door-bottom (s.v. Bonfire).

JUMPER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Nhb. Chs. Lon. e.An. Som. Aus. Also in form **jimper** Sh.I. **1.** A fisherman's jersey; a short, loose coat; a blue serge shirt.

Sh.I. I . . . hung mi mittins apon a pin at da saut cuddie, an dan took aff mi buits an jimper, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Nhb.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A man's over flannel jacket, like that worn by navvies. **Lon.** He wears . . . a 'jumper,' or loose shirt of the same material, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1862) IV. 416. **e.An.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] [**Aus.** A . . . man in drab moleskins and tan gaiters, with a loose 'jumper' coat buttoned over a collarless Crimean shirt, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) II. 43.]

2. *Comp.* **Jumper-yarn**, coarse wool for knitting a 'jumper.'

Sh.I. Their mothers had to spin . . . sock yarn, jumper yarn, and frock yarn, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

JUMPING, *prp.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Lin. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Sus. Wil. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jumping Betty**, the common garden balsam, *Impatiens Balsamina*; (2) — **cattle**, fleas, *Pulex irritans*; (3) **-crotch**, two upright sticks with a third one laid across for children to jump over; (4) — **Dick**, a fowl's merry-thought; (5) — **Jack** or **Jock**, a child's toy made out of a merry-thought, see below; also used *fig.* for a fickle, unstable person; (6) — **Jesus**, a long-legged water-fly, genus *Gerris*; (7) — **Joan**, *obs.*, a country dance; (8) — **mad**, unable to keep still; (9) **-onlid**, a harness-lid (q.v.); (10) **-rope**, a skipping-rope; (11) **-stalk**, (12) **-stile**, (13) **-stock**, see (3); (14) **-tow**, see (10).

(1) **Sus.**[1] (2) **Lnk.** Beds . . . Where creeping and where jumping cattle Move thick as armies gaun to battle, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 143, ed. 1897. (3) **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (4) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (5) **Sc.** 'Tis thirty years and more, alack, Since first, with infantile surprise, I saw a jumping jack, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 269. **Lnk.** Ye ken it's a' richt—we're nane o' your jumpin' jacks! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 27. **Edb.** Cheepan' birds, and jumpan' jacks, And ba's and bools that stott, *Carlop Green* (1793) 131, ed. 1817. **Rxb.** The merry-thought of a fowl made into a plaything for children, by means of a double cord or thread passed through two holes, bored near the extremity of the limbs, betwixt which a short piece of stick is put, and twisted round till it gains a spring. A piece of shoemaker's wax is then stuck on the centre of the bow to which the point of the stick is pressed until it adheres; and when placed on a table or chair near the fire the elasticity . . . overcoming the adhesive quality of the wax, causes it suddenly to spring up (JAM.). **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Wil.**[1] (7) **Wm.** HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 37. (8) **Lakel.**[2] Ah war fair jumpen mad wi' t'tic. (9) **Abd.** (JAM.) (10) **Lnk.** Yer jumpin' rapes and feveralls, she flings oot o' her gate, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 53. **Lth.** The 'lassies games' were skipping on the 'jumpih'-rope,' the 'House ba',' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. (11) **Brks.**[1] (12) **Oxf.**[1] (13) **se.Wor.**[1] (14) **Rnf.** (JAM.)

2. A term of contempt; humbugging.

Cor.[2] A jumpin little scamp. A jumpin fellow.

JUMPITS, *sb. pl.* Wil. [dʒʊ·mpits.] Fits, convulsions.

s.Wil. I be better now, but I've a had they hellvire jumpits agen (G.E.D.).

JUMZE, see **Jundie.**

JUNCKER, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A contrivance for letting off superfluous water from a pond or moat. (HALL.)

JUNCTS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Also written **junks.** [dʒuŋks.] Joinings, fastenings, links.

The buttons, two in a link, for fastening the shirt-wrists. 'Wristband junks.'

JUND, see **Junt**, *sb.*[12]

JUNDER, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Frog spawn, 'gender.'

JUNDER, *v.* Shr.[1] To mutter, 'chunter'; to grumble in an undertone.

I'd ten times sooner folks ŏŏd'n spake out whad they han' to say than gŏŏ junderin' to tharselves—if they wun my childern I'd 'elp 'em to junder.

JUNDIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **jumze.** A term for anything that is larger than is strictly necessary.

Lnk. A jundie of a house, a jundie of a cart. 'A jumze of a house,' a large empty house, or one too large for the use; 'a jumze of a cart.'

JUNDY, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **jundie** Sc.; and in forms **joundie** Sc.; **joundy** Abd.; **junnie** Sc. Abd. [dʒʊ·ndi.] **1.** *v.* To jog the elbow; to jostle.

Sc. Sae junnied on from day to day, With ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 36 (JAM.). **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; 'Tis true your fumpering waken'd me, And I you joundy'd that ye might be free, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. **Fif.** They pous'd, they jundy'd ane anither; Their wambes afttimes were jamm'd thegither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 98. **Ayr.** The warly race may drudge an' drive, Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 16. **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.), **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

2. To gush; of a vessel containing liquid: to rock from side to side. Slk. (JAM.), N.I.[1]

3. *sb.* A shake; a push, blow; a sudden impulse to one side.

Sc. If a man's gawn down the brae ilk ane gi'es him a jundie, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). e.Fif. Sproggles gi'es a jundy wi's elbock, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. e.Lth. What wi' trailin ower thae weary stane streets, . . an' the jundies ye got frae the folk gin ye stoppit for a meenute to see aboot ye, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. Dmf. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1]

JUNDY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Trot; ordinary course.

Per. It wud tak a chairge o' gunpooder tae pit Leezbeth aff her jundy, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 139; He reads maybe ten verses, and then he's aff on the jundy again, *ib. Brier Bush* (1895) 206.

JUNE, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Ken. Sus. Amer. 1. In *comp.* **June-bug**, (1) a green beetle found in June, smaller than the 'July-bug'; (2) the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata.*

(1) Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Ken.[1], Sus.[1] [Amer. 'She came a-june-in' (running fast). An onomatopoetic word from the humming noise made by what we call June-bugs. They are the bronze-coated beetles that children catch to tie long strings to their legs to hold them while they hum in their efforts to get away, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 230.] (2) n.Yks.[4]

2. Phr. *the long eleventh of June*, a saying, used as a comparison of length. N.I.[1]

JUNETTIN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrf. A kind of apple which ripens early. Cf. **jennet.**

Nature has endued some apple trees, such as the redstreak, . . Junettin, &c., with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than others, MARSHALL *Review* (1810) II. 289.

JUNIPER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Hrt. In *comp.* **Juniper-lecture**, a curtain lecture. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 142.

JUNIPER, *sb.*[2] Sc. 1. In phr. *Janet Juniper's stinking butter*, see below.

An advice to young men and young women how to avoid the buying of Janet Juniper's stinking butter, which will have a rotten rift on their stomach as long as they live. *Orig. note*: A nickname to the wife's daughter that no man will marry, because stuff'd full of laziness, self-conceit, and stinking pride; or if she be married, she'll ly like stinking butter on his stomach while she lives, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 147.

2. *Comb.* **Juniper-nebbed**, ? lazy, self-conceited.

A wheen daft, giddy-headed, cock-nosed, juniper-nebbed mothers bring up a wheen sky-racket dancing daughters, a' bred up to be ladies, GRAHAM *ib.*

JUNIVAL, *sb.* Dor. Also written **junifal.** A juvenile.

Taste wi' junivals is all fancy, HARDY *Blue Eyes* (1873) xxiii; (C.V.G.)

JUNK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [dʒuŋk, dʒɐŋk.] 1. A shapeless lump; a hunch; a large portion, esp. of food. Cf. **chunk**, *sb.*

Sh.I. O joy ye hae a junk, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 106. Cum.[1] A coarse joint of beef. e.Yks.[1] Chiefly used in reference to meat. I.Ma. I'll put a junk on the fire and be off then, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. VI. v. n.Lin.[1] Glo. A coarse or ill-cut joint, BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Brks.[1] Dwoant e help the me-ut in junks, ut dwoant go hafe as vur. Hmp. A junk of wood (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] Wil. A junk o' beef, a woppin' ham, A nice girt leg o' mutton, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 8; Wil.[1], Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] A gurt junk o' bread and cheese. Dev. Gie us a junk o' cheese, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 108, ed. 1871.

Hence **Junky**, *adj.* thick.

Lin.[1] Cut me a nice junky piece of bread.

2. A division of a haystack; the remains of a hay or clover stack, when a considerable portion has been removed.

n.Lin.[1] Stacks are said to be made in junks when they have perpendicular divisions in them, so that a part can be taken away without disturbing the rest. Barley and oats, especially the latter, are commonly stacked in this way.

JUNK, *sb.*[2] Glo. A tasty or singular dish; a hash or stew. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] Cf. **junket, 2.**

JUNK, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] A sheer descent, a precipitous drop in the bed of a river.

Such as is formed by the edge of a line of rocks where the gradual slope suddenly drops down as a step, making a deep pool.

JUNKER, *sb.* Ken. A crab, a 'canker.' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 91.

JUNKET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **junkut** Oxf.[1]; and in form **jinket** Sc. [dʒu·ŋkit, dʒɐ·ŋkit.] 1. *sb.* A long wicker basket for catching fish. Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[4] 2. A delicacy; a sweet dish.

s.Wor. Tay is my only junket (H.K.). Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1] A delicacy, whether meat, pudding, or drink; Glo.[2], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Suf.[1]

3. A good meal, a feast; a treat; a merry-making.

ne.Wor. They had a regular junket at the wedding (J.W.P.). s.Wor. *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). Shr.[1] *Obsol.* A furtive entertainment. 'The Missis an' some on 'er owd cronies wun 'ävin' a rar' junket o' buttered flaps, an' the Maister come wham onexpected an' ketcht 'em.' Oxf. (G.O.), Wil.[1] n.Wil. Ain't I got a junket here! (E.H.G.)

4. *v.* To make merry; to make free with; to gad about; to gossip.

Sc. He has her aften jinketing about, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. n.Cy. (HALL.) Lan. Our excursion people have scattered themselves over the lawns, . . and junketting parties are penetrating the Lover's Walk, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 76, ed. 1861. Nhp.[1] You're always junketing about. War.[3] To go a junketting. Oxf. That woman's for ever junketing about somewhere or other (G.O.). Suf.[1] *Obsol.* Wil.[1] Cor. Esther had refused overnight to go junketing with Casy, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) III. ii.

Hence **Junketing**, (1) *sb.* a country festival; a pleasure party where there is plenty of eating and drinking; an amusement, merry-making; (2) *ppl. adj.* wastefully feasting, extravagant.

(1) Abd. Dootless he dreamed o' his junketin's still, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 22. Frf. I've aften windered if real, doonricht happiness attended thae grand junketin's, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 64, ed. 1889. n.Yks.[2], Chs.[1 3], ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Glo. (A.B.), Brks.[1] Suf.[1] Rare deewins! nawn but junketten. Dev. But wait till you're at Coombe Park, and then you'll have junketings and harvest-homes and dances when you will, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxiv. (2) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* 'Er'll ruin 'er 'usband ööth 'er junketin' ways.

JUNNER, *v.* s.Chs.[1] 1. To grumble aloud, 'chunner.'

The word cannot be used of silent murmuring. Dhür wüz ü traam·p eyür jùs naay; bür ah tuwd im ahy)d nuwt fuur im, ün ey went jùn·ürin of [There was a tramp here just naï; bur ah towd him I'd nowt for him, an' he went junnerin' off].

2. To talk in a low tone.

A man complained that some persons in a meeting disturbed him by 'junnerin'' all the time.

JUNNICE, *sb.* Sc. A jostle; a blow. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

JUNNIE, see **Jundy.**

JUNRELL, *sb.* Sc. A large irregular mass of stone or other hard matter.

Gall. Junrells till the echoes peal'd, O' munstrous size, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876.

JUNT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also in form **jund** Or.I. [dʒɐnt.] 1. A large piece of anything; a large quantity of any liquid.

Or.I. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800. Kcd. Had ye seen the junts o' beef, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 97. Frf. A junt o' beef baith fat an' fresh, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 67. Lnk. Twa good junts of beef, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 267 (JAM.). Gall. The cow gives a junt of milk, but we know not how much that is, though we are aware it is a considerable deal. Junt, too is understood to be more than expected, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 288, ed. 1876. Ant. A junt of bread and butter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A squat, clumsy person.

Bnff. Brave Jess, the fodgel junt, Did had Dad's hands, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26.

JUNT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **jund** Or.I. A jolt; a heavy blow; a heavy fall.

Or.I. His muckle head gied sic a jund Intae the pot wi' a traboond, The creukal-band he broke, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 84, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. Edb. There's some here whom I appoint To gie the outs the onset junt, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 164.

JUNT, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [dʒunt.] Stern, sulky, ill-tempered; also used *advb.*

n.Yks. He spack redder junt (I.W.).

Hence **Juntish**, *adj.* surly. ne.Lan.[1]

JUNTING, *adj.* e.Lan.[1] Jaunty.

JUNTOUS, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **junters** n.Yks.[4] m.Yks.[1]; **juntus** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. [dʒu·ntəs.]

1. *adj.* Apt to take offence, ill-tempered, sullen, 'chuntous.'

n.Yks. Sheea 'll be as juntus for t'next fotnith, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. A juntus-tempered fellow (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] What can yä expeck fré sike a juntous awd chap? Äh wondher he didn't kick thä oot neck an crop.

2. *sb.* A fit of sulks; a sulky state. n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1]

JUP, *int.* Not. Lei. w.Cy. Som. Also in form **chope** w.Cy. [dʒʉp.] A word used in driving cattle.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] Applied to horses, but it has . . . no precise equivalent as applied to women or other inferiors whom the speaker desires to insult or vilipend. w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 439. w.Som. Jup . . . and . . . compounds are used to cows more than to oxen. When the latter are worked, there is quite another set of words, sung rather than spoken by the typical plough-boy (F.T.E.); w.Som.[1] Juup au·n! juup ulau·ng! juub ulau·ng!

JUP, see **Jump**, *v.*, **Jupe**.

JUPE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **juip** Sc. Hdg.; and in forms **gyp** Ayr.; **joop** Sh.I. Cum.[14]; **joopan** Or.I.; **joup** Slk.; **jup** Sh.I. [dʒüp, dʒʊ̄p.] **1.** A woman's skirt or short petticoat.

Sc. Annie's worth mair In her juip and her coat . . . Than a' the hale lot, ALLAN *Poems* (1837) 30. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Fif. She took nae time to girdle richt Her jupes about or gown, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 132. Ayr. A ruddy country maiden with gyp and short petticoats, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 113. Lnk. In her tosh wee jupe an' coatie, Sleeves row'd up an' gleg's a bee, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 29. Slk. The train of her snow white joup drawn over her head, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 19, ed. 1866.

2. A woman's short, upper garment; a bedgown. Sc. *Obsol.* Cld. (JAM.), Cum.[14] Hence **Joop't**, *ppl. adj.* domineered over by a woman. Cum.[14]

3. A man's loose coat.

Sc. Tak aff, tak aff his costly jupe (Of gold weil was it twyned), HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 126. Or.I. Baith soot an' snaw lay on his joopan, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 153, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 796. Hdg. The cloak . . . is called a 'juip,' RITCHIE *Churches of St. Baldred* (1883) 80. Dmf. I put on my gray duffle sitting jupe, CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1824).

4. A flannel shirt.

Sh.I. Dey wirna mony dry juppies afore dey [sheep] wir i' da crü, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]

5. *pl.* Loose stays; a piece of flannel used in the place of stays, 'jumps.'

Ags. (JAM.) Dmf. First I pat on my jupes sae green, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 64.

[**1.** Iowpe, garment, *Jupa*, *Prompt.*; Botes riveling as a gype, *R. Rose*, 7262. **5.** OFr. *jupe*, corsage ajusté sur le buste comme une cuirasse, le même que 'gipe' (LA CURNE).]

JUPES, *sb. pl.* Wm. The fruit of the wild rose, *Rosa canina. Nature Notes*, No. 9. Cf. **choop**.

JUPITER, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] In *comb.* **Jupiter's beard**, the common houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* (HALL.), (B. & H.)

JUPSIE, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. Big-headed; dull, having a slothful appearance. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (JAM.)

JURBLE, JURDEN, see **Jirble**, *v.*[2], **Jordan**, *sb.*[1]

JURDIN, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A dry stick used for firewood.

Kùt dhem uwd juu·rdinz ùp; dhi)n dóo fŭr fahy·ŭr-ky'in·din.

JURE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **joor** S. & Ork.[1] A term applied to living animals; cattle that are not housed.

Dere's da puir jures o' kye never hed der stakes muved dis blessed day yet, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42; S. & Ork.[1] 'I ha'eno a jure,' I have not a single animal.

[Sw. *djur*, animal, creature, beast (WIDEGREN); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 29.]

JURG, see **Girg**.

JURGY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [dʒə·gi.] Contentious; inclined to pick a quarrel.

The agent wuz mighty jurgy, I 'ad to mind whad I said to 'im.

[Cp. Lat. *jurgium*, a brawl, contention.]

JURMUMMLE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To crush, to disfigure.

Slk. 'How do you mean when you say the bodies were hashed?' 'Champit like, a' broozled an' jurmummled,' HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866.

2. To bamboozle.

Slk. I trow it is a shame to see a pretty maid jaumphed and jurmummled in that gate, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 246 (JAM.).

3. *sb.* The act of crushing or of disfiguring. Slk. (JAM.)

JURMUNGLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A mess, confusion.

Once common in Wensleydale, Swaledale, and Nidderdale (R.B.); (HALL.)

JURNAL, *v.* Sc. In *pass.* to be coagulated.

Rxb. Blood when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be jurnal'd (JAM.).

JURNUT, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Nhp. A pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* Cf. **earthnut**.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[12], Chs.[123], Nhp.[1]

JUR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Also in form **jowr** Cum. [dʒər, dʒə̄(r.] **1.** *v.* To push, jar; to knock; to shake; to butt with the horns.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[14], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1] He jurred agen me, and made me faw deawn. s.Chs.[1] Óo juurd ùp ŭgy'en· mi, ŭn nokt)th tai·tŭ-dish aayt ŭ mi ont. Der.[1] A ram or tup jurs. nw.Der.[1] Mind, er that bull 'el jurr thee.

2. *sb.* A knock; a push. Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] **3.** A discord. Cum.[14]

4. The noise made by a small waterfall descending among stones and gravel. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

JURR, *sb.*[1] N.I.[1] See below.

A cart-load of flax offered for sale, which it is suspected is not the genuine production of the farmer, but has been manipulated by some unscrupulous dealer, is called a jurr, or a jurred load.

JURR, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A servant wench. Cf. **jure**.

Ayr. For Geordie's jurr we're in disgrace, BURNS *A. Armour's Prayer*, st. 2.

JURRAM, see **Jorram**.

JURRIE-WORRIEING, *sb.* Sc. A growling noise like that made by a dog when about to worry anything.

Lnk. I was in a fix, between jurrie-worriein' an Johnnie roarin' oot like a bear, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 13.

JURYDICTION, *sb.* Suf. Office, department.

That ain't in my jurydiction, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

JURY-LEG, *sb.* Cor. An artificial limb.

There was crutches inside, an' jury-legs fash'ned out o' cork, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [Damn ye, you jury-legged dog, you would give all the storrage in your hold to be as sound as I am, SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1751) vi.]

[A humorous adaptation of the naut. term *jury mast*, a temporary mast, also *jury rudder*, a substitute rudder, ANSTED *Sea Terms* (1898).]

JUSKAL, *sb.* Sc. A tale.

s.Sc. Having heard from the mouth of her grand-mother the many 'juskals' or tales which prevail in that neighbourhood, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 26.

JUSSOCKS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Hrt. Tufts of undried hay.

They turn [the hay] against the wind that breaks the jussocks, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii.

JUST, *v.* Sh.I. Glo. To adjust. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Justers**, *sb. pl.* weighing-scales. Glo.[1]

JUST, *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **gist** Wxf.[1]; **jeest** Nhb.[1]; **jeist** Wxf.[1]; **jest** Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] Som.; **jis** w.Som.[1]; **jist** War. Wil. Dor. w.Som.[1]; **juist** Ayr.; **jus** Sus. [dʒust, dʒʉst, dʒes(t, dʒis(t.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Just about**, in a superlative degree, used to emphasize any statement; (2) — **a-come**, a near chance; a 'close shave'; (3) — **alive**, mining term: a small appearance of ore in the stone; (4) — **a-meet**, exactly; (5) — **meet** or **meet now**, (*a*) at once; (*b*) lately; (6) — **meet same**, exactly the same; (7) — **nobbut**, only a short time; (8) — **na**, just so! (9) — **now** or **nows**, (*a*) some time ago; (*b*) immediately; by and by, ere long; (*c*) never; (10) — **now since**, a very short time ago; (11) — **right**, quite ready; in the mood; (12) — **so**, precisely, thoroughly; in one particular way; (13) — **to once**, suddenly, all at once.

(1) War. (J.R.W.) Oxf.[1] 'Er jest about did gi'n a settin' down. Brks.[1] Ther was just about a lot o' rats. A had just about a tumble. Sur.[1] He just about did get hold of the ball. Sus. That there dog was just about bad, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 468; Sus.[1] I justabout did enjoy myself. Hmp. He was just about girt (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] He did it just about well. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. Jist about merry, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Now there be mother, she be skeart ov pore harmless twoads just about, AGNUS *Love in Village*, in *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 609. Som. 'I've got just about a lot of trouble with my bwoy.' No stronger expression can be found by a child in these parts to express a large number, or a great size (G.S.). (2) w.Som.[1] 'Twas jist a-come you had-n a-bin to late, the train was 'pon the very point o' startin'. Jist a-come he had'n a-brokt 'is leg. nw.Dev.[1] (3) Cor. THOMAS *Randigal*

Rhymes (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2] (4) **s.Chs.** Hoo did just-a-meet what her mother-in-law had towd her, DARLINGTON *Bk. Ruth*, iii. 6; **s.Chs.**[1] It)s jus·tūmeyt ten ŭ klok [It's just-a-meet ten o'clock]. Oo)z jùs·tūmeyt gon aayt naay [Hoo's just-a-meet gone aït naï]. (5, *a*) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] I canna come just meet now. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] He towd me, just meet neaw, that th' mon were djed. (6) **Chs.**[2] (7) **w.Yks.** It wur just nobbut 'at a passed fray um, LITTLEDALE *Craven Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4. (8) **Ayr.** Pook the table cloot owre a wee to your side, . . it's gotten a' runkled. Juist na! noo it's as soon's [smooth as] a beuk leaf, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 226. (9, *a*) **Shr.**[1] 'Call Jack to 'is baȳte.' 'I did jest now.' 'W'en?' 'This 'our agŏd.' (*b*) **Sc.** As you declare for leaving the castle juist now, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxv. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1] I'll come just now [justy noo]; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ther'll be neea bidin whar thoo is just noo (B.K.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] I'll tell thuh just nah, 27. **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Aw'm comin just neaw; **Chs.**[3] Au said, aud come just now. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'm cumin' just noo, nobbut wait a minnit whilst I tie my garter. It's alus just noo wi' you, you're niver ready when uther foäks is. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] He will be here just now; **War.**[2][3], **Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] The bŭtcher-boy's brought the mate, an' wanted to know about the shooit—I toud 'im as that'ŏŏd do jest now, at-after'e'd bin'is roun's; **Shr.**[2] He hopes to dine just now. **Glo.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Dev.** (J.W.B.) (*c*) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] (10) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] (11) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Dev.** I'm just right for a moonlight walk, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 37. (12) **Ken.**[1] He's not a bad master, but he will have everything done just-so; and you wunt please him without everything is just-so, I can tell ye! (13) **Cor.** She and I tored up the stairs, and lashed round the bed, and just to once granny did give one groan, and died to reckly, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 322; (M.A.C.)

2. With intensitive meaning: very, extremely. Cf. **just about.**

Sc. She came back just overflowing with her sight-seeing, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xxi. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Ken.**[1] I just was mad with him. Didn't it hurt me just? **Sus.** I just was hurt. It just did ache (S.P.H.); I jus should be glad if you could get rid an 'em for me, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 26.

Hence **Justly,** *adv.* much.

s.Wor. 'Has he had much pain?' 'He were justly in pain all night' (H.K.).

3. Just now.

Wxf.[1] **Wor.** It lies i' mah breath so baad, an' it fled to my baack but just, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

4. Just such. **w.Som.**[1]

5. Only; none other than.

Sc. 'Gosh, that'll no be Alan Breck?' cried the clerk. 'Just Alan,' said his master, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ii.

6. Nearly, almost.

Nhb.[1] **Der.**[1] I was just killed. **Gmg.** 'I have just missed the train,' meaning, I have just caught it (E.D.). **Pem.** 'He's just dead,' likely to die soon. 'She've a just cut her hand off,' she has narrowly missed doing so (*ib.*).

JUST-, see **Joist,** *v.*

JUSTICE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nrf. In *comp.* (1) **Justice-bout,** a case of litigation before the magistrates. **n.Yks.**[2]; (2) **-days,** the days on which the magistrates hold petty sessions. **n.Lin.**[1]; (3) **-do,** see (1). *ib.*; (4) **-jarvis,** the game of shovel-board. **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) [not known to our other correspondents].

JUSTICING, *prp.* **n.Lin.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] **s.Wor.**[1] Appearing before the magistrates either as prisoner, plaintiff, defendant, or witness.

JUSTICOAT, *sb.* **Sc.** Also written **justycoat** **s.Sc.**; and in forms **jeistiecor** **Sc.**; **justiecor** **s.Sc.** (JAM.) A waistcoat with sleeves.

Sc. A gold-laced jeistiecor, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) vi. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **s.Sc.** (*ib.*); The youngster laid aside the broad blue bonnet and the justy coat, WILSON *Tales* (1849) V. 281. **Bwk.** For ane cotte and justicote, and briches for George, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 63.

[Fr. *just-au-corps*, a close coat (MIEGE).]

JUSTIFY, *v. Obs.* **Sc. Nhb.** **1.** To inflict capital punishment, to execute.

Sc. Our great grand uncle that was justified at Dumbarton, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Nhb.**[1] Robert Robson was at once and for the terrifying of others justified, or executed on the spot, CHARLTON *n.Tynedale*, 42.

2. To acquit legally.

Abd. His heart was thankfu'—very, He was justified by law, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 56.

JUSTLE, see **Jossle.**

JUSTLY, *adv.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Also in forms **jusly** **Nhp.**[1]; **jussly** **se.Wor.**[1] Exactly.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Aw dunna justly know; **Chs.**[3] **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 312. **Stf.**[1] **n.Stf.** I canna justly leave the cheese, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 325, ed. 1878–9. **s.Stf.** I couldner say justly what time I come in, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't know justly where the Doctor lives. **Rut.**[1] Ah doon't joostly know. **Lei.**[1] Ah doon't knoo, not joostly. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); **War.**[2][3][4], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** I could not say justly, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 21, 1899). **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Exactly—with regard to time. 'I conna come not now—not justly now.' **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** I don't justly mind arl as wur sed in coort, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 266; **Sus.**[1] I dòän't justly know how old I be. **Hmp.**[1] **e.Dev.** 'How long agone was it?' 'I can't say justly,' BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxvi.

JUSTY NOO, see **Just,** *adv.* **1** (9, *b*).

JUT, *sb.* Sc. Lin. An abutment, protuberance; a support in the roof of a building.

Ayr. Hanging with threatening jut, like precipices, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr*, l. 132. **Gall.** The snow clung to every joint, jut, stoop, and step of the house fronts, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xiv. **n.Lin.**[1]

JUT, *v.* Yks. Not. Lin. [dgut.] To bump; to jolt.

w.Yks. 'Jut him,' means lift him by legs and arms and bump his posterior against wall or posts, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**[1] I 'jut' mi yead agen th' wall. **sw.Lin.**[1] The waggons did jut us.

Hence (1) **Jutting,** *sb.* a punishment which schoolboys inflict on each other; see below; (2) **Jutty,** *adj.* bumping, jolting.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] Two strong lads take the culprit, the one by the legs the other by the arms, and beat his buttocks against a post or tree. (2) **sw.Lin.**[1] I never knew such jutty work.

JUT, see **Jet,** *v.*, **Joot.**

JUTE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A term of reproach applied to a woman, nearly of the same import with 'jade.'

Cld. (JAM.) **Rnf.** But the jute is broken-backet, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 155. **Ayr.** I did mysel' . . . To ilka sort o' drinkers suit, An' harbour'd ilka worthless jute, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 61.

JUTE, *sb.*[2] **N.I.**[1] In phr. *a jute of tea*, a small quantity of tea.

JUTER, *sb. Obs.* **e.Cy. s.Cy.** The fertile, coagulating, saltish nature of earth.

RAY (1691). [Juter (among Chymists) is the fruitful, congealing, saltish quality of the earth, BAILEY (1721); WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681); Juter, *Foetifica terrae salsigo*, COLES (1679).]

JUTHRUM, see **Joathrum.**

JUTTLE, *v.* Sc. **1.** To shake liquids. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. To tipple.

Sc. To juttle and drink (JAM.); The dominie's a juttlin elf, an'. . . our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie, *Campbell*, I. 330 (*ib.*).

JUTTLING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. ? Weak, wishy-washy. Cf. **joot.**

Slg. Scaddin' draps o' juttling tea, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 70.

JUTTY, JUVUS, see **Jetty,** *v.*[2], **Jubious.**

JUVVIL, *v.* **nw.Der.**[1] To knock the head, to 'jowl.'

JUZZLED, *ppl. adj.* War. Rotted away.

Thim there faggots do be juzzled now (N.R.).

JVEGAR, *sb.* **S. & Ork.**[1] The sea-urchin. See **Ivigar.**

JWOAT, JYE, see **Jowat, Ge(e,** *int.*

JYGG, JYKE, see **Gig,** *v.*[3], **Gike,** *v.*

JYMER, JYNNE, see **Jimmer,** *sb.*[1], **Gin,** *sb.*[1]

JYPLE, *sb.* Sc. A person with badly-made clothes. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **hyple.**

JYSLE, *v.* Lakel. To move in a shy, awkward manner; to walk awkwardly.

Lakel.[2] Many a yan jysles a bit when they're oot o' ther element. **Wm.**[1] In frequent use. 'A seead em gangen jyslen alang steaaney-lonnen.'

JYST, JYST(E, see **Joist,** *sb.*[1], **Gist.**

K

K, *v.* War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Also in form **ka** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] An abbreviation of 'look' in *comb.* with var. *adv.* to form exclamatory phr.

War.[2] Kere [look here!]. **s.War.** Keerir I be shur I 'eerd um sa, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **s.Wor.** K'out [look out], PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 7; **s.Wor.**[1] Kyander [look yonder!]. **se.Wor.**[1] 'Kyonder. **Hrf.** 'K'ah,' to a horse to come from right to left (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[2] 'Kyander. Keagh and Keer [look here]. **Glo.**[1]; **Glo.**[2] Keer lucks [look here]. **e.An.**[1] Kith-there, Karinder. 'Ka there, if hare beent John Thompson cum to that far.' **Suf.**[1] Ka here [look here]. Kinda [look yonder]. K'there now 'a what hae yeeow done? **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

KA, *pret.* Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Suf.[1] Also in form **ke** Dur.[1] Said, 'quoth.'

[I pray you that is my meaning, ka dumb John, and I tell thee Madox that thou art but a Jacke to use me so, PENRY *Mar-Prelates Epitome* (1588) 21.]

KA, KAA, see **Caa**, *v.*, **Kae**, *sb.*, **Call**, *v.*[1], **Car**, *adj.*

KAAIKE, *v.* Cum. Lan. Also written **kayk** Cum.[1] To stare vacantly; to wander listlessly. See **Cake**, *v.*[2]

Cum. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 161; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] Kaykan' about like a pet geuss. **ne.Lan.**[1]

KAAK, *sb.* Sh.I. The rowlock of a boat.

Shift the kaak, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898).

KAAK, KAAM, KAAMERIL, see **Calk**, *sb.*[1], **Calm**, *sb.*[2], **Comb**, *sb.*[1], **Cambrel**, *sb.*[1]

KAARM, *sb.* Sh.I. A mass of dirt. S. & Ork.[1]

KAAV, *v.* Sh.I. To snow heavily. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Kaavie**, *sb.* a heavy fall of snow. *ib.* See **Cavaburd.**

KAAVIES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. The low-lying land, as opposed to the sea.

Gude hadd Dy haand ower wis . . . an' bring wis safe ta da kaavies, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 132; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 95.

KAA-WAA, see **Kaw-waw.**

KABBELOW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cod-fish, which has been salted and hung for a few days but not thoroughly dried. Ags. (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

[EFris. *Kabbeljau*, 'Kabliau,' 'Gadus morrhua' (KOOLMAN); MLG. *Kabelow*, 'Kabeljau' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

KABBELOW, *sb.*[2] Lth. (JAM.) A dish of cabbage and potatoes mashed together.

KABBER, *sb.* Lakel. Also written **keeaber** Lakel.[2]

1. Rubbish, a heap or conglomeration of rubbish.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Rarely used (J.C.). **Wm.**[1] What a heeap o' kabber's to sell here! Thoo mun be fond o' skaalen brass, buyen sic kabber!

2. A very common, coarse marble or taw, made of coarse baked clay.

Wm.[1] A waddent lake wi him, e hes nowt bit kabbers.

KABBIE-LABBY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **-llabbie, -llabie** Bnff.[1]; **-lyabbie** Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* An altercation, wrangle, dispute; confused speaking, a gabble, 'babel.' S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Cf. **kebbie**, *v.*

2. *v.* To argue, dispute, wrangle.

Sh.I. I saa i' da paper last ook, a lok o' dem kabbielabbian aboot it, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). **Bnff.**[1]

Hence **Kabbie-llabbiein**, *ppl. adj.* fretful, quarrelsome. Bnff.[1]

KABE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **kaib.** [kēb.] A 'thowl' or strong pin of wood for keeping an oar steady in its place, a rowlock.

If one had occasion to pass from one part of the boat to another, it was considered very unlucky to go between a man and his kabe, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 111; The creaking of the oars against the wooden kabes, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 30; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 67; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *keip*, a rowlock (AASEN); ON. *keipr* (VIGFUSSON).]

KABE, see **Kibe**, *sb.*[1]

KACH, *int.* Cai.[1] [kaχ.] An exclamation used to warn children from touching any dirty substance. See **Cack**, *v.*[2]

KACH, KACK(Y, see **Cack**, *v.*[2]

KADDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. An ill-natured person; a spoilt child. S. & Ork.[1] See **Cade**, *sb.*[3] **2.**

KADES, *sb. pl.* Lin.[1] Sheep-dung.

KADLE-DOCK, see **Keddle-dock.**

KAE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Also in forms **ka, kay, keaw.** [kē.] **1.** *sb.* The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*; *fig.* a thievish, mischievous person.

Sc. 'Wae worth ill company,' quo' the kae, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 17, ed. 1881. **Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 81. **Bnff.** He brought with him an animal of a much larger sort than usual. It was a kae, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) ii. **Per.** Howlets, kaes, and huddy-craws, STEWART *Character* (1857) 97. **Ayr.** In spite o' a' the thievish kaes That haunt St. Jamie's! BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 24. **Edb.** Fairies steal the bairns away . . . An' did some ill-far'd cankard kae Pit i' their stead, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 52. **Rxb.** To feed the corbies and the kaes, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 212. **Kcb.** Pet pyats, doos, and keaws, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5 (JAM.). **Wgt.** I'm gaun to help the keaws to carry sticks to big up every lum in his hoose, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kae-wattie**, a jackdaw; (2) **-witted**, scatter-brained, hare-brained.

(1) **n.Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 81. (2) **Sc.** That kae-witted bodie o' a dominie 's turned his harns a' thegither, *Campbell* (1819) I. 329 (JAM.). **Per.** He said that o' a Provost! . . He maun been but a kae-witted bodie! NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 104. **e.Lth.** He was a kae-witted cratur at the best, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 118.

3. The jay, *Garrulus glandarius.* Rxb. SWAINSON *ib.* 75.

4. *Fig.* A term of affection for a neat little person. Bnff.[1]

5. A caw, the sound made by a jackdaw.

ne.Sc. The well-known kae of the jackdaw, *Zoologist* (1850) VIII. 2913.

6. *v.* To caw. Bnff.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *Kaa*, 'Corvus monedula' (AASEN), so Dan.]

KAE, *v.*[2] Sc. In phr. *kae me and I'll kae you*, help me and I will help you. See **Call**, *v.*[1] **IV. 1.**

Spoken when great people invite and feast one another and neglect the poor, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 227.

KAE, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **kay** Edb.; and in forms **kaa** Nhb.[1]; **kaigh** Fif. (JAM.); **keh** Edb. Nhb.[1] [kē, kā.] An exclamation of disbelief, contempt, or abhorrence.

Ags. Kae wi' your haivers (JAM.). **Fif.** (*ib.*) **Edb.** Kay—kay—that's all buff, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x; Keh, man, what need ye care sae muckle about the country? *ib.* xxi. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

KAE, see **Ky(e.**

KAEBIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [kē·bi.] The crop of a fowl.

[Cp. Gael. *geuban*, the crop of a bird (MACBAIN).]

KAERY, *adj.* Cai.[1] Of many colours, 'gairy.'

Applied only to a particular breed of sheep with wool of various colours. Nearly *obs.*

KAEST, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A dung-hill; a sink.

KAFFLE, *sb.* Shr.[2] A hoe having a very long handle and used by gardeners. See **Caff**, *sb.*[3]

KAFTY, *adj.* Sus. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Ill-tempered. (J.L.A.)

KAG, *sb.* and *v.* War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **cag** Hrf.[12]; and in form **kyag** Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] [**kag**, **kæg.**]

1. *sb.* A projecting piece left on a tree or shrub when a branch has been severed from it.

Shr.[1] **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Every old kyag is come out in bloom.

2. The stump of a broken tooth; a tooth standing alone.

Shr.[1] I hanna but this one kag lef', an' I should be better athout that, fur it's as sore as a bile. **Hrf.**[1]

3. An angular tear or rent in cloth.

War.[3] How came that kag in your dress. **Hrf.** What a cag! (W.W.S.) **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

4. *v.* To tear, rip; to make an angular tear in cloth; to cut unevenly.

War.[3] I have kagged my coat against a nail. **Shr.**[1] See 'ow yo'n kyagged the bacon. **Hrf.** How the cloth is cagged! (W.W.S.); **Hrf.**[2] He kyagged his clothes all over.

[1. Cp. Sw. dial. *kage*, stubs, stumps, bits of wood (RIETZ); Norw. dial. *kage* (also *kagge*), a low bush, a small tree with many branches (AASEN).]

KAG-, **KAGER**, see **Keg**, *sb.*[1], **Keggas.**

KAGGLE, *v.* Cor. Also written **caggle**; and in form **keggle** Cor.[12] [**kæ·gl, ke·gl.**] To draggle, dirty; with *over*: to smear over. Cf. **gaggled.**

We caggled them over with tar, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; **Cor.**[12]

KAGGOW, see **Caggle**, *v.*[1]

KAHUTE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A little house. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Cahutis and wais, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 116. Fr. *cahute*, a little house, cote, or cottage (COTGR.).]

KAIB, see **Kabe.**

KAIBER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **kiber.** The same word as **Caber** (q.v.).

KAID, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Of cats: to desire the male, to 'cate.' Hence **Kaiding-time**, *sb.* the period during which cats are thus inclined.

[Sw. *kätja*, to be lascivious (SERENIUS). Cp. Dan. *kaad*, lascivious (*Dansk Ordbog*).]

KAIDLIN, *adj.* e.Lan.[1] [**kē·dlin.**] Not firm, uncertain of step or motion; not in health, 'cailing.'

KAIK, see **Keck**, *v.*[1]

KAIL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **keal** Sc. In phr. *to win* or *run the kail*, see below.

Mry. About 200 yards from the house the young men [at weddings] formed a line with the object of running the keal. This was nothing more than a race—the prize, a kiss from the bride, RAMPINI *Hist. Mry.* (1897) 310. **n.Cy.** It was a custom at marriages, not very many years ago, when the bride was being brought home, for the unmarried, on coming near the future home of the married couple, to race to reach it first. The one who did so was said 'to win the kail'—'to win the gre.' The notion was that the winner of 'the kail' was the first to enter the married state, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 279.

[The same word as **Cale**, *sb.*[1]]

KAIL, KAILCANNON, see **Call**, *v.*[2], **Keal, Colcannon.**

KAILLIE, *sb.* Irel. The same word as **Cailey** (q.v.).

KAILS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Lan. Chs. Lin. Hrt. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cailes** n.Lin.[1] Ken.[1]; **cails** Ken.; **cales** Ken.[2]; **cayles** Lan.; **cayls** Ken.; **kailles** Cor.[1]; **kales** Lan.[1] Dev.; **kayles** Lan.; and in forms **keals** Ken.[12]; **keels** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **keilès, keillès** Wxf.[1]; **keles** Lan. [**kēlz, keəlz, kiəlz.**] The game of skittles or ninepins.

Wxf.[1] **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 134; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 278; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); (K.); **Ken.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] Kee·ulz, called also kai-ulz. **Dev.** Parties were engaged in noisy vociferations over their favourite game of kales, EVANS *Tavistock* (1846) 116, ed. 1875; Sir Francis Drake was playing at the game of Kales on the Hoe at Plymouth, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 170. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 112; **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Kail-alley**, *sb.* a place for playing ninepins; (2) **-bones**, (3) **-pins**, *sb. pl.* ninepins, skittles; (4) **Keely**, *v.* to play at ninepins.

(1) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.** (HALL.), **Cor.**[12] (2) **Chs.** His companions, kealebones and checke-stones to play with children, *Travels of Sir W. Brereton* (1634–5) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1844) I. 51. (3) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. (4) **Cor.** That bool [bowl] Like we do keely weth, DANIEL *Poems.*

[Du. *kegel*: *een Kegel-baen*, a path or a place to play at Kieles (HEXHAM). See also under **Keil**, *v.*]

KAIL-STRAIK, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Straw laid on beams, anciently used instead of iron for drying corn.

KAIM, *v.*[1] Cum. Also written **kaym** Cum.[14] [**kēm.**] To bend. Cum.[14] Cf. **cam**, *adj.*

KAIM, *v.*[2] Sc. Also in form **keem** Or.I. [**kēm.**]

1. With *down*: of horses: to strike with the fore-foot; lit. to comb.

Cai.[1] **Slk.** When [a horse] strikes so as to endanger any one near him, it is said, 'I thought he wad hae kaim'd him down' (JAM.).

2. To rear, as a horse. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

KAIM, see **Cam**, *sb.*[1]

KAIM-CLEANER, *sb.* Sc. Horse-hair used to clean combs. See **Comb**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. In old houses, by the side of the fire-place, horse-hair is found stuck in the holes of the standards of wood which support the old walls. This hair was used for cleaning combs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

KAIMING-STOCK, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **keaming-**, **keming-** (JAM. *Suppl.*). The stock or frame on which the combs were fixed for dressing wool, rippling lint, and breaking flax.

Sc. A pig, a pot, and a kirn there-ben, A kame but a kaming-stock, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 174, ed. 1871; He fell backward into the fyre and brack his head on the keming-stock, *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty*, l. 84 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

KAIN, *v.* Dev. Also written **kayn.** [**kēn.**] To look, peer; to look shyly or askance, to squint.

In vack I kain'd vrim deck to deck, Ontil I neerly crick'd ma neck, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 32, ed. 1866; Bim bye, brave vuller, hee Begin ta kainy owt an zee, *ib.* 46; He towld me how yu kayn'd owt auver the pulpit, strite tu he, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 23, 1885) 6, col. 2; Didst iver zee inny body lüke like 'e dü? 'E is alwes a-kayning about yer, 's-of 'e 'ad a-lewsed zomtheng! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] He kain'd athort the table to ma.

KAINER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **kaner.** A water-bailiff. n.Sc. Still in use. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Item, to the Lairdis Kaner for keiping of the yair anoo lxxxx thre bollis victuell, *Accts. of Cawdor* (1590) in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) (1859) 193.]

KAIR, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) A mire, a puddle. See **Car(r, *sb.*[1]**

KAIRD-TURNER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Small base money made by tinkers. See **Caird.**

Abd. The kaird turners [were] simpliciter discharged, as false cuinzes, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 197.

KAIRINS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] [**kē·rinz.**] Pieces of straw, grass, &c., removed from newly-threshed corn with the outspread fingers while turning the corn in the hand. See **Cair.**

KAIRN, see **Kirn.**

KAIRNEY, *sb.* Sc. A small 'cairn.'

I met ayont the kairney Jenny Nettles, Jenny Nettles, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 60 (JAM.).

KAIRS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) Rocks through which there is an opening. See **Carr.**

KAISART, *sb.* Sc. Also written **keysart**; and in forms **chizzard**; **kaizar** Fif. (JAM.) 1. A wooden vessel in which the curds are pressed and formed into cheese; a 'chessart.' BROWN *Dict.* (1845). n.Sc. (JAM.)

2. A frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room in order to their being dried or preserved in safety. Fif. (JAM.)

KAISE, KAISTOCK, KAISTY, see **Cause**, *conj.*, **Castock, Kysty.**

KAITER, *adj.* Cum.[4] [**kē·tʃər.**] Kindly, friendly. See **Cater**, *adj.*

KAIVEL, see **Kevel,** *v.*[2]

KAIVER, *sb.* Glo.[1] Also written **kaver.** A long dung-hook for unloading manure.

KAIVINS, *sb. pl.* Bdf. The same word as **Cavings** (q.v.).

KAIVLE, see **Kevil.**

KAIVY, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [kē·vi.] A great number of living creatures, esp. of human beings. See **Cavie,** *sb.*

KAI-YER, KAIZAR, see **Keggas, Kaisart.**

KAKA, *sb.* Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) The wild hemlock, *Conium maculatum.*

KAKE, *sb.* Irel. A stitch in the side. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

KAKKER, *adj.* Glo. In nursery language: dirty. (S.S.B.)

KALAMANCA, see **Calamanco.**

KALE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Glo. Also written **cael** ne.Yks.[1]; **cail** n.Yks.; **kaayle** Wxf.[1]; **kail** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Chs.[128] Bdf.; and in forms **keal** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] Glo.; **keale** Cum. e.Yks.; **keall** Cum.[1]; **keayle** Wm.; **keeal** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **keel** n.Cy.; **kel·** Chs.[18]; **kele** Nhb.[1]; **kial** Sc. n.Yks.; **kole** S. & Ork.[1]; **kyel** Nhb.[1]; **kyell** Nhb. [kēl, keəl, kiəl.] **1.** The colewort, *Brassica oleracea*; cabbage, greens of all kinds.

Sc. Stored with gigantic plants of kale or colewort, Scott *Waverley* (1814) viii. **S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Sth.** There is kail, potatoes, turnip, and every kind of garden roots, *Statist. Acc.* II. 29 (Jam.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Wi' a grunt [she] turn'd round about, An' through the kail, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 116. **Frf.** The kail grows brittle from the snow, Barrie *Licht* (1888) i. **Per.** The caterpillar shunned her kail, Spence *Poems* (1898) 181. **Fif.** Gilding the good green kail that underneath the window grows, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 129, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** We'll grow our ain kail, Allan *Poems* (1836) 76. **Ayr.** Green kail, yellow turnips and cabbage enou', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 101. **Lnk.** Hungry hares steal tae the yairds An' eat the kail at nicht, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 19. **Gall.** At every third throw, it went among the beadle's kale, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 99. **Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks.** Commonly growing among corn. 'Tom, dhū mən gan tədē ən liuk yon kūərn, ən bi siur ən pul yon yalləflūrd kial ūt' (W.H.); **n.Yks.[2] Glo.** ? *Obs., Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 233.

Hence (1) **Kailly,** *adj.* of colewort or cabbage: producing many leaves fit for cooking. Cld. (Jam.); **Kailly-worm,** *sb.* the cabbage caterpillar, *Pieris brassicae.* Cai.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kale-blade,** (*a*) a colewort or cabbage-leaf; (*b*) in phr. *to grip in the kale-blade,* to swear; (2) **-caster,** a mischievous person who throws the stems of colewort or cabbage down chimneys in sport; (3) **-castock** or **-custock,** a colewort or cabbage stem, the pith or centre of a colewort stem; (4) **-garth,** a kitchen-garden, a small cottage garden; (5) **-gully,** a large knife used for cutting colewort; (6) **-leaf,** see (1, *a*); (7) **-root** (**-reet**), the stump of a cabbage stem that has been cut; (8) **-runt,** (*a*) a colewort or cabbage stem, esp. one stripped of the leaves; (*b*) a full-grown plant of colewort; (*c*) a term of contempt; (9) **-runtle,** see (8, *c*); (10) **-seed,** the seed of colewort; *fig.* in phr. *to sow one's wild kail-seed,* to sow one's wild oats; (11) **-seller,** a greengrocer; (12) **-stock,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (8, *b*); (13) **-wife,** a woman who sells colewort; *fig.* a scold; (14) **-worm,** a caterpillar; *fig.* a contemptuous term for a tall, slender person; (15) **-yard,** see (4).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** As caller as a kail-blade, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Cai.[1] Ayr.** There were blobs o' dew on the kail-blades, Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Nhb.[1]** Get a cauld kail-blade an' lay on yer head, Armstrong *Anither Sng.* (1872). **Cum.[4]** A bit o' moss was a spessymen, an' a keal blade bwore t'seam neam, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 106. (*b*) **Sh.I.** A'm heard 'at he's no free o' grippin' i' da kail blade yit whin ony thing gengs wrang wi' him, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). (2) **Sh.I.** 'Kail casters, kail casters!' Scottie roar'd, 'Come, boys, let's pay dem fir dis,' *ib.* (Dec. 9, 1899). (3) **Sc.** A beggar received nothing but a kail-castock, . . that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 330 (Jam.). **Bnff.** What glee and glorious raids there were with the kail-castocks on door after door, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. **w.Sc.** Dugald arrived first, and sitting on a gravestone amused himself with eating kale-custocks, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 145. **e.Lth.** Juist aboot as wersh as a kail custock, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. **Gall.** If it were but to peel the bark off a kail castock and eat, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxix. (4) **N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]** A bit of a heeamsteead with a keeal-garth o' yah side, and an applegarth at t'other. (5) **Sc.** A lang kail-gully hang doun by his side, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 302. **Cai.[1] Ayr.** I wou'd liket as muckle o't as wou'd made a heft to a kail gully, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **Sc.** You could eat a boiled kail-leaf, couldn't you? Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 98; (A.W.) (7) **Cai.[1]** (8, *a*) **Sc.** Tramping down between the kail-runts, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 70; (A.W.) **Bnff.** A hollowed kail-runt filled with Pob, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 70. **e.Sc.** There is no more stealing out in the darkness 'to pu' kail-runts' in eerie backyards, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 24. **Ayr.** A kailrunt is . . . simply the stalk of a green kail wi' the head aff, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 27. **Edb.** I never would play, on Halloween night, at anything else but . . . pulling kail-runts, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Gall.** Pea-sticks dibbled among kail-runts in the ground, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 203. **N.I.[1], Cum.[14]** (*b*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (*c*) **Abd.** Jist Meg Horn, the auld kail-runt, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 120. (9) **Frf.** 'Pooh!' said James contemptuously, 'that kail-runtle,' Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) vii. (10) **Sc.** A description of the method of raising kail-seed, from burying the blades in the earth, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 269 (Jam.). **Gall.** Oh! never saw thy wil' kail-seed, Near by the poet's houseless head, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 51, ed. 1897. (11) **Abd.** John Calder, kail-seller there, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 241. (12, *a*) **Sc.** A brandished kale-stock explained what had been going on, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii; The stem stripped of the kail leaves (A.W.). **Sh.I.** Customs practised at the Hallowmas festival. . . Tyin' the kale stock. For this purpose the young folks went blindfold into the kail-yard and each one tied his or her garter round the first kale-stock they touched and the number of shoots on the 'kastik' which was counted in the morning was a forecast of the family of the future, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 191. **Cai.[1] s.Sc.** Our first business was to go to the garden and pull each the first kail-stock we happened to lay hands on, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 341. **Ayr.** Wha didna ken a kailstock frae a cabbage, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 24. **Lnk.** Dae they [babies] grow on the oaks, or come oot o' kail-stocks? Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 17. **e.Lth.** As food o' plants – kailstocks or grass—After we dee, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 71. (*b*) **Cai.[1]** (13) **Sc.** She was the king's kail-wife, or as they call her in London, his Majesty's herb-woman, *Steam-boat* (1822) 215 (Jam.). **Bch.** The queans was in sik a firry-farry that they began to misca' ane anither like kail-wives, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 8. **Edb.** Cooks and kailwives baith refused him, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 385, ed. 1815. **Slk.** The kailwife o' Kelso, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 241, ed. 1866. (14) **Sc.** It is but a puir crawling kail worm after a', Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. **Ayr.** The bonny butterflies begin the warld in the shape o' crawling kail worms, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. **Edb.** Braid Claith . . . Makes mony kail-worms butterflies, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 127, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **n.Yks.[2]** (15) **Sc.** We went out by way of the woman's kale yard, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Sh.I.** Ta muck an' dell his kailyard, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897). **Or.I.** He erected a mud edifice, laid out a patch of moor for a kail-yard, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 30. **Sth.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 35. **Abd.** A manse, and glebe, and guid kail-yard, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 138. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 13. **Frf.** The little garden, or kail-yard, supplied abundance of humble vegetables, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 16. **Per.** Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 10, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Ayr.** For building cot-houses sae famed And christening kail-yards, Burns *J. Bushby's Lamentation,* st. 14. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 15. **e.Lth.** Maist o' the feuars in Sawdon village had bits o' kail-yairds o' their ain, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 160. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 139, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** There are few houses in Auchencrow that has not a bour-tree about its kail-yard dike, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 72, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 21. **Gall.** I . . . handle the mattock in another man's kailyaird, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiii. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 39. **Wgt.** No to lea' a grub in his kail-yard this spring, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 185. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Chs.[1]; Chs.[2]** 'Kailyards,' name of certain orchards in the city of Chester; **Chs.[3]**

3. Broth, pottage, soup, esp. that made from colewort or other greens; a dish of greens cooked.

Sc. He should hae a lang shafted spoon that sups kail wi' the devil, Fergusson *Prov.* (1641) 14. **n.Sc.** Guid as het kail to a cauld an' hungry stamach, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 146. **Bnff.** Taylor

Poems (1787) 68. **Abd.** 'Twere wrang to gar ye sup yer kail A wee thocht better than I wud mysel', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 40. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 17. **Frf.** SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 123. **Per.** Wad ye like a dish o' tea, sir! Or a drap kale? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Some ran to parritch, some to kail, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Rnf.** Gie me just fowth . . . O' guid Scots Kail, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 26. **Ayr.** I could lay my bread and kail He'd ne'er cast saut upo' thy tail, BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker*, l. 36. **Lnk.** Thin kail and hard bread, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Lth.** She's great at kial and tatty-broo, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. **Edb.** Clapping down his lang fork and bringing up the piece of meat, or whatever he happened to be making kail of, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. **Slk.** HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 154. **Rxb.** Thy chief constituent water free to all, . . Thy simple adjuncts, barley, salt and greens, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 131. **Gall.** She . . . gae her kail, warm frae the pot, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 69, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1] There is a place in Newcastle called the Kail-cross, where broth was sold in former times; **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** 'T'will thicken their kyell, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 35; **Nhb.**[1] After a marriage ceremony there used to be 'a race for the kail' from the church to the bridegroom's house. Tatie kail, potato soup. Fish kail, the same of fish. Spice kail, broth with raisins or currants in it. 'Geea ne hetter kail nor ye can sup yorsel,' *Prov.* **Cum.** Wi' suggar she sweeten'd his keale, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 46; **Cum.**[134] **Wm.** She warm'd him up some keal, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) 104. **n.Yks.** I've tane of'th pot; And'th cael, I seaure, are caud aneugh to sup, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 48; **n.Yks.**[1]; Flour-keeal, Wotmeal-keeal, 'Keeal' or 'Keeal for t'cauves,' &c.; the latter being made with a mixture of flour and linseed-meal, for use when there is a scarcity of milk; **n.Yks.**[2] Spoonmeat in general. 'Charity's caud keeal' [a cheerless portion to depend on]; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] A liquid mess of any kind. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] 'Save thy wind to blaw thy kale,' is often said to a noisy person whom we wish to hold his tongue. The young women of Craven have a custom of using kale by way of a charm, when they are desirous of knowing whom they shall afterwards marry. At bedtime she stands on something she has never stood on before, and repeats the following lines, holding in her hand a pot of cold kale. 'Hot kale, or cold kale, I drink thee, If ever I marry a man or a man marry me, I wish this night I may him see, to-morrow may him ken, In church, fair, or market, above all other men.' She then drinks nine times, goes to bed backwards, and during the night she expects to see, in a dream, her future husband. **Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kailly**, *adj.* smeared with broth, greasy; (2) **Kailly-brose**, *sb.* broth made from colewort or vegetables.

(1) **Sc.** She had lauchty teeth, and kaily lips, An' wide lugs fu' o' hair, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 84, ed. 1868. (2) **Sc.** 'What did you get [for dinner]?' 'Kailly brose,' *Sc. Haggis*, 98.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Kale-broo**, the water in which kale is boiled; (2) **-brose**, (3) **-broth**, broth made from colewort or other greens, vegetable soup; (4) **-cog**, a wooden vessel used for holding broth; (5) **-kennin**, a dish composed of cabbages and potatoes beaten together and mashed; cf. **colcannon**; (6) **-pot** or **-pat**, (*a*) a large pot used for boiling broth; a large iron vessel used in boiling meat or vegetables, a saucepan; (*b*) a name given to each of the two divisions at the farther end of the court or 'bed' in the game of *Hap the beds*, s.v. **Hop**, *v.*[2]; (7) **-pot whig**, one who does not go to church but stops at home on Sundays; (8) **-stick**, a stick or wooden rod used for stirring broth while boiling; (9) **-supper**, one who is fond of broth; a name given to the Fifeshire people from their noted love of broth.

(1) **Lnk.** To poke my nose intil the pat O' ither folk's kail-broo, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 36. **Dmf.** Had sca'ded his mouth wi' het kail-broo, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 17. (2) **ne.Sc.** I sat doon to my drap kail brose, GRANT *Keckleton*, 32. **Abd.** Kail brose, and Athol-brose, RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 133, ed. 1889. **Frf.** They regale you with kail-brose, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 30. **Rnf.** Scotland's kings sat doun wi' cheer, On gude kail brose to dine, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 62. **Gall.** A mixture of the oily scum which gathers on the lee side of the broth pot, and oatmeal, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **n.Sc.** Kail-broth . . . brewed from a huge shin or sirloin of beef, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 76. (4) **Lth.** Wi' meal-cogs an' kail-cogs For stumpies when they cam', SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. (5) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (6, *a*) **Sc.** The order of the vegetables in the kail-pot, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 94. **Sh.I.** Within the smell of the kail-pot, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xi. **Frf.** When you are wraxing over your kail-pot in a plot of heat, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 36. **Per.** They'll rin round spyin' an' keekin' intil ilka kale-pat but their ain, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 244, ed. 1887. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 75. **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 198. **Ayr.** GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. **Lnk.** [She] cleaned and boiled them in the kail-pat, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 179. **Edb.** LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 48. **Bwk.** Gar ilka wife o' Lammermoor, Put on her kail-pat, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 136. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] It is specially applied to any pots made of the antique shape which yet survives. The body of the pot is almost spherical, the upper portion terminating in a broad lip or collar, at the sides of which ears for suspension are cast. The pot stands on three feet, like spikes. When in use it is suspended by a bow handle over the fire, and is familiar as the gipsy kettle. It is still in common use in many farmhouses. **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] The kail-pot's callin' the yetlin' smutty. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] The large pan in which the meat and puddings are cooked in farm houses; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** The keayle pot ower the grate, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 12; *Penrith Obs.* (Apr. 20, 1897). **n.Yks.**[1] Esp. a large semi-globular or full-bottomed iron pot on three spiky legs, used for cooking the kale in. An old custom, *obs.*, has been to hold a female servant who had remained seven years in her place entitled to claim the kale-pot as her own; **n.Yks.**[2] The servant's perquisite, who has been seven successive years in her situation. 'She'll never get t'keeal-pot.' 'He knaws hoo monny coorns 'll line t'keeal-pot,' said of a niggard; **n.Yks.**[34], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** He saw a fellow . . . sellin keeal pots, pooakers, oddments, an keltherment, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 35; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Gall.** This bed is divided into eight parts, the two of which at the farther end of it are called the kail pots, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 253, ed. 1876. (7) **Cld.** Those who stay at home to prepare the family meal or because they have no inclination for church, are called kail-pat whigs (JAM. *Suppl.*). (8) **Edb.** Gif we soud mak ony obstic Our dams wad clank us wi' the kail-stick, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 58. **Dmf.** She brak' the kail-stick o'er my back, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 26. **Cum.**[14] (9) **Sc.** Aiken was ane o' the kale-suppers o' Fife, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv.

5. Phr. (1) *kale out of the water*, cabbage boiled without bacon or pork in the pot; (2) *not to part with the reek of one's kale*, to be very stingy and niggardly; (3) *to earn one's kale*, to earn one's livelihood; (4) *to earn salt to one's kale*, to make something more than the barest livelihood; (5) *to get one's kale through the reek*, to get a good scolding; to pay the penalty; (6) *to give one one's kale through the reek*, to give one a good scolding, to reprove severely; to punish; (7) *to have one's kale hot*, see (5); (8) *to scald one's lips in other folk's kale*, to meddle with other people's business; (9) *gospel kale*, evangelical preaching.

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** (J.E.), **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Nhb.** When aw sall fail te orn me kale, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 333. (4) **Sc.** I'm no' that auld nor that failed but I can earn saut to my kail yet, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ii; My maister hinted that it wasna likely that I wad e'er mak' saut to my kail sowthering claith thegither, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 296. (5) **Sc.** You'll get your kail thro' the reek, CHEALES *Prov. Flk-Lore*, 113; To meet with what causes bitterness or thorough repentance as to any course that one has taken (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Jeemson an' da boy wis baith gettin' der kail trow da reek, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899). **Abd.** Meddlers get frae Scottish herts their kail through the reek, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 343. **Per.** Gin the mistress comes ben an' dizna find the pat on the fire, I'se get my kale through the reek, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 137, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Andra got 's kail through the reek wi' a vengeance, and weel deservit a' that he got, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. **s.Sc.** The government had better no try ony mair o' thae tricks or they'll maybe get their kail through the reek, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 239. **e.Lth.** Ye'll get your kail through the reek the day, or I'm cheated, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 200. **Edb.** I aft thro' the reek frae him got my kail, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 137. **Gall.** Listening to the poor wenches getting, as the saw hath it, their kail through the reek, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 269. (6) **Sc.** If he brings in the Glengyle folk . . . he may come to gie you your kail through the reek, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx. **Sh.I.** Gie baith him an' dem der kail troo da reek, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **Dmb.** Ye ken yersel', if she did nae gi'e you your kail through the reek, Maister Jimes, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Gall.** That's richt, Tib! Gie him his kail through the reek! CROCKETT *Anna*

Mark (1899) xx. (7) **Per.** He's hed his kail het this mornin', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 191. (8) **Sc.** You are scalding your lips in other folk's kale, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii; Never scaud your lips in ither folk's kail, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 174. **Ayr.** Far indeed it is frae my heart and inclination to scald my lips in other folk's kail, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv. **Edb.** May they scad their lips fu' leal, That dip their spoons in ither's kail, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 140, ed. 1785. (9) **Ayr.** For lapfu's large o' gospel kail Shall fill thy crib in plenty, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 6. **Lnk.** Draw near a' ye lovers o' gude gospel-kail, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 114.

6. Dinner, food.

Sc. Ye'll stay and take some kale wi' us, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v; From making the midday kail to timmering up the floor with a dish-clout, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69; In giving a friendly invitation to dinner it is common to say, 'Will you come and tak your kail wi' me?' (Jam.) **Frf.** *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Ayr.** *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 31. **Slk.** The servant lass has to gang and rug him aff his chair when the kail is on the table, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 113. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. **Gall.** Say to him wi' my compliments that he maun come up and tak his kail wi' me to-morrow, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 68.

Hence (1) **Kail-bell,** *sb.* a dinner-bell, a bell rung at the hour of dinner; (2) **-time,** *sb.* dinner-time, the time of dinner.

(1) **Sc.** One of the Town bells . . . daily rung at a certain hour on every lawful day . . . to remind the good citizens of Edinburgh to repair to dinner, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 210; But hark! the kail-bell rings and I Maun gae link aff the pot, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 109 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** To come up before his gate, directly the morn about kail-time, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 233. **Gall.** The minister dropped in about kail time, as if by accident, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 68.

[1. ON. *kāl,* a cabbage (Vigfusson). **3.** Bot all with cale it was bedroppit, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 247.]

KALE, see **Keal, Keel,** *sb.*[2]

KALEGA, *sb.* Cor.[3] The razor shell-fish, 'caperlonger,' *Solen solignia.*

KALENDAR, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A strainer or sieve used in cookery, a colander.

KALL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A waterfall. See **Caal.**

KALTER, see **Kialter.**

KALWART, *adj.* Sh.I. Of the weather: cold, sharp. S. & Ork.[1]

KAME, see **Caim, Cam,** *sb.*[1], **Comb,** *sb.*[1]

KAMING, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [kē·min.] Of bees: issuing forth in a stream when leaving the hive to swarm, 'towthering.'

KAMMEL, *sb.* Nhb. [ka·ml.] Soft slate. See **Cam,** *sb.*[2] **Nhb.**[1] Blue kammel, 2 feet 3 inches, *Borings* (1881) 76.

KANCUMS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Tricks, pranks. Cf. **cankum. s.Lin.** The kankums o' the clown wer anuf to mek a pig laff (T.H.R.).

KANDLE GOSTES, *phr.* Chs.[13] The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.*

[Kandlegosses, *Galium Aparine,* Miller *Plant Names* (1884).]

KANE, *sb.* e.An. [kēn.] Water at low tide between the outer sandbank and the beach.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** I shall bathe in the kane, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26.

KANGE, *v.* Cum. [kēnj.] To flog severely. Cum.[14] Hence **Kanging,** *sb.* a severe flogging. **Cum.**[1] I'll give him a kanjin; **Cum.**[4]

KANGY, see **Caingy.**

KAN-KAYERS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Tricksters, confederates; see below.

Cor.[1] Two or three confederates who unite to disparage anything they wish to buy, or make fictitious offers and praise anything they wish to sell; **Cor.**[2]

KANNIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [ka·ni.] A yoke-shaped piece of wood between the 'stammareen' and stem of a boat.

The boat [sixern] was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room, oost-room, shott, hurrik or kannie. This last compartment near the stern was occupied by the steersman, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127; **S. & Ork.**[1]

KANSH, see **Canch, Kench.**

KANURD, *adj.* Lon. Slang. Drunk. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 23, col. 2.

KAP, *sb.* Sh.I. A cup-shaped hollow in the ground. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 84. See **Cap,** *sb.*[2]

KAP, *v.* Sh.I. To take off the heads and remove the entrails of fish.

Whin I wis gaun ta da haaf we niver bit kappit wir first hail o' fish, . . we hed a' kappit an' cleen'd up afore we came ashore, *Sh. News* (Nov. 12, 1898).

KAPPAS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Dumplings of meal.

KARDOOS, *sb.* Sh.I. A fine kind of cut tobacco procured from the Dutch. S. & Ork.[1]

[LG. *kardus',* a tobacco-pouch (Berghaus); Flem. *kardoes,* 'a cartouche' (Schuermans *Suppl.*); Fr. *cartouche,* the corner of paper whereinto apothecaries and grocers put the parcels they retail, also a cartouch or cartridge (Cotgr.).]

KAREKOYLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [kā·rikoil.] **1.** *v.* To slide in a crouching position.

Old Betty and Tommy went 'karekoyling' down the sloping ice-clad road, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1889) 9, col. 2.

2. *sb.* A particular mode of sliding in a crouching position; also used *attrib.* Cf. **katie-hunkers,** s.v. **Katie.**

w.Yks. Two, three, or more join together in crouching positions, the hind parts of the foremost resting on the knees of those immediately behind (Æ.B.); Raised her to the position necessary for a slide down the ice in 'karekoyle' fashion, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1889) 9, col. 2.

KARER, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] A sieve.

KARLITY, KARN, see **Quality, Kern,** *v.*[2]

KARRACH, *sb.* Fif. [ka·rəχ.] The game of shinty. *Edb. Even. Dispatch* (Nov. 18, 1897).

KARRIEWHITCHIT, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fondling term for a child.

KARRIN, see **Carrion.**

KARSHAB, *sb.* Fif. A cry used in the game of shinty. *Edb. Even. Dispatch* (Nov. 18, 1897). Cf. **hummie,** *sb.*[3]

KARTIE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **kertie.** A species of louse, resembling a crab in form.

KASH, *sb.* N.I.[1] A bog-road, or causeway of uncut turf. Cf. **cash,** *sb.*[2]

KASING, *vbl. sb.* Cor.[3] The process of 'buddling' or washing tin in a circular basin.

KASING, see **Casson.**

KATABELLA, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **katabelly** S. & Ork.[1] The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus.*

The Hen Harrier, . . here called the Katabella, is a species very often met with, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 312 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 132; **S. & Ork.**[1]

KATBRANE, *sb.* Glo. A hollow, gully, or natural covert-way, leading up to an entrenched camp of ancient date, either British or Roman. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 495.

KATE, *sb.* Ken. The brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 64.

KATHERANE, see **Cateran.**

KATHIL, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To beat with great severity, to reduce to a pulp.

A'll kathil the hehd o' ye, gehn ye dinna haud aff yir han's.

2. *sb.* Anything reduced to a pulp; an egg beaten up.

An egg whipped up, mixed with boiling water, cream, rum, or gin, &c., and sweetened. Egg-kathil is another name. 'He dreeve the thing to kathil.'

KATIE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Shr. Also in form **katty** Sc. [kē·ti.] **1.** A nickname for a hare. Cum.[4]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Katie-bran'-tail,** the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*; (2) **-clean-doors,** a child's name for snow; (3) **-hunkers,** a particular method of sliding on ice; cf. **karekoyle**; (4) **-wren,** the common wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

(1) **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 12; **Shr.**[1] (2) **Lnk.** A' the cabbage an' green kail are theekit wi' snaw, Aye, that's Katty-clean-doors, she laughs at us a', Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 32. (3) **Lth.** Esp. where there is a declivity. The person sits on his or her hams; and in this attitude is either moved onward by a first impulse received or is drawn by a companion holding each hand (Jam.). (4) **Bwk.** We kenned the spot where the robin bigged, The yorlin' an' Katie wren, Calder *Poems* (1897) 80.

KATIN' AND SAVIN', *phr.* Lakel. Of penurious habits, saving.

Lakel.[2] Wm. They war katin' an' savin' o' they cud rap or rain (B.K.).

KATIRAMS, *sb.pl.* Sh.I. Small, swift-flying, tattered clouds. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 72.

[Lit. a cat's paw. Norw. dial. *katt*, cat+*ram*, a paw (Aasen); ON. *hrammr*, a bear's paw (Vigfusson). Cp. the use of 'cat's paw' among sailors for a slight breeze rippling the surface of the sea (Falconer).]

KATMOGET, *adj.* Sh.I. Of animals: having the colour of the belly different from the rest of the body; light-coloured, with the belly of a darker colour.

Wid du licht in wi' my 'katmoget' gimmer, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 58; *ib. Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 110; S. & Ork.[1]

KATRA, see **Cattera(h.**

KATY-HANDED, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Left-handed.

Ayr. It was very incommodious to me on the left side, as I have been all my days katy-handed, *Steam-boat* (1822) 191 (Jam.).

[NFris. *käitig*: *so käitig on di Hond*, 'so links in der Hand' (Outzen); for cognates see Rietz (s.v. *Kaja*); see **Key**, *adj.*]

KAT-YUGL, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. The eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*. Sh.I. (W.A.G.), S. & Ork.[1] See **Cat-ogle**, s.v. **Cat**, *sb.*[1]

[Dan. *katugle*, a kind of owl, *Strix passerina* (*Dansk Ordbog*, 63).]

KAUCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **keach**, **keagh** Dmf.; **kiaugh** Ayr. **1.** *sb.* A bustle, fluster, flutter.

Sc. An' me in a kauch o' wark, Walford *D. Netherby*, v. Gall. Now an unco kauch and hurry Mang the bravoes did begin, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 7, ed. 1876; To be in a kauch, to be in extreme flutter, not knowing which way to turn; over head and ears in business, *ib.* 289.

2. Uneasiness of mind caused by domestic anxiety or pressure of business.

Ayr. The lisping infant, prattling on his knee, Does a' his weary kiaugh and care beguile, Burns *Cottar's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 3. Dmf. (Jam.)

3. *v.* To bustle, fluster.

Gall. Sae laughing and kauching, thou fain would follow me, Mactaggart *ib.* 349.

[1. Gael. *cabhag*, hurry, haste; troubles, difficulties (M. & D.).]

KAUDDÈ, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A cat.

Duggès an kauddès coome lick up a rhyme, 108.

KAULIK, *sb.* Sh.I. In *comp.* **Blaandie-kaulik**, a stirred-up quantity of meal and 'bland.'

The blaandie-kaulik and the swatsi-swaarik did duty instead of the golden tips of Ceylon, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 52.

[*Kaulik* (*Kjōlək*) is a der. of Norw. dial. *Kjore*, 'sprængt Mælk' (Aasen).]

KAVE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. A bottle, flask, *gen.* used for holding spirits. The same as **Cave**, *sb.*[3]

'Ir dey ony drap o' gin efter, Girzzie?' 'Da kave is i' dy kist ben.' 'Lat wis see if der a sipe i' da boddom o' da kave,' *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898).

KAVE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A hen-coop. See **Cavie**.

Buy a bink, An' kave to keep a clockin' hen, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 13.

KAVEL-MELL, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) A sledge-hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones, &c. See **Kevel**, *sb.*[1]

KAVER, see **Kaiver**.

KAVLIN-TREE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **kavel-**. A stick notched at one end and used to take the hook out of a fish's mouth. See **Cavil**, *v.*[2]

Prepare dysel for da shot, an' da kavlin' tree, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 22; His sköne, huggie-staff, and kavel-tree are at hand, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 134.

KAW, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To gasp for breath. (Hall.) Cf. **caw**, *v.*[1]

KAW, **KAWLE**, see **Caw**, *sb.*[2], **Caul(e.**

KAW-WAW, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **kaa-waa** Nhb.[1] Crooked, twisted; *fig.* ill-natured, cross-grained; also used as *adv.* awry.

Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[3] Lan. Facing noways, standing nohow, but fixt like James o' Joe's loom—ka-waawe, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 22.

Hence *akaw-wawy*, *adv.* atwist, askew, awry. n.Cy. (J.H.)

KAY, see **Kae**, *sb.*, **Key**, *sb.*, *adj.*, **Ky(e.**

KAYAR, *sb.* I.Ma. Strong rope.

'Kayar! kayar!' says ould M'Queen, 'that'll bring her up,' Brown *Witch* (1889) 77.

KAYBITTIT, *pp.* Cum. Also written **keybitted**. Of sheep: having the ear marked by the removal of a square piece cut out from the edge.

Cum.[4] Black o' the rump, under-keybitted [kae-bit.it] n'ar ear, *Mayroyd*, 104.

KAYCH, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] A pasty.

KAYER, see **Casar**.

KAYK, *sb.* Cum.[1] The cry of a goose. See **Cake**, *v.*[2]

KAYK, **KAYLE**, **KAYLES**, see **Keck**, *v.*[1], **Kale**, **Kails**.

KAYLES, *sb.pl.* Cum. The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*. (B. & H.)

KAYM, **KAYMT**, **KAYN**, **KAYTHER**, see **Kaim**, *v.*, **Cammed**, **Kain**, **Cader**.

KAZZARDLY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **cazzardly** s.Chs.[1]; **kazardly** Chs.[3] Shr.[2]; and in forms **cassartly** Chs.[3]; **kazartly** Chs.[1] [ka·zədli.]

1. Precarious, risky, uncertain; of the weather: changeable, unsettled. See **Casualty**.

Lan. It's a kazzardly onsartin loife we lead, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. II. v. Chs.[1] Owd Sammy is but a very kazartly loife i' th' lease; he met pop off any minute; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Ter·ŭbl ky'aaz·ŭrdli wedh·ŭr fŭr)th kraap·s [Terrible cazzardly weather for th' craps]. Shr.[1]

2. *Obs.* Of animals: liable to accident, weakly, of doubtful health, sickly.

n.Cy. Kazzardly cattle, Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2], w.Yks.[1], Chs. (K.)

KE, **KEA**, see **Ka**, **Keagh**.

KEACH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] Also written **kyetch**. [kiətʃ.] **1.** *v.* To drag forcibly.

If ye canna get carried through life, ye'll get kyetched through, *Old Prov.*

2. *sb.* A heave up.

O! the blue, the bonny, bonny blue, And I wish the blue may do weel, And every auld wife that's sae jealous o' her dochter May she get a good keach i' the creel, *Sng.*

KEACH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Also written **keech** Nhp.[12] n.Bck. [kītʃ.] **1.** *v.* To ladle any liquid, esp. water from a well; to sip water (as from a brook). Cf. **cleach**, *v.*[1]; see **Catch**, *v.* **II. 3.**

Nhp.[12] War. Keach me a drop of water will ye, I've been druve about everywhere from morn till night, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); War.[4], Shr.[1], Oxf.[1], Bck. (G.A.C.), n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136.

2. *Comb.* **Keach-hole**, a place scooped out of the bed of a river to collect water for domestic purposes. Shr.[1]

3. *sb.* The choice or 'pick' of anything.

Lei.[1] I picked the keach for her.

KEACH, **KEACORN**, **KEAD(D**, see **Keech**, *v.*[1], **Kecker**, *sb.*[1], **Cade**, *sb.*[2]

KEADY, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Wanton.

[Cogn. w. Dan. *kaad*, wanton (*Dansk Ordbog*); Sw. *kåt*, *kätjefull*, 'lascivious' (Serenius).]

KEAGH, *int.* Cum. Yks. Also written **keeah** n.Yks.[3]; **kea** w.Yks.[1] [kiə.] Go, begone, get away, avaunt!

Cum. Keaa fetch a pack-leadd on a horse, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; Cum.[14], n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[1] Kea thy ways.

KEAGH, see **Kauch**.

KEAK, **KEAKS**, see **Keck**, *v.*[12], **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

KEAL, *sb.* Rut. Nhp. War. Also in forms **kail** Nhp.[1]; **kale** Nhp.[2] [kīl, kēl.] A red ferruginous sand or rotten rock. Cf. **cale**, *sb.*[2]

Rut. The red land is a rich sandy loam intermixed with keal, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 242. Nhp. In a field of twelve acres . . . the soil a red kale, Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 48; Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] Pieces of stone 'in very small masses and uncertain and irregular shape.' 'Whether they are pieces or shreds of the limestone of

the ragg, or of our ordinary sandstone, they have all the name of keale.' In some parts of the county it is more especially applied to the scalings or fragments of the sandstone.

Hence **Kealy**, *adj.* of land: red and stony.

Nhp.[1] Morton says, 'Our ordinary sort of kealy land is a red land, with a large intermixture of reddish stones.' When flat bits of stone, or small masses of irregular shapes, turn up in ploughing, the land is called 'kaley.' Ferruginous sandy stone is also called 'kailey stone.' War.[3]

KEAL, KEALLACH, KEALS, see **Kail, Kale, Keel**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[3], **Kellach, Kails, Keawl.**

KEAM, *sb.*[1] Hrf. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **keem** Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; and in forms **keamy** Cor.[2]; **kime** Dev. [kīm.] The scum or froth which rises upon any liquid (esp. on cider).

w.Som.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 234. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[2]

Hence **Keamy**, (1) *adj.* mouldy, covered with a thick, white scum; cf. **kimy**; (2) *sb.* cider when covered with a thin, white mould.

(1) Glo.[1] Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] The cyder was keemy and had a vinegar twang, 22. Cor.[1] (2) Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

[Bremen dial. *kaam u. kiem*, 'der Schimmel, kahn, oder die weisse Haut, welche sich auf dem verdorbenen Bier, Wein u. Essig setzet' (*Wtb.*); Holstein dial. *kiem* (*Idiotikon*).]

KEAM, *sb.*[2] Sc. A honeycomb, used *fig.* of a young girl's bosom as being beautiful and sweet.

Gall. The napkin loosed, wi' ease he saw The bonniest keams o' new-faun snaw, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 43, ed. 1897.

KEAMER, KEAMING-STOCK, see **Keymer, Kaiming-stock.**

KEAMS, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[14] Also written **keamms** (s.v.), **tems** Cum.[1] A hair sieve, a 'temse.'

KEAN, see **Keean.**

KEANE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Cum. To scamper. (Hall.); *Gl.* (1851).

KEAPER, KEARF, KEARN, KEAT, KEATCH, see **Caper**, *sb.*[1], **Carf, Kern**, *sb.*[1], **Keech**, *v.*[1], **Kite**, *sb.*[1]

KEATHER, *sb.* Lan. A cradle. (Hall.), (S.W.) See **Cader.**

KEAU, *v.* e.Lan.[1] [kē.] To twist, as the foot in walking. The same word as **Cow**, *v.*[2] (q.v.)

Hence **Keaued-off**, *ppl. adj.* of shoes: trodden over.

KEAUCH, *v.* e.Lan.[1] Also in form **caarch.** [kētʃ.] To crouch, 'couch' (q.v.).

KEAUSTERIL, see **Coistrel.**

KEAVE, *v.*[1] Lakel. Also written **keav(v** Cum.[14]; and in forms **ciav, kiave** Lakel.[2] Wm. [kiəv.] **1.** *v.* To plunge. Cum. (Hall.)

2. To pass a knife in all directions through newly-made butter to extract hairs, &c. Cum.[14]

3. To struggle on in a hopeless way.

Lakel.[2] Wm. 'Hoo are ye garn on?' 'Oh we just ciav through.' She ciavs on frae ya week tull anudder. She kiav'd through his wage i' o' maks o' ways (B.K.). Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

[**1.** ON. *kefja*, to dip, put under water (Vigfusson).]

KEAVE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Of horned cattle: to toss the horns in a threatening way; also *fig.* to threaten. See **Cave**, *v.*[2] **4.**

Sc. Claw the traitors with a flail, . . That kissed the cow ahint the tail, That keav'd at kings themsel, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) II. 40.

KEAVE, see **Keeve**, *sb.*

KEAVIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** A species of crab.

Fif. I have found these crabs, we call keavies, eating the slievefish greedily, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 140 (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* **Keavie-cleek**, a crooked piece of iron used for catching crabs. Fif. (Jam.)

KEAW, KEAWER, see **Cow**, *sb.*[1], **Cower**, *v.*[1]

KEAWL, *v.* Lan. Also in form **keal.** [kēl.] To crouch, to be cowardly, to 'cowl' (q.v.).

He keals, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Lan.[1]

Hence **Keawlt**, *ppl. adj.* repulsed, intimidated, frightened. Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1]

KEAWL, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **kahl** w.Yks. [kēl, kāl.] The secretion in the corners of the eye. w.Yks. (J.T.), m.Lan.[1] See **Gowl**, *sb.*[1]

KEAWSE, see **Kewse.**

KEB, *sb.*[1] Sc. [keb.] **1.** The sheep-louse, *Melophagus ovinus.* Or.I. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Abd. (Jam.) **2.** Any creature small of its kind; esp. an infant. Bnff.[1]

KEB, *sb.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A villain. (Hall.)

KEB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. [keb.] **1.** *v.* Of ewes: to bring forth a still-born lamb.

Sc. A noted . . . witch who frequented these hills in former days, causing the ewes to keb, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Kebbed ewe**, *phr.* a ewe whose lamb is still-born; (2) **Kebbed lamb**, *phr.* a lamb that dies in birth.

(1) Sc. Ilka ane o' them bearin' twins, an' no ane kebbet o' them a', Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. Slk. A cure for a' disasters, Kebbit ewes an' crabbit masters, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 278. Dmf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Nhb.[1] When a lamb dies in birth the mother is called a kebbed yow. (2) Nhb.[1] When a lamb dies in birth it is called a kebbed lamb. On these occasions the skin of the kebbed lamb is flayed and put upon a strange lamb. This is brought to the foster mother to be suckled, who, smelling the skin of her own progeny, allows the stranger to approach her and take her milk.

2. With *at*: to refuse to suckle; to abandon the lamb.

Lnk. I trow she wad keb at it, as the black ew did at the white ew's lamb the last year, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 36. Peb., Slk., Dmf. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* An old, worn-out sheep. m.Yks.[1] **4.** *Comp.* (1) **Keb-ewe**, a ewe that has lost her lambs. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (2) **-house**, the shelter erected for young lambs in the lambing season. Gall. (S.R.C.), Nhb.[1] **5.** A sow-pig that has been littered dead. Rxb. (Jam.)

[**3.** ȝouis and lammis, kebbis and dailis, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 66.]

KEB, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. [keb.] **1.** *v.* To beat severely.

Bnff.[1] A'll keb the back o' ye, in ye dinna stop yir ill-ween.

2. *sb.* A blow. Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

KEB, *v.*[3] Lan. [keb.] To fish from a boat for flat fish with four hooks hung from the end of a weighted wooden cross. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

KEB, *v.*[4] Nhb. Cum. [keb.] To turn in the knees or toes in walking. Nhb.[1] The little bowdykite wis gan alang kebbin his feet.

Hence **Keb-footed**, *adj.* of a person who walks with toes turned inward. Cum.[14]

KEB, *v.*[5] Lin. [keb.] To pant for breath; to sob.

Eh, but howding on theer made me keb, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iv; Lin.[1] Listen how she kebs. e.Lin. He keb'd and caw'd, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 82. sw.Lin.[1] He didn't cry, but he began to keb a bit when I came away.

KEB, *v.*[6] Lan. [keb.] To rake a canal-bottom for stones, &c. (C.W.D.)

KEBAR, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **kebbre** Bnff.[1] **1.** A strong person of somewhat stubborn disposition, a metaph. use of **Caber.** Bnff.[1]

2. A companion, neighbour.

Rnf. You wha in trade hae lost your ain As weel 's your neebours, May get the cause and cure made plain By canty kebars, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 117; Ye're sic a civil kebar, Ye're social when ye're fou, *ib.* 124.

KEBAR, KEBBACH, see **Caber, Kebbuck.**

KEBBERS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Lin. 'Culled' sheep. Holloway. See **Keb**, *sb.*[3] **3.**

[*Brebis de rebut*, Drapes, Cullings, or Kebbers, old or diseased sheep which be not worth keeping, Cotgr.]

KEBBIE, *v.* Sc. Also written **kebby.** **1.** ? *Obs.* To chide, quarrel. Ags. (Jam.)

2. *Comb.* **Kebbie-lebbie**, (1) *sb.* an altercation in which a number of people are talking at once; cf. **kabbie-labby**; (2) *v.* to carry on an altercation.

(1) Frf. A while in silence scowl'd the crowd, An' syne a kebby-labby loud Gat up, an' twenty at a time Gae their opinions o' the crime, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 15. (2) Ags. (Jam.)

[Cp. LG. *kabbeln*, 'oft keifen, zanken u. streiten' (Berghaus).]

KEBBIE, *adj.* Sh.I. [ke·bi.] Anxious, eager.
Dem 'at's been ûs'd wi' da sea is juist as kebbie ta hear a' da news as iver dey wir, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898); Ill-spaekers, leers, an' clashers ir kebbie at ony time, for suntin' ta spaek aboot, *ib.* (May 28, 1898).

KEBBLE, *sb.* Der. A white opaque spar. (Hall.)

KEBBUCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **kebback** ne.Sc.; **kebbock** Sc.; **kebbuc** Dmb.; **kebuck** Lnk. Dmf.; and in forms **cabbac** Inv.; **cabback** Inv. Abd.; **kebec** Frf.; **kebuck(e** Abd. s.Sc.; **kibbock** Frf. Rnf. Slk. [ke·bək.] **1.** A whole cheese; *gen.* one of great size.
Sc. A huge kebbock (a cheese, that is, made with ewe-milk mixed with cow's milk), Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii; A whang aff a new cut kebbuck is ne'er missed, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 100, ed. 1881. Or.I. She deal largely in—Dunts o' kebbuck, teats o' woo', Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 30. ne.Sc. Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 4. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Bch. Cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck wi a whittle, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Abd. (A.W.); Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claith, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812; Yirn't milk cam', An' then a kebuck blue, Anderson *Poems* (1826) 101. Kcd. Tak' doon the aul'est kebbock, Bell, An' cut them knievlocks aff, Grant *Lays* (1884) 23. Frf. The arrival in Thrums of a cart-load of fine 'kebec' cheeses, Barrie *Licht* (1888) x; A hunk of kebbock, *ib. Tommy* (1896) ix. Per. Maister Robertson wud maybe like tae see thae kebbocks yir sending aff tae Muir, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 14. w.Sc. When you're helping yoursel, tak mair cheese than bread at the first; you'll may be no see the kebbuck a second time, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 82. Fif. Douglas *Poems* (1806) 66. s.Sc. Binna nice To try the kebucke, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 327. Rnf. I drew frae the boost the bit kibbock, And took to mysel' a bit whang, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 3. Ayr. Draws her kebbuck an' her knife, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 24. Lnk. Richly gangs the kebbuck doon That's hansell'd wi' a laird, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 94. Edb That's a bit grand kebbock o' yours, gudewife, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 39. Bwk. Nae cakes, nor kebbuck, meal nor bear To fill your maw, Calder *Poems* (1897) 283. Slk. Somewhere about the size of a small kibbock, Chr. North *Noctes* (1856) II. 62. Dmf. Kebuck an' cake, an' brave nut broon ale, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 39. Gall. A kebbuck of rich cheese, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxvii. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]
2. *Comp.* (1) **Kebbuck-creel**, a cheese-basket; (2) **-end**, (3) **-heel**, (4) **-stump**, the last remnants of a cheese.
(1) Or.I. Gudewife, gae to your kebbock-creel. . . And see thee count the kebbocks weel, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 170. (2) Dmb. You've baith welcome and a kebbuc en, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 99. (3) Dmb. I wouldna like to lay the kebbuc-heel upon the board the day, Salmon *ib.* 108. Ayr. An' dinna for a kebbuck-heel Let lasses be affronted, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 25. (4) Fif. Some knapp't awa' at kebbuck-stumps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 52.

KEBBY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **kebbie** Sc. Rxb. (Jam.) [ke·bi.] A hook-headed walking-stick; a shepherd's crook; also in *comp* **Kebby-stick**. Cf. **nebby**.
Sc. The red-coats cam up and ane o' them was gaun to strike my mither. . . I got up my kebbie at them and said I wad gie them as gude, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. Rxb. (Jam.) Cum. A clergyman who had mislaid his walking stick made inquiry about it of his landlady, who called to her daughter, 'Jane Ann, whoar t'priest's kebby?' Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 218; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] She heuks his lug wid yah fist a' a kebby wid tudder, *W. C. T. X.* (1895) 3.

KEBLE, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.[2] A timber-log.

KEBRACH, KEBRITCH, see **Cabroch**.

KEBROCK, *sb.* Sc. Used of anything big and clumsy. See **Cabroch, 2.**
Rxb. A kebrock o' a stane, a big, large, unshapely stone; a kebrock o' a bairn, a coarse big child, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 56.

KEBS, *sb. pl.* Slk. Gall. The game of 'knuckle-bones.' (S.R.C.)

KECH, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [keχ.] A girl's shoe.
Ayr. He asked if I could make a pair of kechs for him. I had never heard the term before but he explained that it was a pair of shoes for his own girl, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 184.

KECH, see **Keech**, *v.*[1]

KECHER, *v.* Sc. To cough continuously. Cf. **kyochin**.
Frf. She has that kechering hoast and spit now, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxiv; (J.M.B.)

KECHT, *sb.* Sc. A consumptive cough. Gall. MacTaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **kecher**.

KECK, *sb.*[1] Yks. [kek.] Rubbish, 'kedge.'
w.Yks. It tastes war ner owd keck, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1873) 12; w.Yks.[5] Nasty keck! nut fit fur a pig to heit!

KECK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Flt. Not. Lin. Also written **kek** Wm. Lan.; and in forms **kaik** Cum.[1] Wm.[1]; **kayk** Cum.[14]; **keak** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **keeak** n.Yks.[124]; **keek** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Chs.[3]; **keik** n.Yks.[1] Lan. s.Chs.[1]; **kek** Lakel.[2]; **keyk** w.Yks.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **keyke** Lan.; **kick** Chs.[3]; **kike** w.Yks.[2] Lan.; **kyke** Lan. Flt. [kek, kēk, kīk, kiək.] **1.** *v.* To raise up one end of anything, esp. to tip up a cart in order to unload it.
n Cy. (Hall.), Lakel.[2] Wm. The cart is kekt up at the door (B.K.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Keeak t'cart a larl bit mair. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (R.H.H.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] We keik a vessel when we want the contents to run out. Flt. (T.K.J.) Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 339. n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Kecker**, *sb.* the bar which connects the body of a cart with the thills; a piece of wood or iron in front of a tumbril to enable the body of a cart to be raised to any angle; (2) **Kecker-peg, Kecking-**, or **Kecko-**, *sb.* a peg placed in the 'kecker' to keep the cart tilted at any angle.
(1) Lan.[1] I.Ma. Others tryin' to draw the kecker, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 219, ed. 1891. Chs.[1] In the old tumbrils, or dung-carts, there is an arrangement by which the cart can be kept kecked at any angle, so that the dung may be hooked out from behind with a muck-hook as the cart is drawn along the field. The arrangement consists of an upright piece of iron (formerly it was made of wood) attached to the front of the cart framework, which works through a slit in the cart body. It is called the kecker, and is perforated with numerous holes. The body of the cart is hinged to the axle. When the cart is kecked, the front is raised, and a peg is put into one of the holes in the kecker to keep it at the required angle. (2) Chs.[13]

2. *Comb.* **Kek-rod**, the peg which keeps the 'kecker' in position.
Lan. I was stannin' up drivin, when t'kek-rod slipt oot, an' up went t'cart, like shot, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 227.

3. *Fig.* To stay or put up at a house temporarily when away from home.
Wm. Wheear do yer [*sic*] keck? *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 50; Wm.[1] Still often used, esp. among carters and drivers, and workmen who have to work far from home. 'War's tha keckt at ta-daa?' 'Ist ta gaan ta keck at t'Unicorn?'

4. To upset; to overbalance; *gen.* with *over*.
Cum.[4] Ah keck't 'im oot o' t'barrow inta t'watter. w.Yks. He keyk'd ower t'eead first (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] 'Who's spilt this milk?' 'Me, mother: aw couldn't help it; aw keckt it o'er wi' my sleeve.' n.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Mind, lass, or theaw'll keck it o'er (F.E.T.).

5. To jerk oneself back; to throw back the head with a disdainful air; to raise oneself erect; to rear as a horse.
Cum.[1] Wm. Ah kaikt mi heed up an catcht t'jaum seck a leddur (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] He did nowght bud winch and keeak oopon 's hĭn-legs; n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] A mother will say to an over-playful child, by way of caution: 'Thou'll kêak thy neck till it creaks.' w.Yks.[1] Lan. Woman . . . keckt as stiff, as if hood swallud a poker, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 19. nw.Der.[1]

6. To 'cock' up at one end; to stand awry; to twist to one side; to lean; to drop from an upright position.
Cum.[1] Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan. He'd getten his hat keck't o' one side. He keck't his cheer up on it's back legs (F.E.T.). Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dù)nŭ sit tóo éeŭm dhŭ end ŭ)th bensh, els it)I ky'eyk ùp [Dunna sit too eeam the end o' th' bench, else it'll keik up]. A farmer was complaining that the bottom of his large cheese-making vat did not slant sufficiently to allow the moisture to run off, or rather that it slanted in the opposite direction to what was required. This he expressed by saying that 'it ky'eykt raangg· roa·d' [it keiked wrang road]. Not. The wheels get kecked out of gear (L.C.M.).

Hence **Keaky-ridged**, *adj.* bent inwards.

e.Lin. Yow see this 'ere barn's keaky-ridged (J.C.W.).

7. To draw back from a bargain; to flinch. Cf. **cock**, *v.*[1] **11.**

Rxb. 'I've keck't,' I have changed my mind, and decline adhering to the offer I formerly made (JAM.).

8. *sb.* A twist to one side; a sprain; an injury to the spine causing deformity.

Cum.[1] She hez a kayk in her neck; **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (HALL.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] If you don't mind you'l give that barn a keak in the back; **w.Yks.**[5] A horse going up-hill with a heavy load is in danger of 'gehring a kēak i' his back.'

9. A jolt. ne.Lan.[1]

10. A cuff or blow.

Cum. Yah rummelback of a lad in t'gallery leeap aboot till he gat a kayk aback eh t'lug, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 184. **Wm.**[1]

[5, 8. Norw. dial. *keika*, to bend backwards, to sprain, to go awry; *keik*, bent backwards, used of one who holds his head backwards in a pert manner (AASEN); ON. *keikr*, bent backwards, the belly jutting forwards (VIGFUSSON).]

KECK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **kek** w.Yks.; and in forms **cack** Wil.[1]; **keak** Lin.[1]; **keeck** Hrf.; **keek** Hrf.[1] [kek.]

1. *v.* To retch; to feel sick; to faint suddenly.

Rxb. (JAM.), **Lan.** (J.D.), **Chs.**[3], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 711. **Lei.**[1] It meks me keck to think on't. **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** 'E tells me it [intellect] makes your innards keck over cider, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. 160; **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] That ere stuff makes me keck. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He had'n a swallered it two minnits afore a begun to keck (E.H.G.).

Hence (1) **Kecker**, *adj.* squeamish; (2) **Kecker-hearted**, *adj.* (*a*) having a stomach that is easily upset; (*b*) faint-hearted, nervous; (3) **Keckery**, *adj.*, see (1); (4) **Kecky**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's nut itten hauf—shoe's seea dench an kecker, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**[3] Kecker o' food. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** Can't eat fat meat? What a kecker-hearted body ye er (B.K.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** The Masham Volunteers went full trot in waggons to meet the French, and there warn't a kekker-hearted man in t'lot (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** Soa ye kecker-hearted 'uns 'at's been hoddin' back, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 2, 1896); **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **w.Yks.** Our girls are very kekery about eating fat (W.C.S.). (4) **s.Wor.** A's a bit kecky 's marnin (H.K.).

2. To refuse with disdain; to be fastidious. **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. To choke; to make a choking noise in the throat; to cough.

n.Yks.[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** She boakaned and kekt, *Nidderdell Olm.* (1878). **Brks.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

4. To cackle; to laugh. **Cum.**[14] **5.** *sb.* The noise made in the gullet by sickness; a sound between a cough and a choke. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] Brks. *Gl.* (1852).

KECK, *adj.*[1] Chs. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Bck. Wil. Also in forms **cack**, **cag** Wil.[1] [kek.] In *comb.* (1) **Keck-fisted**, (2) **-handed**, left-handed; clumsy, awkward.

(1) **Hrf.** Still known and used, esp. among school-children (H.C.M.). (2) **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **Shr.**[1] Ketch out, yo' keck-'onded, avenless thing. **Oxf.** (M.A.R.); (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] 'Er's the mwust keck-'anded thing as ever tha sin in thee life. **Bck.** If a man, at hay time, or harvest, holds his fork with the left hand lowest, they say, 'Ah, he's no good! he's keck-handed, he works with the weakest hand next to the load,' *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 483. **Wil.**[1]

KECK, *adj.*[2] Lan. Pert, insolent, lively. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 270.

KECK, **KECKCORN**, see **Keek**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], **Kick**, *v.*[2], **Kecker.**

KECKEN, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **kicken** Sc. (JAM.) [ke·kən.] **1.** To make a sound between a choke and a cough; to retch. See **Keck**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[12] **w.Yks.**[5] An infant turns black in the face, and 'keckens,' when it has swallowed too large a piece of anything.

2. To decline with loathing, aversion, or disgust, as offered food; to be fastidious. n.Yks.[1]

3. *Comb.* **Kecken-hearted**, squeamish; loathing the sight of food; dainty; over-fastidious; faint-hearted.

Sc. (JAM.), **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're varry keckenhearted 'uns. **m.Yks.**[1]

KECKER, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **kekker** Wil.; and in forms **cacker** Som.; **cacorne** Dor. Dev.; **caker** Glo.[1]; **keacorn** Dor.; **keckcorn** w.Cy.; **keckhorn** I.W.[12]; **kexes** (*pl.*) Brks.; **kiakeharn** Dor.[1]; **kyecker**, **kyeckhorn** Som. [ke·kə(r).] **1.** The gullet; the windpipe; the uvula; a pervious pipe; also in *comp.* **Kecker-pipe.**

Hrf. (J.B.), **Glo.** (F.H.) **Brks.** GROSE (1790); 'I stuffs a handful of dry salt down their kexes when they beant well,' said an old shepherd. . . He was speaking of his surgery of . . . sheep and meant their throats, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 455; **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.** [The cuckoo] allus zims to I to ha' zummut in 's kecker, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 33; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** 'A might call, and call, till his keacorn was raw, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) i; Cacornes were cut from the animal's pluck, and stewed with barley meal and given to dogs, the cacorne being cut into small pieces before stewing (T.G.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (T.G.) **w.Som.**[1] Yuur! túp aup dhaat'—dhaat-l wau·rsh daewn dhee kek·ur vau·r dhee [Here! tip up that—that will wash down thy throat for thee]. This is a frequent saying in giving cider. **Dev.** (HALL.); *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 432.

2. *pl.* The tonsils.

Glo. (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1] His cakers are bad, and he can't quilt. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

KECKERS, *sb. pl.* Brks. The ridges between the wheel-tracks and the horses' tracks in a field road. (W.H.Y.)

KECKHORN, see **Kecker.**

KECKLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **ceckle** Lan.[1]; **kekill** Shr.[2]; **kekle** Dmb. Lnk.; and in form **caickle** Sc. [ke·kl.]

1. *v.* To cackle.

Sc. I wadna be deaved with your keckling for a' your eggs, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Hennies . . . ha'e leave to keckle, And cocks to craw, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 19. **Dmb.** The mistress is kekling aboot it like a klokin hen, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii. **Rnf.** Loud keckling frae the barn-yard fowls, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 136. **Lnk.** I'se cry to thee whan the hens begin to keckle, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 31. **Slk.** Who was kecklin like a gouty gander, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 64. **Dmf.** Our gray clocking hen she gaed keckling her lane, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 32. **Gall.** The solan . . . geese . . . their keckling and crying are the loudest, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxxvii. **Cum.** Craiking craws and keckling kayes, MACKAY *Lost Beauties Eng. Lang.* (1874) 2; **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

2. To laugh long and loudly; to chuckle; to giggle. Cf. **cackle.**

Sc. For fainness, deary, I gar ye keckle, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 22. **Rnf.** Kecklin' to mysel' wi' glee, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 175. **Ayr.** The giglets keckle To see me loup, BURNS *Toothache*, st. 3. **Lnk.** Stand straight up like a rash, kekle, and looky canty like whan the carles is gaun by, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 141. **Slk.** Sir Walter himsel' keckled on his chair, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 94. **Gall.** The news ye had to tell, wad gar him keckle, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 93. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He keckled while he varily kinkt ageean, ii. 293. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** They munna be too heigh kecklingk, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 5.

Hence **Keckling**, (1) *sb.* noisy laughter; giddy conduct; (2) *ppl. adj.* chuckling, noisy; of a giddy disposition.

(1) **Sc.** Less caickling would serve ye on sic a . . . subject, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x. **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** A good humoured sort of keckling laugh, GALT *Legatees* (1820) x. **w.Yks.**[1]

3. To retort impertinently; to speak insolently. Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 228; Lan.[1]

4. To show eagerness; to show signs of joy or of temper; to regain one's spirits after sickness, &c. Also with *up.*

Bnff.[1] She's beginning to keckle-up fell weel sin's hir man's death. He kecklet up at ance fin 't wiz proposet t' gang t' the market. **Frf.** They're a' kecklin' tae shake their feet i' the ball-room, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 52.

5. *sb.* A chuckle; noisy laughter; giddy behaviour.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** She gya a bit keckle o' a lauch, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi.

6. Loud chatter; idle or foolish talk.

Rnf. The keckle was jist at its hecht, The mystery no a bit clearer, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 62. **Lan.**[1]

7. A smothered laugh. N.I.[1]

KECKLE, *v.*[2] and *adj.*[1] Nhb. Chs. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **kickle** Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] [ke·kl.] **1.** *v.* To cough; to choke; to make a noise in the throat while swallowing. Nhb.[1], Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] See **Keck**, *v.*[2] **2.** *adj.* Weak in the stomach; flighty. Hrf.[2] **3.** *Comb.* (1) **Keckle-stomach**, a squeamish stomach; (2) **-stomached**, squeamish, dainty.

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1], **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Shr.**[1] I'm so despert keckle-stomached lately, I should 'aive my 'eart out if I wuz to see a yar in anythin'.

KECKLE, *adj.*[2] Lan.[1] Pert. See **Keck**, *adj.*[2]

KECKLE-MECKLE, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Poor ore.

KECKLE-PIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **keckling-pin** Abd. (Jam.) A knitting-pin.

n.Sc. She burnt like a keckle-pin, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 122, ed. 1875. **Abd.** (Jam.)

KECK-MEG, see **Cag-mag**, *sb.*[1]

KECKS, *sb. pl.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **keks** m.Yks.[1] Lan. Not.; **kex** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12345] Lan.[1] Chs.[3] Midl. Stf. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[123] Shr.[12] Glo.[1] Suf.[1] Ess.[1] Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] Dor. w.Som.[1]; and in forms **cax** Dor.; **caxes** Ken.[1]; **keaks** s.Pem.; **keeks** Wil.[1]; **kerk** Lei.[1]; **kesk** Cum.[1]; **kexes** Stf. Der. War.[2] Sur. Dor.[1]; **kexy** Som.; **keyx** Shr.[2]; **kicks** Som.; **kik** Hrt. Cor.; **kiskey** Cor.[12]; **kisks** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Ess. Cor.; **kix** Lin. War. Sus.[2] I.W.[1] Som.; **kixes** Sur. [keks, kiks.] **1.** Any hollow-stalked umbelliferous plant; the dried stalks of such a plant; also in *sing.*; esp. in phr. *as dry as a keck.* Cf. **gicks**; see **Keggas.**

n.Cy. The stem of the teazle, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**[1] Aa's oney boilin' kecks for the pigs. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 18. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Walkin's made me as dry as a kex, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 20, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1234]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'As dry as kex,' is a common expression, often to denote stale bread. **Lan.**[1] As dry as a kex (meaning thirsty). **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** Kex, dried kex, that in summer has been so liberal to fodder other men's cattle, Toone *Dict.* (1834). **Stf.** In mowing grounds, if suffered to run up, it becomes dry kex, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 43; **Stf.**[1] **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 417; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** This bread's as dry as a keck (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (B. & H.) **n.Lin.** His throät's as dry as a kex, an' he mun hev sum sleck, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 106; **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (J.C.W.), **sw.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Rabbits likes kecks better than most greens (F.H.W.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Half hid in meadow-sweet and keck's high flowers, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 100; **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[12]; **War.**[3] Any plant with a hollow stem which . . . could be made into a whistle was called a kex; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxvi; **Shr.**[1] Ben, I toud yo' to bring some kex in fur spills; yo' gwun at them matches as if they comen fur nuthin', but yo'n fine it out some dark mornin' w'en theer is none; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Glo.**[1], **n.Bck.** (B. & H.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** (B. & H.); **Ess.**[1] 'As light as a kex.' Boys make miniature windmills of the split stalks. In many Eng. counties the stem of any suitable plant, when hollowed out, and the pith extracted, is called a 'keck.' A 'keck' may therefore be made of an elder-stem, or hemlock, or rush, or butter-bur, &c. An empty sugar-cane is a 'keck.' Bees are fed with 'kecks' filled with sugar introduced into their hives. In some parts of the country also hollow elder-stems (then called 'kecks') are used as moulds for home-made candles. **Ken.**[1] Pieces of bean stalk about eight inches long, used for catching earwigs in peach and other wall-fruit trees. **Sur.** Huge docks, burdocks, teazles, or, as they are called here, kixes or kexes, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 79. **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] It was most frequently used as a candlestick. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** The stalk of this is often used as a temporary water-pipe (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Jan, clare tha 'cess . . . vrom they old kex, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4.

Hence (1) **Keckers**, *sb. pl.* the dried stalks of umbelliferous plants; (2) **Kecklet**, (3) **Kecklock**, *sb.* the charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*; (4) **Kecksy**, (*a*) *sb.* any hollow-stalked umbelliferous plant; a dried, brittle stem; (*b*) the head of a thistle after flowering time; (*c*) *adj.* hollow like 'kecks'; (*d*) dry, juiceless, husky; thirsty; (*e*) *v.* to become stringy.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Lei.** (B. & H.) (4, *a*) **Chs.**[13], **Stf.** (J.T.), **Not.** (J.H.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] As dry as an old kecksy. **Nhp.** Kecksies white and eglantines, Clare *Remains* (1873) 201. **Glo.** Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 269. **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Ess.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Cor.**[1] A withered kiskey of a man; **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*c*) **Chs.**[1] Celery, when it is inclined to run up to stalks, would be called 'very kecksy'; **Chs.**[3], **Lin.** (B. & H.) (*d*) **w.Yks.** Constantly applied to old and stringy rhubarb, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **s.Chs.**[1] Of an apple, orange, or any kind of fruit. Even bacon which has been broiled too much is called kecksy. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (*e*) **w.Cor.** The turnips will kiskey if they are not drawn soon (M.A.C.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Kecks-head**, the dry head of any umbel; esp. of the wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*; (2) **-made**, anything made out of 'kecks'; (3) **-shooting**, see below; (4) **-stalk**, the stalk of an umbelliferous plant; (5) **-stones**, the dead haulms of beans; (6) **-whistle**, a whistle made out of 'kecks.'

(1) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6. (2) **Nhp.** The keck-made water-mills, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 136. (3) **Der.** A favourite amusement with us was 'kex shooting.' We made bows, and then betook ourselves to a nettle bed where the kexes stood, . . and, cutting them close by the ground, trimmed them and shot them away from the bow against the wind at an angle which carried them so high that often they went out of sight, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 417. (4) **Nhp.** They [fairies] venture from their dwellings once again, From keck-stalk cavity, or hollow bean, Clare *ib.* II. 179. (5) **Yks.** Hearts as dry as kekstons, *Philip Neville*, xi. (6) **War.**[3] Kex-whistles were distinguished by this name from whistles made of small branches of the willow from which the wood could be easily removed.

3. Rubbishy or seedling mangolds, turnips, &c. **s.Chs.**[1]

[1. As doth a kex or a candel þat cauȝte hath fyre and blaseth, *P. Plowman* (B.) xvii. 219.]

KECKS, *sb. pl.*[2] s.Cy. Hmp. I.W. Also written **kex** Hmp.[1]; and in form **kix** s.Cy. I.W.[1] [keks.] The fruit of the wild sloe; bullaces. s.Cy. (B. & H.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] See **Cracks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

KED, see **Cade**, *sb.*[2]

KEDDENED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [ke·dənd.] **1.** Covered over with mud or dust. Cor.[12] **2.** Phr. *keddened and cabaged*, having the boots covered with mud; dirty. Cor.[1]

KEDDIS, KEDDLE, see **Caddis**, *sb.*[1], **Caddle**, *v.*[2]

KEDDLE, *sb.* s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **kettle-** s.Cy. Ken.[1] Sus.; **kiddle-** Sus. In *comp.* (1) **Keddle-man**, (2) **-maul**, the fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*; (3) **-net**, a stake-net used in mackerel fishing.

(1) **Ken.**[1] (2) **Ken.**, **e.Sus.** 'You've got a mouth like a kettle-maul,' said to a person with a large mouth. Prob. so called because this fish mauls or injures the kettle (or kiddle) nets used on the flat sandy shores of East Sussex and Kent (F.E.S.). (3) **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Ken.** The stake nets that are set on the flats extending north and south of the river's mouth—and locally called 'keddle' nets, *Fishing Gazette* (Aug. 31, 1889) 126. **Ken.**, **e.Sus.** A species of nets fixed to poles placed in the sand, running some distance into the sea at low water, forming a kind of half-circle at the bottom, Holloway; (F.E.S.) **Sus.**[1] **e.Sus.** At Rye. . . The mackerel here are caught in large fixed nets, called kettle nets. . . Each net is a little over half a mile long. The poles on which the nets are fixed are 12 feet high, Buckland *Fishes* (1880) 132.

[AFr. *kidel*, *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, c. 7 (1472); OFr. *quidel*, 'engin à pêcher' (La Curne).]

KEDDLE-DOCK, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also in forms **kadle-** Chs.[13]; **kettle-** m.Lan. Chs.[1] [ke·dl-dok.] **1.** The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* Cf. **cheadle-dock.**

Lan.[1] This summer is remarkable for the great quantity of keddle-docks, *Farmer's Diary* (1776) in *Manch. Guardian* (Feb. 26, 1877). **Chs.**[13]

2. The wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* **Chs.**[1]

3. The common butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris.* **Chs.**[1]

4. The broad-leaved dock, *Rumex obtusifolius.*

Lan.[1] Near Goosnargh . . . the word was pronounced 'kettle-dock.'. . The name is used in contradistinction to sour dock and patience dock, *Manch. Guardian* (Mar. 1877).

KEDGE, *sb.*[1] I.Ma. [kedʒ.] In phr. *hold your kedge*, keep quiet, lit. to hold your anchor, don't drift.

Hould your kedge. I seen her spreadin clothes on the hedge, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 384.

KEDGE, *sb.*[2], *v.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **cedge** Lan.; and in forms **cadge** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] [kedʒ, kadʒ.] **1.** *sb.* The belly; the stomach.

Lakel.[2] **n.Wm.** I've filled mi kedge (B.K.). **n.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Kedgy**, *adj.* (1) pot-bellied; (2) given to the pleasures of the table.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] A kedgy old fellow. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 23, 1894).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Kedge-belly**, (*a*) a large, protuberant stomach; (*b*) a glutton; (2) **-bellied**, pot-bellied; gorged; (3) **-gutted**, of an animal that has made itself ill by over-eating; (4) **-kyte**, see (1 *a*, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[12], **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** How braungin' an' kedge-bellied Ned Pollard hes got o' laäte (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Commonly used of rabbits that have eaten too much great [*sic*] food: as 'Lor! how kedge-bellied he looks.' (3) **n.Lin.** (B.K.) (4) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. A glutton; a person who eats greedily. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

4. Trash, rubbish.

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376; **n.Lin.**[1] Tak that kedge awaay an' fling it up o' th' muck hill.

5. *v.* To stuff; to fill; esp. to fill oneself with food.

Sc. Kedged like a king (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Wm.** It was kedged in o' o' sides (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Sheel kedge our kites with good kirne-milk and whig, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 160; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Get thyself kedg'd,' eat to the full; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're kedgin' ther insahds wi' mull'd yal an' whistle-jacket. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] They cadged ther houl-hampers, ii. 300. **Lan.** Theyrn aw cedging theer wem o' while, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 10; **Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** To cause a stoppage of the bowels by too much green food, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Kedging**, *sb.* food of all kinds; stuffing. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] **6.** *adj.* Stiff, tight. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

KEDGE, *adj.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Also in form **kidge** e.An.[1] Cmb. [kedʒ.] **1.** *adj.* Brisk, active, lively.

Dmf. Her and himself lives close by . . . and is exceedingly kedge about me, anxious beyond measure for golden opinions of his God-dedicated Epic (T.C.). **e.An.**[1] We apply it exclusively, or nearly so, to hale and cheerful old persons. **Cmb.** (W.M.B.) **Nrf.** T. Browne *Tract viii* (c. 1680) in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkin, III. 233; Father is an old man, sir, but he is wunnerful kedge (W.R.E.). **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Ray (1691). **Suf.**[1] 'A fare kiender kedge still. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.** (K.)

Hence **Kidged**, *adj.* (1) convalescent; (2) brisk.

(1) **Cmb.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 251. (2) **Nrf.** *ib.*

2. *sb.* A mischievous child.

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

[1. Kygge (v.r. kydge) or ioly, *Jocundus, hillaris, Prompt.*]

KEDGE, *v.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) To toss about; to move a thing quickly from one place to another, to 'cadge.'

KEDGE, *v.*[3] Yks. [kedʒ.] Of the teeth: to be set on edge.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The sourness makes my teeth kedge; **n.Yks.**[4]

KEDGE, KEDGER, see **Cadge**, *v.*[1], **Kidge**, *v.*, **Cadger**, *sb.*[1]

KEDGY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. e.An. Also in forms **kidgy** e.An.[1] Nrf.; **kyedgy** Nhb.[1] [ke·dʒi, ki·dʒi.] **1.** Brisk, active, sprightly; also used *advb.* See **Cadgy**.

Sc. (Jam.) **Edb.** Wattie, fu' kedgy, gaed hame to his mither, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 52. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** A kidgy old wumman, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 32; It wor well we did it kedgey, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 117. **Suf.**[1] A kedgy man for his years.

2. Wanton, lascivious. Nhb.[1]

KEDLOCK, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Any large umbelliferous plant, esp. the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*. See **Cadlock**.

e.Lan.[1] **Chs.**[1] The large hollow stems of these plants were formerly used with spinning wheels, about Delamere, to wind the ball of yarn upon. **s.Chs.**[1] Ky'ed·lŭk.

KEE, KEEAD, see **Ky(e, Cade**, *sb.*[2]

KEEADISH, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [kiə·diʃ.] Sluggish; unwilling, disinclined.

KEEAGH, KEEAK, see **Kaa, Keck**, *v.*[1]

KEEAKY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] [kiə·ki.] Brisk, lively.

KEEAL, KEEAN, see **Kale, Keel**, *v.*[3], **Cain**.

KEEAN, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **kane** n.Yks.[4]; **kean** Yks.; and in form **kin** Lin.[1] [kiən.]

1. *v.* Same word as **Cain** (q.v.). n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] Hence (1) **Keeaned**, *ppl. adj.* slightly curdled. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Kiney**, *adj.* fusty, tainted. Lin.[1]

2. *sb.* Scum on ale; a floating particle on the surface of fermented liquid; *gen.* in *pl.*

n.Yks.[2] Keeans and scruffments. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1]

KEEAP, *sb.* I.W.[1] [kiəp.] **1.** The cape of a coat.

2. A landmark.

KEEAVE, *v.* n.Yks.[3] [kiəv.] To break ore from the stone with a hammer.

KEEAVE, KEEAVINGS, KEEBLE, see **Cave**, *v.*[23], **Cavings, Capel**, *sb.*[1]

KEECH, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Hrf. Som. A kind of cake or pasty. See **Kickel**.

Nhp.[1] A large oblong or triangular pasty, made at Christmas, of raisins and apples chopped together. **Hrf.**[1], **Som.** (Hall.)

KEECH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **keach** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.; **keatch** Wil.[1]; and in form **kech** Hmp.[1] [kītʃ.]

1. *v.* Of water: to film over, begin to freeze. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] See **Catch**, *v.* **5.**

2. Of wax, melted fat, &c.: to set hard in cooling. See **Catch**, *v.* **6.**

Shr.[1] Dunna mess yore fingers ŏŏth it awilde it's warm, let it keech, an' then it'll break off aisy—them mole candles dunna do to carry about. **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

3. *sb.* A lump of congealed fat; the fat of a slaughtered beast rolled up ready for the chandler; *gen.* in *comb.* **Keech-of-fat**; cf. **ketch**, *sb.*[3], and **catch**, *v.* **6.**

Nhp.[1], **War.**[2], **Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] There's a good keech o' fat on them broth, tak' it off carfully. **Hrf.** (N.G.), **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] The fat from the intestines of slaughtered animals; the caul or omentum. It is different from the suet, or kidney-fat, which is the flick in a pig, inasmuch as technically the keech is by custom part of the offal, and is sold by butchers as tallow.

Hence (1) **Keech-belly**, *sb.* a fat man. n.Cy. Toone *Dict.* (1834); (2) **Keechy**, *adj.* of roads after rain: greasy. Glo.[1]

4. A large lump, esp. of mud; a patch; a thick layer of hay.

Hrf. 'It ploughs up in keeches.' We should use it of almost anything separating into lumps which under other conditions did not come apart that way (N.G.). **Wor.** A big keech o' the plater was off (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I've got a good keech o' bees-wax this time; I shall tak' it to the Soseb'ry 'Firmary, they'n gie the wuth on it theer.

[**3.** I wonder That such a keech can with his very bulk, Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun, And keep it from the earth, Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 55; cp. *tallow-catch* in 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 252.]

KEECH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] [kīχ.] **1.** *v.* To void excrement, used esp. of children. **2.** *sb.* Dirt. Hence **Keechie**, *adj.* dirty.

KEECH, *v.*[3] w.Cy. Som. [kītʃ.] To cut the grass and weeds along the banks of a river. w.Cy. (Hall.), Som. (W.F.R.)

KEECH, see **Keach**, *v.*[2]

KEECHAN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [kī·χən.] A small rivulet.

[Gael. *caochan*, a streamlet (Macbain).]

KEECHIN, *sb.* Sc. In distillation, the liquor after it has been drawn from the 'draff' or grains, and fermented, before going through the still. Per. (G.W.), Fif. (Jam.)

[Gael. *caochan*, whisky in its first process of distillation (M. & D.).]

KEECHLE, see **Keuchle**.

KEED, *sb.* Cai.[1] The cud.

KEEDUG, *sb.* Irel. An improvised cape or covering for the head and shoulders in rainy weather, *gen.* made of an old sack.

n.Ir. O'Toole in the rain went his Riv'rance to meet With keedug on head, and with martyens on feet, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 12.

KEED-UP, *int.* Nhb.[1] Get up! *gen.* addressed by a driver to his horse.

KEE-HOW, *sb.* Sc. The game of 'hie-spy' (q.v.); a cry made during the game.

Abd. Ye'll mind how . . . we played at 'kee-how' or 'smuggle-the-gig,' ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 3; CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 192; One half of the boys playing go and hide in doorways, courts, closes, or at street-corners. At the signal 'kee-how' the other half go in search, and when they find them to the goal or 'dell.' Those who get back to the goal uncaught are considered the victors (A.W.).

KEE-HOY, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM.) The game of 'keerie-oam' (q.v.).

KEEK, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **keck** Ags. (JAM.) A linen covering for the head and neck.

Sc. The boddom o' the kist is then Turned up into the inmost o't, The end that held the keeks sae clean Is now become the teemest o't, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 494. **Abd.** Her head had been made up fu' sleek The day before, and weel prin'd on her keek, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 28, ed. 1812. **Ags.** (JAM.) **Frf.** Her keck was white as driven snaw, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15.

KEEK, *sb.*[2] Nhb. [kīk.] The soup formerly served out to poor people.

Nhb.[1] Did ye no knaa that he was browt up on keek? LUCKLEY *Alnwick Lang.*

KEEK, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp. Also in forms **keck** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **keik** Rnf. Edb.; **kyke** N.Cy.[1] [kīk.] **1.** *v.* To look; to peep; to pry. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He that keeks through a hole may see what will vex him, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Or.I.** In place of 'keeking into the draw-well,' . . no less than forty moderate-sized mirrors have been ordered, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 112. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Phoebus keeks frae o'er the hills, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 18. **Abd.** Bessie thro' the winnock keeket, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 63. **Kcd.** At ilka thing she keeks and cowers, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 106. **Frf.** I keeked through a hole in the door, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. **Per.** If ye didna catch them keekin' through their fingers tae see what like the kirk is, ye wud think they were prayin', IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 205. **Fif.** DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 22. **Slg.** MUIR *Poems* (1818) 7. **s.Sc.** He keekit oot, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 31. **Rnf.** To the spat as Watty keekit Nell slade reckless i' the tide, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 47. **Ayr.** But keek thro' ev'ry other man, Wi' sharpen'd, sly inspection, BURNS *To a Young Friend* (1786) st. 5. **Lnk.** I've keekit back thro' days o' yore, As mony mae hae done before, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 30. **Lth.** A weel-faur'd maid As ever keek'd intill a glass, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. **Edb.** If thae just criticks keek it thro', That writes the Edinburgh Review, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 219. **Bwk.** CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 25. **Peb.** Frae pit and gallery they are keeking, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 53. **Slk.** They'll be keekin' ower the black haggs . . . to see what's going on, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** The nest o' the birds keeking out between The leaves and the roots, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 36. **Dmf.** I've keekit ance mair at the slee wee neuk, REID *Poems* (1894) 243. **Gall.** But when I keeked it ower, they were a' sittin' gapin' at the elshin, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **Kcb.** His mither's soul keeked frae his bonnie dark e'e, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **Wgt.** The visitor . . . keeked round the end of the bed, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 366. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** Wha's that keekin ower the dyke? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Cheps that can tell what's i' yor heed, Wi' keekin at the nobs without, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 55; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Nan At thee aye keeks and glances, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 89; **Cum.**[3,4], **n.Yks.**[2,4] **w.Yks.** I's seen moore nor one loikely young chap luikin', an' keekin' efter her, BANKS *Wooers* (1880) III. 1. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** The sarvant keeked over the landin-top, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 32, ed. 1889. **Nhp.**[1] What's she come keeking about here for?

Hence (1) **Keeker,** *sb.* (*a*) a gazer, spectator; (*b*) an overseer; esp. one appointed to examine the coals as they come out of the mine; (*c*) *pl.* the eyes; (2) **Keeking-crystal,** (3) **-glass,** *sb.* a looking-glass.

(1, *a*) **Lth.** Up among the everlasting hills! And who met the poor, pale keeker up there? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 3. **n.Yks.**[4] Sha's nowt na better an' a keyhooal keeker. (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Tell wor keeker aw deed wiv a pain i maw booils, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 412; **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 30. (3) **Sc.** A breast-plate you might see to dress your hair in, as well as in that keeking glass in the ivory frame, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xiv. **Frf.** A big keekin'-glass That wad shaw you frae heid to the heel, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 38. **Rnf.** The keekin' glass stood ower the chimly, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 120. **Ayr.** My face was but the keekin' glass, And there ye saw your picture, BURNS *Impromptu*, ll. 3, 4. **Lnk.** It has twa bonny glancing een, just like mine in a keeking glass, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Edb.** Dress, Starch powder, an' a keikin glass, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 65. **Rxb.** Aw wull leave her ma eyn holes To bei a keekin'-glass, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 17. **Nhb.**[1] The water-trough . . . may serve as keeking-glass, *Nhb. Minstrelsy* (1882) 135.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Keek-a-boo** or **-bo(o,** the game of 'peep-bo'; the exclamation made during the game; (2) **-bogle,** the game of 'hide-and-seek'; (3) **-by,** to look round a corner; (4) **-hole,** a peep-hole; (5) **-keek,** the cry used in the game of 'hide-and-seek'; (6) **-round-corners,** a spy.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** The sun had just dipt his red cheek on the ocean, And seem'd as if playing keekbo wi' the moon, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 11. **Lth.** She's hidin' i' the coal-hole, Cryin' 'Keeky bo!' SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 24. **Bwk.** See the bairnies at play as they loup an' they rin, Or play keek-a-boo as they jouk out and in, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 250. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Gall.** We were playing at keek-bogle among the heather and bent, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliv. (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Sc.** Keek-holes through which fitful glances are obtained, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 87. **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Rnf.** Te he, quoth Jynny, keik, keik, I se yow, *Harp* (1819) 99. **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Gall.** Spies and keek-roon-corners, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi.

3. *sb.* A peep, look; a stolen glance; a view.

Sc. I had a keek into your creel yesterday, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 72. **Sh.I.** 'Yea, an' kye afore lasses!' says Bawby, wi' a keek upon her heed [face] 'at wisna moderate, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Eke At 'Eppie's Aumrie' got a keek, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 702. **Frf.** LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 51. **Per.** The dying folk didna die mair gin they had aince a keek o't, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 21. **Ayr.** I man tak anither keek in the wullet, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** Dinna forget to tak' a keek through the window-peen, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 210. **Lth.** But anxious keeks are gi'en the clock, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 48. **Edb.** So glowr the saints when first is given a fav'rite keek o' glore and heaven, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 215, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** If auld Surrey the nicht had a keek at our forces, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 28. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** I just took a keek in ti find oot what was on, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 80; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] I tuik a keek at a wheyte blakky-muir, ANDERSON. **I.Ma.** I gave a keek urrov the windhar (S.M.).

4. The game of 'bo-peep' or 'peep-bo'; also in *comb.* **Bogie keik.**

Edb. Ne'er play at him bogie keik Except i' jeer, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 168. **Nhp.**[1]

[1. Than suld I cast me to keik in kirk and in markat, DUNBAR *Tua Mariit* (1508) 81; Kekyn, *intuor, observo, Prompt.*]

KEEK, see **Keck,** *v.*[12]

KEEKLEGS, *sb.* Ken.[1] [kī·klegz.] The purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.* Cf. **kite's-legs,** s.v. **Kite,** *sb.*[1]

KEEKS, see **Kecks,** *sb. pl.*

KEEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. e.An. Ken. Dev. Also written **keal** Dev. [kīl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Keel-draught,** the part of the keel below the garboard streak; a false keel; (2) **-haul,** to maul, use roughly; (3) **-hauled,** intoxicated; (4) **-hauling,** a thorough questioning; a scolding, rating.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] (2) **Ir.** (P.W.J.) **Ken.** The man that first spoke of it had better keep a still tongue in his head, or they would keel-haul him, *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 44. (3) **Abd.** They wad fuddle an' drink till they were keelhaul'd, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 181. (4) **ne.Sc.** Jeanie came in for a terrible 'keel hauling,' and the poor girl, unable to restrain her feelings, burst into tears, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 104. **n.Ir.** Sich a keelhaulin thimselves both had all in the space av five minutes wid open yer eyes, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 58. **n.Yks.**[2] A nautical phrase.

2. A small vessel. See below.

Sc. MACKAY. **Yks., Lin.** A class of vessel, registered as canal boats, used in navigating the Humber, Trent, and Ouse, and the adjacent canals. A keel averages about 95 tons burden, has one mast with two (or sometimes three) square sails, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

n.Lin.[1] A small vessel commonly used on the Humber and the Trent for carrying coal and potatoes. sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Now very rare; they differ from wherries by their mast being stepped amidships; e.An.[2] A kind of boat chiefly employed on the Yare.

3. A large flat-bottomed boat, used for carrying coal on the Tyne and Wear.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. As lang as a keel gans down river Tyne, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 5; These boats are strong, clumsy, and oval, and carry twenty tons apiece; they are navigated with a square sail, but generally by two very large oars, one on the side plied by a man and a boy; the other at the stern, by a single man, serving both as oar and rudder, PENNANT *Tour*, III. 311; (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Formerly used for the conveyance of coal from the dykes, or staiths, in the upper and shallower reaches of the river, to the collier ships at their various berths in the harbour. 'Weel may the keel row That my laddie's in,' *Sng.* Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). s.Dur. (J.E.D.)

Hence (1) **Keelage**, *sb.* the dues payable by every 'keel' entering a harbour. N.Cy.[1]; (2) **Keeler**, *sb.*, *obs.* Nhb.[1]; (3) **Keeley**, *sb.* one of the crew of a 'keel.' *ib.*

4. *Comp.* (1) **Keel-bully**, a mate or comrade on board a 'keel'; (2) **-deeter** or **-dighter**, a 'keel-tidier,' or cleaner; (3) **-laddie**, (4) **-man**, one of the crew of a keel.

(1) n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A keel-bully roar'd, 'Clear the road for a race!' MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 4; Nhb.[1] Keel-bullies is a term used for this species of watermen; bullies is also a common appellation among the people concerned in the coal works for brothers, BRAND *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 262. (2) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A concourse of keel-deeters, kelp-carriers, and market lasses, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 190; Nhb.[1] The wives and daughters of the keelmen were, in old times, called 'keel-deeters,' because they had the privilege of 'dighting,' or sweeping up, and taking away the sweepings for their pains, CHARLETON *Newcastle* (1885) 327. (3) Dur. My bonny keel laddie, my canny keel laddie, The bonny keel laddie for me, O, He sits in his keel, as black as the deel, And brings the white money to me, O, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 54, ed. 1834. (4) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. The old keelmen . . . on the Wier were brimful of superstitious stories, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi.

5. A measure of coal, being the quantity held by a 'keel.'

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A measure of coals, equal to eight Newcastle chaldrons or twenty-one tons four hundredweight. The carrying capacity of vessels is frequently stated in keels. 'She carries twenty-five keels.' Nhb., Dur. BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric.* (1805) 7.

6. *Fig. Obs.* The spine; the lower part of the back; freq. in phr. *keel of the back.*

Sh.I. Of course I could put him on the keel of his back in two shakes, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 148. Bch. He lik'd to . . . sometimes lasses over-coup Upo' their keels, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 27. Abd. (JAM.) Edb. The Doxies turn up their keels and spelder, Wapping till a kinch twang in the kelder, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 67. Peb. His sides a parallelogram, Kest-shap'd, with breast and keel, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 69, ed. 1817. Gall. Jink aroun' wi' airy wheel, To hide the bareness o' your keel [of a peacock], NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897.

7. *v.* Of a ship: to plough the seas.

Sh.I. Wir boat wis as gude as could keel saut watter, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898).

8. To overturn.

Sh.I. Shü wisna lang till shü keeled him i' da hay, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898). Gall. Mess Hairry . . . had keeled ower Black Croskery wi' ae stroke o' his oak clickie on the haffets, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 124. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 233.

KEEL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lei. Nhp. Also written **keil** Abd.; **kiel** Ayr. [kīl.] 1. *sb.* A soft red earthy substance used for marking sheep and cattle, and for making red chalk pencils.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cai.[1] Soft haematite used for marking. Abd. A red keil mark put on the cow's hind quarters, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 101. Frf. A serpent black, and red as keel, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 114. Rnf. O' cauk, or keel, he gat a scrap, An' wrate the order, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 81. Ayr. LAING *Poems* (1894) 110. Lnk. [He] lang was oor best customer, an' wore oot oor cauk an' keel [i.e. in marking his 'score' for drink on the back of the public-house door], NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 116. Gall. Having painted their faces with keel, they went to the fair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 66, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Cy. (HALL.); N.Cy.[1] Hydrated oxide of iron, used for marking sheep, &c. Nhb. He tried ance to claim some [sheep] o' mine, though they were aal marked wiv the 'keel,' PEASE *Stories* (1893) 52; Nhb.[1] Lei.[1] Raddle mixed with grease. Nhp.[1] Reddle or ruddle, carbonate of iron, mixed with grease, 'marking' for sheep or cattle.

2. *Comp.* **Keel-men**, see below.

N.I.[1] The term for a class of illiterate buyers, who used to attend the country linen markets. When one of them purchased a web of brown hand-loom linen, he marked with a piece of 'keel,' on the outside lap, some obscure characters, which were to the keel man a record of the cost price, &c.

3. Any marking substance, black or red. Cf. **keelyvine**.

s.Sc. Ruddle is 'reid keel,' plumbago is 'black keel' (J.A.H.M.).

4. *v.* To mark with ruddle.

Sc. The lambs are a' keeld (JAM. *Suppl.*). e.Lth. I was to hae a mark set upon me, an' be amang them like a keeled hog, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 175. Slk. The sheep were all smeared and keeled, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 49, ed. 1866.

5. *Fig.* To mark a person or thing with contumely, as expressive of jealousy or dissatisfaction.

Sc. (JAM.) Edb. Chiels that whiles wad wish you keel'd For pleadin' as your country's shield, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 67.

[1. At this time has Pallas . . . Markyt 30u swa with sic rude differens, That by hys keyll 3e may be knaw, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 309. Gael. *cil*, ruddle, a species of clay (M. & D.).]

KEEL, *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] [kīl.] Anything large and ungainly; esp. a living creature large and untowardly of its kind. Hence **Keelan**, *sb.* a big, awkward person; esp. a woman.

KEEL, *v.*[3], *sb.*[4] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **keal** n.Cy. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] e.Sus.; **keale** Lin.; **kele** w.Yks.; and in forms **keeal** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **kill** Nrf. Suf.[1]; **kweel** ne.Sc. [kīl.] 1. *v.* To cool.

ne.Sc. Ah'll jist wait a wee till they kweel, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 130. Cai.[1], Abd. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] 'It's keealing an end,' cooling fast. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1 3 4 5] Lan. Yo mey come on begin for they need'n no keeling, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 60, ed. 1806; Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Keeler**, (2) **Keeling**, *sb.* a shallow tub wherein milk is set to cream, or wort to cool; (3) **Keeling-the-pot**, *sb.* a game, see below.

(1) s.Ir. It is a round timber vessel . . . about twenty-four to thirty inches in diameter and four or five inches high; the sides are pieces of staves connected with two or three iron hoops, *N. & Q.* 5th S. iii. 457. Wxf. Pots, keelers, and other utensils, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 20. w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874. Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* 233. Nrf. The 'killers' are in the dairy (A.A.G.). e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. The good beer flew up in a fizz . . . before I could get a keeler . . . to catch it, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 342; Suf.[1] 'Milk-killer,' 'brewing-killer.' Ken. (K.); Ken.[1] Half a butter-tub makes as good a keeler as anything; Ken.[2], Sur.[1], Sus.[1 2] (2) N.Cy.[1] (3) N.Cy.[1] A girl comes in exclaiming, 'Mother, mother, the pot's boiling ower.' The answer is, 'Then get the ladle and keel it.' The difficulty is to get the ladle, which is 'up-a-height,' and the 'steul' wants a leg, and the joiner is either sick or dead. Nhb.[1]

2. *Comb.* **Keal-fat**, *obsol.*, a cooling-vat used in brewing. sw.Lin.[1]

3. Phr. *to keel the pot*, to prevent the pot from boiling over, either by taking it off the fire, or by exposing a ladle full to the air.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (R.O.H.), Wm. (K.) Yks. *Gent. Mag.* (1760) 108, ed. Gomme, 1884. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Lin. To 'keel the pot' is to take it off the fire and set it on the floor, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 92.

4. *Fig.* To be free or vacant.

w.Yks. T'doar al nivver keel for a munth, mind if it duz, we foaks cumin ta wish ye a' 'Merry Chresmas,' TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1843) 20; w.Yks.[2] The door never keels of beggars; w.Yks.[5] 'That yard nivver keel'd t'week in an' t'week out,' the yard was continually beset with people.

5. *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* A cold; a cough.

Lin. RAY (1691). Lin.[1] I have got a bad keal. sw.Lin.[1]

6. *adj.* Cool; chill.

n.Yks. As keeal as a cowcummer, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 13; n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Spec. Dial.* 24.

Hence **Keealish**, *adj.* rather cool. n.Yks.[2]

[1. Sende Lazarus, that he dippe the ende of his fyngur in watir, to kele my tunge, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xvi. 25. OE. *cēlan*, to cool, to make cold.]

KEEL, *v.*[4] Cum. [kīl.] To cease, to give over.

Gl. (1851); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306.

KEEL, KEELAVINE, see **Kale, Kiln,** *sb.*[1], **Keelyvine.**

KEELER, *sb.* Lon. e.An. Ken. Sur. Amer. Also in form **killer** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.[1] [kī·lə-, ki·lə(r).] A shallow tub; esp. a washtub.

Lon. Any butler in London will tell you that he washes up his glass in a keeler, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 316. **e.An.** *ib.* 166; **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Put the water in the killer; 'tis time to begin our wash (W.R.E.). **Suf.** He hully steamed like a killer, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** Inventory of goods in poor house, Oct. 22, 1793: '[In the] pantry 2 bucking keelers,' *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **e.Ken.** (G.G.), **Sur.**[1] [**Amer.** Keeler-tub, one in which dishes are washed, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 197.]

KEELICK, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) Also written **keelock.** **1.** Anger, trouble, vexation. **2.** A blow; a stroke.

KEELIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **keely** Nhb.[1] [kī·li.] **1.** The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.*

Fif. To sclim the branchless stem of the fir for the keelie's nest, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Lth.** Chiefly applied to a young one (Jam.). **Edb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 140. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Keelie-crag,** a crag on which the kestrel makes its nest; (2) **-hawk,** the kestrel.

(1) **Sc.** Up near the foot o' the keelie-craig hie, Edwards *Sc. Poets*, 3rd S. 396. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Its note 'keely-keely' gives it the name.

KEELIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [kī·li.] A street-arab; a pick-pocket.

Rnf. In Paisley a keelie is ill to judge, as there are few draw-boys that do not know the ways of vagrancy, Strathesk *Hawkie* (1888) 33. **Lnk.** The keelies cleek't the purses, Whiles a weel-stuff'd pocket-book, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 73. **Edb.** Known in Edinburgh among the keelies as 'claggum,' Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 133. **Gall.** There's no a keelie in the toon that wad dare to do as muckle! Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) ii.

KEELIE, see **Killie.**

KEELIKIM. Sh.I. A word of unknown meaning, forming part of a charm for laying a storm at sea.

Robin cam ow'r da vaana wi' da skóna Twaabie, toobie, keelikim, koolikim, Pattrik alanks da Robin, Gude runk da gro, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 22.

KEELING, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **keillen** Sh.I.; **keilling** Abd. Wgt.; **killin** Or.I.; **killing** Cum.[4] [kī·lin.] **1.** Large cod, *Morrhua vulgaris.* Also used *attrib.*

Sc. There comes a great number of boates there to fish keeling, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 153. **Sh.I.** Da shape o' ling, keillen, or tusk, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70. **Or.I.** In the sea they catch ling, keeling haddock, whiting, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 17, ed. 1883; The fishes that do most abound are killin, ling, &c., Brand *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 129 (Jam.). **Abd.** Large cod, called keilling, are also got in spring and summer, *Nigg Statist. Acc.* VII. 205 (*ib.*). **Wgt.** Farther down the sands, near the sea, they take keilling and skait, by hooks baited and laid upon the sands, which they get at low water, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 88. **Cum.**[4] Keeling is the large fish which is out of condition.

2. *pl.* Small cod. n.Yks.[2]

[1. Keling he tok, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 757.]

KEELOCKS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Beetles of all kinds, 'clocks.'

KEEL-ROW, *sb.* Sc. A country dance.

Sc. Danced 70 years ago (G.W.); 'Merry may the keel rowe,' a popular bridal tune, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 154. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

KEELS, KEELUP, see **Kails, Keilup.**

KEELY, see **Keelie,** *sb.*[1]

KEELYVINE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **keelavine** Frf. Rxb.; **keelievine** Bwk.; **keelivine** Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Ayr.; and in forms **calavine** Cum.[1]; **callevine** Gall.; **kylevine** Sc. [kī·livain.] A black-lead pencil in wood; also in *comp.* **Keelyvine-pen.** See **Keel,** *sb.*[2] **3.**

Sc. I have marked a Scripture with your kylevine pen, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvii; Gillyvine [*sic*], Grose (1790). **Frf.** If ye gie's a bittie keelavine I'll do't, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 111. **Fif.** Odd uses were found for his [a tailor's] ruends, and there were sly pilferings of his keelivine, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 16. **s.Sc.** It is commonly shortened to 'keelie,' but I have heard it in some parts as ''vine.' 'Len' me yer 'vine' (J.A.H.M.). **Ayr.** My granny let me see a keelivine that I had all but bitten through in the fit, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 37. **Bwk.** I take my keelievine An' on the jam-stane draw, Calder *Poems* (1897) 299. **Rxb.** Wi' his keelavine He'll draw for it a braw design, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 169. **Gall.** Jerry had a piece of paper . . . and he made marks on it with a callevine as if he were drawing a map, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A preacher, annoyed by seeing a shorthand writer at work below him, proceeded in his sermon till he had delivered a very emphatic sentence, when he leaned over the pulpit and said, 'Man wi' the keely-vine! put that doon.' **Cum.**[1]

KEEM, see **Comb,** *sb.*[1], **Keam,** *v.*[2]

KEEN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **caoine** Wxf.; **keena** Ir.; **keeneigh** Uls.; **keeny** N.I.[1]; **keine** Ir.; **kiony** s.Don. [kīn.] **1.** *sb.* A cry of lamentation over a corpse.

Ir. They all raised the keena, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 104; Wid a keine out of her that riz the hair o' me away she glides, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 110. **N.I.**[1] **s.Ir.** Croker *Leg.* (1862) 38. **Wxf.** 'The name,' . . he observed, 'hes been enshrined in the caoine of a poor woman,' Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 269.

2. *v.* To wail over a corpse.

Arg. There were four widows and five mothers wet faced, keening for five fine men, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 230. **Ir.** Other crowds they fell in with now and again, pacing slowly along, and these always had a heavy burden carried among them, and sometimes women keening, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 222. **N.I.**[1] When I heard the ban-shee it was just like an old woman keenying. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Ir.** Croker *Leg.* (1862) 116. **Wxf.** At that time the custom of caoining was still in force, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 83. **Nhb.** Keening was a custom formerly observed amongst the fisherwomen of Alnmouth, at a funeral of their own class, who, when the corpse was lifted, set up a dismal howl in concert, which was intended to be the finishing outburst to their grief (R.O.H.).

Hence **Keener,** *sb.* a mourner at a wake.

Ir. I never seen anything finer than the keeners at a berrin, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 360; Whilst the keeners were washing and stretching the corpse, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. v.

3. Of a dog: to cry, whine. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[1. Ir. *caoine*, a dirge, Irish cry or lamentation for the dead (O'Reilly).]

KEEN, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [kīn.] A steep piece of rock jutting out from the face of a cliff.

Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 91; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *kiun*, the cheek, also the precipitous side of a mountain (Aasen); ON. *kiun*, the cheek (Vigfusson).]

KEEN, *adj.*, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. [kīn.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Keen-bitten,** eager, sharp; hungry; ready to take advantage of another; (2) **-killer,** an eager shooter of game; (3) **-set,** hungry; eager; (4) **-shaver,** an eager, greedy person.

(1) **Gall.** Jock was . . . keen-bitten as a wind of March, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 55. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lan.** A strong, round-limbed, 'keen-bitten' lad, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 2; I'r so keen bitt'n I mede no bawks at o heyseed, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 61, ed. 1806; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** When I was somewhat younger than I am now I was fond o' a shot: I was a keen killer. . . I considered that I had nae sport unless I brought something in wi' me, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 287. (3) **Wm.** Ah's gay keen-set fer my poddish (B.K.). **w.Yks.** I'm just keen-set for my supper, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. iv; Tha'rt keen set, Aw see, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 216. (4) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

2. *Comb.* with *prep.*: (1) **Keen after,** eager about; (2) — **for,** desirous of; (3) — **of,** (4) — **on,** fond of; (5) — **to,** see (2).

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] He's getten te t'age to be keen efter t'lasses. (2) **Gall.** Claverhouse was noways keen for the lad's shooting, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xi. (3) **Rnf.** I'm no sae keen o' men, As wed a man three times my age, Barr *Poems* (1861) 52. **Ayr.** I'm desperate keen of flesh and tarts, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **Nhb.** They seem vera keen o' their meat, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv. **Cum.** Dunnet be keen o' gangin' abruoad, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312; **Cum.**[4] Nooadays theear nut seah many wild berries, nor are young ans seah keen o' gedderin' them, *C. Pacq.* (Nov. 9, 1893) 6. **n.Yks.**[1] He's ower keen o' mak'n' brass, to mak''t fairly; **n.Yks.**[2] I's nut keen o' gying. **e.Yks.**[1] He didn't seem varry keen o' job. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He was keän

enif o' th' job fo'st off. (4) **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] A dog that snarls off other dogs when cleaning a bone is keen on't. (5) **Per.** Here's Nicodemus, lads, as keen's ye like to keep the Law, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 17. **N.I.**[1] She's keen to be married. **Yks.** A cow, *maris appetens*, is said to be keen to the bull (Hall.). **n.Yks.**[1] Mebbe he'll be as keen t'coom yamm agin inoo. **s.Not.** He's not so keen to do it as he was (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] He did not like losing—he was very keen to win the game.

3. Strong-tasting.

w.Yks. An put keen pepper in em all, Bywater *Gossips*, 11; A keen cheese. Of a hare which has been killed and kept, it will be said, 'That's keen enough,' in allusion to its 'high' or 'gamey' condition (C.C.R.).

4. Of a horse: pulling violently; of a dog: too eager after vermin. Sc. (A.W.), n.Lin.[1]

5. Strong; in phr. *as keen as Samson.* w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

6. Of a storm: sharp, severe.

Stf., War., Wor. There's bin a keen storm o' rain (H.K.).

7. Avaricious; looking sharply after one's own interests. Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[5] He'll noan pāat wi' 't—he's ower keen fur that. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** He lost a heap o' money ower it. He were keen, but not keen anuff (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] John L—— was a oot o' th' waay keän man, an' his wife was wo's then him; she was that keän she'd skin flints an' mak broth on 'em for th' sarvant chaps to sup.

Hence **Keenery,** *sb.* covetousness. n.Yks.[2]

8. Of sand or gravel: sharp; fine. Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1]

Hence **Keen clay,** *phr.*, see below.

Cum. The clay used at Netherby lies close to the surface or top soil; it is what workmen call keen clay, and is quite free from small stones, or any mixture, or lime wash, *Farm Reports, Netherby* (1830) 63.

9. *sb.* Caustic applied to wens or ulcers. N.Cy.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

10. *v.* To sharpen.

War.[2] I'll keen this knife. **Wor.** Who'll keen the knives? (H.K.) **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1]

11. To smart.

Lan. It keens a bit at fost I know . . . but it'll soon be o'er, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 113.

12. To burn with caustic. Lan. (J.D.), ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13]

KEEN, see **Kind, Kine,** *sb.*

KEENA, KEENEIGH, see **Keen,** *sb.*[1]

KEENG, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [kīŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A rivet used to join broken pieces of china or earthenware. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *v.* To rivet broken pottery.

Dis laem is as hard as a sheeny cup. A'll no be dune wi' da holes far less hae him keeng'd da night, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900); He'd been [have] keeng'd ivery eetim 'at's brokken i' da habitation, *ib.*; **S. & Ork.**[1]

KEENLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Cor. [kī·nli.] **1.** *adj.* Good-looking; promising, esp. of a mine, or vein of metal.

The lodes are keenly and the ground is fair, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 159; **Cor.**[1] A bra' keenly lode; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comb.* **Keenly-gozzan** or **-gossan,** a certain kind of stone which indicates the near presence of copper-ore.

Why, pewer keenly gossan, Kepen, shure, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 26; **Cor.**[12]

3. *adv.* Neatly; deftly.

My legs is fine and keenly shaaped, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 379; **Cor.**[1] He takes to it keenly; **Cor.**[2] He did that putty keenly.

KEENY, see **Keen,** *sb.*[1]

KEEP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Kaip,** (2) **Kape,** (3) **Keip,** (4) **Kep,** (5) **Keup,** (6) **Kip.**

(1) **Abd.** What kaips her there but the sweet morning? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. (2) **Brks.**[1] (3) **s.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. **Hdg.** Ritchie *Churches* (1883) 186. (4) **n.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Do goo in, childer, . . if yo' wantn to kep the yeads on yo'r shoulders, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xx. **Sur.** Maister Fenton do be one to kep his appintments, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. **Dev.** In daytime I be lonezome—The volks kep far away, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 66. (5) **Brks.**[1] (6) **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Kip yer dish upright, Roger, *Roger Plowman*, 21. **Brks.** To kip un in zhape, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv; **Brks.**[1] **Sur.** Come, kip moovin, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 41, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Somebody . . . to kip house for him, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 42. **s.Hmp.** 'Tis best to kip out of such navigation, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **nw.Dev.**[1] **e.Dev.** O Solomon, yeu'll kip a theusan' in han', Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 12.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Keeped, -et, -id, -it,** (2) **Kept,** (3) **Keipit,** (4) **Kep,** (5) **Kepeet.**

(1) **Sc.** He keepit out o' our little bits of affairs, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. **Sh.I.** Donal' keepid gaein' ta Ibbie, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Elg.** Robin's winsome, bonny lady Keepit aye the cogies fou, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146. **Abd.** They keeped the fields, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 4. **w.Sc.** Mr. Smites keepit me frae getting mair, Macdonald *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 210, ed. 1877. **Dmb.** He keeped a' the town a steer, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 45. **Ayr.** I gaed round about him, and keepit the light skinklin on him, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 298. **Lnk.** Usqueba they never keepit, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 29. **Rxb.** Ye . . . keepet ay within, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 15. **Dmf.** A parish quite near That keepit the causey, Reid *Poems* (1894) 48. **Wgt.** Keeped shop in Wigtown, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 130. **w.Som.**[1] Always. 'Kept' is unknown. (2) **Sig.** I keept myself from mine iniquitie, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 269. **Lnk.** [He] keept twa men, forbye a clouter, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 29. **Nhb.** Monny oh them keept crakin oh the bayrn, Bewick *Tales* (1850) 13. **Cum.**[3] He keep't on at thy feckless wark, 3. **Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Som.**[1] *trans.* **Dev.** Ma awn vinyird hev I nat keep'd, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. (3) **s.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (4) **w.Ir.** He kep his word, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 89. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'chaps . . . kep assin' me where I put mysen, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5. **Lin.** 'Siver, I kep 'um, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 6. **sw.Lin.**[1] I kep' on while I was fit to drop. **War.**[4] I kep his cow most of the winter. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] liii. **Glo.** We . . . kep 'em at a distance, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 101. **Nrf.** He kep her alive, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) iii. **Ess.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (5) **Nhb.**[1]

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Keeped, -et, -it,** (2) **Keepen,** (3) **Keept,** (4) **Keipit,** (5) **Kep,** (6) **Kepped, -it,** (7) **Keppen,** (8) **Kip.**

(1) **Abd.** She hadna keepit this . . . hidden, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 132. **Ayr.** They'll want it keepit secret-like, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 73. **Edb.** Keepet frae the fairs' temptation, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 33. **w.Som.**[1] I've a-keepéd on gin I be a-tired. (2) **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **Nhb.** Ye should ha' keept him here, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7. **Wm.** I wish I'd keept out, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Wil.** My own vineyard I haa'n't a keep'd, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 6. **w.Som.**[1] Her've always a-keept herzul 'spectable. (4) **s.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (5) **Nhb.** Me awn vineyerd aw havent kep', Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6. **Der.** If rules won't be kep, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 298. **Not.** I've kep it a fortnit, Prior *Renie* (1895) 309. **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] The peas would a' kep better if you'd picked 'em at the increase of the moon. **s.Wal.** He'd never have kep to that girl, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Glo.**[1] **Sur.** I'se got some corn which I'se kep' since I had 'ee, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. **s.Hmp.** They thinks as the world's a kep' going by talk, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (6) **Per.** I keppit my health, Ford *Harp* (1893) 372. **Lnk.** Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 15. (7) **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 53. (8) **Yks.** All t'brass he and she had addled [earned] was kip in—but there I wi'nt tell thee, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1870) 144, ed. 1890. **Pem.** (E.D.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to keep a hollering,* to make a noise; (2) — *all on,* to continue doing something; (3) — *a man,* to help one's husband in his work; (4) — *and guide us,* an expression of astonishment; (5) — *a noise,* see (1); (6) — *company,* (*a*) to have a sweetheart, not necessarily with a view to matrimony; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) to squeeze tenderly; (7) — *going,* to continue up and about one's work; (8) — *inland,* to sail near the coast; (9) — *in one's hand,* (*a*) to refrain from striking; (*b*) to avoid spending one's money; to refrain from giving help; (10) — *in with,* to be on friendly terms with; (11) — *land in,* to grow crops; (12) — *land out,* to let land lie fallow; (13) — *me* or *us,* an exclamation, *gen.* of surprise; (14) — *mind,* to bear in mind, remember; (15) — *nicks,* (*a*) to keep account or tally; to keep even with; (*b*) to keep friends with; (*c*) to keep watch; (16) — *off of oneself,* to act on the defensive merely; (17) — *on,* to scold continuously; (18) — *one's own house,* to frequent one's home; (19) — *one to his cake and milk,* to keep a person within bounds, or under a firm rule; (20) — *on one's feet,* see (7); (21) — *the game alive,* to carry on anything with spirit; (22) — *the house,* to stay within doors; (23) — *the pot boiling,* to play at a game in which each person takes his turn in rapid succession; (24) — *the pot wabbling,* to maintain oneself and one's family, 'keep the pot boiling'; (25) — *the*

tail in the water, to prosper; (26) — *the town*, to stay at home to take care of the house or farm; (27) — *the wheel in the nick*, to keep on good terms with any one; (28) — *up*, to stay awake; (29) — *up the rig*, to keep the same rate of shearing as others on the 'hairst rig'; (30) — *well with*, see (10); (31) — *wide*, a herdsman's term: to keep at some distance from the flock to avoid alarming them.

(1) **Pem.** Don't you kip such a hollering (E.D.). (2) **w.Mid.** She kep all on naggin' at me till I couldn't stand it any longer. You met keep all on telling him but he won't take no notice of what you're a-sayin' of (W.P.M.). **Ken.**[1] He kep-all-on actin' the silly. (3) **Abd.** 'Peer, useless thing, hoo could she keep a man?' 'The keeping of a man,' from a fisherwoman's point of view, consists in giving very substantial help in the daily work connected with the industry, such as the landing and curing of the fish, carrying them to the nearest town, or round the countryside for miles at a stretch, to be disposed of to customers; and even wading into the sea in search of mussel bait, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 12, 1898). (4) **Sc.** Keep and guide us! Did ye grip the beastie and feel his feet? JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 258. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Hrf.**[2], **Gmg.** (E.D.) (6, *a*) **s.Sc.** They had 'kept company' for several years, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 345. **N.I.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] 'How lung does ta say they kept company?' 'Why, for seven years; an' walked many a thousand mile, mon, while they were at it.' **Chs.**[1 3] **s.Not.** Who does Jim Jackson keep company wi'? (J.P.K.) **Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A young woman, who receives and encourages the addresses of a young man, keeps company with him. **War.**[3] **Wor.** She and defendant were keeping company, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 22, 1898). **s.Wal.** There wass wan gal he wass keep company with, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Their sweethearts or husbands have been keepin' company with some one else, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 95. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** John's kep comp'ny with that gal, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 98. **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **w.Som.**[1] 'What, are you not courting Mary Snow?' 'Oh, we understands one t'other, we be only keeping company.' **Dev.** She knew he was asking her to 'keep company' with him, DALZELL *Anner*, in *Cassell's Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 331. **Cor.**[1 2] (*b*) **Der.**[2] (s.v. Cuddle). (7) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ken.**[1] He's not bin well for some time, but he's kep' going until last Saddaday he was forced to give up. (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] The sky iz gey cankert-leukin'; we'll keep inlan'. (9 *a*, *b*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (10) **Sc.** Margaret was a peace-loving soul, and would willingly have kept in with all her sisters, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiv. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] You can never keep in with him long together. **War.**[2] It's best to keep in with the steward; **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (11) **Dmb.** There are instances . . . where tenants are bound to keep their lands three years in and six years out, i. e. to take three white crops in succession, and then leave the exhausted soil to recruit itself, as it best may, for six successive years, *Agric. Surv.* 50 (JAM.). (12) **Dmb.** (JAM.) (13) **Abd.** Keep 's, 'oman, did ye hear that? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Per.** Eh! keep me, that's unco lucky, STEWART *Character* (1857) lxxiv. **w.Sc.** Keep me! did ye ever hear the like o' that? MACDONALD *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 50, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** Keep 's a'! ye're bled aboot the e'en, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 58. **Lnk.** Keep me, man! they work her fine, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 14. **Gall.** Keep us, laddies! she cried, after the first hopeless look at our handiwork, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 143. (14) **Per.** Keep mind the higher up ye gae The mair ye're in the weather, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) I. **Ayr.** Syne as ye brew, my maiden fair, Keep mind that ye maun drink the yill, BURNS *Country Lassie*, st. 4. (15 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (*c*) *ib.* Boys keep nicks when watching the schoolmaster, and 'nicks' is equivalent to 'cave.' 'While anudder kept nicks, watching up an' doon' street,' *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 5. **I.Ma.** Keepin nix, and list'nin, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 16. (16) **Abd.** A brief tussle, during which witness endeavoured to 'keep aff o' 'imsel',' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 114. (17) **Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Come, missus, do 'ee let's have a little bit o' paice, you do keep on from Monday mornin' to Zadurday night. Very com. **Cor.**[1] What are 'ee keeping on about? **Cor.**[2] Also, Keeping on keeping on. (18) **Per.** Compeared David Gray's wife, and complained upon her husband that he kept not his own house, but was an adulterer with Donald Thomson's wife, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 149. (19) **War.**[2] (20) **Lth.** He manfully stuck to his work, . . because he felt that a stern necessity was laid upon him to keep on his feet for his family's sake, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 233. (21) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (22) **Lnk.** I'll keep the hoose, an' steek the door, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 43. (23) **Nhb.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (24) **Nhp.**[1] A common term to express poverty, that a person is so poor he can scarcely keep the pot wabbling. (25) **w.Yks.**[1] He's seure to keep t'tail i' t'watter, ii. 305. (26) **Abd.** On a certain Sunday . . . Saunders Malcolmson had chosen to stay at home from church and keep the toon, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 70. (27) **w.Yks.** Shoo's that awk'ard it taks me all my time to keep t'wheel i' t'nick (S.K.C.). (28) **Sh.I.** I heard nae mair, fir alto I tried ta keep up a' 'at I could, sae as ta hear, da dram owercam' me, an' I fell ower, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). (29) **Ayr.** Hungry or thirsty, Care nae a fig, Come awa, Kirsty, Keep up yer rig, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 49. (30) **Ayr.** Keep weel wi' her, as ye respek' yoursel', GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **w.Yks.**[1] (31) **Gall.** CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii.

2. To take care of, attend to; to watch over.

nw.Abd. Jinse maun gyang oot to keep the kye, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 2. **Slg.** The boy that waited upon me and keeped my naig, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 137. **Gall.** She . . . had the milkness a' in keepin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] I keeps the garden and the road and that, and Jim, he do keep the cows and pigs.

3. To guard, defend.

Sc. Ilka man's hand had to keep his ain head, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 123.

Hence **Keeping**, *vbl. sb.* guard; defence.

Sc. James Galbreathe . . . presently wrote to his brothers to be upon their keeping, SPOTTISWOODE *Misc.* (1844) I. 119. **Ir.** They were here upon their keeping, for the murder of a proctor in their own part of the country, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 207.

4. To make preserves of fruit. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. To frighten birds off the seed; to scare away.

Hrf.[2] **Glo.** I wur sent a bird kippin, *Roger Plowman*, 12. **e.Suf.** To keep crows (F.H.). **Sur.** It's his first year at plough, he was kipping craows for the last two or three, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 179, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Boys employed to drive away birds from seed are always said to 'keep birds.' 'He bin keepin o' birds for Mr. Vuz 'cause he couldn get nobody else.'

6. To fare as to health.

Abd. Asked by one of her neighbours, 'foo her auld man wis keeping, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 62; Speir aifter the lass—hoo she's keepin', GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 51. **Lnk.** Next morning I went up to see hoo she was keepin', WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 34. **e.Dur.**[1] 'How are you keeping?' Very common. **n.Yks.** How d'ye keep? (I.W.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

7. To associate, keep company with. **e.An.**[1]

8. To attend regularly.

Sc. Proclamations requiring all to keep their parish churches under pain of twenty shillings for every default, CALDER *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) Ans. 13, ed. 1847. **Bnff.** Going up and doune the country armed, and keeping the mercats in ane hostile manner, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 42. **Abd.** The ordinar officieres and servants of this burgh kepis not the sermones, but drinks both Sabbath-day and vik-day in time of sermon, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 28. **Per.** She should keep preaching and prayers in all time coming, especially on Thursday and Sunday, SPOTTISWOODE *Misc.* (1844) II. 249. **Dmb.** The kirk he kept ilk Sabbath day, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 42. **Ayr.** To be born in the kirk, to be of the true religion, to keep the kirk, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 157, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** Their not keeping their parish churches, while . . . they were banished, I know not to what distance from them, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 287, ed. 1828. **e.Lth.** He was ordained to heir the Word diligentlie and attentivelie, and to keip the examination [catechizing], ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 140. **Edb.** Ye've kept the kirk an' ordinances due, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 193. **Hdg.** The minister and elderis ordainis him . . . to keip the examination, RITCHIE *Churches* (1883) 186. **Gall.** [He] closely kept the kirk . . . To wale a wife, and catch the news, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. **w.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] To keep a market is to attend it, with something to sell. **Shr.**[1] I 'ear our owd neighbour's gwun to live twix Wenlock and Bridgenorth, so they can keep which market they'n a mind. **Hrf.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Butcher Clay 've a keep Taan'un market 's twenty year. Nobody can't never zay nort by me and my man, we've always a keept our church and a paid our way.

9. To lodge, reside.

e.An.[1] **Suf.**[1] Where do yeow keep? **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

10. *Obsol.* To restrain one's tears. **Shr.**[1]

11. *sb.* Possession; charge.

Rnf. Ilka bawbee i' their keep Aye gaed in snashtries for their wames, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 150. **Dmf.** The graces tentin i' their keep Her figure, mien, an' stature, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 223.

12. Growing food for cattle; grazing, pasture.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Forbye his meal and 'taties and the keep o' a cow,

Longman's Mag. (Feb. 1897) 324. **Cum.**[1] He hez five kye, and hesn't keep for two. **Wm.** Those meadows afford 'keep' for a dozen milch cows, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 528. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] We've feaful good keep. **Chs.**[1,3] **n.Stf.** She may well be allowed to have her opinion on stock and their keep, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xviii. **Not.** There's a deal of keep i' the Lord's meadow this back-end (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's plenty of keäp for his things this summer, bud what's to becum on 'em e' th' winter for ther's hardlin's a tonup to see? **sw.Lin.**[1] They're hardset to find keep. **Rut.**[1] How are you off for keep this turn? **Lei.**[1] We're so short o' keep this year. **Nhp.**[1] The cattle have poor keep just now, the grass is so short; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** If this weather last, there'll be no keep for the poor cattle, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); **War.**[2] More often applied to grass than provender; **War.**[3] There is but little keep this year; **War.**[4] **se.Wor.**[1] There's some good keep in the meadow for the cows now. **s.Wor.** (R.L.) **Shr.**[1] Theer's bin a good Miämas spring—plenty o' keep to las' till Chris'mas if the groun' should keep bar'; **Shr.**[2], **Rdn.**[1] **Glo.** I never knew keep so short, I've carted roots 15 mile (A.B.); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] I be zellin' my ship vor my turmuts be vaailed an' I ent got no winter ke-up. **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **e.An.**[1] I am short of keep for my cows. **e.Suf.** The hot weather has scorched up all the keep I had for my cows (F.H.). **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] We've plenty o' keep for 'em. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Good keep makes fat sheep, as the sayin' goes, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 47. **Som.** Why, 'tes up zixty year we've a-had the kip o' the chichyard in our family, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 109. **w.Som.**[1] Thick 'oss 'll grow a hand higher in your keep. **Dev.**[3] 'What's become of all yer sheep, maister?' 'Why as keep is purty scäse, I've turned um out 'pon the moors for a bit.'

13. A reservoir for fish by the side of a river. ne.Lan.[1]

14. A large basket. Cf. **kipe**, *sb.*[1]

Hrf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

15. The circular catch of a hook-and-eye, in phr. *creak and keep*, a hook and eye.

Wm. He raav me happron, . . pood creak awt oth keep omme pettycoat, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 60. **ne.Lan.**[1]

16. The metal band which retains a latch and in which it plays. Hmp.[1]

17. Phr. (1) *full of keep*, well-fed; (2) *in keep* or *in high keep*, in good condition; (3) *in bad keep*, in poor condition; (4) *not to shame one's keep*, to look well in health; (5) *not to stand keep*, to have one's head turned by prosperity; to be made dainty by the enjoyment of the good things of life; (6) *out at keep*, of horses or cattle: out on hired pasture; (7) *to do credit to one's keep*, see (4); (8) *to play for keeps*, to play at marbles with the understanding that the marbles knocked out of the ring shall become the property of the successful player.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** They would hunger themselves to have the old mare in keep (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[2] Applied to human beings. (3) **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.**[1] He's a feyn healthy lad, that o' yours; he disn't sham his keep. (5) **Chs.**[1,3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ée wù)nŭ stond ky'ee·p; ée)z got·n baal·i-praayd [He wunna stond keep; he's gotten bally-praïd]. (6) **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[2] The cowts han bin out at keep. (7) **Sus.** EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 84. (8) **Gall.** She'll even set doon the black bag to play for keeps wi' the boys at the bools, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 79. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 220.]

KEEP, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Som. Also in form **kip** n.Cy. Som. The box or frame in which minerals are drawn up from mines, and in which miners descend, a 'skip.'

n.Cy. *Reports Mines.* **Nhb., Dur.** Keeps, moveable frames or supports of iron; . . their use is to support the cage containing the tubs of coals when drawn to the surface, *Gl. Coal Terms* (1851). **w.Som.**[1]

KEEPED, KEEPEN, see **Keep**, *v.*, **Kep**, *v.*, **Keeping.**

KEEPER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Suf. **1.** *Obs.* The catch of a clasp.

Bnff. For keepers to y^e^ clasps, brass nails putting on y^e^ stoods, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 259. **w.Yks.** Pro putting new clasps and keepers to y^e^ pulpit cloths, 6*d.*, *Bradford Prsh. Accts.* (1713). **Suf.** A small clasp (HALL.).

2. The loop at the end of a whip-stock to which the lash is attached. Not.[2]

KEEPER, see **Kipper**, *sb.*[1]

KEEPERING, *sb.* Wor. Som. Dev. [kī·pərin.] The work or business of a gamekeeper.

Wor. (W.C.B.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Thick there boy's ever so much better'n tother. I'd zoonder have he about keeperin than thick Sam, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11. **nw.Dev.**[1]

KEEPING, *prp., ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. e.An. Dor. Som. Also written **keepen** Dor.[1] [kī·pin.] **1.** *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Keeping it up**, a prolonged festivity; (2) — **off**, excepting, excluding reference to.

(1) **Abd.** Clear-blooded health . . . flees awa' frae keeping't up, And midnight riot, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 63. (2) **Sh.I.** Stones of all sizes—keeping off boulders, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **Ayr.** Jenny . . . was withal a couthy motherly body, aye keepin' aff the siller itsel', and when ye were seekin' naething frae her, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 26.

2. *ppl. adj. Comb.* (1) **Keeping-hogs**, sheep which are kept to the second or third year before they are fattened for market; (2) **-pigs**, pigs suitable for keeping in order to fatten them; (3) **-place**, a kitchen; (4) **-room**, the room *gen.* sat in by the family; cf. **keep**, *v.* **9.**

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) *ib.* For sale, eight keeping pigs, *Advt., Newc. Dy. Jrn.* (Apr. 8, 1891). (3) **Lan.** At the back a large 'keeping-place' or kitchen, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) 253. (4) **w.Yks.** I was now smoking my pipe . . . in the 'keeping-room' (a term which combines parlour and kitchen in one word) of a real 'Yorkshire village,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 247. **Lin.** A girl sat in the 'keeping-room' of the old farm-house, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 16; **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Among farmers, &c., it corresponds to drawing-room (F.H.). **Ess.**[1]

3. *sb.* Board and lodging; green provender for cattle.

Edb. We thus gat the best o' schoolin' and keepin', when we hadna a relative left wha could gie us a bite to put in our mou', BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 130. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] The remaining turnips and keeping will be sold at a future time, *Stamford Merc.* (Sept. 20, 1867). **sw.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Old turf keeping for sale, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 14, 1898). **w.Som.**[1] No, I vinds 'tis cheaper vor to hire when I do want; don't pay me vor to keep a 'oss, he do cost to much to keepin.

4. The burden or refrain of a song. Dor.[1]

5. *pl.* Marbles kept by the winner. See **Keep**, *sb.*[1] **17** (8).

e.Yks.[1] In games at marbles, if the boys retain the marbles they win, the game is said to be for keepins.

KEEPING, KEEPT, KEER, see **Capon**, *sb.*[2], **Keep**, *v.*, **Care**, *sb.*[2]

KEERHAULING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. A corruption of 'keel-hauling' (q.v.).

And give me the same keerhaulin' till we got to the well again, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 148.

KEERIE, *int.* Sc. A call to a lamb or sheep.

Per. 'Keerie, keerie, keerie; here's yer milk!' Common (G.W.).

KEERIE-OAM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A boys' game; see below.

Sc. In the game, which is out-door, and must be played in a town or village where the boys can hide themselves, all the players except one hide. When all are hid the cry of 'keerie-oam' is raised, and the boy left unhid sets out in search of those that are hid. When he discovers one, this one in his turn becomes the searcher, and so on till all are discovered, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 249. **Per.** (JAM.)

KEERIKIN, *sb.* Sc. A sharp and sudden blow which overturns one; a fall.

Abd. I got an awfu' keerikin when the plaster fell on my head. I'll gie ye a keerikin gin ye dinna behave better. Come down, in case ye get a keerikin 'at ye wadna like (G.W.). **Fif.** (JAM.)

KEEROCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A contemptuous term for any strange mixture, esp. a medicinal compound.

Abd. The keerochs of thai doctors (JAM.). **Per.** I got a keeroch frae the doctor to tak. That's a keeroch o' porridge I left yesterday (G.W.).

2. *v.* To mess about, stir up.

Per. Dinna keeroch the guid meat that gait (G.W.).

KEERS, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A thin gruel given to feeble sheep in the spring.

KEERY, see **Cowery.**

KEESHION, *sb.* N.I.[1] The hedge-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* See **Kewse, 2.**

KEESLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A boy's taw formed from a schistus kind of stone found in the clay. Cf. **schisle**.

[OE. *ceosol*, gravel; cf. **chesle-money**.]

KEESLIP, see **Keslop**.

KEESSAR, *sb.* Sc. A big, ugly person, esp. a woman; also used of animals.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** Not uncommon. 'Jane's a lazy keessar.' 'That's an ugly keessar o' a horse ye hae the day' (G.W.).

KEEST, KEET, KEETH, see **Cast**, *v.*, **Kyst, Kite**, *sb.*[1], **Kythe**.

KEEVE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **ceeve** Dev.; **keave** Lnk.; **kieve** n.Dev. Cor.[2]; and in forms **cive** Dev.; **keive** Dev.[1]; **kive** Sc. Glo.[1] Dor.[1] Som. [kīv.] **1.** *sb.* A large tub; a vat used for fermenting beer; also used *fig.*

Sc. The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground over which the kive (mashing fat) stands, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 300. **Lnk.** Take the crystal house department. Next to working the vitriol pans and emptying the keaves it is the most unhealthy and dangerous, *White Slave*, IV. (1899) 9. **N.I.**[1] A large tub used in bleach works, &c. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Glo.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] As soon as the juice runs from the press it is put into the keeve, and left there usually for twenty-four hours, until fermentation has set in. **Dev.** A brewer's kive filled with new beer, SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1755) II. 100, ed. 1769; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Slat tha keeve, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 249; Kieve used alone in ref. to a vessel would mean a cider vat, *ib. Gl.* **Cor.** Large vat (mining), MURRAY *Hndbk.* liv; The river . . . suddenly leaps over the rock . . . into St. Nectan's Kieve. This deep rock-basin, brimming with the clearest water, overflows, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 278-9, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] She must speak out; she can't under the keeve; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comp.* **Keeve-horse**, a stand on which barrels are rested. Dev.[1]

3. Malt in process of fermentation.

Glo. (S.S.B.) **w.Som.**[1] After 'mashing' it is usual to cover up the vat and to leave the malt to soak for some time. This is called 'setting the keeve.' Many old brewers make with their finger on the malt the figures of 'two hearts and a criss cross,' as they say, 'vor to keep off the pixies, while he [the keeve] do steevy.'

4. *v.* To put the wort or cider in a 'keeve' to ferment.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.** Pour the liquor into a tub to kive, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 603.

Hence **Kiving-tub**, *sb.* a large tub used in home brewing. Glo.[1]

[1. Fr. *cuve*, an open tub, a fat or vat (COTGR.); Fatte, a vessell, *quevue*, PALSGR. (1530).]

KEEVE, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Also written **kieve** S. & Ork.[1] [kīv.] To strive in emulation or ill-naturedly. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *kjevja*, to strive (AASEN, s.v. *Kive*); cp. ON. *kifa*, to quarrel (VIGFUSSON).]

KEEVE, see **Calve**, *v.*[2], **Cave**, *v.*[2]

KEEVEL, *sb.* Cum.[4] [kī·vl.] The flat wooden bar round which the string is worked in making the meshes of a net; the measure of the mesh.

The pocknet is knit upon a keevel from six to seven inches in circumference, *Fisherman*, 41.

KEEVIL, *sb.*[1] Lan.[1] [kī·vil.] The person who stands on the centre of a sway-plank. Hence **Keevilly**, *adj.* unsteady.

KEEVIL, *sb.*[2] Lan.[1] A candle.

KEEZER, *sb.* Dev. A kind of sieve. The same word as **Casar** (q.v.).

(HALL.) **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

KEEZLIE, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of soil: unproductive, barren. See **Keesle**.

KEF, *sb.* Yks. [kef.] A term of disrespect. The same word as **Caff**, *sb.*[4] **3.**

w.Yks. Ah mun be gooin' or ahr owd kef 'll be chunterin (B.K.).

KEFANS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. The scum on ale, 'calm.' GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

KEFF, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to be in a gay keff*, to have one's spirits raised.

KEFFEL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Som. Also written **keffil** War.[12] Wor. Shr.[1]; **keffle** n.Cy. se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1]; **kefful** Hrf.[2]; **keffyl** Yks.; **kefil** n.Cy.; **kefl** War.[2]; **kefyl** Shr.[2]; **kephyl** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **kevell** n.Cy.; **kevil** w.Yks.[1] [ke·fl.] **1.** A horse, *gen.* an old or inferior one.

Sc. Tom stabbed his keffel in Birkendale mire, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 50, ed. 1868. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[13] **Wor.** Buy a big horse like that? Why, he's a perfect beast—a regular keffil, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 185. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Such a poor kefyl. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. A big, clumsy man or beast.

n.Cy. (K.) **w.Yks.**[1] Thou girt kevil. **War.**[2] Mind where yer treadin' yer great kefl. **m.Wor.** Get out of the way, you great 'keffel' (J.C.). **w.Wor.** S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 24. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14.

3. Anything of inferior quality, esp. a lazy, stupid, good-for-nothing fellow.

War.[2] This is a poor kefl. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] They bin poor keffils, bŏath mon an' 'orse. **Hrf.**[2]

[1. Wel. *ceffyl*, a horse.]

KEFFIL, *v.* Chs.[1] To knock lumps off the edge of a flag with a 'pitcher' (q.v.).

My song! heaw he does bu' keffil it.

KEFTY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Awkward, clumsy. Cf. **kift**, *adj.*

Lat-n uloa·un, au·l dhuumz! wuy, dhee urt su kaef·tee-z u kaew· an·leen u muus·kut [Leave it alone, all thumbs! why, thee art as clumsy as a cow handling a musket]. Very common saying.

Hence **Kefty-handed**, *adj.* left-handed.

I never took no notice avore, how that Bill Cross was kefty-handed.

[With *kefty-handed* cp. Norw. dial. *keivhendt*, left-handed (AASEN); see **Key**, *adj.*]

KEG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Also in form **cag** Nhb.[1] [keg.] **1.** *sb.* The belly, stomach. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2] Cf. **kedge**, *sb.*[2] Hence **Cagum**, *sb.* a round belly.

Nhb.[1] He's puttin on a canny cagum.

2. A glutton. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** *v.* To fill oneself with food. *ib.* Cf. **kedge**, *v.*[1] **5.**

KEG, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] [keg.] A pail with one handle for holding milk.

KEG, *v.*[2] Chs.[13] [keg.] To be a teetotaler for a month to gain some temporary end.

Yo're ony just keggin a bit, Bob!—oi'm afeart yole soon be at it agen as hard as ever.

KEGGAS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also in *sing.* forms **kager, kai-yer** Cor.[12]; **kegge**. Tall umbelliferous plants, esp. the wild parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, and wild carrot, *Daucus carota*. See **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

On many a bank, where tall and rank . . . the lizamamoo and the keggas grew, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 15; Any large succulent plant (B. & H.); **Cor.**[1] Keggas, often called kai-yer, are good pigs' feed; **Cor.**[2]

[OCor. *cegas*, hemlock (WILLIAMS); Wel. *cegid*, Breton (Léon) *kegil* (DU RUSQUEC), Lat. *cicuta*.]

KEGGED, *pp.*[1] sw.Lin.[1] [kegd.] Grown and matted together. Cf. **cagged**.

The tates are quiët kegg'd together.

KEGGED, *pp.*[2] Lan. (HALL.) Same word as **Cagged**. See **Cag**, *v.*[1]

KEGGLE, *v.* and *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **cegle** nw.Der.[1]; **kegle** s.Lan. Chs.[1]; and in forms **kiggle** w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1]; **kigle** Chs.[1] [ke·gl, ki·gl.] **1.** *v.* To be unstable, stand insecurely. Cf. **coggle**, *v.*[2]

Chs.[2] **s.Chs.**[1] We speak of a table, &c., 'kigglin' o'er.' **Shr.**[1] Dunna pŭt the crame-stane on that kiggling bench—it'll tipe o'er; **Shr.**[2] The table keggles.

Hence **Keggly**, *adj.* unsteady.

Wm. (J.M.), **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 19. **Chs.** A kigley road, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 266; **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A keggly stool. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy wùd)nŭ pùt dhŭ mil·k-pon daayn ŭpŭ dhaat· ky'ig·li stoo; ahy shŭd bi fèeŭrd ŭn it wau·tin [I wouldna put the milk-pon daïn upo' that kiggly stoo'; I should be feared on it wautin]. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *adj.* Loose; tottering, ready to fall.
s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865) 19. Der.², nw.Der.¹

KEGGLE, see **Kaggle**.

KEGGY, *adj.* Stf. War. Also written **ceggy** War.²; and in form **caggy** Stf. War.² Left-handed.
s.Stf. I dai' know her was caggy till I seed her stirrin' the gruel (T.P.). War.²

KEGLUS, *sb.* Chs.¹ Any large umbelliferous plant, esp. the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*.

KEG-MEG, see **Cag-mag**, *sb.*²

KEG-NAIL, *sb.* Cor.¹² Also in forms **kag-** Cor.²; **kaig-** Cor.¹ An ill-shaped toe or finger-nail; a thickened toe-nail.

KEH, see **Kae**, *int.*

KE-HEE, *v.* Cum. To giggle.
Efter ke-heein till he was black i' t'feàce, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 43; As fer them lasses, wey, they kee-hee't war nar iver, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18.

KEIGER, *sb.* Dev. A cask.
Dev.³ Still in use in places where large quantities of cider are made. n.Dev. Tay dishes, keigers, waiters, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70.

KEIGH, see **Key**, *sb., adj.*

KEIK, *sb.* *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) Also in form **keig**. A wooden trumpet blown in the country at 5 p.m.

KEIK, see **Keck**, *v.*¹, **Keek**, *v.*¹

KEIL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Der. Also in forms **kal-** Sc. Lan.; **kyle** Nhb.¹ [keil.] A large hay-cock.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. Ray (1691); Nhb.¹ Used in doubtful weather. It contains about as much hay as a man can fork in two lifts. Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888).

Hence (1) **Kaling**, *sb.* the first heaping of hay after swath; (2) **Kyley**, *sb.* a 'keil.'
(1) Sc., Lan. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) Nhb.¹

[Norw. dial. *kile*, also *keil* and *kegel*, a wedge, anything cone-shaped; see also under **Kails**.]

KEIL, *v.* *Obs.* Irel. To roll on the ground. Wxf.¹ 86.

KEIL, KEILÈS, KEILLÈS, see **Keel**, *sb.*², **Kails**.

KEILL, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A triangular bit of ground, a 'gore.'
n.Yks. The two Chappell keills, the three ings or meadow grounds, the piece of ground called the Red Ing, &c., *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 255.

[Norw. dial. *keil*, a small triangular bit of ground (Aasen).]

KEILLEN, KEILLING, see **Keeling**.

KEILTCH, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To heave a burden further up one's back; to jog with the elbow. Slk. **2.** *sb.* An upward lift or push. Cld.

3. One who lifts or pushes anything upwards. Slk.

KEILUP, *sb.* Sc. Also written **keelup**; and in form **keilop**. A blow; a stroke. Cf. **keelick**.
Sc. (Jam.), Abd. (G.W.), Ags. (Jam.) Per. I'll gie ye a keelup on the side o' the head. Common (G.W.).

KEIR, *sb.* Yks. [kīə(r).] A room in which cloth is bleached.
w.Yks. The connecting pipes between the cylinder and the keir were in perfect order. . . There were three outlets to the keir, and it was the custom to leave those open in the evening so as to let the exhaust water out, *Dewsbury Reporter* (Aug. 26, 1899).

KEISH, KEISIN, KEIST, see **Kesh**, *sb.*¹, **Kizzen, Cast**.

KEITH, *sb.* Sc. A bar laid across a river to prevent salmon from getting further up.
Per. *Kirkmichael Statist. Acc.* XVI. 521 (Jam.).

KEIVE, *v.* s.Chs.¹ To vomit; to feel sick or disgusted. See **Cave**, *v.*²
Dhŭ mee·t)s sŭ baad·li dùn it mai·z mi ky'eyv ŭt`th seyt on)t [The meat's sŏ badly done it mays me keive at th' seight on't].

KEIVE, see **Cave**, *sb.*¹, *v.*², **Keeve**, *sb.*

KEIVER, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A bumper or brimmer of liquor. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴

KEK, *sb.* Sh.I. [kek.] Gesticulation; a peculiar motion of any part of the body which has become habitual. S. & Ork.¹

KEKEZZA, *sb.* Cor. A variety of heath, *Erica vagans*.
Cor.³ Known only in the Lizard district. w.Cor. A high bunch of kekezza, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5.

KEK-MEG, see **Cag-mag**, *sb.*²

KELAVEY, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] In confusion.
All havey skavey and kelavey, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 14.

KELAY, *v.* Irel. Same word as **Cailey** (q.v.). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

KELCH, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **kelsh** Lan.; **kilch** Gall.; **kilsh** Dmf. (Jam.) [keltʃ, kelʃ.]
1. *sb.* A thump; a blow; a push; a heavy fall. Cf. **kelk**, *sb.*⁵
Gall. A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares, Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 297, ed. 1876. Dmf. (Jam.), n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ He came down such a kelch.

Hence **Kelsher**, *sb.* a heavy fall of rain.
Lan. The watter com'd down a regular kelsher (E.P.).

2. *v.* To push. Dmf. (Jam.)

KELCH, *sb.*² Lan.¹ [keltʃ.] A sprain. Cf. **kench**.

KELD, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **kell** Lakel.² Cum.¹⁴ w.Yks. [kel(d.] **1.** A spring of water; a fountain; a marshy place.
Cum.¹²; Cum.⁴ A weak spring of water in arable land. w.Cum. Brockett *Gl.* (1846). n.Yks. Than thou to'nns [turns] doon o' t'left hand an' t'keld's a matter o' tunty yards doon t'bank, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii; Rare (R.B.); n.Yks.¹²³ e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

Hence **Kelly**, *adj.* applied to land containing small springs which dry up in summer. Cum.¹⁴

2. *Comp.* (1) **Keld-head**, the head of a spring; a fountain. n.Yks.²; (2) **-syke**, a field, *gen.* one containing a spring of water. Lakel.²

3. The still part of a lake or river, which has an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled.
n.Cy. Used of a deep hole in a stream, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 145; N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The watermen about Heworth Shore call the smooth, oily, and unrippled parts of the surface of the Tyne by the name of kelds (J.H.). Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 442; There'll be nae weet coom morning, I'll engage. The kelds is on t'lake, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; Cum.⁴

[1. ON. *kelda*, a spring of water (Vigfusson); Sw. *källa*, Dan. *kilde*.]

KELD, KELDER, see **Kell**, *sb.*¹, **Keller**, *sb.*²

KELE, *sb.* Lan. Time, place, circumstance. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Hall.) See **Cale**, *sb.*¹

KELE, KELES, KELEVER, see **Kale, Keel**, *v.*³, **Kails, Caleever**.

KELF, *sb.* Chs. Der. War. [kelf.] A narrow bit of timber left uncut by tree-fellers, to serve as a support while they are cutting round the tree on the other side; a shelf.
Chs.¹; Chs.³ I mun leave a kelf. s.Chs.¹ Yi aan·)ŭ left mùch ŭv ŭ ky'elf, meṇ; ah daayt it wù)nŭ bey ŭnùf· [Ye hanna left much of a kelf, men; ah daït it wunna bey enough]. Der.² The incision made in a tree in felling it. nw.Der.¹, War. (Hall.)

[MDu. *calf*, a cross-beam (Verdam).]

KELF, *v.* War. To twist; to wrench. (Hall.)

KELK, *sb.*¹ n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also in form **kilk** Ken.¹² Sur.¹ Sus.¹² [kelk, kilk.]
1. Any umbelliferous, hollow-stalked plant, esp. the hemlock, *Conium maculatum*, the lesser hemlock, *Aethusa Cynapium*, and the wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Cf. **kecks**, *sb. pl.*¹
N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, n.Yks. (T.K.), n.Yks.⁴, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ (s.v. Keks).

2. *Comp.* **Kelk-kecksy**, a large meadow plant, probably the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, or the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*. Cf. **kedlock**. n.Yks. (B. & H.), n.Yks.³

3. The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*.
Ken. (P.M.), Ken.¹², Sur.¹, Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.¹² Wil. Hoeing among the 'kelk' or 'kilk,' the bright yellow charlock, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 114.

4. *Comp.* **Kilk-pulling**, weeding charlock from among the corn.
Sus.¹ The employment of children at kilk-pulling is a serious obstacle to education in the agricultural districts.

KELK, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Cum. Yks. A large detached stone or rock. Cum. *Gl.* (1851); w.Yks.[1]

KELK, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also in form **kilk** Cai.[1] **1.** A separate ovum or particle of roe in the spawn of a fish; the roe of the female fish.

Cai.[1] The roe of certain fishes, such as cod, ling, and other Gadidae. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Haddock kelks. Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[124]

2. The bag containing the spawn of the haddock. N.Cy.[1] *MS. add.* (W.T.) **3.** *pl.* The testicles. e.An.[1]

[1. Kelkys of fyschis, *lactes*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

KELK, *sb.*[4] N.Cy.[1] e.Dur.[1] Also in form **kellick** e.Dur.[1] [kelk.] A young bird just coming out of the shell; an unfledged bird.

[Sw. dial. *kalka*, bare, unfledged, callow (Rietz).]

KELK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **kilk** m.Yks.[1] [kelk.] **1.** *v.* To beat severely; to hit roughly with the hand or foot.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. She kelked thee leyke a log, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 94; Cum.[14], Yks. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] If I'd hed Tomme a Coats gunn I wad a kelk'd it, ii. 356. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Kelker**, *sb.* a severe blow. Nhb.[1], Cum.[14]

2. *sb.* A blow; a kick. Cf. **kelch**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. I gave him two or three good kelks, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. He gat a bonnie kelk in t'ribs (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] Ah gat a kelk i' t'stomach wi' yon young imp. Cum.[1] A severe blow on the body, but not on the limbs, with something heavy. 'An ugly kelk'; Cum.[4] A severe blow delivered with the elbow. Wm. Ah gat seck a kelk i' t'guts wi yon tip (B.K.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A fist kelk,' a punch with the fist; n.Yks.[34] ne.Yks.[1] He gav him sikan a kelk ower 't shoodthers. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] A blow, with the fist, or foot. w.Yks. He gat marr kelks an thumps ner corn, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 218; w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

3. A heavy fall.

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Ah tumml'd oot o' bed las neet, and com doon upo' fleer wi sike a kelk.

KELK, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To groan; to belch forth.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks. It made my guts all kelke agane, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 430.

KELL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Also in form **keld** n.Yks.[14] [kel.] **1.** *sb.* The caul, the membrane enveloping the foetus in the womb, and occasionally found adhering at birth.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Worn about the person as a protection from drowning; and for those who are going to sea, as much as £5 may be instanced as offered for one (s.v. Caul); n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. I can't think why foäls is soä of'ens smoor'd i' th' kell (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] Oor ohd mare, she foäl'd e' th' neet, an' th' foäl could n't braak th' kell, so it was droonded. Nhp.[1], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. The omentum, the 'caul' which covers the bowels of an animal.

Nhb. (R.O.H.), n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Fower pounde of suitte that was in the kell of each of them, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 96; e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], s.Chs.[1], Not. (J.H.B.) n.Lin. Internal parts of a pig or other animal, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[23], s.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. The kell, that's the thing, and the nut of that is the sweetest part of all, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 76. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. A film or scale on the eye; a cataract.

Lei.[1] The surgeon 'cuts the kell' in an operation for cataract. Nhp.[1] My eyes feel as if they had a kell over them. War.[2] Shr.[1] 'Er's got a kell o' won oi, an 'er's dark o' the tother. Bdf. A mother asks a surgeon whether there be not a kell over the child's eye (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. The incrustation or grime of dirt.

Sc. (Jam.) Cld. The grime that collects on the face and hands of a workman, the coating of soot on a pot (*ib.*). Ant. (W.H.P.)

5. The débris of the skin, scurf, dandriff.

Ayr. She was soon scrapit of all the scurf and kell of her abominations, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ix. N.I.[1]

6. A cap of net-work for women's hair.

Sc. Then up and gat her seven sisters, And sewed to her a kell, *Gay Goshawk* in Child *Ballads* (1886) II. 364.

7. The hinder part of a woman's cap.

Sc. The kell of a mutch (Jam.); Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 86.

8. A squirrel's nest. w.Yks.[1] A squirrel kell.

9. *v.* Of the eye of a horse: to gather a film.

Shr.[2] His eye begins to kell over.

[1. A silly jealous fellow . . . seeing his child new born included in a kell, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 645. 3. His wakeful eyes . . . Now cover'd over with dim cloudy kels, Drayton *Owle* (1604) 1310 (Nares). 6. The hair was of this damysell knyt wyth a buttoune in a goldin kell, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 141; A kelle, *reticulum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

KELL, *sb.*[2] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [kel.] A confused noise.

KELL, see **Keld**, *sb.*, **Kiln**, *sb.*[1]

KELLACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **keallach** Inv.; **keelack** Bnff.; **kellachy** Rs.; **killach** Sc. [ke·ləχ.]

1. A small cart.

Rs. These carts have, instead of wheels, small solid circles of wood, between 20 and 24 inches diameter, called tumbling wheels. It is also very common to place a coarse, strong basket, formed like a sugar loaf, across these small carts, in which the manure is carried from the dung-hill to the field. These kinds of carts are called Kellachys, and are not only used in this district but over all the n.Cy., *Statist. Acc.* I. 277 (Jam.). Ags. (*ib.*)

2. A coarse wicker basket of conical shape used for carrying manure to the fields.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Inv. What manure was used was carried to their fields in keallachs, a creel in the form of a cone, with the base turned upwards, placed upon a sledge. Many of these keallachs are still used in the heights of the parish, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 519 (Jam.). Mry., Nai. A conical wicker basket suspended on a square frame with wheels, Rampini *Hist.* (1897) 305. Bnff. Hence the . . . phr. 'The witch is in the keelack,' used when the superiority of the produce, on any spot of ground, is attributed to the dung which is carried out in the keelack (Jam.).

3. Used of anything built high or narrow, or in a slovenly way. Bnff.[1] He's biggit the ruck a mere kellach.

KELLAT, *sb.* Cum.[4] [ke·lət.] The whiting pollack, *Merlangus pollachius*.

KELLICK, *sb.* and *v.* Sus. [ke·lik.] **1.** *sb.* A romp; a joke.

Now fer a kellick ower ol' Hodge, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; Sus.[12]

2. *v.* To romp. (Hall.)

KELLICK, see **Kelk**, *sb.*[4]

KELLIEMUFF, *sb.* Sh.I. A mitten. S. & Ork.[1]

KELLIFUDGE, *v.* Yks. Same word as **Callifudge** (q.v.).

w.Yks. Ther isn't a tahn i' this world, wheer ther's sooa mich hoil an' corner wark, er sooa mich kellifudgin' an clockin, *Yksman.* (1879) *Xmas No.* 8.

KELLOCK, see **Cadlock**.

KELLOW, *sb.*[1] Lei.[1] A caul; a film over the eye. See **Kell**, *sb.*[1] 3.

KELLOW, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Lan. Black lead.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721). Cum., Lan. Dr. Merrel speaks of a certain blue stone in Lan. which the inhabitants there call kellow. . .The men of Keswick . . . call their black-lead . . . kellow, Nicholson *Lett.* (1710) in Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 215.

KELLOW, *adj.* Cum. Insipid, tasteless, deficient in salt. (J.W.O.) See **Killow**.

KELLSHIB, *sb.* Pem. [ke·lʃib.] A sneak.

s.Pem. There a alwiz is like a kellshib in the cornel (W.M.M.).

KELLUS, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **kellas** Cor.[1]; and in form **killas** Cor.[12] **1.** A miner's name for a substance like a white soft stone which lies above the spar near to a vein.

Cor. They had reason to guess there were Cornish diamonds . . . and they carefully hid the bits of kellus which they had picked out, Edgeworth *Lame Jervas*, i. (Dav.); There is a kind of fluor which they call spar next the vein; . . above the spar lies another kind of substance . . . which they call kellus, Ray (1691); Bailey (1721).

2. Clay-slate, schist.

Dev., Cor. The slates (killas) of Cornwall [and Devonshire], which are generally understood to be clay-slate, are celebrated for their abundance of mineral veins, and for dykes of porphyry,

Phillips *Mineralogy*, 154, in Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 220. **Cor.** *Gl. Mining Terms* (1830); **Cor.**[1] It includes, in different districts, soft clay slate, roofing slate, fine-grained cleavable sandstone, &c. It may be said to include all fine-grained sedimentary rocks of silicious nature and schistose in structure; **Cor.**[2]

KELLY, *sb.*[1] Or.I. A small hanging iron lamp. (S.A.S.) Cf. **collie**, *sb.*[1]

KELLY, *sb.*[2] Cor.[3] The earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*, applied both to the fruit and flower. See **Killas.**

KELP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **cilp** w.Yks.; **kilp** N.Cy.[2] Dur. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [**kelp, kilp.**]

1. *sb.* The iron hook in the chimney on which pots are hung; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **clep**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[12] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] When the pot is taken from the hooks, the latter begin to vibrate, and the maid is anxious to stop them, for while they are in motion, 'the virgin weeps!' **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. The movable or detachable handle of a metal pot.

Dur., Yks. Fetch them kilps, and lift 't pan off 't fire (T.K.). **n.Yks.**[12] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 341. **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376; **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

3. The hook of a dress.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** T'kilps an' creuks fer t'back band, an heaams, an things, was oa brokken off, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Set us a kilp on my frock neck (B.K.).

4. A sharp bend or angle; a crooked place; a knot. Cum.[14], ne.Lan.[1]

5. Phr. *to hang a kelp*, of children: to drop the lip previous to crying.

n.Lin.[1] She first hangs a kelp an' then she beäls.

6. *pl.* Miners' wagon-chains. m.Yks.[1]

7. *v.* To hook a dress. **Wm.** Kilp us mi frock (B.K.).

[**2.** Sw. dial. *kälp*, a handle to a bucket (Rietz); Norw. dial. *kylp*, a handle (Aasen); ON. *kilpr* and *kjelp*, a handle of a vessel; in Icel. a loop of whalebone fastening the handle to the bucket (Vigfusson).]

KELP, *sb.*[2] Cum. A young crow.

Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306; *Gl.* (1851).

KELP, *sb.*[3] Sc. A raw-boned, awkward youth. See **Kelpie, 2.** **Abd.** Ye're a muckle stupid kelp (G.W.).

KELP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Wor. Hrf. Also in form **killup** s.Wor.[1] [**kelp.**] **1.** *v.* Of a dog: to yelp; also *fig.* to worry by talking; to scold, nag.

s.Wor. Don't stand killuping there. He'd killup me to death if I owed him anything (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2]

2. *sb.* The yelp of a dog. Hrf.[2]

KELPIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **kaelpie, kelpy.** [**ke·lpi.**] **1.** A water-spirit. Cf. **water-kelpie.**

Sc. The spirit of the waters, who . . . gives previous intimation of the destruction of those who perish within his jurisdiction, by preternatural lights and noises, and even assists in drowning them (Jam.); Grose (1790). **ne.Sc.** The wife . . . tried to dissuade him under the fear that Kelpie would carry him off to his pool, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 66. **Abd.** She had stories o' goblins an' kelpies galore, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 32. **Kcd.** She sank into the muckle pot Aneth the kelpie's stane, Grant *Lays* (1884) 12. **Frf.** The waters donk whaur kelpies roar, Jamie *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 74. **Per.** She sees a kelpie in the stream, Ford *Harp* (1893) 229. **Fif.** The kelpy is a sly devil, he roars before a loss at sea, and frightens both young and old upon the shore, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 198. **Slg.** Devon loups in cauldron linns, And ca's the kelpies' mills, Towers *Poems* (1885) 137. **s.Sc.** We must not confound the kelpie and the water-wraith—the kelpie appears in the form of a young horse, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 45. **Rnf.** The Mermaid leuch, her brief was gane, And kelpie's blast was blawing, *Harp* (1819) 211. **Ayr.** Of Tamlane and of Fairyland, Of Kelpy, Shellycoat, and a', Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 116, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Not Kelpy's sel' wad dare To venture 'mang the rocks and torrents there, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 197. **Lth.** You are heretical wi' regard to the ither Hielant soopersteetions, 'kelpies' (water-witches), 'wresks' (brownies), Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 181. **Edb.** The Loch where on its bosom deep Its kelpy's cot remains, *Carlop Green* (1793) 172, ed. 1817. **Slk.** I hear roars o' lauchter as if frae the kelpie himsel', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 302.

2. *Fig.* A raw-boned youth. [Not known to our correspondents.] Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

KELSH, see **Kelch**, *sb.*[1]

KELSO, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Kelso boots**, heavy shackles put on the feet of prisoners; (2) — **convoy**, the act of accompanying a friend a short distance; see **Convoy**, *sb.*[1] **5**; (3) — **rungs**, an unknown weapon, *gen.* classed with a 'Jedburgh staff' (q.v.).

(1) **Rxb.** By some supposed to be a sort of stocks (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** 'In this country ilka gentleman is wussed to be sae civil as to see the corpse aff his grounds: . . it's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half ower the door stane.' . . 'And why a Kelso convoy more than any other?' . . 'How should I ken? it's just a by-word,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxx. (3) **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

KELT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **kiltie** Gall. [**kelt.**] A salmon three years old, after the male has deposited the milt, and the female the roe.

Sc. 'But what is a kelt, then, when he's at home?' 'A salmon, sir, that hasna been down to the sea: we'll have to put him back if he is,' Black *White Heather* (1885) iii. **s.Sc.** An occasional kelt would find its way into the burn, Cunningham *Broomieburn* (1894) vi. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] They remain kelts for two or three months after spawning until they have recovered their strength and are in a fit state to go back to sea. 'Several anglers have not yet landed anything but old kelts,' *C. Patr.* (Mar. 17, 1899) 5.

KELT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Cum. **1.** Frieze cloth; *gen.* made of native black wool.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.* **Lnl.** The alteration in dress since 1750 is also remarkable. When the good man and his sons went to kirk, market, wedding or burial, they were clothed in a home-spun suit of freezed cloth, called kelt, *Statist. Acc.* I. 356 (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* **Kelt-coat**, a coarse home-spun coat made of black and white wool.

Sc. He wore a gude kelt coat, Which wind, nor rain, nor sun could scarcely blot, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 182 (Jam.). **Cum.** Hung th' kelt cwoat on a pin, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 149; Ladies do not disdain to wear dresses of the selfsame homespun of which our ancestors made their kelt coats, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Mar. 2, 1888) 5; **Cum.**[4]

KELT, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. [**kelt.**] Money. Cf. **gelt.**

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**[23]; **w.Yks.**[5] Onny kelt, Bil? **m.Lan.**[1] It's a grand thing to gooa to th' merkut wi', is kelt.

KELTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **keltther** ne.Yks.[1]; and in form **kilter** n.Cy. Cum. War.[3] Suf.[1] Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W.[12] Som. Amer. Nfld. [**ke·ltə(r, ki·ltə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* Condition; frame; order; arrangement; quantity.

n.Cy. In good kelter, Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[2] To be in high kelter; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Obsol., Guide to Lakes* (1780) 289. **n.Yks.**[1] That drill is out o' kelter; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Out of kelter,' ill, out of tune; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Esp. of an animal. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Mtg.** Why surree! ina there a pretty kelter of nuts this year! (E.R.M.) **e.An.**[1] My farm is in pretty good kelter. The mauther have slumped into the slush, and is in a nasty forlorn kelter. **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Rare (F.H.). **Ess.** This machine's out o' kelter (M.W.); (W.W.S.) **Sur.**[1] That churn of our'n is pretty much out of kelter. **Sus.** I be sadly out o' kelter, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] This farm seems in very good kelter; **Sus.**[2] The house is in a sad kelter. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] That hoss is in deuced good kelter; **I.W.**[2] We be all in middlen kelter this mornen. **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** He was rather expecting the doctor himself; . . he had been out of kilter for two or three years, Howells *Shadow of Dream* (1890) 17; *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 506. **Nfld.** Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. Money; property of any kind. Cf. **cater**, *sb.*[1]

Dmf. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Show'd her the kelter aw had won, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 8; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Wi' not a plack o' kilter left, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 241; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's a bit o' good keltther aboot him. **w.Yks.**[1] Hesto onny kelter i' thy pocket; **w.Yks.**[5] Hah mich kelter hes tuh a-week yonder? **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Aaz· óo aan·i ky'el·tŭr? [Has hoo anny kelter?] **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** He has plenty of kelter, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712. **Nhp.**[1] He's a rich old

fellow, he's got plenty of kelter. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* The daughter'll be a ketch fur somebody, the owd chap 'as yeps o' kelter. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I'd have em vast enough, nif only I'd a got the kelter.

3. *v.* To put into good condition; to care for.

n.Yks.[12] **m.Yks.**[1] He's been none over [too] well keltered.

4. To amass or collect money.

Shr.[1] I've bin out kelterin' all day, but got mighty little pelf.

KELTER, *sb.*[2] Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Suf. Also in forms **kelder** Lakel.[2] Wm.; **kilter** Suf. [ke·ltə(r.]

1. Rubbish; odds and ends; worthless litter.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Wm.** Bits o' spears meayde o' flint, brokken millstones and trinkums, Seck a cargo o' kelder, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 65, ed 1896. **ne.Yks.** Why it's nowt but aad kelter (J.C.F.). **e.Yks.** A lot o' sike kelther as nivver was seen, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lin.** I went tu tha saäle, but thur woz nowt woth buying: thur woz nobbud a lot o' kelter, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. i. 194. **n.Lin.** An' lets him hev' all twitch an' such-like kelter, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 69; **n.Lin.**[1] What iver do you keäp sich-like kelter for? **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] Some folks have a mess of kelter, I'm sure.

Hence (1) **Kelter,** *v.* of rubbish, straw, &c.: to lie about in an untidy mess; (2) **Kelterly,** *adj.* rubbishy; (3) **Kelterment,** *sb.* rubbish; a collection of useless trumpery; a mess; (4) **Kilterums,** *sb. pl.* odds and ends.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **s.Dur.** Now, be off wi' thy awd kelterment (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Did yan iver see seck a kelderment as thoo's meead o' this? (B.K.) **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.), **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver seed sike kelterment; they're good ti nowt. **e.Yks.** He saw a fellow stanin atop ov a teeable, sellin keeal pots, pooakers, oddments and keltherment, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 35. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] I never saw such kelterment in my life. **n.Lin.**[1] Fling that theäre kelterment up o' the fire, it's not wo'th hoose-room. (4) **Suf.** (C.L.F.)

2. Silly talk, nonsense.

n.Lin. He told you some soft tale maybe about . . . bargests and such like kelter, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 49; **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Kelterment,** *sb.* idle, foolish talk.

n.Lin.[1] When oor George begins to talk aboot politics he teäms oot sich an a mess o' kelterment it wo'd sicken a toäd to hear him.

KELTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. e.An. Also in form **kilter** Suf.[1] [ke·ltə(r.] **1.** *v.* To move at full speed; to make haste. Per. (Jam.), n.Yks.[4] Hence **Keltering,** *ppl. adj.* used as an intensitive: beyond comparison, to the highest degree.

n.Yks.[4] Mah wo'd, bud yon is a keltering good un.

2. To move in an undulating manner; to move uneasily.

Sc. Eels are said to kelter in the water when they wamble. The stomach or belly is also said to kelter when there is a disagreeable motion in either (Jam.). **Rxb.** Though soul and conscience baith should kelter, I'll cleek a shillin', Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 93. **e.An.**[1] Applied to a plough; which is said to kelter well or ill, as it works in a slope or curvature. **Suf.**[1]

3. To tilt up; to overturn, upset; to fall headlong.

Fif. (Jam.) **Lnk.** A balance is said to kelter when the one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards, or when a cart, in the act of unyoking, escapes from the hold, so that the shafts get too far up (*ib.*). **Rxb.** The twasome warsel'd here and there, Till owre a form they keltered, **A.** Scott *Poems* (1805) 16 (*ib.*).

4. *sb.* Rate, pace; headlong speed.

n.Yks.[4] Ah nivver cam' sike a kelter i' mah leyfe.

KELTIE, *sb.* Abd. The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 206.

KELTIES, *sb. pl.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Children.

KELTY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **keltie.** [ke·lti.]

1. Plenty. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. Phr. (1) *Kelty's mends,* see below; (2) *to be cleared kelty off,* to have one's glass quite empty; (3) *to give one kelty,* to force a reluctant drinker to consume a double portion; to persuade an unwilling person to do anything.

(1) **Per.** Amongst the King's attendants was a trooper . . . celebrated for his ability in drinking. . . Among the laird of Tulliebole's vassals, there was one, named Keltie, equally renowned for the same . . . pre-eminence. The trooper and he . . . agreed to meet early on a Monday morning. . . They continued to drink till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat. . . Keltie took another quaff . . . to show that he was conqueror, and this gave rise to a proverb, well known all over this country, Keltie's Mends, and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 474 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** Are ye a' cleared Kelty aff? Fill anither, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. (3) **Sc.** Calder *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 146, ed. 1847. **Slk.** Gin he winna tak that, gie him kelty, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 405, ed. 1866; 'What is meant by kelty?' 'That's double, it means twa cups,' *ib.* 24. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*

KELVA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **kelvick.** A young ling, *Lota molva.*

In the same [Conningsburgh] district the word kelva or kelvik is applied to a young ling a little bigger than an 'ollik,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 22.

KELVICK, KEM, see **Kelva, Come,** *v.*

KEMB, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Cor. Also written **cem** w.Yks.; **kem** Sc. Fif. Slk. ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **keem** Lan.[1] Cor.[12]; **kembe** Sc.; **kemp** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; *pp.* **kempt** Sc. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] [kem.] **1.** *v.* To comb.

Sc. Tooke his silver combe in his hand to kembe his yellow lockes, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 8. **Per.** Young Jeannie kemb'd her raven hair, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 116, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Kem with combs of pearl and coral fair Their long sleek oozy locks, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 91, ed. 1871. **Edb.** I'll kemb his beard, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 66. **Slk.** They kemed her hair, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 33. **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Git thi hair kem't (s.v. Kame). **e.Yks.**[1] *Obsol., MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 30, 1894); **w.Yks.**[1] Thou minds I'd been reedin an kemmin our Sal, ii. 286. **e.Lan.**[1] **Cor.**[1] To comb the hair with a small tooth-comb; **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Kemmer,** *sb.* one who combs; a wool-comber; also a disreputable character; (2) **Kemming,** *sb.* a windrow of hay; (3) **Kemming-comb,** *sb.* a small-tooth comb; (4) **-shop,** *sb.* a hand wool-combing shop; (5) **Kemster,** *sb., obs.,* a wool-comber.

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); In constant use. The word 'kemming' is rather used to express the pile of hay accumulated by pushing the rake-head against the end of a windrow till as much as one man could grasp with arm on one side and rake on the other was obtained, to be loaded on the hay 'sled.' A good 'sled' load would consist of some 18 or 20 'kemmings' (J.S.D.). (3) **w.Yks.** Gie me th' kemmin com an' let mi kem th' dickies eawt o' thi yed (D.L.). **Lan.** Wur nor a papper-cover't kemmin-comm, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 430; **Lan.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 30, 1894). (5) **Sc.** Kemsters are ay creishie, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 566.

2. To beat, drub soundly.

Nhb. Kemb, . . a word often used by borderers when they threaten in a passionate tone to beat an assailant, Wallis *Antiq. Nhb.* (1769) in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S vii. 208.

Hence **Kemping,** *sb.* a beating, thrashing.

n.Yks.[2] 'A good kemping with a yak-steeak,' a dressing down with an 'oaken towel' or cudgel.

3. *sb.* A comb. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

4. *Comp.* **Kem-pot,** a comb-pot (q.v.).

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 30, 1894).

5. A stronghold. n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] See **Cam,** *sb.*[1]

[**1.** OE. *cemban,* to comb.]

KEMBIT, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The pith of hemp, used instead of a small candle.

KEMBLE('S PIPE, *phr. Obs.* Hrf. The concluding pipe that one smokes at a sitting.

Kemble . . . was apprehended on a charge of implication in Titus Oates's plot, and executed at Hereford Aug. 2, 1679. . . On his way to execution, he smoked his pipe and conversed with his friends, . . and . . . it was long usual to call the last pipe that was smoked in a social company, a Kemble's pipe, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 425, 502.

KEME, KEMING-STOCK, see **Comb,** *sb.*[1], **Kaiming-stock.**

KEMLIN, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in forms **kimbling** e.Yks.; **kimlin** N.I.[1] n.Yks.[12]; **kimlin(g** w.Yks.[4] Not. n.Lin.[1] [ke·m-, ki·mlin.] A tub used for var. purposes. Cf. **kimnel.**

N.I.[1] A small wooden vessel, used for dressing butter in. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] A poudering tub. **n.Yks.** A large tub, called a kimlin, is provided, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 117; **n.Yks.**[1] Applied to

bread-making among other purposes; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Our kimblinge is a just bushell, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 105. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lin.** A brewing vessel, SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.**[1] A large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. 'Th' difference atween a kimlin an' a tub's just this: a kimlin's maade by a cooper, an' a tub's maade by a carpenter.'

[Kemelin, *sinum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); A kneding-trogh, . . a tubbe and a kimelin, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3621. A dim. of OE. *cumb*, a liquid measure (SWEET).]

KEMM, KEMMET, see **Cam,** *sb.*[1], **Kimit.**

KEMMICK, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A flax field.

This is rather a common name of a field.

KEMMIN, *sb.* Sc. A term used in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility.

Sc. MACKAY (1888). **Lnk.** He rins like a kemmin. He wirks like a kemmin (JAM.).

KEMP, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [**kemp.**] **1.** *pl.* The stems and seed-heads of the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; also in *sing.* a game played with these heads.

Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) **Slk.** Women always like to be striking kemps with a handsome and proper man, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 318 (JAM.). **Bwk.** It was once, and perhaps still is, a custom in Berwickshire to practise divination by means of 'kemps,' *Science Gossip* (1867) 65. **n.Cy.** *ib.* (1869) 27. **Nhb.**[1] They are called by children kemps or 'soldiers,' and are used to kemp or fight with. One holds out a stalk and his opponent strikes, the object being to decapitate the adversary.

2. *Comp.* **Kemp-seed,** the ribwort plantain. Slk. (JAM.)

3. The dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus.*

Cai.[1] On account of its toughness, this grass is used for making 'sma' simmans,' i. e. small grass ropes.

[**1.** Norw. dial. *kampe* and *kjempe*, 'plantago media' (AASEN).]

KEMP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Suf. Also in forms **camp** Dwn. Don. Nhb.[1]; **campe** s.Sc.; **kjaemp, kjemp** Sh.I. [**kemp.**] **1.** *v.* To fight, struggle.

Sc. A soldier, my lord; and mony a sair day's kemping I've seen, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxviii; (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Kemper,** (2) **Kempie,** *sb.* a fighter.

(1) **Gall.** Sawny Bean himself, the ruffian kemper, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xlvii. (2) **Lan.** 'His uncle Joe never wur quiet but when he're feightin.' 'Ay; he're a regilar kempie,' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 158, ed. 1879.

2. To contend, strive for mastery, compete; esp. of reapers in the harvest-field.

Sc. It was common for the reapers, on the last day of their business, to have a contention for superiority in quickness of dispatch, groups of three or four taking each a ridge, and striving which should soonest get to its termination. In Sc. this was called a kemping, CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 377; The dragon's teeth are sown; . . there will be an awful day's kemping at the shearing of them, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Aa body kjempin' wha hiechest sall win, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cai.**[1] *Obsol.* **Elg.** His kindly voice bids a' come near; Soon strip'd 's the kemping field, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 163. **Abd.** Their hyeucks had kempit side by side through the hairst, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 18. **Fif.** Rapidly gleamed the hyucks in sturdy hands when some forward shearer began kempin, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **e.Fif.** I to the kempin' again like mad until the sweat was workin' through the band o' my breeks, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Dmb.** Who's kemped wi' you, as I've done, years a score, Has little left I trow to tremble for, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 9. **Rnf.** Night and day with mine I'll kemp, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 115. **Ayr.** The real enthusiasm, sometimes in kemping, that universally prevailed on the hairst-rig, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 49. **Edb.** Kemp away till it be dark, Wi' a' their might, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 43. **Bwk.** Kempin' fast and fierce; For deils are they for shearin' here, The lasses o' the Merse, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 183. **Peb.** To her betters blithe could beck, And kemp wi' Kate, or Wull, On harvest day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 95, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** There warna mony i' the days cud hae kemped wi' auld Millha, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** And wad hae kemp'd wi' any man At dyking or at mawing, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 14. **Ant.** A'll kemp you for wha has daen first, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **Don.** I wrought with Denis, as we spaded abreast up the South Slope field, camping, MACMANUS *Phelim Ruadh* in *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 473. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The custom was abandoned about 1872, in consequence of the general adoption of reaping machines. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** See how the kempan' shearers bum, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 222; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] They kemp'd sae at t'shearin', Ah was fairlings fleyed they'd dee thessel's a ho't; **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Kemper,** *sb.* a competitor, esp. a reaper who strives to out-do his fellows.

Sc. A' the corn in the country is not shorn by kempers, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 70. **Abd.** The lasses . . . Are at their spinnin'-wheels, And weel ilk blythsome kemper dreels, And bows like wand, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 7. **Rxb.** Thus thir twa eldren focks whan het appear'd mang kempers keen, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 102. **N.Cy.**[1]

3. To beat. **e.Suf.** Used only by the old (F.H.).

4. *sb.* A competition, contest, strife.

Cai.[1] **s.Sc.** The kemp continued rapidly for some time and pretty nearly equal, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 210; A competition, or campe, as it was called, *ib.* (1839) V. 90. **Ayr.** Whatever lesson we began to, we gaed at it just like a kemp on the hairst rig, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) *Pref.* **Edb.** Some flairing wife now tells how she Did win a kemp most manfully, *Har'st Rig* (1795) 15, ed. 1801. **Peb.** A kemp begude, sae fast they laepit, Stout chiels around it darnin, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 154 (JAM.). **Nhb.** The stormy kemp, or emulous struggle for the honour of the ridge end, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 372.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Kemp-rooth** or **-rowth,** a rowing-match; (2) **-stone,** a stone used as a boundary in 'putting-the-stone'; see below.

(1) **Sh.I.** He wis niver a man fir kjaemp-rowths, bit wance pit him til hit, an' he'd no been da first ta gie in, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Fif.** A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who kemps or strives at the Putting-stone. He who throws farthest beyond it is the victor (JAM.).

6. A champion; a bold, impetuous person; an uncouth fellow.

Sc. A sturdy kemp was he, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 247. **Lth.** I've heard some hair-brained kempy Growl when your chappin bottle's empty, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 172, ed. 1856. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 214. **Wm.** He's a gay rough kemp (B.K.).

[**1, 2.** There es no kynge undire Criste may kempe with hym one, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 2633. Sw. *kämpa*, to fight, strive (SERENIUS). **6.** Off the twa kempis suld strive . . . The bustius Entellus and Darhes, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 245. Norw. dial. *kjempa*, a brave man, a hero (AASEN); ON. *kempa* (VIGFUSSON).]

KEMP, *adj.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] Large. **Wxf.** HALL *Irel.* (1841) II. 161.

KEMP, see **Kemb.**

KEMPEL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To cut in pieces for some particular purpose; to cut wood into billets. n.Sc. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A piece, fragment; a piece cut off.

Abd. Gie me a big kempel o' yer cheese (G.W.).

KEMPLE, *sb.* Sc. [**ke'mpl.**] A measure of straw containing forty 'winlins.'

Sc. The auld gudeman o' Corse-Cleuch has panged it wi' a kemple of strae amaist, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **Edb.** 40 small bundles = 358 lbs. trone, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); From a crop of wheat, of 40 bushels to the acre, . . the straw will weigh 9 kemples of 440 lbs. each, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 347.

KEMPS, *sb. pl.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Som. Also in form **camps** Cum.[14] [**kemps.**] Short coarse hairs amongst wool or fur; coarse fibres; also in *sing.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Some kemps or hairs being intermixed amongst the wool, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 198; **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.M.), **w.Yks.**[15], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[12], **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Kempy,** *adj.* of wool: abounding in 'kemps.'

Cum. Some kempy hairs being intermixed amongst some fleeces of the wool, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 15. **w.Yks.**[5] When finished, or dressed, an end of cloth, if 'kempy,' displays them to perfection, or rather to imperfection; for such an end is generally returned to the maker as 'imperfect.' **e.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

[A kemp, haire, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). ON. *kampr*, a moustache (FRITZNER).]

KEMPS, *sb. pl.*[2] Irel. A superior variety of potatoes. Well known all over Ir. (P.W.J.)

KEMP-SEED, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The seeds of oats, when meal is made; the 'reeings' of the sieve.

KEMPSHOTT, *sb.* Sur. The same word as **Campshot** (q.v.).

I went up to Pentonhook and found the stream with the old . . . width, shine, rapid fulness, 'kempshott,' and swans, unchanged, M. Arnold *Lett.* (1848), ed. Russell (1895) 2.

KEMPSTER, *sb.* Oxf.[1] A Blenheim Orange apple.

The name of the man [Kempster] who first introduced a large kind of apple to Blenheim. It is quite as often called Kempster in the village around Woodstock as Blenheim Orange, *MS. add.*

KEMPT, see **Kemb**.

KEN, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms **keyn** e.Yks.; **kin** Frf. [ken.] **1.** *v.* To know, have knowledge of; to be acquainted with; to recognize.

Sc. Ye're kend to a' the country for a kind heart, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. Sh.I. We're no kent ean anidder lang enoch, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 44. Cai.[1] 'I noor ken,' I don't know. Inv. (H.E.F.) Mry. Here's to the lass wha kens the way the hearts o' men to chain, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53. Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 53. Elg. O weel she kens that Robin's heart Has lang been a' her ain, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 69. Kcd. Till nae langsyne nae mony kent, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 235. Bch. Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 35. Abd. Kent ye muckle Charlie Gorman? Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. Frf. Hoo d'ye kin I'll be at the T'nowhead the nicht? Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. Per. If ye kent a' ye wudna ask me, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 16. Fif. I'd seen him before, But kentna his name, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 12. Rnf. The human heart's a cavern deep, Ah! folk are ill to ken, Barr *Poems* (1861) 23. Ayr. [He] kendna what he wanted, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 26; (J.M.) Lnk. [I] ken naething aboot poppin' the question, or sic like, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 11. Lth. Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 145. Edb. They travell'd in disguise, that they might not be kend, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 12. Bwk. Calder *Poems* (1897) 90. Feb. They dinna ken a thrifty quean, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 81. Slk. He's a clever chiel that kens his ane father, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 17. Rxb. When Ruberslaw puts on his cowl, The Dunion on his hood, Then a' the wives of Teviotside Ken there will be a flood, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 207. Dmf. I kendna weel what way to gae, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 162. Gall. Wherefore kenned ye no better than to take a woman at her first word? Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 223. Kcb. O! Willie, may ye never ken The sair, sair heart ye've gi'en to me, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 49. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Tam ken'd-na the cause o' his auld granny's wae, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 6; Nhb.[1] Dur. Do you ken Elsie Marley, honey? *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 49; Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). e.Dur.[1] Of recognizing, or being acquainted with, people: 'Aa kenned 'im' (universal). 'Aa· din·u ken,' common about Auckland, is not so common around Hetton as 'Aa·din·aa' or 'Aad·i·naa.' The form 'kenna' is also known, e.g. 'Diz thoo kenna?' s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel.[1] D'ye ken John Peel? Lakel.[2] Cum.[3] Ken yersel and yere neighbours'ill no misken ye, *Prov.*; Cum.[4] Wm. We ken one another well (B.K.); Neabody could a kent her, but I kent her weel eneugh, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 158. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks.[1] 'Ah kenned him fail fra day to day;' spoken by a father of a son lately dead of decline; n.Yks.[2] 'I dinnot ken you,' I do not know you; n.Yks.[34] ne.Yks.[1] Ah can't ken ya, bairn. Yan wadn't ken t'hoos noo. e.Yks. I've keyn'd awd Daisy now se lang, Browne *Poems* (1800) 158; e.Yks.[1] 'Ah ken it biv ee-seet [eye-sight] bud Ah deeant knaw its neeam,' said a schoolboy of a certain letter when learning the alphabet. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Shoe's seea gaumless shoe hardly kens ower Sall, ii. 291; w.Yks.[4] Lan. He kent in a minute what was t'matter, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) vii; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 340; Lin.[1] ?Cor. Has he ever left his bed since, or will he ever again, ken ye? Hunt *Pop. Rom. w Eng.* (1865) 319, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Kenable** or **Kennable**, *adj.* (*a*) easily known or recognizable; (*b*) apparent, easy to understand; (2) **Ken-kind**, *sb.* a species, genus; (3) **-less**, *adj.* unknown; (4) **Kennance**, *sb.* knowledge; (5) **Kennawhat**, *sb.* anything indescribable; (6) **Kenned**, *ppl. adj.* well-known, distinguished, famous; (7) **Kenner**, *sb.* one who knows; a knowing person; (8) **Kenning**, *ppl. adj.* knowing; (9) **Kent** or **Kenned**, *ppl. adj.* known, familiar; (10) **Kent** or **Kenned face**, *phr.* an acquaintance; a friend, intimate; (11) **Kent-feast** or **-faced**, *adj.* well known by the countenance; (12) **— fit**, *phr.* a familiar or well-known footstep; (13) **— folk**, *phr.*, see (10).

(1, *a*) Ayr. 'The puir lassie's condition is kenable.' . . 'It was owre kenable, Marget,' Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 97. e.Yks.[1] He's varry kenable, wiv his blind ee, *MS. add.* (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (2) Frf. Cannon o' a' ken kinds, Sands *Poems* (1833) 116. Per. A ken-kind may noo gae by Wi' prancin' hoof, Ford *Harp* (1893) 345. (3) Abd. The glen maun be nameless an' kenless to a', Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 178. (4) s.Dur. A' hae ne kennance on't (J.E.D.). (5) Sc. (Jam.); Skirling like a kenna-what, Miller *Willie Winkie*, st. 3 (*ib. Suppl.*). Ayr. It's beneath me to discompose myself for sic a clash-cleeking clypen kennawhat, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix. (6) n.Yks.[2] A weel kenn'd man. (7) ne.Lan.[1] (8) Lnk. A wordless lilt to the a'-kennin' Po'oers, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 167. (9) Sh.I. An auld ken'd friend, Scott *Pirate* (1821) ix. Abd. He would be up wi' them long before they had passed kent bounds, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 38. Lth. Far frae ilk kent spot she wandered, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 146, ed. 1856. Gall. The names of kenned places in our Galloway, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 7. Dmf. Wi' a kent soun' ower my min', Reid *Poems* (1894) 3. Wgt. Whaur are the kent forms That stood sunshine and storms? Fraser *Poems* (1885) 52. Lakel.[2] s.Wm. We warr e' kent rwoads, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. (10) Abd. Any stray kent face, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. Per. It's no often a kenned face . . . comes by here-awa, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 107, ed. 1887. Ayr. The encouraging countenance of 'a kent face,' Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. Lnk. My heart was at my mooth in a moment at the sicht o' a kenned face, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. e.Lth. Let me bide amang kent faces, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. Edb. Ye'll aye meet with kent faces, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. Gall. Among his own kenned faces, his holders and cottiers, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. Wm. I leakt lang and sare for kent feaces, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. (11) Cum.[14] (12) Lnk. Listen aye for some kent fit when nae ane's on the street, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 115. (13) ne.Sc. Sae mony hamely kent folks, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 28. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Gehn 'twir the Lord's will t' tack thim baith at aince, they wid be company t' ane anither t' heaven: they're kent folk. Abd. She's far awa', an' oot amo' kent fowk, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 34. Slg. Mak' a nice selection o' the kent folk o' the toon, Towers *Poems* (1885) 186. Dmb. The first kent folk I saw was Sir John Baldwin and his wife, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. Edb. A' the kend folk 'bout the place, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 114.

2. Phr. (1) *to ken one's own ken*, (2) *— best how to turn one's own cake*, to know one's own mind; to know one's own business best; (3) *— another of it*, to see the other side of a question; (4) *— a woman* or *a widow to her tierce*, see below; (5) *— fine*, to know well; (6) *— o' oneself*, to be aware; (7) *— which side of the penny is up*, to know how to make a good bargain.

(1) Sc. The laddie kent his ain ken best, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xv. Lth. I wat he kens his ain ken, an' I winna be his judge, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. (2) Sc. Never fash your beard. . . I ken best how to turn my ain cake, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii. (3) e.Fif. It's ae thing to read aboot love in novells, but whan it yokes to gnaw, gnawin' at yer heart like a moose at a bit toastit cheese, it lats ye ken anither o't, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. (4) Sc. To ken a woman to her tierce is in Scotland, to serve the widow on a brief to the liferent of the third part of the lands in which her husband died enfeoffed, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 50; To ken a widow to her terce, to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband, to divide them between her and the heir. Still used in our courts of law (Jam.). (5) Sc. Ye ken fine, Mr. Paul, the difference it makes to a lassie if she is real bonnie, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 3; I ken fine, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ii. (6) Abd. (Jam.) (7) Abd. The maister's no' sae easy gulled as a' that. He kens which side o' the penny is up weel enough, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 4, 1898).

3. To observe at a distance, to descry, discern; to view, see.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* n.Cy. I ken him afar off, Grose (1790). Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] It was varra nar dark, but Ah cud ken summat afooar mi. Ah just ken'd him as he was turnen in ta t'fauld. n.Yks.[2] Glo. Peeping and kenning (F.H.). Dev. Now goed the aldermen and may'r, . . The royal voke to ken, Peter Pindar

Royal Visit (1816) III. 367. [Ken is commonly used of viewing a prospect with the eye. 'As far as I can ken,' Ray (1691).]

4. *sb.* Knowledge, acquaintance, recognition; sight, view.

Kcd. Far, far ayont oor ken, Grant *Lays* (1884) 4. **Abd.** To screen me fairly frae the ken O' lass or loon, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 119. **Frf.** The sweetest flower o' a' my ken, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 89. **Ayr.** All his youthful companions fade for ever from the world's ken, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 8. **Lnk.** Faulded up frae human ken, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 100. **Lth.** Far frae the ken o' the muneshine crew, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 59. **Edb.** He then would try t' escape his ken, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 14. **Bwk.** They hae passed frae oor ken like a dream divine, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 19. **Dmf.** Tae my ain ken he has a gun, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 33. **Kcb.** The braw lasses inside o' my ken, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 155. **Ir.** The jagged edge of a dense black cloud would just show itself here and there for a moment, and shrink back out of ken, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 174. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** Out of ken; out of sight, Grose (1790). **Dur.**[1] It is not within my ken. **n.Yks.**[2] 'I hae neea ken on 't,' no knowledge of it. 'He has all his ken about him,' his wits. **w.Yks.**[3] **Lin.** To have the ken of a thing, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 340. **Cor.**[1] (s.v. Kenning); Polwhele *Trad.* II. 607.

5. A glance, look.

Nhp.[1] She gave her eyes such a ken at me. **Dev.** He gid (but lookin rether blue) The Hospital a ken, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1816) III. 374.

[1. My cares aren keen as knyffe By-cause I kenne what is commaunde, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 45. ON. *kenna*, to know (Vigfusson); cp. OE. *cennan*, to declare (B.T.).]

KEN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Dur. Yks. Also in form **cain** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [ken.] **1.** 300 stone weight of cheese.

w.Sc. Also the quantity of cheese made by a farmer during one season (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** It is not uncommon for a farmer's wife and one female servant . . . to make in one summer a ken of cheese, Ure *Agric.* in *Dmb.* 76 (*ib.*).

2. A measure for corn. See **Kenning**, *sb.*[2]

Dur. Still in use, Raine *Charters* (1837) 20. **Yks.** A hundredweight of heavier substances (Hall.).

KEN, see **Kin**, *sb.*[1], *conj.*, **Kind**, *v.*[2], **Kirn.**

KENACK, *sb.* Cor. [ke·nək.] A worm; also *fig.* applied to a weakly child. (M.A.C.), Cor.[12]

KENCH, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Lan. Chs. Midl. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Also written **kensh**; and in form **kansh** Shr.[2] [kenʃ.] **1.** *v.* To bend down; to bend an iron rod. See **Kink**, *v.*[1]

s.Lan. Hoo kench't deawn under th' table (F.E.T.). **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1]

2. To strain or sprain.

Lan.[1] Aw slipp'd off th' kerb-stone an' kench'd my ankle. **s.Lan.** Aw've kench't my wrist (F.E.T.). **s.Chs.**[1] Ah)v ky'ensht mi nek oaɪ pùt·in ŭ baag· ŭ mee·l ŭpŭ mi yed [Ah've kenched my neck o'er puttin' a bag o' meal upo' my yed]. **Midl.** (W.B.T.), **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** He had a bad fall and kenched his back (W.B.T.).

3. *sb.* A bend in a piece of iron.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Pùt ŭ bit ŭv ŭ ky'ensh in it [Put a bit of a kench in it].

4. A twist, wrench; a sprain, strain, or slight injury.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306. **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 275; **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.), **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[13] **Shr.**[1] I thought it wuz on'y a bit of a kench, but agen mornin' it wuz swelled as big as two; **Shr.**[2] A kensh in the hip.

KENCH, KENCHBACK, see **Canch, Kenspeck.**

KENDAL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Also in forms **candel-** Rxb. (Jam.); **kenel** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) In *comb.* (1) **Kendal-band** or **-bend**, very thick sole-leather used for very strong shoes; (2) — **bump**, a rough, coarse kind of worsted; (3) — **green**, a green cloth made in Kendal.

(1) **w.Sc.** Always called Kendal-ben or Kenel-bend, and said to be picked and tanned at Kendal (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Wm.** 'Kendal cottons' or 'Kendal bumps,' which used to be made in large quantities during the last century for negroes in the West Indies and United States, *Quarterly Review* (1867) CXXII. 377; A short petticoat of Kendal bump, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 443. (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Wm.** (Hall.)

KENDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Rancid, unboiled cod-liver oil. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

KENDLE, KENE, see **Candle, Kine**, *sb. pl.*

KENE'S CLUB, *phr.* Lin.[1] Also in form **Kenny's club.** The club of a circus clown.

KENET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Brks. Also written **kennet** w.Yks.[2] [ke·nit.] **1.** *sb.* A small hound, a beagle.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 132; (Jam.) **w.Yks.**[2]

2. *v.* To hunt for game.

Brks. A dog going after game is said to be 'kenetting about' (W.W.S.).

[1. *Caniculus*, a kenet, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 699.]

KENGOOD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **kengeud(d** Cum.[14]; **kengud(e** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **kennigood** n.Yks.[4]; **kennygood** m.Yks.[1] **1.** A warning, an example or lesson learnt by experience; something to remember or take warning by, used ironically.

Tev. That'll be a kengude to ye (Jam.). **Cum.** Sud he come i' mey clutches, a kenguid he's get, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 61; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] She gev't a whisk an' a kengeud. **n.Yks.** Ah gat a bonny kennigood o' ther fahne consart, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 49; **n.Yks.**[4] 'Tak that ez a kennigood,' said a man, boxing a boy's ears. **m.Yks.**[1]

2. A mark left on the face from a blow. Nhb.[1]

KENING, KENK, see **Kenning**, *sb.*[1], **Kink**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

KENN, *sb.* Sc. A headland, point; *pl.* a district lying along the banks of the river Ken.

The French monzies sall rise as fast in the glens of Ayr, and the kenns of Galloway, as ever the Highlandmen did in 1677, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) i; Very common in place-names (G.W.); (A.W.)

KENNACH, *sb.* Cor. A rushlight. (M.A.C.)

KENNEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. [ke·nl.] A channel; a gutter, a watercourse between the footpath and a carriage-way in a street. See **Channel.**

Slk. Leaving him sprawling in the kennel, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 327, ed. 1866. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1799) I. 182; **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** I plunged onward through ruts and kennels until I sighted a rude barn, Brierley *Tales* (1842) 95. **Lan., Chs.** At this time [1766] the word 'kennel' or 'kannel' was *gen.* employed to designate an artificial water-course, *Newton's Lon. Jrn.* in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 418. **War.**[3] Do not walk in the kennel.

KENNEL, *sb.*[2] Cor. [ke·nl.] An ulcer in the eye; a white cloudy spot on the cornea, like a thin film; a cataract. See **Kenning**, *sb.*[3]

The disease called the 'kennel,' an affection of the eye which causes extreme pain, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 409, ed. 1896; People will travel many miles to have themselves or their children charmed for . . . 'kennels' on the eyes, *ib.* 410; **Cor.**[12], **w.Cor.** (A.L.M.)

KENNEL-COAL, *sb.* Shr. The name given to a coal-seam at Donnington. Shr.[1] 91.

KENNER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A water-bailiff.

n.Sc. A century ago on the Spey the salmon cobles had 8 men each and an overseer called a kenner (W.C.).

KENNER, *int.* Nhb. Dur. [ke·nər.] An expression signifying time to give up work, used at a pit.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Shouted down the shaft by the banksman where practicable, and conveyed into the workings from mouth to mouth, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**[1]

Hence **Kenner-time**, *sb.* the time to cease work.

Nhb., Dur. The strands of hemp which were left all sound in the board at 'kenner-time,' were found next morning severed in twain, *Colliery Guardian*, in Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 352, ed. 1896.

KEN-NIFE, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A knife. (Hall.)

KENNIGOOD, see **Kengood.**

KENNING, *sb.*[1] Sc. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **kening** Rnf.; **kennan** Lnk. [ke·nin.] **1.** Knowledge, experience; recognition, acquaintance. Rarely in *pl.*

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** What does he do without my kennin, But ship me aff post haste for Lunnon, Sands *Poems* (1833) 106. **Per.** Thro' regions o' the frigid air Past kennin' cauld, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 64. **e.Fif.** We were na juist far eneugh intil ilk ither's confidence an' kennin's for gaen to that extremity juist yet, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Dmb.** The deed has been dune oot o' our kennin', Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Ayr.** I never in a' my life had a kennen o' the like before, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 29. **Lnk.** Never a kennin' o' wrang or care, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 19. **Gall.** She finds a nest ayont

your kennin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 96, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** There never was a lass but ane, I think, in my kennin', wha de'ed o' a wastin', ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 29. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.**[1] That youngster's growan' out o' kennin'; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.**[1] He nivver tewk ony kennin tae me in his life-time. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'You've grown out o' my kenning,' beyond my recognition; **n.Yks.**[4] Ther's a gay bit o' kenning i' t'lad. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah've neea kennin' for him. **w.Yks.**[1] Ye're seea feafully waxen, at ye're past kennen. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. The distance a person can see.

Sc. Nobody could thrive within the kenning of a Scot, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ii. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *Fig.* A trifle, a very small portion or amount; a modicum, atom, a 'thought.'

Sc. None so ill a man, though a kenning on the wrong side of the law, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix; A taste or smack of any thing so as to enable one to judge of its qualities (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Your subject is maybe just a kennan ower learned for da likes o' me, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 57. **Rnf.** It [a bonnet] was slouch'd just a kening on either hand side, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 202, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** Though they may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human, BURNS *Address to the Unco Guid*, st. 7. **Lnk.** The sleeves were jist a kennin' lang, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 50. **Lth.** Sic scenes as the present are a kennin' removed beyond my sphere in life, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 209. **Dmf.** Just a kennin' less in the reamin' daily measure, REID *Poems* (1894) 83. **Gall.** Maybes because he had been a kennin' frichtit himsel', CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **n.Yks.**[2] That string's just a kenning thicker than the other.

[**3.** Sw. *känning*: *Han har ännu känning af frossan*, he has still a touch of the ague (WIDEGREN).]

KENNING, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also written **kennen** N.Cy.[1]; **kennin** Nhb.[1]; and in form **kenting** Nhb. [ke'nin.] A measure containing two pecks or half a bushel. Cf. **ken**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** That's a kenning there, ye see: we measure a' the corn wiv that, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 216; *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 14, ed. Gomme; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

KENNING, *sb.*[3] Pem. Dev. Cor. Written **cennin** s.Pem.; and in form **kerning** Cor.[1] [ke'nin.] An ulcer in the eye; a white cloudy spot on the cornea, like a thin film. See **Kennel**, *sb.*[2]

s.Pem. Billy got the cennin in 'is eye màin bad (W.M.M.). **Cor.**[1] What is called a kenning, kerning, or a horny white speck on the eye, we have several old women who profess to cure by a charm, POLWHELE *Trad.* II. 607; **Cor.**[2] [Crowsfoot is mentioned as used for the cure of a kenning, or kerning, white spot on the eye, BLACK *Flk. Medicine* (1883) xii.]

Hence (1) **Kenning-herb**, *sb.* a plant used for curing 'kennings'; the celandine, *Chelidonium majus*; (2) **-stone**, *sb.* a small round stone, supposed to cure 'kennings.'

(1) **Cor.**[12] (2) **Dev.** A small round stone, about the size of a cherry,—a red-brown colour; indeed it closely resembles a red cherry in the early stage of rotting. There is a peculiar virtue attached to this stone; according to the superstition, it is able to cure sore and diseased eyes, and is eagerly sought for by the country people, *Science Gossip* (1876) 93; At Thrushelton, an old lady was possessed of a bluish green stone, called the 'Kenning Stone,' much used by people troubled with sore eyes, the affected organs needing but to be rubbed with the talisman, TOZER *Poems* (1873) 68. **n.Dev.** HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v.

[Wel. *cèn*, a skin, a peel, scales; OCor. *cen*, the peel or skin of anything (WILLIAMS).]

KEN-NO, *sb.* Sc. A cheese made to be eaten at a birth.

Meg Merrilies descended to the kitchen to secure her share of the groaning malt and the ken-no, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) iii; The ken-no . . . was a large and rich cheese made by the women of the family . . . for the refreshment of the gossips, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 219.

KENNOCK, *sb.* Yks. [ke'nək.] Two oblong pieces of pastry with jam between them like a sandwich.

n.Yks. At a tea-fight given to some sailor lads in this town [Scarborough] . . . several of them towards the finish asked, some for more kennocks, and others for scardoodles, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 28.

KENSBACK, see **Kenspeck.**

KENSH, *v.* Lei. [kenʃ.] To rinse, rinse out with water. Kenshing the cups (C.E.).

KENSILL, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Also written **kensel-** Lakel.[2] [ke'nsil, ke'nsl.] To beat. n.Cy. (HALL.)

Hence **Kenselin**, *sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Lakel.[2] Thoo'll git a kenselen if thi mudder catches thi smiuken bacca.

[The word lit. means 'to instruct, to discipline, to give a lesson to.' ON. *kennsla*, teaching, *kennslu-piltr*, a schoolboy (VIGFUSSON).]

KENSMACKLE, *adj.* Yks. Conspicuous, remarkable from some peculiar mark or spot. Cf. **kenspeckle.**

w.Yks. Used only of cattle, sheep, and horses. 'It's varra kensmackle, is that cow' (F.P.T.).

KENSMARK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **kensmak-** ne.Yks.[1] [ke'nzmark, -māk.] A peculiar mark or spot by which anything may be easily recognized. Cf. **kenspeck, kenspeckle.**

w.Yks. I've got a kensmark here on my forehead (F.P.T.).

Hence **Kensmarked**, *adj.* having some particular mark or spot by which anything may be easily recognized.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **ne.Yks.**[1] That's maist kensmak'd o' t'two (s.v. Kenspack). **w.Yks.** 'How shall I know which is the horse?' 'Oh! you'll know it easily, it's kensmarked' (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] Ise flaid ower stag'll be kensmark'd, ii. 304.

[Cp. Sw. *kännemärke*, mark, a token by which anything is known (WIDEGREN).]

KENSPECK, *adj., sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **kenchback** e.Yks.; **kensback** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **kenspac(k** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] ne.Lan.[1]; **kenspak** n.Yks.[24] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **kentsback** w.Yks.; **kinseback** w.Yks.[3] [ke'nspek.] **1.** *adj.* Conspicuous, remarkable, easily distinguishable or recognizable. See **Kensmark, Kenspeckle.**

s.Wm. (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** 'Tis rether kenspac, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xvi; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As kenspak as a cock on a church-broach; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** He is very kenchback (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] Of a person with a hump-back, or a crooked nose, it would be said, 'He's varry kensback.' **w.Yks.** Ah se knaw thee ageen onnywheer, tha'rt so kensback (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] This is kenspeck enough; **w.Yks.**[5] Kenspack-ake was in use here little more than fifty years ago, meaning some particular oak, beneath which people were convened and assembled. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] He was ken's-spect amongst the crowd. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

2. *sb.* A thing known by some striking mark or peculiarity.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** It's so long sin he saw it, 'at it's aht o' kentsback (S.K.C.).

3. *v.* To mark so as to make easily recognizable or conspicuous. *Gen.* in *pp.* n.Yks.[1]

Hence **Kenspecked**, *ppl. adj.* marked or branded so as to be easily recognizable or conspicuous.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** A piece of money, . . a sheep, .. the thief himself from a peculiar physiognomy, is pointed out as kenspecked, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 336; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** RAY (1691); SKINNER (1671).

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *kjennespak*, quick at recognizing, esp. of persons who are good at remembering people they have once seen (AASEN); Sw. *känspak* (WIDEGREN).]

KENSPECKLE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **kenspackable** Lakel.[2]; **kenspackle** n.Yks.; **kenspreckle** e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. [ke'nspekl.] **1.** *adj.* Conspicuous, remarkable; easily recognizable owing to some peculiarity or oddity. See **Kenspeck.**

Sc. 'Naething kenspeckle,' said he, 'plain dacent claes,' STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i; They are bran new frae the mint, and kenspeckle a wee bit, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The stray was so kenspeckle, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxvii. **Frf.** Trustin' that daylicht wad mak' the bruit mair complowsible an' himsel' mair kenspeckil, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 136, ed. 1889. **e.Fif.** In his ooter man, he was unco' kenspeckle, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Rnf.** Troth, he's gay an' kenspeckle, He's black and he's muckle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 45. **Ayr.** The kenspeckle mark of a guid wife, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 212. **Lnk.** I could point out several of the 'kenspeckle' letters, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 20. **e.Lth.** If there's ane thing I canna bide it's bein kenspeckle, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. **Edb.** MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Slk.** Naewise kenspeckle for white teeth, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 21. **Gall.** He feared that he was

too kenspeckle to escape, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 197. **Ant.** He was a very kenspeckle man and regular in the markets, and it was not likely the plaintiff would be mistaken, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** His curly pow, Short breaches, an' his blue pit-sark, Are sae ken-speckle i' the dark, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 335; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] He'd nobbut yah lug, an' it maks a body varra kenspeckle. **Cum.** Ah dudn't think ah wad mak mesel ower kenspeckle, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 196; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[1234], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He was a kenspeckle sample of the Lancashire breed, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 101, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] He's ken-speckle enif, you mud knaw him onywheäre. **Shr.**[1] Applied chiefly to dress.

Hence **Kenspeckled**, *adj.* (1) conspicuous, remarkable, easily recognized; (2) branded, marked.

(1) **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The beauties at his kenspeckl't brush, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 61; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** 'She was varra ken-spreckled.' Often used in speaking of hens, but also of animals and sometimes of people (J.E.D.). **Cum.** He was quite an 'object man,' quite a 'kenspeckled,' RAWNSLEY *Lakes* (1899) II. 136; **Cum.**[14], **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay're a kenspeckled lot is them Irish hoss-dealers. (2) **n.Cy.** Marked or branded with spots or speckles (K.). **w.Yks.**[3]

2. *sb.* A mark by which a person or thing may be easily recognized. Bnff.[1], m.Yks.[1]

KENSY, see **Kenzie.**

KENT, *sb.*[1] Ken. In phr. *men of Kent*, the inhabitants of East Kent. See also **Kentish-man**, s.v. **Kentish.**

The West Kent men according to the tradition are styled 'Kentish men,' whilst those of East Kent are more emphatically denominated 'Men of Kent.'. . Our well-known old provincial song of the 'Man of Kent,' its burthen being: 'Of Briton's race—if one surpass, A Man of Kent is he,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 615–6.

KENT, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [**kent.**] **1.** *sb.* ? *Obs.* A long spiked staff or crook used by shepherds for leaping ditches, &c.

Sc. He bade me fling down my kent, and sae me and my mither yielded oursells prisoners, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **Abd.** Wi' help of a rough kent intill his hand, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 46, ed. 1812. **s.Sc.** May I now be lounder't wi' a kent, By some wild chiel, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 363. **Dmb.** There's the elbow chair, lay by yer kent, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 49. **Ayr.** A carl cam' o'er Davie's lan', A hazle kent into his han', FISHER *Poems* (1790) 68. **Lnk.** It was a long ashen staff or rather pole, generally about five feet in length, turned in a lathe, with a flat top, and strongly and sharply shod with iron for about four or five inches, the bearer carrying it by the middle when walking. Its special uses were to enable the bearer to leap over ditches, bog-holes, and patches of deep mud on the soft unmade roads in muirland districts, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 192. **Edb.** Wi' mealy bags and hollan kent To help him on his way, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 23. **Slk.** Dare ye heave your pikit kent at me? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. **Bwk.** Billy wi' a seg (or kent) sae stout, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8. **Dmf.** The bauldest birkie that brushed the bent Skip't oot the sough o' the knotted kent In the baney nieve o' Jock, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 2. **Gall.** This 'kent,' or great staff, was more than two yards long and prodigiously stout, with a pike at the farther end, and a 'clickie' handle, made closer at the lower part for catching sheep by the leg, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxv. **Kcb.** In pretended haste Wad tap the hallan wi' his hazle kent, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 99. **Ant.** A quarterstaff or long walking pole, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.** All hail to the moorlands and mosses, To the lads wi' their collies and kent, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78.

2. A long pole used for propelling a boat, a 'quant.'

Nhb. He snatched the kent from the boat, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 175; **Nhb.**[1]

3. *Fig.* A tall person. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

4. *v.* To propel a boat with a long pole or 'kent.'

Sc. They will row very slow, . . or kent where depth permits, to avoid noise, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxxv. **Nhb.** A man had just been kented over the Tweed, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 175; **Nhb.**[1]

KENT, see **Cant**, *sb.*[2]

KENTE-PATHEN-GY, *sb.* Cor.[1] Also in form **kente-purthurgy.** Wooden pins belonging to the stone anchor used in punts.

KENTING, see **Kenning**, *sb.*[2]

KENTISH, *adj.* Irel. Hrf. Nrf. Ken. In *comb.* (1) **Kentish balsam**, the dog's mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*; (2) — **crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (3) — **fire**, prolonged and organized applause; (4) — **grape**, a variety of hop; (5) — **longtails**, the bearded wild oat-grass, *Avena fatua*; (6) **-man**, (*a*) a name given by the inhabitants of the Weald to persons who live in other parts of the county; an inhabitant of West Kent; (*b*) see (2).

(1) **Ken.** (B. & H.) (2) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 85.] (3) **Dub.** The late Earl of Winchelsea . . . introduced into Ireland . . . the Kentish fire. The occasion was at a grand dinner given to the Earl by the Protestants of Ireland on the 15th August, 1834, at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, the day after the great Protestant meeting. . . When proposing the health of the chairman . . . Lord Winchelsea accompanied the toast with the 'Kentish fire.'. . The *Dublin Evening Mail* newspaper . . . said, 'We can assure his lordship that neither his presence nor the "Kentish fires," which he was the first to kindle on this side the Channel, will soon be forgotten,' *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 278; During the overture that peculiar beating of the feet known to a Dublin audience as the Kentish fire, was heard, *Morning Post* (Mar. 22, 1865); FARMER. **Ken.** It dates back to the time when the question of Roman Catholic emancipation was still unsettled. . .The fact is the Protestant cause was very strong in the county of Kent, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 423. [From the cheers bestowed in Kent upon the No-Popery orators in 1828–9, FARMER.] (4) **Hrf.** The Farnham-white, the Kentish-grape and Redvine require poles of twenty one feet, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 287. (5) **Ken.** (B. & H.) (6, *a*) **Ken.** The inhabitants of the part of Kent lying between Rochester and London, being *invicti*, have ever since [the Norman Conquest] been designated as 'Men of Kent,' while those to the eastward, through whose district the Conqueror marched unopposed, are only 'Kentish men,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 322; We suspect the *real* origin of the terms to have been, a mode of distinguishing any man whose family had been long settled in the county from new settlers; the former being genuine 'Men of Kent,' the latter only Kentish, *ib.*; The inhabitants of e.Kent are called 'Men of Kent,' and those in w.Kent 'Kentish men'—because in e.Kent the people are less intermixed with strangers than in w.Kent from its proximity to the metropolis, *ib.* 615; **Ken.**[1] (*b*) **Nrf.** No bird can pick a raw bone cleaner than a Kentishman, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 138; We saw a hawk chasing a Kentish crow, the hawk flying above the Kentish-man crying curiously 'Curra curra,' *ib. Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 156.

KENZIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **kenyie** (JAM.); and in form **kensy** (GROSE). A rustic.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** And a' the kenzies glowr'd to see A bonny kind o' tuilzie, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 49.

[The kensie cleekit to a cavel, *Christs Kirk* (c. 1550) st. 7, in RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 41.]

KEOBE, see **Kjobe.**

KEOCH, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A wooded glen.

KEOS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] Funny tricks, jokes; nonsense.

KEOULING, *sb.* Shr.[2] A rough-tasting apple, nearly allied to the crab-apple. See **Coling.**

Peculiar to the neighbourhood of Ludlow.

KEOUP, *v.* and *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **koup** Shr.[2]; **kyaup** Glo.[1]; **kyoup** Shr.[1] Glo.[1]; **kyowp** Hrf.[2] [**kjoup.**] **1.** *v.* To bark or yelp incessantly as a cur does.

Shr.[1] I couldna get a bit o' sleep fur that dog kyoupin' all night; **Shr.**[2] Dunna yo hear the dog kouping?

Hence **Kouping**, *ppl. adj.* of a dog: yelping, barking incessantly.

Shr.[2] There is a decided difference between a keouting dog and a kouping dog. The former denoting one who is quick and sharp, valuable as a house guard, the latter, one who is good for nothing unless it be to molest passers by.

2. *Fig.* To scold, rate, abuse; to make an outcry.

Shr.[1] I ŏŏdna live ŏŏth that ŏŏman whadever 'er'd gie me—'er kyoups from mornin' till night. **Hrf.**[2] She's kyowping at me all the time. **Glo.** 'They've bin kyouping so they musn't grumble,' in reference to certain people and the budget proposals of '94 (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1] Him goes kyauping all over the parish.

3. *sb.* The yelp of a cur; a yelping cur.

Shr.[1] I 'ate them lickle kyoups, they binna wuth thar keep, let alone payin' fur. **Hrf.**[2]

4. *Fig.* A scold. **Shr.**[1] The missis wuz sich a kyoup.

KEOUS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] The rootlets of the potato-plant.

KEOUSE, *v.* Shr.[1] [kjous.] To chase, drive away.
The pigs bin i' the garden—w'eer's the dog, to keouse 'em out?

KEOUT, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Chs. Wal. War. Shr. Mtg. Also written **ceout** Shr.[2]; **kewt** Mtg.; **khout** Wxf.; **kiout** Wal.; **kyout** Ir. Shr.[1] [kjout.] **1.** *v.* To bark like a dog. Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[2], Mtg. (E.R.M.)

2. *sb.* The short, snarling yelp of a dog. War.[12]

3. A little barking dog or cur. Also in *comp.* **Keout-dog.** Chs.[123] Wal. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 41. War.[12] Shr.[1] A little, sharp, vigilant, barking dog. 'Snap's a rar' kyout, 'e ŏŏnna let nobody gŏŏ nigh the 'ouse athout lettin' 'em know.' Mtg. (E.R.M.)

4. *Fig.* A mean rascal, a cur.
Ir. Go 'long, ye kyout! (A.S.P.) Wxf. More than one young khout, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 374.

KEOW, *sb.* Wor. Also written **kew.** A twist or hitch in a cord or rope.
s.Wor. A gen a bit ov a keow o' twies to thot ratten caard, an' a wuz 'mos' ready to come in two like. Gie that rope two keows, ool a? (H K.)

KEOW, KEOWER, see **Cow**, *sb.*[1], **Cower**, *v.*[1]

KEP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Dev. Cor. A dial. form of 'cap'; cf. **kip**, *sb.*[1]
Gall. Her best 'kep' accurately adjusted on her head, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 228. n.Dev. Chell make thy kep hoppee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 206; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 234; Grose (1790). Cor. I'll tear your kep off your head, iss I will, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 87; Cor.[2]

KEP, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also in form **kype** Cum. Wm. Care, attention; heed.
n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Holloway. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306. Wm. (Hall.)

KEP, *v.* and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also written **cep** n.Cy. (K.); **kaep** Sh.I.; **kepp** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **cap** Uls. s.Don.; **kaip** Bnff.; **keep** Gall. Nhb.[1] Lan.; **kyep** Sh.I. [kep'.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. *pp.*: (1) **Keppen**, (2) **Kippen.**
(1) ne.Yks.[1] 33. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Kep'u'n, *Introd.* 36. (2) ne.Yks.[1] 33.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To catch, esp. to catch anything falling or thrown; to catch with the hand.
Sc. 'Kep,' said she, flung me a folded billet, and ran from the apartment, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xx. Sh.I. I sees a great muckle white fool [bird] comin' laavin inonder me an' kaeps me upun her back, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240; Ta kyep what wis laek ta fa', *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900). Cai.[1], Abd. (W.M.) Per. It's a mercy a' keppit ye, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 264. Rnf. Gilmour *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 46. Ayr. Ilk cowslip cup shall kep a tear, Burns *El. on Capt. M. Henderson*, st. 12; A butt . . . on a gauntress to kep rain water, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. e.Lth. Ye think it's gaun to rain kail, an' ye're a' oot wi' your cogies, haudin them up to kep the draps, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 78. Edb. A half-pay captain that keppit her in his arms from her bedroom window, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. Peb. (A.C.) Slk. To throw himsel ower a linn and trust the Lord will kep him in a blanket, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 334, ed. 1866. Dmf. I will kepp the drapping dew, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 243. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 293, ed. 1876. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. It was called the keppin or keppie well, owing to the water having to be caught or kepped in pails or skeels or jugs, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 242; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. He was always a numbthumbs—he niver could kep owt iv his life (J.E.D.). Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] Crecketers can kep t'bo' at times. Cum. He canna kep a ba', he's sec a butterfinger (E.W.P.). Wm. He will keep all he can kep (B.K.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks. (A.B.), n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] Kep it. Noo! canst ta kep? e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Watch muh kep that bawal when he flings it! Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Rarely, to catch anything thrown up in the air. Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Kepper**, *sb.* one dexterous at catching or playing ball; (2) **Kepping-day**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday; see below; (3) **-post**, *sb.* the gate-post at the side where the chain, which fastens the gate, is looped.
(1) n.Yks.[2] A good kepper. (2) e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 67; (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] So called because part of the amusement of girls on that day consists of keppin balls. (3) Nhb.[1]

2. To throw up in the air; to throw up a ball and catch it. Also with *up.* e.Yks. (Miss A.), n.Lin.[1]

3. To intercept, stop; to hinder, prevent.
Sc. To kep a strake, to receive a blow in such a way as to prevent the designed effect (Jam.); The difference between 'to kep' and 'to wear' consists in this: 'wear' denotes that the action is continued for some time and does not necessarily imply the least degree of difficulty or agitation; whereas 'kep' always signifies that the action is sudden, the opposition being quickly interposed, and *gen.*, if not always, implies some degree of difficulty and agitation (*ib.*). n.Sc. She hit the stane then wi' her foot And kep'd it wi' her knee, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 71, ed. 1875. Cai.[1] Abd. I'm no gaein to kep her at ilka turn, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 68. w.Sc. We made up to them at the head-rig whar the hedge keppit them, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 163. s.Sc. To whare Benlomond keps, an' cleaves the cluds, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 364. Dmb. The shepherd . . . wears the flock where loun-hill keps the drift, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 37. Ayr. Sae I will e'en gae hang, unless Ye kep me, Mary Hay! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 100. Lnk. Gloomy clouds, in angry flicht, Were keppin' back the rays o' licht, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 55. Edb. They'll think to kep the spheres An' mak them dollars, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 164. Dmf. He keppit the words, Wi' his clapping and his smacking, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 66. Gall. Something whiles wad keep his fit, and whurl him heels owre gowdie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) **Kepping**, *prp.* lying in wait to catch something. w.Yks.[1]; (2) **Kept**, *pp.* caught; guarded. ne.Lan.[1]

4. To stop the progress of any object; to turn or head back any animal.
Sc. (Jam.); That's a clever bunnock. Kep, Willie; kep, man, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 83. Ayr. They can neither milk, muck a byre, card, spin, nor even kep a coo from the corn-rigg, Service *Notandums* (1890) 112. N.I.[1] Uls. 'Cap him' is a familiar cry when a horse or other beast is running astray, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1860) VIII. 73; Used most commonly in heading cattle. Also to run after for the purpose of stopping (M.B.-S.). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Keppie**, *adj.* quick at turning or heading back an animal.
Gall. If they war as keppie as catchie they would make gude shepherd's dogs, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 128, ed. 1876.

5. *Obs.* To retch or strain; to catch the breath as when there is an inclination to vomit. Cf. **boke**, *v.*[2], **boken.**
n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2] Spoken when the breath is stopt upon one's being ready to vomit. e.Yks.[1] To catch the breath as in bathing, or when struck on the chest. w.Yks.[1]

6. With *up*: to bind or fasten the hair.
Rnf. The Lord's Marie has kepp'd her locks Up wi' a gowden kame, *Harp* (1819) 286. Rnf., Lnk. (Jam.) Dmf. Yere gowden locks Kepped up wi' kame o' siller, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 67.

Hence **Kepping-kaim**, *sb.* a large comb used by women for tucking up the hair on the back part of the head. Hdg. (Jam.)

7. To encounter, meet, come across; to meet accidentally.
n.Sc. To meet in an amicable way, in consequence of going forth to receive another (Jam.). Abd. I keppit him comin' doun Union Street, Paul *Abdnsh.* (1881) 110. Slg. Their sails keps nae love's winds, my joe, Galloway *Crichton* (1802) 72. Lth. I keppit him at my twal' hours gaun south, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 136. Edb. Whare I was keppit wi' the heavy tale That sets ilk dowie sangster to bewail, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 112, ed. 1785; I just keppit four resurrectioners louping ower the wall, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] Aa kept 'im comin thregh [from] the market.

8. To provide or prepare for; to collect, gather up on the way.
Bnff. The lads an' I stood i' the closs To kaip the baggage an' tak it in, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 68. Lnk. Lay weekly by what money Ye're used to waste, To kep a strait that may come on ye, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 167, ed. 1897. Fif. Thus . . . keppit frae the lairdships round . . . Hinds, plewman lairds, and cottar callans, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 70.

9. Phr. (1) *to kep back*, to prevent from getting forward, to turn back; (2) — *in*, to prevent from coming out; (3) — *off*, to ward off; (4) — *out*, to prevent from entering by suddenly opposing some obstacle; (5) — *oneself*, to save oneself from a fall, to regain one's footing.
(1) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] (2) Sc. To prevent from issuing out by guarding the passage, or rather by suddenly opposing some barrier to what is issuing or endeavouring to do so (Jam.). Cai.[1]

(3, 4) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] (5) Edb. In trying to kep himself . . . he drove his head . . . through a looking glass, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.)

10. *Comp.* (1) **Kep-ball**, a hand-ball; the game of catch-ball; also called **Keppy-ball** (q.v.); (2) **-chain**, the chain for tying up the wagon-wheel when going down a hill; (3) **-hod**, the catch into which the key shoots the lock-bolt for fastening the door; (4) **-jope**, a child's pinafore; (5) **-skite**, the skua gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus* or *S. crepidatus*; (6) **-smash**, a game at marbles; (7) **-trap**, something to catch or captivate the unwary.

(1) n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] (2, 3) n.Yks.[2] (4) Cum.[14] (5) Cum.[4] (6) Cum. (J.D.) (7) n.Yks.[2] It's all kep-trap.

11. *sb.* A catch; a game at ball; one who catches well.

Dur. The number of 'keps' or catches before the ball falls, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 187. Cum.[4] He's a rare kep at cricket. e.Yks. There is an old saying, 'if you don't have a kepp on kepping day, you'll be sick in harvest' (Miss A.).

12. *Fig.* Reach, range.

Lth. My minny is pawky, . . She keeps me aye close 'neath the kep o' her ee, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 94.

13. *pl.* The catches or rests at the top of a pit-shaft on which the cage is caught and rested while the tubs are being changed; also used in *sing.*

Nhb. At last the cage was drawn to bank, An' on the keps fell wi' a clank, Proudlock *Muse* (1896) 91; Nhb.[1] The catches which fall out after the passage of a cage in a pit and support it till ready to be lowered, when they are withdrawn by a lever. Nhb., Dur. Movable frames or supports of iron, which, if left free, project about 1½ inches into the shaft top at each side, immediately beneath the level of the settle boards, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur. (J.J.B.)

[1. Bot first Achates slew fire of the flynt keppit on dry levis, Barbour *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 32.]

KEP, KEPEET, KEPEN, see **Kip**, *int.*, **Keep**, *v.*

KEPER, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also written **keppr** S. & Ork.[1] A flat piece of wood secured in the mouth of a horse to prevent his eating the corn when bringing home the sheaves. Sh.I. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 100; S. & Ork.[1]

KEPPED, see **Keep**, *v.*

KEPPEN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To hoodwink. Grose (1790), (K.), N.Cy.[2]

KEPPER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ke·pər.] A spawning fish or kipper.

KEPPINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.[1] [ke·pinz.] The under-skimmings of cream. See **Kep**, *v.* **1.**

KEPPY-BALL, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also written **-bawl** Nhb.; and in form **-baa** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A hand-ball or ball made to catch; a game of ball. See **Kep**, *v.* and *sb.* **11.**

N.Cy.[1] In former times it was customary every year at Easter and Whitsuntide for the mayor, aldermen and sheriff of Newcastle, attended by the burgesses, to go in state to a place called the Forth—a sort of mall—to countenance if not to join in the game of keppy-ba' and other sports. Nhb. Aa wis hoy'd on to the bed as if a'ad been nee mair nor a keppy bawl, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32; Nhb.[1] A rebounding ball is called a 'stotty-baal,' but a keppy-baal is *gen.* made of segments of leather, sewn together and stuffed with sawdust or 'chisel' (bran), and frequently 'crulled' with coloured wools. Keppy-baals are *gen.* the 'play lakins' of girls. They are thrown up and caught in the hand to a child's rhyme: 'Keppy-baa, keppy-baa, corban tree, Come doon the lang lonnin, an' tell ti me Hoo many 'ear aad aa he' ti be.' Each time the ball was kepped counted for a year, and if the kepper was clever she was sometimes promised patriarchal years. Dur. The following is sung or said while a ball goes backward and forward from hand to wall or tree: 'Keppy-ball, keppy-ball, Cobin tree, Come down and tell me How many years old our Jenny [Johnny, &c.] shall be,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 187.

KEPSTONE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The head or coping stone. See **Cape**, *sb.*[2]

Fif. The house of God shall be builded in it; yea, it shall not lack . . . the verie kepstone, Row *Hist.* (1650) 11, ed. 1842.

KER, *sb.*[1] Hmp. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*

Wise *New Forest* (1883) 312 (s.v. Redhead); Hmp.[1] Known along the Hampshire coast as the redhead and ker.

KER, *sb.*[2] Ags. (Jam.) In phr. *smor'd ker*, the soft kernel or small glutinous parts of suet, which are carefully taken out, when it is meant for puddings, &c.

KERB, *v.* Nhb.[1] Also written **kurb.** [kərb.] To cut. See **Kerve.**

KERBIT, *adj.* Sc. Peevish, 'crabbed.' Per. (G.W.), Rnf. (Jam.), Gall. (A.W.)

KERB-WELL, *sb.* Rut.[1] A well worked with a windlass and rope or chain. Cf. **curb**, *sb.* **5.**

The town-well was a kerb-well some years back.

KER-CAKE, see **Car-cake.**

KERCH, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of pan. (Hall.)

KERCHER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Cor. Also written **kerchure** Wxf.[1]; **kurtcher** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **kerchy** Cor.[2]; **kertchey** w.Yks.; **korsher** Nhb.[1]; **kurchie** n.Sc. A handkerchief, esp. a kerchief for the neck or head.

n.Sc. She's taen the kurchie frae her head, And wi' the same tied up her een, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 157, ed. 1875. Wxf.[1] Nhb.[1] Still the common form. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Waved ther hats an' kertcheys, *Yksman.* (July 1878) 22. Nhp.[2] Cor.[2] Where's my kerchy?

KERCHER, see **Kircher.**

KERCHUP, *sb.* Nhp. Suf. Also written **kirchup** Nhp. The cry of partridges calling each other.

With kirchup kirchup 'mong the wheats, Partridge distant partridge greets, Clare *Poems* (1821) 118; Nhp.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

KERCHY, KERDIDWIN, see **Curchie, Cardidwin.**

KERF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **gheurf** Hrf. [kāf.] **1.** *sb.* A large hoe used in moulding potatoes or hops. Cf. **caff**, *sb.*[3], **curf**, *v.*

Wor. The hillocks are thrown down and the roots laid bare, with a large hoe, provincially a kerf, which is used as a hack or mattock, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 380. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] Hrf. (W.W.S.); Still in use (J.B.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Hrf.[2]

2. *v.* To hoe, use a 'kerf.'

w.Wor.[1] Applied to field work. Gardens are caffed. s.Wor. Thahy taters waants kearfin' (H.K.). Hrf. (J.B.)

KERF, *sb.*[2] Sus. Wil. Som. Also written **kierf** Wil. [kāf.] **1.** A cutting or notch; the slit made by a saw. See **Carf**, *sb.*[1]

w.Som.[1] Called usually a saw-kerf [zaa·kuurf]. A shallow groove is often called a kerf. Sus. (F.E.S.)

2. A layer of earth; a solid piece cut or carved out by the spade in throwing a 'reen.'

Wil. 1730, May 13. The churchwardens to begin to remove part of this churchyard into that of the cathedral by taking off and carrying away a kerfe of half a foot of earth the first yeare, *Ch'wardens' Accts., Sarum St. Thomas.* Som. You must throw it out by kerves when there's reed or shalder a growing (W.F.R.).

3. A large lump of clay dug out for brickmaking purposes and mixed with earth or finer ashes. Sus. (F.E.S.)

4. A truss of hay.

n.Wil. He went and vot a kierf o' hay (E.H.G.).

[1. OE. *cyrf*, a cutting.]

KERK, *v.* Dmf. To scold, nag. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. Cf. **cark**, *v.*

KERLACK, see **Carlock.**

KERLE, *sb. Obs.* s.Cy. Dev. A loin of veal or mutton.

s.Cy. Bailey (1721). Dev. Ray (1691); (K.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 234. [A kerle of veal, &c., *lumbus vitulinus*, Coles (1679).]

KERLIN, *sb.* Sc. An old woman. See **Carlin**, *sb.*[1]

Slk. He gae the kerlin sic a swinge, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279.

KERLOCK, see **Carlock.**

KERLS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[1] Swollen and hard glands, 'kernels.'

KERM, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To dig or hoe. (Hall.)

KERN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also Glo. Hrt. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **kirn** Per. Hmp.[1]; **kurn** I.W.[2]; and in forms **kearn** Wxf.[1] e.Dev.; **keern** Nhb.[1] [kərn, kān.] **1.** *sb.* A kernel; a grain of corn. See **Corn**, *sb.*[1] **6**, **Curn**, *sb.*

Nhb.[1] A keern o' wheat. n.Dev. With that Jones hullèd out a kern, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 113.

Hence **Kirny**, *adj.* full of grain.

Per. Eatin' naethin' but kirny aitmeal, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 269.

2. *v.* To form corn, to produce corn. See **Corn**, *v.* **11.**

Hrt. Unless wheat blooms well, it cannot kern well, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. Ken.[12]

Hence (1) **Kerned**, *ppl. adj.* of the harvest: gathered, garnered; (2) **Kerning**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* producing corn; (*b*) *sb.* the production of a great quantity of corn.

(1) **Cor.** An ill-saved harvest is said to be 'ill-kerned,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) II. 87; An ill kerned or saved harvest, CAREW *Surv.* 20, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 13. (2, *a*) **Ken.** Good kerning land, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1] There's plenty of good kerning land in that parish; **Ken.**[2] (*b*) **Hrt.** That excellent quality more incident to a gravelly earth than any other, which is, its proneness to kerning, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

3. Of corn, fruit, &c.: to ripen, set, form; to fill up with or form seed; to kernel.

Wxf. 'Banès is ee-kearnt,' the beans are beginning to ripen in the pod. **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] My apple-trees have kurned very well this year. **w.Cy.** To turn from blossom to fruit, spoken of vegetables (HALL.). **Dor.**[1] An' blooth did kern in apple-trees, 66. **Som.** The apple trees in the orchard had kerned a better crop, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii; (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Dhu wai·t-s wuul u-kee·urn dee yuur· [The wheat is well kerned this year]. **Dev.** 'Tez a cabbical saison theäse yer vur tha corn tü kernee. 'Tez za dry an' 'ot, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Wher love's once fully kerned, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 133. **e.Dev.** Let's zee if th' vaine git'th on, if th' blowth hev a-kern'd, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12. **Cor.**[1] The apple blowths have kerned. **w.Cor.** Common (G.F.R.).

Hence (1) **Kerned**, *ppl. adj.* of grain or fruit: formed, set, hardened; (2) **Kerning**, (*a*) *sb.* the formation of corn or kernel in grain or fruit; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* ripening, forming; (3) **Kerning-time**, *sb.* the time when the blossom sets and the grain is forming.

(1) **e.Dev.** Keärnd grapes 'pon th' väine sceynt'th the air, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 13. **w.Cor.** Small imperfectly 'kerned' grain (M.A.C.). (2, *a*) **Hrt.** A better kerning of the blossoms, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I.i. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** The forming of the grain in the ear is called the 'kerning' or 'corning,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) II. 87. **Cor.**[23] (*b*) **Dev.** The colour o' kernin' corn, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 157. (3) **ne.Yks.**[1] A good kerning time. **w.Som.**[1] Kèod·n spak noa kraap·, twuz jish wadh·ur au·l drùe kee·urneen tuym [Could not expect a crop, it was such weather all through kerning time].

4. *Fig.* Of a horse getting into condition: to harden.

w.Som.[1] Let'n bide a twel-month, gin he's a-kerned-up—you 'ont know un.

5. To sprinkle meat with salt. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **corn**, *v.* **13.**

w.Som.[1] That'll be a beautiful bit when he's well a kerned—not to zalt.

Hence **Kerned-beef**, *sb.* salted beef. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

[**1, 3.** Norw. dial. *kyrne*, a grain of corn; *kyrna*, to ripen (AASEN).]

KERN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. [kern.] **1.** A foot-soldier armed with a dart or 'skean'; a freebooter.

Sc. Macbeth and all his kernes and galla-glasses, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Abd.** The kern were makan' aff wi' a stirkie frae Rhineton as well, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 125. **Per.** The poorest kern in a' the North . . . Will ne'er betray ye, Charlie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 64. **Ayr.** Turrets and bastions of great strength against the lawless kerns of the Highlands, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Lth.** Surrounded by a troop o' the enemy, Irish kernes and sassenachs, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 184. **Ir.** BLOUNT (1681); A foot soldier who does not wear mail, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) II. 41. **Nhb.** By him there dwelt a lawyer false Which this wild kerne had a mind unto, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 220.

2. A vagabond or sturdy beggar. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *Obs.* A country bumpkin. Ir. BLOUNT (1681).

[**1.** Cp. Ir. & Gael. *ceatharnach*, a soldier; der. of *ceatharn*, a troop (MACBAIN).]

KERN, *sb.*[3] I.Ma. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; the fruit of the mountain ash.

He's got the kerns, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 183, ed. 1891; I am going to-morrow to gather kerns to decorate the church (S.M.).

[Cp. Gael. *caor*, the berry of the rowan (MACBAIN).]

KERN, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **karn** Irel. [kān.] **1.** *v.* Of milk: to curdle or turn sour; to coagulate.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] This here thunder weather's ter'ble bad about kerning the milk, nobody can't help o'it. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

2. Of metal: to fix or concrete round quartz. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Cor.[1]; **Cor.**[2] He has also seen gold kerned about spar.

3. To boil slowly; to simmer. Som. (HALL.), w.Som.[1]

4. *sb.* A sour, creamy matter, which collects upon the surface of buttermilk when kept for some time. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

KERN, see **Kirn.**

KERNEL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Midl. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. [kə·rnl, kə̄·nl.]

1. A grain; a seed of wheat.

Hrt. Long heads, full of plump milky kernels, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. **w.Mid.** That's not a bad sample of wheat; it has a good bold kernel (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] A kernel of wheat. A kernel of salt. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Speaking of a sample of wheat, it is usual to say, ''Tis small in the kernel.'

2. *Obs.* Wheat, barley, peas.

Hrt. Nothing comes up to kernel, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

3. The pip of an apple or pomaceous fruit. **Suf.**[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Hence **Knerly**, *adj.* of cider: flavoured with kernels. w.Wor.[1]

4. A hard swelling or indurated gland; a knot under the surface of the skin.

n.Lin.[1] When I was a bairn I'd a lot o' kernils e' my neck bud thaay went awaay as I graw'd up. **sw.Lin.**[1] There seems quite a kernel forming in her neck. **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*; **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **w.Som.**[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Kernel-doit**, (2) **-droight**, (3) **-right**, an egg-shaped gland in the thigh of an ox.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888). (3) **w.Yks.**[2] In Sheffield it is almost invariably called the kernel right or Pope's eye.

6. A bluish gelatinous lump in a joint of beef, which must be cut out or it will taint the meat in cooking. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

7. A bundle of fat before the shoulders of cattle; the shift.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. [(HALL.)]

8. The dug of a heifer. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] **9.** *pl.* Pyrites. Nhp.[2]

[**4.** *Toles* vel *tolles*, a waxing kernell, HOLY-OKE (1649); Waxyng kyrnels, *glandes*, *glanders*, PALSGR. (1530); *Glandula*, a waxynge curnelle, *Medulla* (c. 1450) in Way's note to *Prompt.* 276. OE. *cyrnlu*, hard glandular swellings (*Leechdoms*, I. 178).]

KERNUCK, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] The same word as **Curnock** (q.v.).

KERP, *v.* Lan. Also Som. Dev. Also written **kurp** Som. [kāp.] **1.** To carp, find fault with; to scold, rail at.

Lan. Aw durnt know as anybuddy need to kerp at yoa, STATON *B. Shuttle Visit to Manch.* 49. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Her don't do nort but ballirag and kerpy all the day long. Take and let the boy have a little bit o' peace; what's the good o' keeping on kerpin about it? **Dev.** 'Er dawnt dü nort but kerpee, kerpee vrom wan week's end tü anuther, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Gimmeny! would any but a crowdling zokey take it to be kerpt over in this manner by sich a piggish lubby, 5. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 235.

Hence **Kerping**, *ppl. adj.* scolding, railing; discontented, grumbling, carping.

Dev. She began to pour forth . . . insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapseing, hautecking, kerping, pigsnie,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. v. **n.Dev.** Ya mencing kerping baggage, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 638.

2. To speak affectedly. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** (HALL.)

KER(R, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **kar** (JAM.). [kar.]

1. Left, left-handed; sinister. Sc. (JAM.); BROWN *Dict.* (1845). See **Car**, *adj.*

2. *Comp.* **Kerr-handed**, *adj.* left-handed.

Sc. (JAM.); We call left-handed men Kerr-handed, *Scotsman* (Oct. 30, 1897).

3. Awkward. Gall. (JAM.) **4.** Wrong in a moral sense. Sc (*ib.*)

KERR, see **Curr**, *sb.*[1]

KERRAG, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of contempt applied to a woman.

Dmf. Why not bolt out of all these sooty despicabilities, of Kerrags and lying draggle-tails of byre-women, and peat-moss and

isolation and exasperation and confusion, and go at once to London? Carlyle *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 292.

KERROON, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Hrt. A good kind of cherry. Also in *comb.* **Kerroon cherry.**

n.Yks. They were cried about the streets by the name of black kerroons at Richmond, Yorkshire, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. **Hrt.** The word kerroon is a corrupt word for crown, importing that a kerroon cherry is the best of cherries, *ib.*

KERRY, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Shr. [kə·ri.] **1.** *v.* To rush about with bustle or commotion.

Chs.[1] A dog rushing after a cat or rabbit would be said to be kerrying about.

2. *sb.* A loud noise, din, disturbance; an outcry, clamorous inquiry.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 60; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ chil·dŭrn mey·dhŭrn mi wi dhŭr ky'er·i sŭ, dhŭn ahy)m fit· goa· of mi chŭmp [The childern meithern me wi' their kerry sŏ, than I'm fit to go off my chump]. **Shr.**[1] Theer wuz sich a kerry after it.

3. A noisy troop or pack, as of children or dogs; a crowd, throng.

Shr. What a kerry o' children there is at this dour! (A.J.M.); **Shr.**[1] Oh! 'ere's a kerry o' lads; let's run. Them childern bin like a kerry o' 'oun's up an' down the place.

4. A passion. w.Yks.[3]

Hence **Kerry**, *adv.* with great and rapid force. Yks. (Hall.)

[1. Fr. *querir*, to look, search out, to go, fetch, call or send for (Cotgr.).]

KERRY, *sb.*[2] Som. [kə·ri.] **1.** A kind of wagon used for harvesting or carrying straw. See **Carry**, *sb.*[1] **6**, **Curry**, *sb.*[1]

Som. One kerry with lades, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895) (F.T.E.). **w.Som.**[1] Instead of the ordinary body it has only rails at the sides, and 'lades' at the ends.

2. *Comp.* **Kerry-merry**, a small, low, narrow dray for drawing casks. w.Som.[1]

KERRY, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. A vessel, utensil.

The general name for a utensil is lost in Shetland, but it occurs disguised in a compound word, 'de ouskerry,' the boat-scoop. Kerry there signifies vessel, so 'ouskerry' properly means the 'owsing vessel,' or the utensil for baling the water out of the boat, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 35.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kjer*, a vessel, utensil (Aasen); ON. *ker* (Vigfusson).]

KERRY, *sb.*[4] w.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large apron.

KERS(E, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Also Som. Also in form **kars** Nhb.[1] The plant-name 'cress.'

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] 'Watter-kars,' water-cress; also called well-karses. **n.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis gettin' time to zow zome mustard-n kers [kuurs].

[OE. *cerse* and *cresse*, cress (Sweet).]

KERSE, *sb.*[1] Lin. Suf. s.Cy. **1.** A crease in linen. The same word as **Cress**, *sb.* (q.v.) Lin. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

2. The furrow made in a board by a saw. Suf. (P.R.) s.Cy. Grose (1790).

KERSE, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Boldness, courage. (Hall.)

KERSEN, KERSLIN, see **Christen, Christling.**

KERSOUNS, *sb.pl. Obs.* n.Cy. (Hall.) Water-cresses. [OFr. (Norm.) *kerssun*, 'cresson' (Moisy).]

KERSTIN, KERTIE, see **Christian, Kartie.**

KERVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **curve** Nhb.; **kterv** Sh.I.; **kirve** Nhb.[1] Dur. w.Yks. [kerv, kirv, kāv.] **1.** *v.* To cut, esp. to cut or undermine a seam of coal.

N.Cy.[1] The first operation in preparing a jud in a coal mine for blasting, is the removal of a large portion of the foundation of the block; the expansive action of the gunpowder detaching the remainder in large masses. **Nhb.** Bill Simpson, stripped bare to the waist, Lay curving on the thill, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 100; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[2] [*Reports Mines.*]

Hence (1) **Kerving**, *sb.* (*a*) a wedge-shaped excavation, made by the hewer with his pick at the lower part of the seam, previous to blasting; (*b*) the operation preparatory to bringing down the 'jud' or top in a coal-mine; (2) *Kirvin and nickin*, phr., see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** The coals obtained from the kirving are always small; and as the size of the kirving is pretty constant and irrespective of the thickness of the seam, it follows that a greater percentage of small is made in working a thin than a thick seam of coal, the hardness of the two seams being similar, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). [*Reports Mines.*] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] Kerving is equivalent to 'hoiling,' an operation which consists in making a hole with a pick under the seam, before the wedges are put in at the top, whereby the mass of coal is brought down. (2) **Nhb.** For what he gat was varry sma', Frae out the kirvens and the nickens, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**[1] A nick is made down each side of the coal 'face,' and these deep grooves are called the nickins; then a deep wedge-shaped groove is carved or cut at the floor level called the kirvin.

2. *sb.* A cut, an incision.

Sh.I. Pit a kierv i' yon hert wi' da knife, afore doo pits him i' da kettle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897).

[1. OE. *ceorfan*, to cut, esp. to cut stone (Sweet).]

KERVE, see **Carve.**

KESFAT, *sb.* Cum.[1] The same word as **Cheese-vat** (q.v.).

KESH, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in form **keish** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] [keʃ.] **1.** Large, hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae* in *gen.*, esp. the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and the hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* See **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1], **Kewse.**

N.Cy.[1] **Lakel.**[2] As dry as a kesh; ther's nowt mich ta be gitten oot ov a kesh. **Cum.**[4] The red-topped dock and the umbelliferous kesh, *w.Cum. Times* (July 2, 1895) 5. **sw.Cum.** (B. & H.) **Wm.** 'It snapped like kesh.' Keshes were at one time used to light candles, pipes, and lamps with. It was not however very reliable, and kesh is a term the reverse of complimentary (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Used by boys for the manufacture of pop-guns. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Keshy**, *adj.* having a hollow stem. ne.Lan.[1]

2. The gout-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria.* Cum.[14]

KESH, *sb.*[2] I.Ma. [keʃ.] Froth, foam, lather.

I.Ma. You are driving to quick, the horse is covered with kesh (S.M.).

KESH, *sb.*[3] w.Yks.[3] [keʃ.] In phr. *to be in one's kesh*, to be in a state of great elation or delight.

KESHIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **keschie**; and in forms **keyshie, kishie, kiz-gĕ, kizhie.** [ke·ʃi, ki·ʃi.] **1.** A cup-shaped basket, made of straw and laced with a rope made of bent or coarse grass; a 'cassie.'

In the winter evenings he would wind simminds, and make keshies, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 19; He took up his empty kizhie and went away down to the house, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 48; He hastened into the house, took a kishie and set off for some peats, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 29; We lowered a keschie to him with food and cordials, *Chambers' Jrn.* (Oct. 23, 1886) 688; (W.A.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Keshie-laep**, the loop or handle of a 'keshie' or basket; (2) **-simmind**, a thin rope made of bent or coarse grass, with which the 'keshie' is laced.

(1) If yon bröt, Tappa, id no driv'n doon da bit o' kishie-laep an' laid Kaemsa's bonnie broon egg in skroil, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1899). (2) When there was nothing else to occupy our attention, there was the inevitable keshie-simmind to fall back upon, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 21.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *kjessa*, a basket, esp. one made of woven willow twigs or tree-roots (Aasen).]

KESK, *sb.* Cum. [kesk.] The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.* See **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1], **Kesh**, *sb.*[1]

Cum.[4] We set to wark an' mead swirts o' kesks to swirt watter, Richardson *Talk* (ed. 1886) 1st S. 20.

KESLING, *sb.* Dev. [ke·slin.] The wild plum or white bullace, *Prunus insititia.* Also used *attrib.* See **Christling.**

Let's go upen Lang's Copse; there's tŭ or dree kesling trees breaking down wi' ripe wans, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[4]

KESLOP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **keeslip** Sc. (Jam.); **keslip** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[14] ne.Lan.[1]; **keslup** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.; **kezzlup** Wm. & Cum.[1]; **kislop** Slk. (Jam.) [ke·zləp, ·lip.] **1.** The dried stomach of a calf used in cheese-making; rennet. See **Cheeselip.**

Slk. The fourth stomach of a calf, containing the substance which has the power of coagulating milk (Jam.). **Tev.** (*ib.*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] As tiuf as

keslop. Cum.[14] n.Yks. I stale a keslup, Nan, fra thy fatther, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 623; n.Yks.[124] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Keslop-skin**, *sb.* the prepared stomach of a calf used in cheese-making.

Wm. & Cum.[1] Ther cheese was teugh as kezzlup-skin, 204. n.Yks. TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 109; (W.H.)

2. The stomach.

N.Cy.[1] 'Kittle yor keslop,' a Newcastle trope for punishment. 'Warm yor keslop,' a metaphor for a 'hot-pot.' Nhb.[1]

3. A plant closely resembling the southern-wood.

Lth. Used as a substitute for rennet (JAM.).

KES(S, *sb.* Yks. Dev. [kes.] A cap; a hat.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 24, 1897). Dev. (HALL.), Dev.[1]

KESSELS, *sb.pl.* Lin. Also written **kestles**. [ke·slz.] In phr. *kessels and possells*, small fossils, joints of pentacrinites.

The country people have a strang name for them, and call them kestles and postles, DE LA PRYME (1697) *Surt. Soc.* 142. n.Lin. Young people resorted, time out of mind, to pick up 'kessels and possels,' that is to say, the broken remnants of stems of pentacrinites, washed out of the lias beds by the continuous action of the water. . . The star-like single joints are called kessels; the portions consisting of several of these, possels, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 470; n.Lin.[1]

KESSEN, *pp.* Lakel. [ke·sən.] Twisted, crooked, bent. See **Cast**, *v.*

Lakel.[2] Bent wi' t'sun, siam as t'chap legs. When someone telt him they war varra bowed, 'Aye,' sez he, 'they're a bit kessen wi' t'sun.' Cum.[4] Wood made untrue by drying.

KESSEN, KESSUN, see **Cast**, *v.*, **Christian, Christen.**

KESSLE, *sb.* Nhb. [ke·sl.] The stomach. Cf. **keslop, 2.**

A kessle puffed up to the chin, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 12; Nhb.[1]

KEST, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] [kest.] The space which a man can reach laterally with his rake when drawing hay into windrows. See **Cast**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

KEST, *sb.*[2] Not.[2] In phr. *to give any one the kest*, to arrive at a place before another person.

We'd like ter ha' gen yer th' kest.

KEST, *adj.* Cum.[4] n.Yks.[4] [kest.] Bent, crooked, not straight. See **Kessen.**

KEST, see **Cast**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Kist**, *sb.*

KESTEN, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form **casten** Chs.[1] [ke·sən.] To name, call. See **Christen.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. He wur what folk kesten th' alto, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1867) 3.

Hence **Kestening**, *vbl. sb.* a christening. Chs.[1]

KESTIN, -LES, -LIN, see **Casting, Kessels, Castling.**

KEST-PENNY, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The casting penny or higher sum given in a bargain. 'It was t'kest-penny that did it.'

KESTREL, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **kestril** n.Yks.[2] Der. **1.** In *comp.* **Kestrel-kite**, a degenerate hawk.

n.Yks.[2] 'Stomachs like kestril-kites,' said of hearty feeders.

2. A worthless person; a harum-scarum fellow, a runagate. See **Castrel**, *sb.*[1]

Der. He's a regular kestril, ADDY *Gl.* (1888). Lan. (J.D.)

3. *Obs.* A flawed and inferior earthen vessel. Lan. (J.D.), Lan.[1]

KET, *sb.* and *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written **kett** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **kit** Suf.[1] [ket.] **1.** *sb.* Carrion, offal; horse-flesh; meat that has become tainted or offensive.

s.Sc. She had twined the dominie o' the ket On whilk he had thrie times dyned, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 105; (JAM.) Lth. The flesh of animals, esp. sheep, that have died of disease or from accident (*ib.*). n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Applied also to the carcases of animals dying a natural death, and dressed for the market without being bled—as deed ket. 'Ah, kitty ket!'—an exclamation of disgust on sniffing a bad smell. Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Lakel.[12], n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] Ah can't eeat sike ket. e.Yks.[1] *Gen.* awd ket. m.Yks.[1] Said of carrion, and inferior or tainted meat, but also applied very *gen.* to unsavoury messes, offal food, or anything not fit to be eaten. w.Yks. He stinks like owd ket (J.T.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1845], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 340. n.Lin. He'd been livin' upo' ket an' chanche-cums, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 139; n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Ketment**, *sb.* carrion; (2) **Kettish**, *adj.* putrid, tainted, high.

(1) Cum.[4], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) (2) w.Yks.[3] It's varry kettish.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ket-butcher**, one who deals in bad meat or carrion; (2) **-craw** or **-crow**, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (3) **-man**, a dealer in dead animals, a knacker; (4) **-pole**, a carrion pole.

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) n.Cy. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 82. Lakel.[2], w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1] n.Lin. Thaay can't mak a ket-craw i' to a pigin, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 16; n.Lin.[1] (3) ne.Yks.[1] T'aud hoss is fit for nowt bud t'ket-man. (4) e.An.[1], Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Suf. (HALL.)

3. Filth, dirt of any kind; rubbish, anything worthless or of no value.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. What's arl this ket aroond t'butter? CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 162. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Lakel.[12] Cum. A word implying worthlessness, to whatever applied. 'Sec ket!' is a common expression for worthless fruit, spoiled crops, or poor land (M.P.); Cum.[4] Wm. Why do you talk such ket? (B.K.); Wm.[1] n.Yks.[2] 'A lot o' ket,' the off-scouring; n.Yks.[3]

Hence **Ketment**, *sb.* a dirty mixture, any sort of filth; rubbish, trash.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks. Throw out that ketment (I.W.). ne.Lan.[1]

4. *Fig.* A worthless person or fellow; a term of reproach.

Slk. Gang after your braw gallaunt wi' your oxterfu' ket, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. n.Cy. A slut or untidy person (HALL.). Lakel.[2] T'aulder end 'll varra oft say, 'keep frae amang seck nasty ket,' when they mean bad mannered fooak. Cum. (M.P.), Wm.[1] e.Yks.[1] Get oot o' mah hoos, thoo awd ket. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Yan's some ill-bred, neet-hunting ket, TWISTLETON *Poems* (1876) 12; w.Yks.[5] A filthy depraved woman is denounced as 'ket.'

Hence (1) **Ket-kite**, *sb.* a person of mean actions. Cum.[14]; (2) **Ketment**, *sb.* low, common people. n.Lan.[1]

5. *adj.* Unhealthy, diseased; putrid, stinking; not fit for food.

Nhb.[1] Ket meat. e.Dur.[1] Often applied to sweetmeats. Wm.[1] *Obsol.* ne.Yks.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *kjöt*, flesh (AASEN); Sw. *kött* (WIDEGREN); ON. *kjöt*, also pronounced *ket* (VIGFUSSON).]

KET, *adj.*[2] Or.I. Dwarfish. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

KET, *adj.*[3] Sc. Irascible.

Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. Dmf., Gall. (JAM.)

KET, see **Kit**, *sb.*[2]

KETCH, *sb.*[1] n.Wil. [ketʃ.] The groin. (E.H.G.) See **Catch**, *sb.*[3]

KETCH, *sb.*[2] Stf.[1] [ketʃ.] A pie; a turnover.

[Cp. OE. *coecel* (*cecel*), a little cake (SWEET).]

KETCH, *sb.*[3] Glo. w.Cy. [ketʃ.] A tub or barrel; a tub of tallow. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 235. w.Cy. (HALL.)

KETCH, KETCHER, see **Catch**, *sb.*[12], *v.*, **Kircher.**

KETCHIN, KETCHLY, see **Kitchen, Catchy.**

KETCH-PIT, *sb.* Wor. A manure-pit; a cesspool, receptacle for drainage, &c.

(W.C.B.) s.Wor. The sockage fro' thot manure-bury emp's in 'e's ketch-pit (H.K.).

KETCHYBOLE, *sb.* Pem. A tadpole. Cf. **kitchen-ball**, s.v. **Kitchen.**

s.Pem. This 'ere pulk is swarmin' with ketchyboles (W.M.M.).

KETHER, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [ke·ðər.] To go along at a rapid pace. 'He kether'd away like a good un.'

KET-HOLE, *sb.* Not.[2] Boggy, peaty soil. Cf. **ketty**, *adj.* **3.** 'Yer mun goo an' dreean yon ket-'ole.'

KETLOCK, see **Cadlock.**

KET(T, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A matted fleece of wool.

Ayr. She was nae get o' moorland tips, Wi' tawted ket, an' hairy hips, BURNS *Mailie's Elegy*, st. 6.

2. The quick-grass, *Triticum repens.* s.Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Ketty**, *adj.* of soil: matted, bound together with quick-grass. s.Sc. (*ib.*) **3.** A spongy peat composed of tough fibres of moss and other plants. Cld., Dmf. (*ib.*) Hence **Ketty**, *adj.* of peats: spongy, composed of tough fibres of moss, &c. Cld. (*ib.*) **4.** Exhausted land, which has been reduced to a *caput mortuum.* Cld. (*ib.*)

KETTACH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ke·təχ.] The fishing-frog or sea-devil, *Lophius piscatorius.* See also **Keddle-man, -maul**, s.v. **Keddle.**

KETTER, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **kether** e.Yks.[1] Lumber, rubbish, worthless stuff. e.Yks.[1]

Hence **Ketterment**, *sb.* (1) lumber, rubbish; (2) a confused or untidy heap; also used *fig.* a fuss, bother.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Ther was nowt bud awd ketherment at seeal. (2) **Not.**[3] **Lin.** My old woman's happed me up with a ketterment of things. Law! why dost thou make sich a ketterment about it? (W.W.S.)

KETTER, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Perverse; peevish. (Hall.)

KETTER, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To diminish in size. (Hall.)

KETTIE-NEETIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

KETTLE, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ke·tl.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Kettle-bellied**, big-bellied; (2) **-boiler**, an egg-ended steam boiler; (3) **-bread**, bread baked at home under a pot or 'kettle'; see **4**; (4) **-broth** or **Keteley-broth**, bread with hot water poured on it, and a little pepper, salt, &c. added; (5) **-cap**, (6) **-case**, the purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (7) **-gallop**, small beer; (8) **-harse**, ironstone nodules occurring in shale and fire-clay strata; (9) **-pad**, see (6); (10) **-pan**, a cooking utensil; (11) **-props**, firewood; (12) **-yax**, a piece of wood or faggot suitable for making a fire burn up.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Dev.** Her'd knitted my stockings, and baked kettle bread, and my pasty, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 174; Donovan sat down with the farmer and his wife to broth and 'kettle bread,' Edna Lyall *Donovan* (1882) 239. (4) **Brks.** Very often I had only kettle-broth, or some rice and an onion, to eat (W.H.E.). **Sus.** She was . . . supping 'kettle broth.' . . It consists of pieces of stale bread liberally moistened with boiling water, and besprinkled with salt and pepper, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) II. 187. **Hmp., Wil.** (W.H.E.) **Dev.** I'm proper tired of kettle broth day in and day out, Neill *Idyls* (1892) 37. **Cor.** Gev un a drap of keteley-braath, *T. Towser* (1873) 9. (5) **I.W.**[1][2] (6) **s.Cy.** (B. & H.), **I.W.**[1] (7) **Hrt.** A small beer that we call kettle gallop, Ellis *Cy. Hswfe.* (1750) 131. (8) **Cum.**[4] (9) **Hmp.**[1] (10) **Edb.** The steghin' gluttons nauseous dwell, An' mak their wames the kettle-pans o' hell, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 198. (11) **w.Yks.** T'rooad's fit for nowt but kettle-props (W.C.S.). (12) **Ken.** (W.F.S.)

2. Phr. *to boil the kettle*, to provide for the future.

Edb. Lay something by to boil the kettle, While we hae pith and active mettle, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 56.

3. Hatting term: a cauldron.

Chs.[1] The kettles used by hatters are very large, and have planks fixed round them so that about six men can work at each kettle.

4. The pot under which bread is often baked at home. s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

5. A pot-hole or circular hole, scoured out in a rocky river-bed by the swirling action of pebbles which have lodged originally in a crevice.

Nhb.[1] From their resemblance to the form of cauldrons, these holes are known as pot-holes or kettles.

6. A feast at which salmon is the chief item. Also in phr. *kettle of fish*.

Sc. The whole company go to the water-side to-day to eat a kettle of fish, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xii; A kettle of fish is a fête champêtre of a particular kind. . . A large caldron is boiled by the side of a salmon river, containing a quantity of water, thickened with salt, to the consistence of brine. In this the fish is plunged when taken, and eaten by the company 'fronde super viridi,' *ib. note.* **Edb.** Ise tak ye up Tweed's bonny side Before ye settle, And shaw you there the fisher's pride, A sa'mon kettle, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 222, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** As far back as 1675, this special form of festivity was known on the classic Borderland, for the Guild of Berwick-upon-Tweed in this year 'made a treat of a kettle of salmon on the riverside.' These salmon feasts go back to an even more remote era, *Bwk. Jrn.* (July 2, 1896) 8, col. 1; A Tweedside Kettle is after the fashion of an up-river pic-nic, but it has its own peculiar characteristics. The company foregather under a great marquee pitched on the pleasantly-situated green-sward at South Bells Fishery—on the English side of the Tweed, about four miles up the river from Old Berwick Town—and after doing full justice to real Tweed salmon, 'new drawn frae the Tweed' by the net fishers who ply their avocation not a stone's throw away, a short toast list is honoured, and then the worshippers at the shrine of St. Kettle adjourn to the open, and many indulge in two games which go hand in hand with the kettle—four-holed kit-kat, in which teams of four a side play; and quoits, *ib.* **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Kettles are often held in pic-nic fashion on the Tweed or on the coast, and the board is spread before the fish is caught.

7. A church bell, used contemptuously.

Per. Every little gathering of impudent seceder bodies is to hang up its kettle and deave the whole parish, whenever it wishes to say its prayers, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 96, ed. 1887.

KETTLE, *sb.*[2] Sur. Sus. [ke·tl.] A swelling; a dark lump found in pork or suet. Sur.[1], Sus.[1] Hence **Kettly**, *adj.* full of lumps or swellings. Sus.[1]

KETTLE-, see **Keddle, Keddle-dock, Kittle**, *v.*[1]

KETTLEBEND, *v.* Chs. [ke·tlbend.] To surpass, outdo.

This kettlebends aw if you jaurnies fort goo, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 1881) I. 183.

KETTLEHAMMERING, *prp.* Dev. See below.

A woman, speaking of an infirm relative, said, 'She keeps me kettlehammering after her for hours,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

KETTLIN, see **Kitling**, *sb.*[1]

KETTON, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] In phr. *to be sent to Ketton*, to be sent to the prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey; dial. form of Kirton.

KETTRIN, see **Cateran.**

KETTY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. e.An. [ke·ti.] 1. Carrion-like, putrid, rotten; offensive, dirty, unpleasant, stinking. See **Ket**, *sb.* **1.**

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** The 'ketty green leaves,' Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 162; **Nhb.**[1] 'A ketty butcher'—one who is supposed to deal in diseased meat. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **s.Dur.** It's nasty ketty stuff (J.E.D.). **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Oh what ketty stuff, Ah caan't eat it. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

2. *Fig.* Mean, worthless, of no value; trashy, useless; used both of persons and things.

N.Cy.[1] A ketty fellow; **N.Cy.**[2] 'A ketty cur,' a nasty stinking fellow. **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Tha bleam't old ketty buiks et I hev red, Close *Satirist* (1833) 157. **n.Yks.** Theease is little ketty things (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] An old man of Lepton said to tiresome children, 'Od bone yor ketty heads on yo, ye little ketty madlins.' **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway.

3. Soft, spongy; peaty. See **Ket(t, 3.**

Lin. A term applied to soil, to describe its soft peaty nature, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 340. **n.Lin.**[1] On the hill was a bit, by the river was more, Rotten, and ketty, and bad, *Local Verses.*

KEUCHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **keechle** Abd.

1. *v.* To cough.

Abd. What are ye keechlin' an' hoastin' for? (G.W.)

2. *sb.* A cough; the act of coughing. Cld. (Jam.)

KEUDE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **kuede** (Jam.). Hare-brained, wild. See **Cude.**

Slk. My father was daft, my mother was keude, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 56.

KEUDIN, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Lascivious, applied to a cat. (M.H.D.)

KEUL, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) A lot, a 'cavel.'

KEULINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Young people in general.

Abd. A' the keulins leugh At him that day, Skinner *Xmas Ba'ing* (1st ed.) st. 15 (Jam.).

KEUM, KEUP, see **Come**, *v.*[1], **Keep**, *v.*

KEÜSS, *sb.* Sh.I. A number of sillacks (q.v.) put into a receptacle and allowed to remain until they have obtained a 'game' or spoilt flavour. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *kös*, a heap of blubber or the like (Vigfusson).]

KEUSTRAN, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] A 'fulsome sloven.'

KEUTER, *v.* Sc. To coax, wheedle. See **Cutter**, *v.* **2.**

But vainly thus she coaxt and keutered, *Life William Wiggle* (1808) 14.

KEUVE, see **Kiauve.**

KEVASS, *v.* Lin. Also in form **keviss** (Hall.) sw.Lin.[1] [ke·vəs.] 1. To run up and down; to romp about; to bustle.

(Hall.); **Lin.**[1] What are you kevassing about? **sw.Lin.**[1] They were kevassing about long enough.

2. To beat, thrash. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

[1. ME. *chevise*, to get on, to speed, succeed, to busy oneself (N.E.D.); OFr. *cheviss-*, prp. stem of *chevir*, to bring to a head or end.]

KEVE, see **Cave**, *v.*[2 3]

KEVEE, *sb.* Slg. (JAM.) In phr. *on the kevee*, possessing that flow of spirits that borders on derangement; having a 'bee in one's bonnet.'

[A use of the usual 'on the *qui vive.*']

KEVEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Der. Also written **kevil** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.; **kyevel** Nhb.[1] [ke·vl, ke·vil.] **1.** *sb.* A staff.

s.Sc. Brandishing of flails and kevels showed they were determined to act, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 304.

2. A large hammer used in stone-quarrying or stone-breaking. Also in *comp.* **Kevel-hammer.**

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] A heavy hammer used by stone-breakers to break up the large blocks of road metal. **Dur.** RAINE *Charters* (1837) 78; **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** The larger hammer used in tapping, with cutting edge at back and front (C.V.C.); **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

3. The swinging of the hammer in stone-quarrying; a severe blow; a sound like the blow of a hammer; a noise, row.

Nhb. Bob canted the form, with a kevel, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 95; She cowp'd him o'er the kale pot with a kevil, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 69; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] He catch't him a nasty kevel wi' his flat hand. **Wm.** He took him a kevel on the head with his fist. What are you kicking up such a kevel as this for? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[4] He mannishes varra weel foor a new starter, an' when he's larnt t'knack o' takking a larl bit wider kevel, he'll chip all t'easier foor't.

4. *v.* To work stone in a quarry with a large hammer or 'kevel'; to break with a hammer.

Nhb.[1] 'Kevellin styens'—breaking stones for macadam. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll kevel mair flints in a day 'an he can. **w.Yks.** We kevil 'em wi' a big hammer fust an' then knap 'em wi' a little hammer (W.A.C.); (S.P.U.)

5. To make a noise like the sound of a heavy blow; to flog, beat, thrash.

Nhb.[1] **w.Yks.** Shoo . . . kevill'd t'next doar nabor wi' t'long brush, *Yksman.* (1875) 43; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

Hence (1) **Keviller**, *sb.* a heavy blow; (2) **Kevilling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of beating or punishing with a heavy blow.

w.Yks. (1) T'lad gav him a reyt keviller ovver t'gurt toa, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1895) 13. (2) *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

[1. ON. *kefli*, a cylinder-formed piece of wood, a staff (FRITZNER).]

KEVEL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **kevil** Elg.; **kevvel** Cum.[4]; **kevvle** Cum.; and in form **kaivel** N.I.[1] [ke·vl.] **1.** *v.* To kick or leap awkwardly; to sprawl or gambol; to move restlessly; to paw the ground or toss the head, as a horse does. Cf. **cavie**, *v.*

N.I.[1] Also applied to the same kind of gesture in a person. 'Watch the way yon girl kaivels her heed.' **Cum.** Lang sair they kevvel'd, danc'd and sang, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 16; Wheniver a horse taks on till hissel' . . . To kevel an loup, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 237; They kevvel, and swing, and dance ledder-te-spetch, *ib. Cumbr.* (1875) 216; (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. To walk or climb clumsily; to hold awkwardly; to wield in an awkward manner.

Elg. A brankin' greyhound cam; And kevil't in his weel fang't jaws, A gusty bacon ham, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 81. **Slk.** (JAM.) **Lakel.**[2] Kev'len aboot i' thi gurt clogs. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *sb.* An awkward, blundering manner or action. **Lakel.**[2]

KEVEL, *sb.*[3] Der. Also written **keval** nw.Der.[1] [ke·vl.] A hard mineral; a coarse sort of spar.

A kind of spar found in the vein, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802). **nw.Der.**[1]

KEVEL, *v.*[3] Sc. Dur. Also written **kevvle** s.Dur. [ke·vl.] To quarrel, wrangle; to scold. See **Cavil**, *v.*[1]

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 425. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Peb.** While loud the wabster kevelled, NICOL *Poems* (1805) *Kirn Supper.* **s.Dur.** They were niver dune kevvelen' amang theirsels (J.E.D.).

KEVEL, see **Cavel**, *sb.*[1]

KEVELING, *sb.* Sus.[1 2] The name given at Brighton to the skate, *Raia batis.* See **Damsel**, *sb.*[1] **1, Maiden.**

KEVER, *sb.* e.Ayr. (JAM.) A gentle breeze, causing a slight motion of the water. See **Caver**, *sb.*[2]

KEVERAN, *sb.* Cor.[1] The leather that joins the two pieces of wood in a flail.

KEVIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The same word as **Cavie**, *sb.* (q.v.)

KEVIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **kevole** and in form **kaivle** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** *sb.* A stick put into a lamb's mouth to prevent it sucking. Cf. **kewl.**

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 22; **S. & Ork.**[1] A small rod of wood like the bit of a bridle. **Bnff.** (JAM.)

2. *v.* To fasten a stick into the mouth of a lamb to prevent it sucking the mother. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. ON. *kefli*, a piece of wood (VIGFUSSON).]

KEVIL, see **Keffel.**

KEVIN, *sb.* Glo. (A.B.) The same word as **Caving**, *sb.* (q.v.)

KEVIR, *v.* Lin. To cry, blubber. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; (HALL.)

KEVVIL, KEVVINS, KEVVLE, see **Cavel**, *sb.*[1], **Cavings, Kevel**, *v.*[2 3]

KEW, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An 'overset'; too much fatigue.

KEW, see **Keow.**

KEWE, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Also written **keowe.** A shoe. See **Cue**, *sb.*[1]

KEWIN, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] The periwinkle or sea-snail, *Turbo littoreus.* See **Cuvvins.**

KEWL, *sb.* Sc. A halter that goes over the head and under the jaws of an unmanageable horse. See **Kevil.**

Sc. Be na like naig or mule—whase chowks maun be chackit wi branks an kewl, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xxxii. 9. **Rxb.** One who rides a horse, that is not under proper command, with a halter, when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to put a kewl on (JAM.).

[Kevle or kevyl for hors, *camus*, *Prompt.* Icel. *kefla*, a gag (ZOËGA); ON. *kefli* (VIGFUSSON).]

KEWSE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **keawse** e.Lan.[1]; **keyse** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; *pl.* **kewsies** Lin. [kēz, keiz.] **1.** Large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae* in *gen.*, esp. the hemlock, *Conium maculatum*, and the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.* Cf. **kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1], **kesh**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. In such a tough growth, all thistles and keyses, I get no joy of my labour, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1895) viii; (J.T.); (S.P.U.) **e.Lan.**[1] Used by boys as pea-shooters. **Lin.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 312; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 341. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *pl.* The wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* Lin. (B. & H.) **3.** The wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris.* n.Lin. (*ib.*)

KEWT, see **Keout.**

KEX, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) The same word as **Cack**, *sb.*[2] (q.v.)

KEX, see **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1 2]

KEXES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] A slang word for trousers.

KEXES, KEXY, see **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

KEY, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **keigh** Lan.; and in forms **kay** Chs.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **kye** Nhb.[1]; **kyoy** se.Wor.[1]; *pl.* **keyn** Wil.[1] [kī, kei, kē.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to have the key of the street*, to be locked out; (2) *to seek for a key that is in the lock*, to waste time on unnecessary or superfluous work; (3) *the Bible and key fortune*, a mode of divination; see **Bible**, *sb.* **2**; (4) *to wear the keys*, to have the domestic management.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's got t'key o' th' street and sarve him right (H.L.). **Slang.** You can't get in to-night, you've got the key of the street, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1836) xlvii; FARMER. (2) **e.Sc.** Sandy Briggs kept telling them, they were 'seekin' for a key that was i' the lock,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 300. (3) **Lan.** Yan o' t'lasses said that she wad like to try t'Bible an' keigh fortun', EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 9. (4) **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Key-ball**, a fir-cone, the fruit of *Pinus sylvestris*; (2) **-beam**, the top beam in a ceiling or roof; (3) **-bed**, the cavity in a shaft on which a wheel has to be secured by means of iron keys; (4) **-beer**, ale or beer of a better sort, kept under lock and key, or having a lock-cock in the cask; (5) **-bit**, (*a*) to mark a sheep by taking two or three bits out of the ear; (*b*) a peculiar kind of bit;

see below; (6) **-cold**, cold as a key, stone-cold, quite cold; (7) **-flower**, the primrose, *Primula vulgaris*; (8) **-hold**, house property with no legal owner, and claimed by the occupier; (9) **-hole whistler**, a night's lodger in a barn or outhouse; a 'skipper-bird'; (10) **-loke**, an armful of hay put on each corner of a cart in loading it; (11) **-stone**, (*a*) the crowning point, the climax; cf. **3**; (*b*) in phr. — *under the hearth, — under the horse's belly*, see below; (12) **-way**, (13) **-way-groove**, a groove into which a key or wedge is run to prevent a pulley slipping on a shaft.

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Cor.** The garret was piled from the floor to the key-beams with fleeces of wool, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 241, ed. 1896; They were playing all sorts of pranks on the key-beams and rafters, *ib.* 112. (3) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (4) **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Ken.** GROSE (1790). (5, *a*) **Cum.** Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking; . . sometimes we take two or three bits out of the ear, and we call it key-bitted, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] A kind of bit used by horsebreakers with objects like keys hanging from it which cause the saliva to flow and hinder the mouth from becoming sore. (6) **Kcb.** God forgive the nobility; for they are either key-cold, or ready to welcome Popery, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 397. **I.Ma.** The word was scarce out of his mouth when he was key-cold in a minute, and gone into the night of all flesh that's lost, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. VI. xiii. (7) **Dev.** Pale starry primroses. . . The sailor nipped off one of the flowers: . . he remembered that the country folk about there call it the key-flower, and gathered it with some vague hope that it might help to unlock the heart of Hannah Spearman, DALZELL *'Anner* in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 330. (8) **s.Wor.**[1] (9) **Lon.** 'Keyhole whistlers,' the skipper-birds are sometimes called, but they are regular travellers, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 311. (10) **Nhb.**[1] (11, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] Ah've kent many a queer 'un, but si'sta thoo's t'keystan o' t'lot. (*b*) **Hmp.**[1] Everywhere was understood the smuggler's local proverb, 'Keystone under the hearth, keystone under the horse's belly,' i. e. the smuggled spirits were concealed either below the fire-place, or in the stable, just beneath where the horse stood, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 170. (12, 13) **s.Yks.** (W.S.)

3. *Fig.* The crowning point, the best part.

w.Som.[1] 'I do not like that window at all.' 'Not like thick winder! why, I zim he's the very kay o' the work.'

4. *pl.* The seed-vessels of the ash, sycamore, and maple.

Sc. (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] A bunch of these keys carried in the hand was supposed to be a charm against witchcraft. **w.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] If there is a scarcity of ash-keys, a superstition prevails that some member of the royal family will die within the year. **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** The ashes are weighed down with their 'keys,' ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) vi. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Ken.**[1] The sycamore is a quick-growing tree, but troublesome near a house, because the keys do get into the gutters so. **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.** Many ash trees bear loads of keys every year, WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 299, ed. 1853; **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** The keys of the sycamore twirling aslant, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 46; **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** What a lot o' them aishen keyn thur is about to year (E.H.G.). **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1], **Dev.**[4]

Hence **Keylock**, *sb.* the pod containing the seed of the sycamore. **e.Lan.**[1]

5. A spanner or screw wrench.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Chs.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] This has its place on every sull, by which the screws to regulate and adjust the several parts, are turned. Any common screw-spanner is called a key.

6. *pl. Obs.* Pins put in perpendicularly to fasten the loose shelvings of a wagon.

e.Yks. The foreman is to bee forewarned that he seeke out some keyes and false shelvings, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 48.

7. *pl.* Part of a handloom, used to tighten or slacken 'setting up.' **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **8.** *Obs.* A wedge for keeping the coulter of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place and at a proper angle to the beam. **Shr.**[1]

9. The holding mortar, in plastering, at the back of the laths.

w.Som.[1] No odds how much hair's in it, he on't bide if there id'n a good key, i. e. the ceiling will not stay up.

10. *pl.* Stones lying between fissures in freestone quarries.

Cum. In certain freestone quarries 'the intermediate stones laying between those fissures are called keys by the quarrymen,' HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 443.

11. *pl.* ? *Obs.* Iron tips used for shoeing bullocks. **Shr.**[1]

12. Tune, harmony. **se.Wor.**[1] Yŭ byunt in kyoy, be yŭ?

13. A tuning-fork. **n.Lin.**[1]

14. *Fig.* Mood, frame of mind, condition.

Arg. In another key I might be having a glass with you over such friendship, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 280. **Dmb.** Whan your auntie's in an ill-key, she gars folk hear that's no hearknin', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** I'm in kee to rest me in your hole a wee, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 64. **Lnk.** Tell him, when in the touzie key, A nicht wi' him I wadna gie For much an' mair, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 57. **Gall.** He would be in no key for running, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 103. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

15. *v.* To lock, fasten with a key.

Sh.I. He ax'd me if I'd key'd da door o' my room, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 94. **Nhb.**[1] **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Key the door (E.D.); *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 129.

16. To fasten with a wedge.

Nhb.[1] Kyed-up, wedged up, as a rail is keyed in a railway chair.

17. To bind or make round the top of a well, &c., with timber or masonry. **Shr.**[1]

KEY, *adj.* and *v.*[2] Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **keigh-** w.Yks. Lan.[1]; **keyh-** Lan. (HALL.); and in form **kay-** Chs.[1] [**kei.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Key-dall, -dawl**, or **-dawled**, (2) **-dollocker**, (3) **-fisted**, left-handed; (4) **-leg**, a crooked or bandy leg; (5) **-legged**, knock-kneed, crooked; (6) **-neive**, the left hand; (7) **-neived** or **-keneav't**, see (3); (8) **-paw**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) see (3); (9) **-pawed**, (10) **-wusk**, see (3); (11) **-wuss**, see (6). Cf. **car**, *adj.*

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 14, 1894). **w.Yks.** DYER *Dial.* (1891) 26. (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 14, 1894). (3) **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** It [a donkey] lewked odd wi' wun ee, it hed three keigh legs, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 9. (5) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** He wor fearfully key-legged, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 49; (J.W.) (6) **e.Lan.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 14, 1894). **Lan.** Is this mon keigh-neived? WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 100; Keneav't Ehud went an stabt a grete fat baws'n king, WILSON *Plebeian Pol.* (1798) 31, ed. 1801; **Lan.**[1] Malformed, applied to the hand, and referring to a hand chronically shut or half-shut. 'Had he a hair-shorn lip?' 'Ay, he had! An' he wur keigh-neighvt!' WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) vii. **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) (8, *a*) **s.Chs.**[1] Ey bruwt dhaat-ky'ee-pau-ŭ iz'n daayn ŭpon-im widh ŭ praat'i foa's [Hey browt that key-paw o his'n daïn upon him with a pratty force]. (*b*) **Lan.** Common in and about Bury (R.P.). (9) **s.Chs.**[1] (10) **Lan.** Reet-honded or keigh-wusk, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 367. (11) **Lan.** (HALL.)

2. *v.* To twist, bend, used esp. of the legs when twisted through illness, &c.

Lakel.[2] When t'maut gits intul a chap's legs an' they plet a bit as he stackers frae yah side o' t'looanen tul tudder, he's keyen a bit an' his legs is keyed.

[**1.** Sw. dial. *kaja*, the left hand, *kaj-händ*, 'sinister' (RIETZ); NFris. *kei*, 'gauche, ungeschickt im Reden' (OUTZEN); see **Katy-handed**. (1) With *key-dall* cf. **kibble-doll**.]

KEYB, *v.* Chs. To sulk, pout; to make a grimace or ugly face. *Gen.* in *prp.* Cf. **cuyp**.

Chs. Mother! that lad's keybin' at me (E.F.). **s.Chs.**[1] Ah tel yŭ yoa-kon)ŭ goa-, ŭn yoa-neyd)nŭ bigy'in-ŭ)ky'ey-bin [Ah tell yŏ yo conna go, ăn' yo neidna begin a-keybin].

KEYE, KEYEM, KEYK, see **Ky(e, Comb**, *sb.*[1], **Keck**, *v.*[1]

KEYMER, *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. Also written **keamer** s.Cy. (HALL.) A small ferret; a very small animal of the ferret species. s.Cy. (HALL.) Sus. HOLLOWAY; Sus.[2]

KEYN, see **Ken**, *v.*, **Key**, *sb.*, **Kin**, *sb.*[1], **Kind**, *sb.*

KEYSAND, *adj.* Cum. Also in form **kysant**. Over-nice, fanciful, dainty. Cf. **kysty**.

LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306; *Gl.* (1851).

KEYSART, see **Kaisart**.

KEYSE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **keis**. [**keiz.**] A large straw basket, with a 'fettle' or rope made of hay or straw, for carrying on the back. Cf. **keshie**.

Cai. The basket in which women carried out compost to the fields on their backs, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 472; **Cai.**[1] Such a basket, if made of heather, or osiers, is called a creel. This word does not refer to the uses of the keyse, but to the materials of which it is constructed, viz. straw, or possibly rushes.

KEYSE, KEYSHIE, see **Kewse, Keshie**.

KEYTCH, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **kytch** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To toss, to drive backwards and forwards.

Lnk. Thus are we keytch'd between the twa Like to turn deists ane and a', Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 497 (Jam.). Edb. [She]... prances Jock 'maist aff her back, Kytch'd till her fits subside, *Carlop Green* (1793) 175, ed. 1817.

2. *sb.* A toss; see below.

Sc. I have had better kail in my cogue, and ne'er gae them a keytch, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 39; [It] alludes to an art among the Scottish reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up into the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop of them, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 184.

KEYTHER, KEYVE, KEYX, see **Cader, Cave**, *v.*[2], **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

KEZAR, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] An emperor, 'kaiser.'

'They nowther heed for king nor kezar,' are lawless altogether.

KEZZICK, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [ke·zik.] A name for the codlin apple, the 'Keswick' apple. w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1]

KHIME, KI, see **Comb**, *sb.*[1], **Ky(e, Quoth.**

KIAD, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [kiəd.] The same word as **Cade**, *sb.*[2] (q.v.)

KIAKEHARN, KIAL, see **Kecker, Kale.**

KIALTER, *sb.* I.Ma. Also in form **kalter.** [kiə·ltər.] Coarse flannel.

The Manx peasantry used to dress something like the Irish in the West do at present. The men wore coats of white kialter, which they called Perree bane (S.M.); They bring it to our Juan [John] to weave it for them into 'kialter,' flannen, Ryding *Tales* (1895) 28; A fleece or two of kier for stockin' yarn, and some white, for kalter, *ib.* 59.

[Gael. *cealtar*, thick broad cloth (M. & D.); Ir. *cealtair*, clothes (O'Reilly); see Macbain.]

KIARTAGH, *sb.* I.Ma. Odds and ends; also used *fig.*

I'll be clearin' these kiartagh away, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 25; Work I had to do—feedin' calves, pigs, and fowls, milkin, and hapes of other kiartagh, *ib.* 59.

KIAUGH, see **Kauch.**

KIAUVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **kyauve** and in *pret.* forms **keuve, kew** Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To knead.

Sc. Then ye do buy a leaf o' wax And kiauve it weel and mould it fair, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 183. Mry. (Jam.)

2. To masticate much. Bnff.[1]

3. To struggle, sprawl, tumble; to pull hither and thither.

He kyauvet wee the cou for mair nor an oor afore he got 'ir awa fae the toon. The man wiz fou, an' keuve amo' the dubs, *ib.*

Hence **Kyauvin**, *ppl. adj.* active, restless, esp. of children. *ib.*

4. To work hard. *ib.* Hence **Kyauvin**, *ppl. adj.* hard-working.

Gen. with the idea either of poverty or of bodily weakness, or of both combined, *ib.*

5. *sb.* A kneading. 'Gee the livven a gueede kyauve,' *ib.*

6. Much mastication. *ib.*

7. A struggle, tumbling, sprawling.

Twa or three o' the loons keepit a kyauve wee ane anither i' the neuk, *ib.*

8. Hard labour.

He hiz an unco kyauve to fess up 's faimily wee ony kyne o' daicency, *ib.*

KIB, *sb.*[1] Lan. [kib.] A small bone in a sheep's foot, used in playing the game of 'Bobber and kibbs' (q.v.); also a small cube of earthenware, used in the same game. (F.E.B.), Lan.[1]

KIB, *sb.*[2] Cor.[3] [kib.] A slight blow under the ear.

KIB, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Irel. [kib.] **1.** *sb.* A thick, narrow spade used in stony or hilly ground where a plough cannot work. N.I.[1]

2. *v.* To plant potatoes with a spade; see below.

n.Ir. Kibbing is done by inserting the spade in the ground and then pushing it forward so as to allow the seed potato to be dropped behind it; the spade is then pulled out and the ground smoothed over (A.J.I.).

KIB, *v.*[2] Dev. Cor. [kib.] To mend a gap in a hedge with thorns and 'tabs' to keep them down. Cor.[12]

Hence **Kibbed**, *ppl. adj.* fenced by bushes, thorns, &c. Dev. (Hall.), Cor.[12]

KIB, *v.*[3] Cor. To steal. Cor.[3] w.Cor. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.* Cf. **cab**, *v.*[2]

KIBBAGE, *sb.* e.An. [ki·bidʒ.] Small refuse, rubbish, riff-raff; also used *fig.*

e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] I'll learn the hatchet-faced kibbage not to touch my child.

KIBBIE, *adj.* Sh.I. [ki·bi.] Nimble; eager, excited. Cf. **kibble**, *adj.*

Robbie wis kibbie i' da legs an' mair dan held his ain, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 60; What an news is hit, Sibbie, 'at doos sae kibbie aboot? *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898).

[LG. *kiwig* (*kibig*), 'rein, frisch, echt, kräftig, stark' (Berghaus).]

KIBBIT, *sb.* e.Cy. s.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **cibbot** Dev.; **gibbet** e.Cy. s.Cy.; **kippit** nw.Dev.[1] [ki·bit.] A cudgel, large stick.

e.Cy., s.Cy., Dev. A thick cudgel, or short staff, such as boys fling at walnut trees, &c., to beat down the fruit, or at cocks at Shrovetide, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) n.Dev. Good honest voaks shid kibbits keep, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 88. nw.Dev.[1] Take a good kibbit, an' let it into 'n.

KIBBLE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Dev. Cor. Also written **kibbal** Cor.[2]; **kibbel(l** Cor. [ki·bl.] A tub or bucket used for var. purposes; esp. a miner's bucket. Cf. **kibek.**

Nhb. Noo hank A kibble to that rusty hook, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 97; Nhb.[1] A small tub, containing about twenty gallons, used in a pit for sinking purposes, or for conveying rubbish from one place to another, in which case it is run on a tram. Nhb., Dur. It is freq. made with a bow, similar to a corf bow, and is used in sinking, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur. (J.J.B.), e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] n.Wm. Vessels of var. kinds, as for instance a watering-can, a bucket, or a bowl... are often spoken of as kibbles. 'Tak t'kibble wi thi an bring sum taties back' (B.K.). n.Yks.[3], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. I went down with my mates... and had helped to fill three or four kibbles, *Yks. Evening Post* (Mar. 24, 1899). Der. He comes at last, said kibble, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 48; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Dev. (Hall.) Cor. Slamm'd the poor man in the head we' a kibbell, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 45; Cor.[123]

Hence **Kibbleful**, *sb.* a bucketful.

Cor. A run took place in the end they were working in, and tens of thousands of kibblefuls came away, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 350, ed. 1896.

KIBBLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lan. Lin. [ki·bl.]

1. *sb.* A strong, thick stick. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **kibbit, kibbo**, *sb.*[1]

2. The knobbed stick or bat used in the game of 'knur and spell.' Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712. sw.Lin.[1]

3. *Comb.* **Kibble-and-knor**, the game of 'knur and spell' (q.v.). Lin.[1]

4. *v.* To beat, thrash. Nhb.[1] If aa catch ye, aa'll kibble ye weel.

Hence **Kibbling**, *sb.* a roughly-cut stick, a cudgel.

Gall. Wi' the aik kibblings I'd never fight mair, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 68, ed. 1876.

[1. *Kibble*, a cudgel, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

KIBBLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Suf. Sur. Wil. Som. Dev. [ki·bl.]

1. *v.* To crush or grind coarsely beans, oats, and other corn.

s.Chs.[1] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Not.[1], Lei.[1] War. Yer maunt get some new sturins for your mill; it doesn't grind, it only kibbles the corn, *Leamington Courier* (Jan. 30, 1897); War.[234], s.Wor.[1] Wor. *Evesham Jrn.* (May 19, 1900). Shr.[1] Pŭt that bag o' barley across the owd mar' an' tak' it to 'Abberley mill, an' get 'em to kibble it! Shr.[2] Kibled beans. e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] To crack the corn, so as to break the 'hud.' nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Kibbled-oats**, *sb. pl.* crushed oats; in *gen.* use; (2) **Kibbler**, (3) **Kibbling-machine**, *sb.* a mill or machine for bruising corn or beans; (4) **Kibbling-mill**, a mill for cutting beans.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Gy'i)dh os·iz ŭ fyuw ky'ib·ld wùts [Gie th' hosses a fyow kibbled wuts]. War.[2] (2) Der.[2] *MS. add.* (J.R.W.), w.Som.[1] (3) e.Suf. (F.H.) (4) Shr.[2]

2. To chip stones roughly; *intr.* to come off in chips. Cf. **chibble.**

ne.Lan.[1] Wor. The plaster keeps kibbling off a bit at a time (H.K.). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

3. *Obs.* To cut up for firewood. Wil.[1] **4.** *sb.* Crushed oats; split beans; lumps of coal about the size of swans'

eggs. War.[3], s.Wor.[1] **5.** A short hammer used for chipping and dressing stone. Sur.[1] **6.** A piece of wood 22 inches long, split for burning. Hrf.[1] Hence **Kibbling-axe**, *sb.* an axe used for cutting 'kibbles.' Shr.[2], w.Cy. (Hall.)

KIBBLE, *v.*[3] Lan. Chs. Bdf. Hrt. [ki·bl.] **1.** To walk lame, esp. of a horse.

Bdf. A horse ill-shod is said to kibble (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 320.

Hence **Kibbler**, a bad walker. Lan.[1]

2. To stand insecurely.

s.Chs.[1] Rom)th ky'et·l daayn ŭpŭ)th fahy·ŭr; dù)nŭ léeŭv it ky'ib·lin ŭt dhŭ top [Rom th' kettle daïn upo' th' fire; dunna leeave it kibblin' at the top].

KIBBLE, *sb.*[4] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] [ki·bl.] Dead leaves and other sweepings from garden paths and court-yards. Cf. **kibbage**.

KIBBLE, *v.*[4] n.Lin.[1] [ki·bl.] To put the cord of a halter into a horse's mouth to serve as a bit.

KIBBLE, *adj.* Sc. [ki·bl.] Strong, active; compactly framed.

Sc. When bodies were kibble, Donald *Poems* (1867) 264. **Abd.** A bit gey kibble fersell mannie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; I gather't odds o' fifty kibble birks, Walker *Bards* (1887) 400. **Kcd.** Willie Massie . . . Fifteen years had been mairrit Till a kibble cantie quean, Grant *Lays* (1884) 67.

KIBBLE, see **Kibbo**, *sb.*[2]

KIBBLE-COBBLE, *v.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To crease. (Hall.)

KIBBLE-DOLL, *sb.* Der. [ki·bl-dol.] A left-handed person; also used *attrib.* Addy *Gl.* (1890); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Cf. **key-dall** and **doll**, *sb.*[3]

[The form *kibble* may be compared with Norw. dial. *keiv* in *keivhendt*, left-handed (Aasen); Sw. dial. *kjeva handen*, the left hand (Rietz).]

KIBBLE-HOUNDS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Lan. Beagles. Davies *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 234.

KIBBLE-KABBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Also written **cibble-cabble** s.Chs.[1] [ki·bl-kabl.] **1.** *v.* To wrangle, altercate; to find fault constantly and fretfully.

Bnff.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah nev·ŭr aad· tóo sich briv·its i)dh aays ŭfoa·r; dhee·ŭr dhi)d stond ky'ib·l-ky'aab·lin au· dhŭ dee· thróo, ŭn nee·dhŭr on ŭm ŭd gy'iv·oa·r tin dhi)d got·n dh)laas·t wuurd [Ah never had two sich brivits i' th' haïse afore; theer they'd stond cibble-cabblin' aw the dee through, an' neether on 'em 'ud give o'er tin they'd gotten th' last word].

2. *sb.* A violent dispute; a quarrel. Bnff.[1], s.Chs.[1]

[LG. *kibbeln*, also *kabbeln*, to wrangle, quarrel (Berghaus).]

KIBBLES, *sb. pl.* nw.Dev.[1] [ki·blz.] A disease incident to the feet of cows. See **Kibe**, *sb.*[1]

KIBBLE-TREE, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **-three** e.Yks.[1] [ki·bl-trī.] A crossbar attached to the end of a wagon-pole, used in driving a pair of horses or a team of three.

e.Yks. The short loose pole, which supports the chains by which, in a team of three, the foremost horse is attached to the front end of the pole (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] A cross-bar attached by a hook to the end of a waggon-pole, at each end of which is hooked a swingle-tree for the purpose of driving two horses abreast.

KIBBLETY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [ki·blti.] Of roads: stony; rough; jolting. See **Cobbledy**.

KIBBLING, *ppl. adj.* s.Chs.[1] Narrow.

s.Chs.[1] Dhŭ ruwmz bin sich lit·l ky'ib·lin plee·siz ŭz ahy nev·ŭr seyd [The rowms bin sich little kibblin' pleeces as I never seid].

KIBBO, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **kibba** Shr.[1]; and in form **kippo** Lan. A long stick; a cudgel. Cf. **kibble**, *sb.*[2]

Lan. Awth' rest on um had kibboes, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 14; Hoo stud up o' th' kippo, and swat him o'er the face, Axon *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 15; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 40. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A long walking-staff, held—not at the top, as an ordinary walking-stick is, but—in the middle, like an 'alpenstock.' Still [1874] occas. seen.

KIBBO, *sb.*[2] Chs. Also in form **kibble** Chs.[1] A feat of strength; *gen.* in *comb.* **Kibbo-kift**.

Chs.[12]; **Chs.**[3] This . . . is called a proof of great strength, namely, for a man to stand in a half-bushel, and lift from the ground, and place on his shoulders a load of wheat, that is 14 score weight.

KIBBOCK, see **Kebbuck**.

KIBBY, *adj.* Cor.[1] [ki·bi.] **1.** Sticky. **2.** Phr. *to play kibby*, to play marbles in such a way that the marbles hit one's finger-nails.

KIBE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Der. Nhp. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **kabe** Nhp.[1] [kaib.] A chilblain; a crack in the skin. Cf. **gibby**, *adj.*[2]

Per. There's kibes upon your dozened heels, Fergusson *Village Poet* (1897) 138. **Ir.** His shins are dotted over with fire-blisters, black, red, and blue—on each heel a kibe, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 278. **Ant.** Kibes is a sort of disease. Those suffering from it get rid of the kibes by going at night to some one's door and knocking. When any one asks 'Who's there?' the person who knocked runs away calling 'Kibey heels, take that.' Then the kibes are expected to leave the person who has the disease and pass to the one who called 'Who's there?' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888). **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Kibbed**, (2) **Kibby**, *adj.* sore; (3) **Kibby-heel**, *sb.* a sore or chapped heel; one troubled with chilblains; (4) **-heeled**, *adj.* having sore heels.

(1) **Dev.** 'Er can't put on 'er büte; 'er 'ath agot a gert crack right acrass 'er heel; kibbed, I zim, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **Dev.** (Hall.), **Dev.**[1] (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[1] Querking and grunting in es kibby heels, 20. **Cor.**[12] (4) **Dev.**[3]

[The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe, Shaks. *Hamlet*, v. i. 153. Wel. *cibi* (*y gibi*), a kibe, Skeat *Etym. Dict.*]

KIBE, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] Also in form **kive**. An implement used by cottage gardeners for 'stocking' up the ground between potato rows.

[Ki'ei·b, Pulverbatch; kei·b, Clun; kei·v, Shrewsbury.] It is about a foot long, and four inches broad at the cutting end: the handle is three feet and a half in length. The form of the implement is similar to that of an adze, and it is used in the same way.

KIBE, *v.* Lan. Chs. Flt. Also written **kybe** Lan. Flt. [kaib.] To pout the lip in scorn; to gibe, mock.

Lan.[1] **Chs.** Dunna be kibing at me (E.F.). **Flt.** (T.K.J.)

Hence **Kyber**, *v.* to pout scornfully. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

KIBEK, *sb.* Sh.I. [ki·bək.] A little round wooden vessel. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 58.

KIB-KEB, *sb.* Der. The apex of a mountain. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 368.

KIBOSH, *v.* Irel. To end, finish, put a stop to.

n.Ir. Handed the pill that wid kibosh the fun, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 87.

KIBSEY, see **Kipsy**.

KIBTY-COBTY, *adj.* and *adv.* ne.Lan.[1] **1.** *adj.* Loitering. **2.** *adv.* Dawdlingly.

Don't stand kibty-cobty theyar wi' the mouth o' fleetins.

KICH, KICHEL, see **Cack**, *v.*[2], **Kickel**.

KICHEL, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A quarryman's term: the rubbly road-stone lying between the 'old rag' and the 'pendle' of the Fuller's earth formation.

KICHEN, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Also written **kichin**. [ki·χən.] Disgusting; disagreeable; having a disagreeable temper, esp. of children.

KICK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Lon. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Slang. [kik.] **1.** The height of fashion.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.**[1] He's i' heigh kick. **Lan.** Aw th' kick, Davies *Races* (1856) 275. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865). **Nhp.**[1], **Lon.** (G.B.R.B.) **e.An.**[1] All upon kick, like Tom Turner's wife's coffin. **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Suf.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** Quite the kick, Holloway. **Dev.**[1] **Slang.** Farmer.

Hence (1) **Kicking**, *ppl. adj.* smartly dressed, showy; (2) **Kicky**, (*a*) *sb.* the top of the fashion; (*b*) *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.**[1] Just then zombody dump'd to door, and in stump'd the old kicking Winkingham, 14. (2, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] He's quite the kicky. (*b*) **Abd.** Clad in a bran-new huddin-grey . . . she look'd fu' gay, And spruce and kicky, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 213. **Gall.** (A.W.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

2. A novelty; a new-fangled dish. Cf. **kickshaw**.

Sc. A new kick (Jam.). **Cum.**[4] Ah like nin o' ther toon's fancy kicks: gi' me a yearb-puddin' o' t'oald-fashin't country mak, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 111. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

3. *Comb.* **Kick-out**, fashionable clothes.

Lan. A booard on his yed, wi' three or four o' them wax dolls ut he peearks so of i' his shop window on it, donn'd i' th' newest kick aot, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868).

KICK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **kek** Brks.[1]; **kik** Slg. [kik.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Kick-and-wrastle**, *obs.*, a game [not known to our correspondents]; (2) **-ball**, the game of football; a football; (3) **-bonnety**, a boys' game; see below; (4) **-me-jig**, a queer experiment; (5) **-shins**, *obs.*, a rough amusement among carters; cf. **cutlegs**; (6) **-up**, (*a*) a disturbance of any kind; a quarrel, scolding; a dancing party; (*b*) an apparatus at a pit-bank for inverting the full tubs and discharging their contents; (*c*) a roughly-made weighing-machine used by wool-combers; a steel-yard; (7) **-up-Jenny**, a game; see below.

(1) **Midl.** The now dead-and-gone pastime of 'kick-an'-wrastle,' BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 7. (2) **Per.** Come boys and get a game o' kick-ba' (G.W.). **Edb.** The whole hobble-shaw coming fleeing down the street, with the kick-ba at their noses, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. (3) **Frf.** Monypenny was willing to let him join in . . . kickbonnety, or whatever game was in season, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xiv; Kickbonnety is a game in which one boy's cap or bonnet is seized from his head. The other boys kick it about the street until the owner succeeds in seizing the cap of one of them, when it becomes their football (J.M.B.). (4) **Mid.** I am not superstitious, but the Devil might be vexed by Professor Fairthorn's kick-me-jigs, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. vi. (5) **Brks.** It was the common custom 40 years ago, when two carters stopped with their teams at the same public-house, for the men, to while away the time while their horses were baiting, to shake hands, take firm hold of the wide overlapping collars of each other's 'smockfrocks,' and then kick each other's shins with their nailed boots till one called 'Hold!'—the penalty being, of course, payment for the two 'moogs' of ale (M.J.B.). (6, *a*) **Sc.** There was a desperate kick-up between them, *Sc. Haggis*, 95. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Little Jane, the careless thief, wha maun hae her kick-ups as weel as her mither, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 95, ed. 1889. **Frf.** We had a grand kick-up at ane o' oor elections, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 117, ed. 1889. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] A house cleaning or a turmoil. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. **Wil.** That done, we 'aves a good kick-up, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 22. **Cor.** Wasn't there a kick-up when Adam comed back! PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 143; **Cor.**[3] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (*c*) **w.Yks.** It was similar to the butcher's 'trones' or steel-yard, the weight used being mostly a stone with a ring let into it. This weight was moved into graduated notches on the wooden lever forming the balance. In some cases the fulcrum was movable by means of inserting the peg into different holes. In this case the weight was fixed (J.T.). **e.Lan.**[1] A weighing contrivance, consisting of a balance or lever, so adjusted that articles hooked on the short end can be weighed by sliding a weight on the long end; but when the weight is insufficient the lever 'kicks up.' **Ess.** (S.P.H.) (7) **Ken.**[1] A game played, formerly in every public-house, with ninepins (smaller than skittles) and a leaden ball which was fastened to a cord suspended from the ceiling, exactly over the centre pin; when skilfully handled the ball was swung from the extreme length of the cord, so as to bring down all the pins at once.

2. Phr. (1) *to kick one's clog*, (2) *—stiff*, to die; (3) *—the cat about* or *the cat round the corner*, to hurry about one's work; to be all of a bustle; (4) *—the leg*, to beg for a treat; (5) *—up the heels*, (*a*) to dance; (*b*) to die.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's kickt his clog at last (B.K.). (2) **e.An.**[1] (3) **s.Not.** When she got home and found the work so behind-hand, she did kick the cat about (J.P.K.). (4) **w.Som.**[1] If a stranger comes into a field and asks any questions, it is very general for the labourers to say to one or other of their fellows, 'Jim, go and kick his leg,' upon which Jim goes and says they would much like to drink his honour's health. (5, *a*) **Cor.** I sha'nt kick up my heels no more, for you, I wish the time wor come for me to da-ance!—I do! FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 48. (*b*) **Yks.** (J.W.)

3. Of a wasp: to sting.

Lei. *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 31; **Lei.**[1] A wops kicked it [a finger] yesterday. **War.**[2], **Hrf.**[1]

4. To walk with a silly, haughty air; to show off.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.** (JAM.); **Bnff.**[1] Fin she got on 'ir new bonnet, she geed kickin' up the street t' lat a' bodie see 't.

Hence **Kicky**, *adj.* aspiring beyond one's station. Sc. (JAM.); BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

5. To beg for anything, esp. for money or drink. Cf. *kick the leg.*

Per. I kicked a sixpence out of him (G.W.). **Slg.** I kik'd a saxpence frae my master, Then hous'd to get a morning taster, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 31. **Lan.** Here comes Mr. ——; I'll kick him for a pint, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 470. **Lin.**[1] Kick him for his footing. **Glo.** If the gaffer had gone into the public I knows I'd a kick'd for summat. Sometimes 'to kick for a treat' (S.S.B.).

6. To refuse compliance; to become irritated.

n.Yks.[4] Ah s'all kick . . . if he cums that gam on me. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Brks.**[1] If 'e zes anything about his wife lockin' the door an' a-tawkin' to 'n out o' winder a kicks preciously.

Hence (1) **Kekky**, *adj.* Brks.[1]; (2) **Kickish**, *adj.* irritable. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

7. To play tricks; to teaze. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Kicky**, *adj.* pert, clever, lively, tricky.

Abd. Fu' mony a witty touch, and kicky line, Wad won the praise o' langer heads than mine, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 93. **Cld.** (JAM.)

8. With *up*: to make; to raise.

Per. Drinkin' an' roarin', an' kickin' up rackets, STEWART *Character* (1857) 73. **Ayr.** This day the Kirk kicks up a stoure, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 3. **Dmf.** Trying to kick up a riot, That they may make some profit by it, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 32. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Thay heard a great laff at wor kickt up at poor cloathyer, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 24. **n.Lin.** He was kickin' up such 'n a shine as he cum'd along, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 96. **Nrf.** I went down to Joe's to kick up a yarn, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 374.

9. *intr.* With *out* or *up*: to die.

Rnf. Gin thou's aye as blyth an' baul', As I'm a Deil Thou'se no kick up, till thou's right aul', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 46; Soud ye kick up, an' slip awa, They'll scrimply find anither [mother] As guid this day, *ib.* 97. **e.Suf.** Very common (F.H.).

10. *sb.* Phr. (1) *kick and sprawl*, courage and power to resist; (2) *to get the kick*, to be dismissed or set aside with contempt; (3) *to give a person the kick*, to cast him off; (4) *to put a kick in one's gallop*, to 'put a spoke in one's wheel'; to pull one up short.

(1) **Cor.**[2] He would soon let them see that he had some kick and sprawl in him. (2) **Kcd.** Ane o' them [guns] did want the lock, And she was soon to get the kick, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 100. (3) **Wgt.** Should a brither be sick, They'll no gie him the kick, But they'll help him richt quick, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 50. (4) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.)

11. An insect's sting.

Lei.[1] Th' 'os went as if a'd got a kick from a cleg. **War.**[3]

12. A dash. **e.An.**[1] 13. A trick; a practical joke.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] He tried on 's kicks wee me; but I ga' 'im in 's chynge agein. **Cld.** (JAM.)

14. A pocket.

Not. What have you in your kick? (J.H.B.) **Lon.** And I having some ready in my kick, grabbed the chance, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 52.

15. *pl.* Fine airs.

Bnff.[1] She cam in t' me wee 'ir kicks, bit I seen leet 'ir ken fahr she steed. **Cld.** (JAM.)

16. A puzzle, a knack or trick.

Abd. Some bit boxie wi' a puzzlin kick, That pauls the lasses to get aff the sneck, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 458.

KICK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **keck** Dev.; **kicky** Cor.[123] [kik.] 1. *v.* To stammer.

Dev.[1] Gaffer What-yr-call-en, that kicketh zo, 24. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** And ded kicky rayther, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 18; **Cor.**[123]

Hence **Kick-hammer**, (1) *sb.* a stammerer; a bumptious little upstart; also used *attrib.*; (2) *v.* to stammer, stutter.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] I'll pay thee, wai zixpen'orth o' strap oil, you young kick-hammer son of a bitch! **Dev.** Spake up, dûee, Mal! Yû be sich a kickhammer, nobody can catch yer mayning, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Ya gurt kickhammer baggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 279. (2) **Som.** An admonishment not to bide there a-kick-hammeren. Certainly, in moments of excitement the boy did stammer, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 115. **w.Som.**[1] Wuy'-s-n spai'k aew't, neet buy'd dhae'ur kik-aam'ureen? **Dev.** What's bide keck-hammaring there, vor? PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 109, ed. 1871. **Cor.**[13] A kick-hammering fellow.

2. *sb.* A stutter; defect in speaking. Cor.[1]

KICK, see **Keck**, *v.*[1]

KICKEL, *sb.* e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **kichel** Suf.[1]; **kitchel** e.An. [ki·kl, ki·tʃl.] A flat cake.

e.An. A description of bun manufactured in one particular seacoast town, . . and on one special date only, viz. New Year's Eve, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 308; e.An.[1] Suf.[1] A flat Christmas cake, of a triangular shape, with sugar and a few currants over the top. Sus.[12] Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

[Yeve us . . . A goddes kechil (v.r. *kichil*), CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1747. OE. *coecil*, 'tortum' (EPINAL).]

KICKER, *sb.*[1] Yks. [ki·kə(r).] A wooden instrument used in playing the game of 'Knur and spell' (q.v.). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 14, 1894).

KICKER, *sb.*[2] Yks. Horseflesh; in *comp.* **Kicker-eater**, an eater of horseflesh.

w.Yks. Natives of that locality [Cleckheaton] who come to reside at Leeds are still subjected to the opprobrium of being kicker-eaters, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 564.

KICKER, *sb.*[3] Cor.[12] A small mizen used by fishing-boats.

KICKER, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Hrt. See below.

When you perform this sort of plowing, called hacking, . . you are to lay the hacks up sharp, that you leave no kicker but what is broke by the tail of the plough. . . If the ground is not hacked clean, you will leave a large kicker, which will be most of it whole ground, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii.

KICKER, *v.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **kigher**. **1.** *v.* To titter, laugh in a restrained manner.

Kigherin and lauchin.

2. *sb.* A titter; a restrained laugh.

KICKING, *prp.* Yks. Lin. Nrf. Ken. Som. **1.** In *comb.* **Kicking about**, lying about in disorder; existing in great profusion.

e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] When I went oher to Rotterdam bacca was that cheäp it was kickin' aboot e' th' toon streät an' squeälin' oot to be smookt. w.Som.[1] Bill's the slammickins fuller ever I comed across, sure to vind he's things kickin' about all over the place.

2. Phr. *kicking up Bob's a-dying*, making a great noise. Ken. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 208.

KICKLE, *v.* and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. w.Cy. Also in form **ceckle** Lan.[1]; **keckle** Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **kekle** Lan. [ki·kl, ke·kl.] **1.** *v.* With *over*: to upset. w.Yks.[2] Cf. **cockle**, *v.*[3]

Hence (1) **Kicklety**, (2) **Kickling**, (3) **Kicklish**, (4) **Kickly**, *adj.* unsteady, uneven, likely to topple over.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw'm as keklety us o owd waytur tub after o twelmunth's drouth, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 20; Lan.[1] (2) Chs. (I.W.), Chs.[1], War.[3] (3) Nhp.[1] (4) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. 'What's to do wi' tho? Thou stonds very keckley.' 'Rheumatic or summat,' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 112, ed. 1879; Lan.[1], Chs.[1]

2. *adj.* Easily moved, unsteady; uncertain, fickle. Lan. (HALL.), Chs.[2] (s.v. Coggle), w.Cy. (HALL.)

KICKLE, see **Keckle**, *v.*[2]

KICKMALARY, *sb.* Wm. Also written **kickmalaery**, **kickmaleerie**; and in form **keckmalairy**. A flighty, over-dressed person; also used *attrib.*

A prood keckmalairy as she iz, she wears leather shoon ivery day, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 182; T'sarvants er sick sacy, kickmalary things, CLARKE *T'Reysh Beearin* (1863); It's sum kick maleerie fancy, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 65; A gran kickmalaery sed . . . thae selt ivvery thing, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 23.

KICKMASHAW, *adj.* Nhb. Extravagant, foppish.

He has long been thought odd, for his kickmashaw airs, GILCHRIST (c. 1844) *Sir Tommy*; Nhb.[1]

KICKS, see **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

KICKSHAW, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Dev. Also in form **kickshew** Cum.[4] **1.** A contemptuous term for a novelty, new invention; a useless trifle; trumpery.

Lth. In my museum o' kickshaws an' nicknacks, LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 208. Cum.[4] Now dancin's the kick-shew of preyde, ANDERSON *Cram*, 61 (s.v. Kick). Nhp.[1], e.An.[2], Suf.[1] Ess. She bote some kickshaws at a stall, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 165. Dev.[12]

2. A proud, vain person.

w.Yks.[1] Proud kickshaw! he war nivver at yan wi' hissell, ii. 294.

3. An untidy, unfashionably-dressed person; an oddity. Dev.[3]

[Fresh salmon, and French kickshose, MILTON *Animadv. on Remonstrants* (1641) (RICHARDSON); Art thou good at these kickshawses? SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* I. iii. 122. Fr. *quelque chose.*]

KICKY, see **Kick**, *v.*[2]

KICKY-WICKY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] Disdainful.

KID, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Nhp. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Kid-catcher**, (2) **-copper**, (3) **-hunter**, the School Attendance officer; (4) **-knapper** or **-napper**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a bugbear to frighten children; (5) **-walloper**, a schoolmaster.

(1) w.Yks. Look out, Johnnie, there's t'kid-catcher (H L.). (2) *ib.* (3) *ib.* (J.W.) (4, *a*) sw.Lin.[1] (*b*) Nhp.[1] (5) w.Yks. Isn't that what they call kid-wallopers? *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1889) 38.

2. A boy apprentice.

w.Yks. (G.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

KID, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Also written **kyd** m.Yks.[1]; and in form **cade** Ess. [kid.] **1.** *sb.* A faggot; a small bundle of sticks, &c. tied into bundles for firewood. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[2] 'A kid of whins,' a back-load of furze, 'yethered' or bound together and carried home for the fire. Stacked here in former days for the heating of bakers' ovens. ne.Yks.[1] Only used in 'a kid o' whins,' a bundle of thorns. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] Used to put into brick ovens for baking bread. When the oven is made hot the ashes of the kids are taken out and the bread put in. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 3], s.Chs.[1] Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Stf.[1], Der.[1] *Obs.* Not. Old B— 'ud be glad of a few of them kids out of the planting (L.C.M.); Not.[123] Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (J.C.W.); SKINNER (1671). n.Lin.[1] A bundle of sticks used for staithing or repairing the slopes of a river bank. 'I seed him mellin' doon kids at th' staithe end,' *Stamford Merc.* (Aug. 7, 1874). s.Lin. (T.H.R.) sw.Lin.[1] The kids sold for six shillings the hundred. Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp. The woodman . . . bent away home with his kid on his back, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 31; Nhp.[12], War.[3], Wor. (W.C.B.), w.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Hrf.[2], Glo. (W.H.C.) e.Nrf. The vile practices of out-holling and cutting kid, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) II. 76. Ess. (W.W.S.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kid-faggot**, a double faggot, one tied with a withe at each end; (2) **-fent**, a stack of faggots; (3) **-man**, a seller of faggots or 'kids'; (4) **-pile**, (5) **-stack**, see (2).

(1) Lin. Tie oop a kid faggot wi' a twissen bit o' oak sapling, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 42. Hrt. The brush is made into kid-faggots, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. e.An.[1] (2) Chs.[1] (3) War.[3] (4) w.Wor. S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 239. (5) sw.Lin.[1] The rats find harbour undernean the kid-stack. s.Lin. The fox ran into yon kid-stack (F.H.W.).

3. A 'bottle' of straw. Wor. (W.C.B.)

4. *v.* To bind up wood or sticks into faggots.

ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1] Not. The refuse is kidded up for the bakers, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 161; Not.[2] They're kidding yon sticks. s.Not. (J.P.K.) sw.Lin.[1] He will kid up the underwood at a shilling the score. Lei.[1] They must get that wood all kidded up to-dee. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Yo' can cut that brash an' get it kidded; Shr.[2], Glo.[1] Oxf. 'To goe a kidding,' to make furze-faggots (K.).

5. To use faggots for staithing or strengthening the bank of a river, sod walls, &c. *Gen.* in *prp.*

ne.Yks.[1] Strengthening the bank of a river, &c. by laying bundles of thorns along the weak places. e.Yks. Tenders required for the repairing and kidding of Hedon Haven, &c., *Handbill.* n.Lin.[1]

[**1.** Kydde, a fagotte, *falovrde*, PALSGR. (1530); A kidde, *ubi* fagott, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

KID, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [kid.] **1.** *sb.* The pod, husk, or seed-vessel of peas, beans, &c. Cf. **cod**, *sb.*[2]

Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] To find an even ash is reckoned very lucky, as is also the finding of nine peas in a kid, 163. Glo. The kid or pod resembles that of a pea, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 462; Glo.[1] Oxf. *Farmers' Jrn.* (Sept. 22, 1828); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Bdf. An equal loss ensues from the bursting of the kids, and scattering of corn on the land, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 403; (J.W.B.); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. Hrt. The seed of hornbeam grows in kids or keys like the ash, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.*

(1750) VII. ii. **w.Mid.** There were nearly a dozen beans in this kid. The frost cut off the peas just as the kids were forming (W.P.M.). **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83. **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] My peas es out in kid, fine, you. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** A beän-kid, a pea-kid, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (C.V.G.); *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dhur-z u plain·tee u kidz, bud laur! dhai bee moo·ur-n aa·f oa-m aim·tee [There are plenty of pods, but unfortunately more than half of them are empty]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11.

Hence (1) **Kidder**, *sb.* a person employed to gather peas about London. HOLLOWAY; (2) **Kidware**, *sb.* peas, beans, &c. Ken.[1], Hmp.[1]

2. *v.* Of peas, beans, &c.: to form pods.

Nhp.[1] **Brks.** Field beans, when the pods are beginning to fill, are spoken of as 'kidding.' A good or bad 'kidding season,' or beans that 'kid' well or badly, are matters of great importance (M.J.B.); **Brks.**[1] Peas and beans are said to 'kid' well when bearing large numbers of pods. **Bdf.** *Farmers' Jrn.* (Sept. 7, 1829). **Hmp.**[1] They beans have kidded uncommon well. **Wil.** Beans are said to be well kidded when the stalks are full of pods. Also used of oats, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Them beans be well kidded, beant 'um?' The ordinary word used here (E.H.G.). **Som.** They do kiddy, but they don't villy, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Neef dhai-d vee·ulee su wuul-z dhai du kid.ee, twúd bee u kaap·ikul soa·urt u pai·z [If they would become full in proportion to the number of pods, it would be an excellent kind of peas]. **Dev.** The kidney beans are beginning to kiddie, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 97.

3. To shell, take out of the pod.

Dev. 'Tez time tū peek tha pays, or yū wunt git um kidded avore 'tez time tū ayte 'um, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 111; 'Kid the peas,' shell the peas, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11.

[1. Cp. Sw. dial. *kudde*, a pod (RIETZ).]

KID, *sb.*[4] Lin. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Also written **kidd** Suf.[1] [kid.] 1. A small wooden tub or cask.

Suf. (HALL.); **Suf.**[1] A small cask, or keg, in which flour is kept for domestic current purposes. **e.Suf.** Flour-kid, a wooden vessel shaped like a milk-can (F.H.). **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] A small wooden tub, with handle, used on board ship to receive the rations of brandy, &c., or to hold water. [A piggin or small wooden vessel (K.).]

Hence **Kidful**, *sb.* a bucketful.

Lin. A kidful of the thick water will deposit an inch in a dry time, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 111.

2. A pannier, a basket for rubbish. Suf. (HALL.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

KID, *v.*[3] Sc. To render pregnant. Bnff.[1], Ayr. (JAM.)

KID, *v.*[4] Fif. (JAM.) To toy, in phr. *to kid among the lasses.*

KID, KID-BRUSH, see **Cade**, *sb.*[2], **Kit**, *sb.*[1], **Kit-brush.**

KIDCOTE, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Lan. Lin. A lock-up, town prison.

Yks. (G.R.) **w.Yks.** Kidcote was used in the olden times in 'Merrie Wakefield' for a 'lock-up' or 'local prison' in which persons taken up by the constable for theft or disorderly conduct, were incarcerated prior to being brought before the magistrates. . . . The original kidcote was in a cellar, under a dwelling house, . . . and measured only about four yards square, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 194. **Lan.** The town of Lancaster had an officer called the 'Bat-beggar' or 'Beat the Beggar,' whose office was to . . . put any unruly rogue into the black hole, which in Lancaster is termed the 'Kid-cote,' *ib.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 279. **Lin.** The constables to . . . procure a pair of moveable stocks to be kept in the kidcoat, STARK *Hist. Gainsburgh* (1772), in *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 228; Kidcoat is the name usually applied to the prison in this town, *ib. Note in N. & Q.* (*ib.*) **n.Lin.**[1] The name of the town prison at Gainsburgh, now destroyed.

KID-CREW, *sb.* Stf.[1] A ghost.

KIDCROW, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Also in forms **kidcrew** Chs.[23]; **kidrow** w.Yks. A calf crib; a place in which to put a sucking calf. See **Crew(e.**

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Chs.** RAY (1691); *Sheaf* (1880) II. 194; **Chs.**[123] [A kidcrow, *seclusorum pro vitulo lactante*, COLES (1679).]

KIDDAW, *sb.* Cor. [ki·dɑ̄.] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

RAY (1691); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218; RODD *Birds* (1880) 315; **Cor.**[12]

KIDDEN, *sb.* Cor.[3] [Not known to our other correspondents.] A decoy-light for salmon.

KIDDER, *sb.*[1] ? Yks. Nhp. e.An. Slang. Also in forms **kiddier** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Slang; **kider-er** Nrf.; **kidger** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1]; **kidjer, kidyer** Suf.[1] [ki·də(r).] 1. A huckster; a travelling vendor of small wares; an itinerant middleman, who buys up farm produce, and sells it at market. See **Higgler.**

? **n.Yks.** *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (1884), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* I. 14, *note.* **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** There was the chapel steward—he was a kiddier, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 369; (A.G.); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** RAY (1691); (W.W.S.); **Ess.**[1]

2. A pork-butcher.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 66, 92; (H.P.E.) **Slang.** FARMER.

KIDDER, *sb.*[2] Cum. [ki·dər.] A stone; a stone rounded by water.

Oor Dick was throw'n kidders at fwoke's dooers (J.D.); **Cum.**[4] Ah'll block theh wid a kidder (s.v. Cobble stean).

KIDDIE, *v.* Lakel.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] [ki·di.] To play the truant.

KIDDING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. In *comb.* **Lamp-kidding**, see below.

w.Yks. He could have done lamp kidding, which consisted in carrying lamps which had gone out to a station in the mine to be re-lit, *Sheffield Dy. Teleg.* (Aug. 19, 1899) 8.

KIDDLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Chs. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Mtg. Rdn. w.Cy. [ki·dl.] 1. *v.* To dribble or slaver, as children do when cutting their teeth.

Chs.[1] What, is it kiddlin awready? **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The child kiddles badly cuttin' its tith; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Mtg.** How that boy kiddles! (E.R.M.) **Rdn.**[1]

Hence **Kiddling-bib**, *sb.* a baby's slavering or dribbling bib. Shr.[1], Hrf.[2] 2. *sb.* Saliva, slaver. Shr.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.)

KIDDLE, *v.*[2] e.An. Sus. Hmp. [ki·dl.] 1. To embrace, caress, fondle, 'cuddle'; to make too much of, to over-nurse.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** She'll kiddle that there baby to dead (E.M.). **e.Suf.** To lug about, as an infant, or small child, or cat (F.H.).

2. To entice, coax.

Sus. Dey wos jes as busy as cud be a kiddlin de hausseses ter feed, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[12] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1]

3. To effect by slow degrees and by minute sparing and saving; to fatten up an animal by slow degrees. **e.An.**[1] Cf. **higgle**, *v.* 5.

KIDDLE, *v.*[3] Wil. Som. Cor. [ki·dl.] 1. To dawdle, loiter; to work in a lazy, dilatory way. Also used in *comp.* **Kiddle-kaddle.** w.Som.[1] Hence **Kiddle-kaddle**, (1) *adj.* slow, dawdling, dilatory; (2) *sb.* a mess, confusion.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas a purty kiddle-kaddle concarn way they two old fullers, they widn a-finish by this time nif I'd a let em alone. (2) **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. To be engaged about var. little jobs. **Cor.**[2]

KIDDLE-, KIDDLE-A-WINK, KIDDLEWINK, see **Keddle, Kittle**, *v.*[1], **Kidley-wink.**

KIDDOGUE, *sb.* s.Don. Any garment hastily wrapped round the shoulders of a female. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

KIDDON, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [ki·dən.] 1. A kidney. **Cor.** (J.W.) 2. A loin of mutton or veal. See **Kidney, 3.**

Dev. (HALL.); **Dev.**[1] A kiddon of mutton or veal. A loin of those meats, because the kidney is situated in that part.

KIDDY, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Suf. [ki·di.] 1. A son; a native or familiar.

Nhb. What noted kiddies frae Newcassel toon hes flit, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 130; **Nhb.**[1]

2. An expert. e.Suf. (F.H.)

KIDDY, *sb.*[2] ne.Lan.[1] A small wooden block used in the game of 'bandy-cat' (q.v.).

KIDDY, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Wanton. Cf. **cadgy, kedgy, 2.**

Ags. Still used (s.v. Caigie).

KIDDYLWINK, see **Kidley-wink.**

KIDGE, *v.* Cor. Also in form **kedge** (HALL.). [kidʒ.] To stick, unite, join together, as broken bones. Also used *fig.* of persons.

I cudn't, to save my life, make the two ends to kidgey like, FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 91; **Cor.**[1] 'We don't kidge,' we don't agree; **Cor.**[2]

KIDGE, see **Kedge**, *adj.*[2]

KIDGEL, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [ki·dʒl.] **1.** A cudgel.

Nhb.[1] To 'tyek up the kidgels' is to stand in defence of an argument.

Hence *Kidgelled cream*, phr. whipped or beaten cream.

Yks. At Whitby it is the custom on Midsummer Day to eat white cake and kidgelled cream, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

2. A large quantity.

m.Yks.[1] In allusion to a heavy load of furniture, a person will say, 'There's a bonny kidgil of stuff there.'

[OE. *cycgel* (SWEET).]

KIDGER, see **Kidder**, *sb.*[1]

KIDGIE, *adj.* Sc. Friendly, familiar; lovingly attached. Also used *advb.* See **Kidge**, *v.*

Ayr. (JAM.) Gall. Faith, thou's grown kidgie wi' the deil, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 475, ed. 1876.

KIDJER, see **Kidder**, *sb.*[1]

KIDLEY-WINK, *sb.* ? Midl. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **kiddliwink** Cor.[2]; and in forms **kiddle-a-wink** w.Cy. Cor.[2]; **kiddle-e-wink** Cor.; **kiddlewink** Midl. s.Dev. Cor.[3]; **kiddleywenk** Som.; **kiddylwink** Cor.[1] [ki·dli-wiŋk.] An unlicensed cider or beer shop; a low public-house or tavern.

Midl. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 48. w.Cy. *Beeton's Xmas Ann.* (1863) 39, *note*, in *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 19. Som. Miade off vor tha nearest kiddley wenk, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 49. w.Som.[1], s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. A drunken frolic . . . at a low beer shop or 'kiddle-e-wink,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 339, ed. 1896; We went to the kiddly-wink a bit, to wet un like, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 5; (F.R.C.); Cor.[123], w.Cor. (A.L.M.)

Hence **Kidley**, *sb.* a beer-shop.

Cor.[1] A man is sometimes said 'to keep a kidly.'

KIDLING, *adj.*[1] Cor. [ki·dlin.] **1.** Ailing, physically weak. Cor.[13] **2.** Petty, insignificant. Cor.[3]

KIDLING, *adj.*[2] Cor.[13] Also in form **kidly**. Tricking, cozening.

KIDMAW, *sb.* Shr.[1] [ki·dmɔ̄.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

[*Kid* is the same as the *kid* in *kidney*. OE. *cwiþ* + *maga*; cp. Sw. dial. *kwiþ*, belly + *mage*, stomach (RIETZ).]

KIDNEY, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Lan. War. Wor. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [ki·dni.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Kidney-bean sticks**, the upright sticks by which kidney-beans or scarlet runners are supported; (2) — **ironstones**, ironstone nodules; (3) — **ore**, the kidney-like lumps of haematite iron ore which occur in 'pockets' in the carboniferous limestone in the neighbourhood of Barrow-in-Furness; (4) **-stones**, dark water-worn pebbles; nodules found in the Oxford Clay; (5) **-weed**, the common navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

(1) se.Wor.[1] (2) Nhb.[1] (3) w.Cum., n.Lan. (S.K.C.) (4) Wil.[1] Dor. Small hard nodules, called kidney stones, composed of reddish-brown clay with veins of calc-spar, are frequently found in the Oxford Clay in the cliffs on the north shore of Weymouth, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 196. (5) w.Som.[1]

2. *pl.* Small, smooth, water-worn stones, freq. used for paving. Also in *comb.* **Petrified kidneys.**

War.[3] A pavement made of small round boulders set in mortar was much used for footpaths in Birmingham 30 years ago, and these stones were *gen.* spoken of as 'petrified kidneys,' and the pavement as a petrified kidney pavement. Wor. (E.S.) Oxf. 'Flagstones are being replaced by blue bricks,' and many 'will rejoice when the "petrified kidneys" are removed from the opposite side, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1898) *Charlbury Council.*

3. A loin of veal. Cf. **kiddon, 2.**

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 234; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

4. *v.* To agree together, to confederate, chum.

Cor.[2] They kidney together very well.

[**4.** Cp. the Shakspearian expression—'a man of my kidney,' *Merry W.* III. v. 116.]

KIDNUNCK, *sb.* Nhp.[1] Also in form **kiddenunck**. [ki·dnuŋk.] See below.

If in trimming a cap, or bonnet, the ribbon is oddly or irregularly placed, one part projecting before another, it would be said to stand up in kidnuncks.

KIDS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Kidney potatoes. (HALL.)

KIDYER, see **Kidder**, *sb.*[1]

KIE, *sb.* Wxf.[1] A quay.

KIE, *v.* Sh. and Or.I. Also written **ky** S. & Ork.[1] To show, manifest; to detect, catch in the act. See **Kythe.**

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. It is said a person will 'kie himsel,' meaning he will show by his conduct what sort of a person he is (S.A.S.).

KIE, see **Ky(e.**

KIEGER, *sb.* Sh.I. Stiffness in the neck caused by keeping it too long in one position. S. & Ork.[1]

KIEL, see **Keel**, *sb.*[2]

KIER, *adj.* I.Ma. Also written **keir, keear.** [kiər.] **1.** Grey.

The kier wool the farmer's wife was spinning was from their own sheep (S.M.); The keir wool would be made into stockin' yarn, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 28.

2. *Comb.* **Keear-cheeah**, two colours of wool spun and woven into cloth.

The old Manx men wore coats of white flannel, and keear-cheeah knee breeches, and carranes of raw hide for shoes (S.M.).

[**1.** Gael. *ciar*, dark grey (M. & D.).]

KIERV, KIESTY, KIEVE, see **Kerve, Kysty, Keeve**, *v.*[2]

KIEVE, *v.* Irel. To separate the grain from broken straw after threshing it. See **Cave**, *v.*[3]

n.Ir. Wearied threshers hung the flail On rusty pin, To . . . rake the stale, And kieve the bin, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 37.

KIEVEL, *sb.* Yks. A lot or quantity. (HALL.) The same word as **Cavel**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

KIFF, *sb.*[1] Lin. [kif.] The letter **Q**. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712; Lin.[1]

KIFF, *sb.*[2] Sc. The same word as **Coof** (q.v.).

Lnk. Ye muckle kiff, I warn't ye weel, EWING *Poems* (1892) 15.

KIFFEY, *sb.* Chs.[12] [ki·fi.] The small wooden ball or block used in the game of 'Badding' (q.v.).

KIFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To cough because of a tickling sensation in the throat, to 'kighle.'

Hence **Kiffling-cough**, *sb.* a slight cough.

2. *sb.* A troublesome or tickling cough.

KIFT, *adj.* Pem. w.Cy. [kift.] Clumsy, shiftless. Cf. **kefty.**

s.Pem. Yeä wonna be so fooolish as to ax John to do the job? Why, a's too kift for anything (W.M.M.). w.Cy. (HALL.)

KIGGAL, *sb. Obs.* Cor. **1.** A spindle. Cor.[12]

2. *Comp.* **Kiggal-rings**, spindle-whirls. Cor.[1]

[**1.** OCor. *cigel*, a distaff; Breton (Léon) *kigel*, 'quenouille' (DU RUSQUEC).]

KIG-GILD, *sb.* Sh.I. The band of a straw-basket. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

KIGGLE, see **Keggle.**

KIGGLE-KAGGLE, *v.* Sc. Curling term: to make a succession of inwicks up a port to a certain object.

A' doors are the same To a curler when he's kiggle-cagglin' hame, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1891–92) 422.

KIGH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To cough because of a tickling in the throat. See **Keck**, *v.*[2] Hence **Kigher**, (1) *v.* to 'kigh'; see **Kecher**; (2) *sb.* a short, tickling cough.

2. *sb.* A short, tickling cough.

KIGHEN-HEARTED, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Faint-hearted. See **Kecken-hearted.**

KIGHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To cough because of an irritation in the throat, to 'kiffle.' See **Kigh.**

2. *sb.* A short, tickling cough.

KIGLE, KIH, see **Keggle, Quoth.**

KIK, see **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1], **Kick**, *v.*[1]

KIKE, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [kaik.] An incompetent horseman.

KIKE, *v.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **keik.** To project, *gen.* with *out.*

Thah mun nother mak 'em high-keiking nor low-flabbering, but a good sarvicable pair o' shoon.

KIKE, see **Keck**, *v.*[1]

KILBAIGIE, *sb.* Sc. The name of a peculiar kind of whisky, so called from Kilbaigie Distillery in Clackmannan.

Ayr. By that stoup, my faith and houp, And by that dear Kilbaigie, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) ll. 233–4.

KILCH, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** Of horses: to throw up the hind-legs, esp. when tickled on the croup. **2.** With *up*: to send up one end of a plank or board by sitting on the other.

KILCH, KILCHES, see **Kelch,** *sb.*[1], **Kilshes.**

KILE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **kyle** Abd. **1.** A chance, opportunity.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Content were they at sic a lucky kile, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812.

2. Phr. *to give one kyle about,* to repay one; to give one 'tit for tat.'

Come, Colin, now, and give me kyle about, I helped you, whan nane else wad, I doubt, *ib.* 91.

KILES, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The game of ninepins.

Sc. The 'kiles' were what the French call *les quilles,* and the English ninepins, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 248. Ayr. The kilis was a favourite game in the west of Sc. during fairs, and was one of the amusements of Fastern E'en (Jam.).

[Fr. *quille,* a keyl, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at ninepins, or keyls; *quilles,* keyls, or ninepins (Cotgr.).]

KILEY, KILK, see **Kyloe, Kelk,** *sb.*[185]

KILL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Kill-bastard,** the common savin, *Juniperus Sabina*; (2) **-calf,** one who kills calves, a butcher; (3) **-cow,** a matter of consequence; a serious affair; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-cow-joy,** a discourager, one who always looks on the dark side; (5) **-crow,** see (3); (6) **-devil,** (*a*) an artificial bait used in fishing, esp. for pike; (*b*) the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (7) **-drawing,** the act of giving birth; (8) **-joy,** see (4); (9) **-pint,** a lover of beer; (10) **-priest,** port wine; (11) **-the-beggar,** a kind of whisky; (12) **-wart,** the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus.*

(1) Yks. (B. & H.) (2) w.Wor. Whatn yer think I telled oud kill-cauf—our butcher? *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). (3) Rxb. Yeneedna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great kill-cow (Jam.). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] n.Lin.[1] An accident of a serious but somewhat humourous nature. 'She'd laaid a lot o' cloäs up o' th' gress-plat to bleäch an' th' ohd soo rooted th' sty door oppen, an' her an' her pigs run an' shitted all oher 'em, so says I, Well this is a kill-coo for thē, missis.' sw.Lin. It was being so far from her mother, that was the kill-cow (R.E.C.). w.Som.[1] They zaid how that all the house was a burned down, but twadn no such kill-cow job arter all; the vire never come to none of the best rooms like. [Amer. *Obsol.* 'He's no great killcow,' i. e. he doesn't amount to much (of a person who thinks himself somebody), *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 22.] (4) Lin.[1] (5) Nhp.[1] It's no great kill-crow. Oxf.[1] This yer bad side o' mine's the kill-crow; if twuzn't fur ee I should suon be about agen, *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] (6, *a*) Brks.[1] Dev. Kill-divil there . . . 'll git ee a dish, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853. (*b*) Cum.[4] (7) Wm. (B.K.) (8) Som. Tryphena a kill-joy? The very idea was ridiculous, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 75. (9) Lin.[1] (10) N.Cy.[1] (11) Ir. Don't check but patronise their 'Kill-the-Beggar,' Hood *Poems* (1862–3). (12) n.Dev. (B. & H.)

2. Phr. (1) *to kill all a tract of land,* to kill all the vermin on it; (2) — *a pig,* to make holiday; (3) — *dead,* to kill; (4) — *one's pig,* to deal the finishing stroke, 'to settle one's hash'; (5) — *the land,* to practise any kind of farming which much reduces the fertility of the soil.

(1) n.Lin.[1] 'I've killed all that farm real well now,' was said by a mole-catcher. He meant that he had killed all the moles on the farm. (2) Wm. Just doon ta see if Neddy's wife Ull kill a pig wi' me! *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 47. (3) n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Dev. I should'nt rest until I'd killed it dead, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 42. [Amer. He kilt him dead, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 68.] (4) n.Cy. (J.W.), War.[2] (5) n.Lin.[1] Potatoes have quite killed the land, Young *Agric.* (1799) 145.

3. To overcome; to hurt badly.

Sh.I. We're ower weel, bit kill'd wi' wark, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). Ir. Och . . . but I'm kilt wit you, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 416. N.I.[1] The wean's kilt. s.Ir. Biddy was 'most kilt with the pain, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 40. Cum. I's kilt wi' that and gravel beath, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 379. Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Kilt monny a time, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xvi. Cor. His comrade was knocked backward, thrown into the bob-pit, and just killed. . . . Obliged to be carried to his home, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 97, ed. 1896.

Hence **Killer,** *sb.* a finishing blow, a 'settler.'

Per. This tirade was a perfect killer to auld Cocky Fenton. He said not a word more, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 92, ed. 1887.

4. *sb.* An attack.

Nrf. He made a kill at the beef, and they all begun, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 34: 'A lot of chaps made a kill at me.' 'I made a kill at one on 'em,' *ib.* 162.

5. *Fig.* Ruin, that which kills or ruins.

Nrf. Now you have to go to shop for everything, and that's the kill of this country, *Georgian Gossips* in *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1900) 817.

KILL, *sb.*[2] Sc. In phr. *the kill of a stack,* the opening left in a stack of corn or hay for the admission of air. Rxb. (Jam.)

KILL, *sb.*[3] Or.I. A spring. See **Keld.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167.

KILL, *v.*[2] Chs. A salt-making term: to weigh salt. Chs.[1]

Hence (1) **Killer,** *sb., obsol.,* a man who weighs salt. Chs.[1]; (2) **Killer-of-salt,** *sb., obs.,* an arbitrator between buyers and sellers of salt. Chs.[1 2]; (3) **Killing-house,** *sb.* a weighing-room. Chs.[1]

KILL, KILL-, see **Keel,** *v.* 3, **Kiln,** *sb.*[1], **Kell-.**

KILLABLE, *adj.* Yks. [ki·ləbl.] **1.** Of animals: fit to be killed. n.Yks. Is t'beeast killable? (I.W.)

2. Deadly, incurable. 'It's not a killable disease' (*ib.*).

KILLAS, *sb.* Cor. The earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* (B. & H.)

KILLAS, see **Kellus.**

KILLEEN, *sb.* Irel. The Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus.* (B. & H.)

KILLEN, KILLER, see **Keeling, Keeler.**

KILLICK, *sb.* Gall. The 'mouth' of a pickaxe. Mac-taggart *Encycl.* (1824).

KILLICOUP, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **killie-couper** Nhb. A somersault or somerset, a tumble head over heels.

Sc. The carriage made a sort of killiecoup, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 596. Edb. Without . . . killicoup, or awkward slip, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 16. Slk. That gang tried to keep . . . leasehaud o' your ain fields . . . till ye gae them a killicoup, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 286 (Jam.). Rxb. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Accompanied with many a 'killiecouper' amongst the bent and heather, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 53; Nhb.[1]

KILLIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **keelie** Per.

1. *sb.* An instrument of amusement for children; also the game played, see below.

Per., Rxb. A plank or beam is placed on a wall, so that one end projects a good way farther than the other. A child then places himself upon the long end, while two or three press down the short end, so as to cause him to mount (Jam.).

2. *v.* To raise a person on a 'killie.' Rxb. (*ib.*)

KILLIELEEPSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **killileepie** Abd.; **killyleepy** Lth. (Jam.) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

Abd. Smith *Hist.* (1875) I. 687. Lth. (Jam.) e.Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 196.

KILLIEMAHON, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) An uproar; confusion.

KILLIGREW, *sb.* Cor. The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus.* Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

KILLIMANKY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A petticoat.

Bch. It could not miss, But lifting Maggy's killimankies Would come to this, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 39.

KILLIMORE, *sb. pl.* Cor.[12] Earth-nuts, *Bunium flexuosum.*

[OCor. *cilli,* a grove + *mor,* berries (Williams).]

KILLIN, *sb.* Cor. The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium.* (M.A.C.)

[OCor. *celin,* holly (Williams); Breton (Léon) *kelen* (Du Rusquec).]

KILLING, *prp.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Killing-clothes,** clothes worn by a butcher; (2) **-stool,** the stool on which pigs are scraped; (3) **-times,** the years immediately preceding the Revolution of 1688; (4) **— the witch,** see below.

(1) Edb. Out flew the flesher in his killing-clothes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. (2) Nhb.[1] It is made with four legs and with handles at the ends, like a handbarrow. (3) Wgt. The fearful ravages of the 'killing times' which had so terribly desolated Covenanting Scotland, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 133. (4) Lan. The . . . farmers suffered much from loss of cattle. . . It was determined to put an end . . . to their ill-fortune . . . by performing the requisite ceremonials for 'killing a witch.' . . Having procured a live cock chicken, they stuck him full of pins and burnt him alive, whilst repeating some magic incantation. A cake was also made of oatmeal, mixed with the urine of those bewitched, and

after having been marked with the name of the person suspected, was then burnt in a similar manner, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 208.

KILLING, see **Keeling**.

KILLODDY, *v.* *Obs.* Shr.[1] 1. To dry hemp-stalks over a fire made in a hole in the ground. It was the first process in hemp-dressing. 2. *Comb.* **Killoddy-pit**, the hole in the ground in which the fire for 'killoddying' was made.

There was a killoddy-pit on the 'Green' at Castle Pulverbatch: it was in use about the year 1800. 'I 'ear Medlicott's lost another yeow i' the killoddy-pit; it's a great öönder to me they dunna fill it up, it hanna bin used this ten 'ear.'

KILLOGIE, see **Kiln**, *sb.*[1]

KILLOW, *v.* Shr. Mtg. Also written **killoo** Mtg. 1. *Obsol.* Of grass or herbs: to dry by the heat of the sun. Cf. **kellow**, *adj.*

Shr.[1] The 'aȳ öönna killow as lung as this weather lasses—it wants more sun. Dunna shift them yarbs out o' the sun, they binna killowed anow.

2. To render hazels pliable by steaming them, *gen.* in the smoke of a fire. Mtg. (E.R.M.) 3. To look pale or haggard. (*ib.*)

KILLRAVAGE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cullravage**, **culravage** Gall. A mob of disorderly persons, engaged or about to be engaged in some outrage. See **Gilravage**.

Gall. He joined wi' right gude will, A wild culravage, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876.

KILLUM-CALLUM, *sb.* Sc. A Highland sword-dance. See **Gillie-callum**.

Lnk. Her nainsel' is go to have one merry ball, Whar she'll dance Killum Callum, hoogh! RODGER *Poems* (1838) 28, ed. 1897.

KILLUP, KILLYLEEPY, see **Kelp**, *v.*[2], **Killieleepsie**.

KILLYMAUKEE, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.[1] A blue, freckled variety of potato, once very common in Nhb.

KILLYVIE, *sb.* Sc. A state of alertness; in phr. *on the killyvie*, on the 'qui vive.'

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 370. w.Sc. They were on the killyvie to see the King, *Blackw. Mag.* (1822) 315 (JAM.).

KILLYWEEACK, *sb.* Or.I. The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 206.

KILLY-WIMPLE, *sb.* Sc. A gewgaw; an ornament; an ornamental style of singing.

Sc. Miss Betty Barker, in the body of the kirk, with many a quaver and killy-wimple, took up the strain, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 192. Lth. She has o'er mony killy-wimples in her singing (JAM.).

KILMADDY, *sb.* N.I.[1] The fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.

KILMARNOCK, *sb.* Sc. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Kilmarnock-cowl**, a man's woven cap resembling a Tam-o'-Shanter, originally made at Kilmarnock; (2) **-whittle**, a betrothed person of either sex.

(1) Edb. A wheen ready-made waistcoats, gallowses, leather caps, and Kilmarnock cowls, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. (2) Rxb. (JAM.)

2. A 'Kilmarnock cowl.'

Sc. An' auld red Kilmarnock on his puir grew pow, *Sc. Haggis*, 133. Per. Wee red Kilmarnocks on touzled head, FORD *Harp* (1893) 371. Rnf. He . . . cover'd the bald pow o' Willie Shakspeare Wi's big blue Kilmarnock, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 49. Ayr. Their 'Kilmarnocks' manfully round their heads, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892).

KILN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **kell** Suf.[1] Sur.[1]; **kill** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1] Not. Rut.[1] Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] Ess. w.Som.[1] [**kiln, kil.**]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Kiln-barn**, a barn attached to a kiln; (2) **-bedding**, the straw in a kiln on which grain is spread to be dried; (3) **-breist**, the part of a kiln built above the arch of the 'logie'; (4) **-brush**, a large kind of faggot bound with two withes used for heating kilns; (5) **-dodd**, the truncated chimney or ventilator of a malt-kiln; (6) **-door**, the elevated steps at the entrance to a kiln; (7) **-dried face**, a parched and withered face; (8) **-dry**, to dry in a kiln or by artificial heat; (9) **-dust**, the chafings of malt which fall down through the floor of the kiln and are caught beneath; (10) **-ee**, the fireplace of a drying kiln; the opening from which the lime is taken; (11) **-faggot**, see (4); (12) **-fuddie**, the aperture by which the fuel is put into the kiln; (13) **-fud yoke** or **-fud yoking**, a fireside disputation; (14) **-hair**, *obs.*, a lime-sieve; (15) **-hole**, (*a*) the open space in front of the fireplace in a kiln; (*b*) a hovel adjoining a kiln; (16) **-hogie** or **-huggie**, see (10); (17) **-kebber**, a support for a kiln; a kiln-rafter; (18) **-logie**, see (15, *a*); (19) **-man**, a man who attends to a corn-kiln; (20) **-meat**, a small portion of the 'sheelings' of a mill which is the perquisite of the under-miller; (21) **-of-lime**, five quarters of lime; (22) **-ogie**, see (15, *a*); (23) **-pot**, the pot in which the lime is burnt in a kiln; (24) **-rib**, see (17); (25) **-ring**, ? see (15, *a*); (26) **-spending**, *obs.*, the kiln-fire; (27) **-stickles**, see below; (28) **-straw**, ? straw dried in a kiln; (29) **-swealed**, of a brick: blackened by the smoke of the kiln, but not properly burnt; (30) **-trees**, thin laths on which the corn to be dried is spread; (31) **-ware**, faggots.

(1) Abd. They . . . caused hersel and her bairns to dwell in the kiln-barn, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 44. (2) Bnff.[1] That's ass dry 's kill-beddan. (3) Ayr. (J.F.) (4) Ken. On the hills they make an inferior sort, called kilnbrush, which are used for burning lime, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 430; Ken.[1] (5) Nhb.[1] (s.v. Dodd). (6) Sh.I. My banes are sore, as da kill door Is nae saft bed to sleep in, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 84. (7) Cum. Wi' a kill-dried frosty feace, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 332; Cum.[14] Lan. Ya aad woman, wi' a kill-dry't feass, com out o' ya lile cottage, BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870) 37, in PREVOST *Gl.* (1899). (8) Dmf. Ye maun kill-dry't wi' ice, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 119. n.Cy. (J.W.) Not. The oats are not good, they are kill-dried (L.C.M.). Rut.[1] Nhp.[2] The process of drying wheat, which a wet harvest has caused to 'spring in the ear,' or germinate. Shr.[1] They tellen me as them furrin 'tatoes bin kill-dried afore they comen 'ere, so they bin no good fur settin'. w.Som.[1] (9) w.Som.[1] (10) Ayr. (J.F.), Cum.[14] (11) Sur.[1] (12) Rnf. (JAM.) (13) Ayr. And they have a kilfud-yoking every Thursday, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi; If ony whillywha o' an Englisher should yirr and mak a kilfud-yoch aboot the words he doesna ken, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. (14) e.Yks. In the kylne,—one kylne heare, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 171. (15, *a*) Cum. (E.W.P.), w.Yks.[1] (*b*) *ib.* (16) Sh.I. The fire burned under the chylpin-stane in the kiln huggie and needed constant watch, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 171; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 381. S. & Ork.[1] (17) Lnk. Witches . . . mak use of cats to ride upon, or kill-kebbers and besoms, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 236. (18) Sc. There's a reek like a killogie, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlviii. ne.Sc. This clue was cast into the kiln-logie, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 84. Bnff. Kilns or Killogies, Fanners and Sifters were then unknown, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 148. Abd. This night he was laid in the kiln-logie, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 38. Ayr. Blazing . . . like a killogie, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. Lnk. I'll gae to the mill wi' you, An' sleep i' the kill-logie, WATT *Poems* (1827) 63. Bwk. It's reekin like the kilogie o' the little Mill o' Hume, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 122. Slk. I hope she did not mention the kilnlogie, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 221, ed. 1866. Gall. We've mony a spree In the killogie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 340, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] A small recess in the fire-hole of an oat-drying kiln, where the fire is usually fed with the 'sheelin-seeds,' or outer husks of the grain. Cum. Wheyle 'bacco reek . . . had full'd leyke a kiln logie, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 206; Cum.[4] (19) Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. Gall. Bowartree-Puff [is] an hollow tube made of Boretree, used by kill-men to blow through and rouse their seed fires, or fires fed with the husks of corn, MACTAGGART *ib.* 87. (20) Rxb. (JAM.) (21) Hrt. They fetch five quarters of lime from the kiln, which they call a kiln of lime, because it is all they burn at once, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. (22) Dmf. A clud o' reek wad hae graced a kilnogie, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 30. (23) Ayr. She straught gaed to a deep kiln pot, Her fortune for to try, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 149; (J.F.) Dmf. It was a custom at Hallowe'en to wind a clue in a kiln-pot with the expectation that your future partner in life might be seen holding the other end of it, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 32. (24) Lnk. The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215. (25) Sc. The cattie sits in the kiln-ring, spinning, spinning, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 85. (26) Ags. (JAM.) (27) Bnff. 'Strae kilns' were used for drying the corn. A hole was cut in the face of a hillock, and pieces of trees, with drawn straw, were spread thereupon, called 'kiln-stickles.' The corn was put upon the top, and a fire lighted in front; at the back of the kiln there were

openings to draw the heat, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 107. (28) **Sh.I.** Da links 'ill geng like kilnstrae, if I lowse dem wi' dis frost, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). (29) **Chs.**[1] (30) **Sh.I.** The barn was furnished with a kiln for drying corn, built in a corner, and about six feet long by three broad. A few thin lathes, called 'kiln trees,' lay from side to side. These were covered with a thin layer of gloy [straw] on which the corn was spread, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 171. (31) **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

2. Phr. (1) *the kiln is in a blaze*, everything is in commotion; (2) *the kiln is on fire*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a state of enmity exists; (3) *to fire the kiln*, (4) *to set the kiln a-low* or *on fire*, to raise a commotion.

(1) **Sc.** Sae then the kiln was in a bleeze again, and they brought us a' three on wi' them to mak us an example, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Nhp.**[2] Kill's-a-fire 'tween they two. (3) **Sc.** His opposing the clause . . . had fired the kiln, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 206 (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** To speak to him about that or anything else that crosses the maggot, wad be to set the kiln a-low, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) III. 12 (Jam.); He has contrived to set the kill on fire as fast as I put it out, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1818) 262 (Jam.).

3. A quantity of drink taken at one time; see below.

Chs.[1] The kiln is filled with damp oats, and when these are sufficiently dry, a fresh lot is put on, a kiln full at a time. When some of the old topers of Mobberley were drinking, they would begin early in the morning, and be drunk before noon. They would call that 'one kill' or 'one kill full,' and would go and lie down and sleep off the effects of the drink, so as to be ready for another 'kill' in an hour or two.

4. *v.* To dry in a kiln.

Sc. Corns which were imported ungrinded, and killed and milled within the boundes of the thirlage, Fountainhall *Decisions* (c. 1700) I. 25, ed. 1759 (Jam.).

Hence **Kellen**, *sb.* the quantity of bricks, &c. dried or burnt at one time. Suf. (Hall.), Suf.[1]

KILN, *sb.*[2] Sc. A frame of wood on a corn-staddle. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cf. **boss**, *sb.*[4]

KILN, *sb.*[3] Oxf. Brks. Bck. Mid. [kiln.] An eel-trap, a 'weel.' In use on the Thames, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245.

KILPACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A small basket made of docks or twigs. S. & Ork.[1]

KILPS, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [kilps.] A disorderly or good-for-nothing person; *gen.* used of a woman.

What a kilps it is, fit for noht at all, but to find p'licemen an' magistraates a job on Winterton daays.

KILP(S, KILSH, see **Kelp**, *sb.*[1], **Kelch**, *sb.*[1]

KILSHES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **kilches** Slg. Cld. (Jam.) The same word as **Calshes** (q.v.). Per. (G.W.), Slg., Cld. (Jam.)

KILT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. [kilt.] **1.** *sb.* Proper method; full understanding. See **Kelter**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. We say of such a one that is not properly up to his trade that he has not the kilt of it, and of those who well understand what they are doing, that they have the kilt of it, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 298, ed. 1876.

2. *v.* To do a thing neatly and skilfully. Ayr. (Jam.)

KILT, *sb.*[2] Lth. (Jam.) **1.** A term in masonry: the slope of a stone, esp. in a staircase. **2.** Of the voice: an ungraceful, unnatural elevation.

KILT, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. [kilt.] **1.** Of a woman: to tuck up the skirts; to roll up the sleeves; also used *fig.*

Sc. The wives maun kilt their coats and wade into the surf, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Sh.I.** She . . . kilted her sleeves abune her elbicks, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Elg.** The kilted coats, the limbs like snaw, Tester *Poems* (1865) 156. **Bnff.** Sae, lass, kilt up your coats, nae fear, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 6. **Bch.** Kilting up her petticoats Aboon her hose, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 35. **Frf.** He spake lichtly o' oor lassies, being kilted to the knee, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 216. **Per.** Maids wi' their coats kiltit, they skippit and liltit, Maidment *Gaberlunzie* (1824) 55, ed. 1868. **s.Sc.** Kilt yer coats, ye cutty, and skelp at it, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 126. **Rnf.** Up her plaidin' coat she kiltit, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 28. **Ayr.** I'll kilt my coats aboon my knee, Burns *Galla Water*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Wi' kilted coats, knee-deep amang the heather, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 88. **Lth.** Kilted half up to the knee, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 212, ed. 1856. **Edb.** I'll kilt my coats, an' come athort yon park, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 331. **Slk.** She kiltit her wilye coat, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. **Gall.** They wade about with their coats kilted high, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 227, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Trail hoonds are deeper i' th' chest, an' mair kilted up i' th' belly ner fox-hoonds (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1 4] **Wm.** She's kilted-up gaily weel (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] Few claiths she wore, and they were kilted.

Hence (1) **Kiltie**, *sb.* one who wears a very short dress; (2) **Kilting**, *sb.* the portion of the dress that is tucked up; (3) **Kilty-coat-Peggy**, *sb.* a woman who tucks up her clothes to work; a careful person.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** She has got a kid in her kilting, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 300. (3) **Cum.**[1 4]

2. To elevate; to lift anything quickly; to hang.

Sc. It wad be sair news . . . that I had kilted you up in a tow, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Abd.** Many ane she's kiltet up, Syne set them fairly on their doup, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 69. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*

3. *Comb.* **Kilt-rack**, the machinery that raises the rack of a mill. Ags. (Jam.)

4. To run quickly; to pack off with.

Sc. [He] maun kilt awa wi ae bonny lass in the morning, and another at night, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xvii. **Per.** Kiltin' up the braes, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 150. **s.Sc.** To kilt out o' (Jam.).

5. Of a horse: to gather up the heels, to kick. Nhb.[1]

KILT, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. [kilt.] **1.** *v.* To overturn, upset.

Cai.[1] **s.Sc.** See gin ye can kilt that stane o'er (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* An upset. Cai.[1], s.Sc. (Jam.)

KILT, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Lean, gaunt; small, slender. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] Thur sheep are vara kilt.

KILTER, *sb.* Sc. Cheer, entertainment.

Lnk. Sic kilter pat me in a merry mood, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 389 (Jam.).

KILTER, *v.*[1] Mid. [ki·ltə(r).] Of banks, &c.: to crumble and fall away.

w.Mid. The bank gave way and the earth kiltered down into the pit (W.P.M.).

KILTER, *v.*[2] e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To dawdle; to gossip. (Hall.)

KILTER, see **Kelter**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[2]

KILTERS, *sb. pl.* Ess. [ki·ltəz.] Tools, implements; the component parts of anything.

To pack our kilters up, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 76; **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Kilterment**, *sb.* any utensil, tool, or implement.

I could put that right if I'd got the kilterments (M.W.); Used, much like thingamibob, for an implement the name of which is forgotten. 'Give us that kiltrement' (W.W.S.).

KILTIE, *sb.* Sc. [ki·lti.] One who wears a kilt; esp. a Highland soldier; also used *attrib.*

Sc. In double quick time did the kilties career, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 112. **Slg.** Freedom reigns where kilties draw, Towers *Poems* (1885) 148. **Ayr.** The breeks has banged the kiltie, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 16. **Lth.** 'Mid the Muscovite cannon a braw kiltie's stannin', Whase valour strikes dread, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 112. **Gall.** Yon's nae a lassie! Yon's a kiltie lad, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xii.

KILTY, *sb. ? Obs.* Sc. Fornication.

Edb. It aft ne'er balance half the stings, That springs frae kilty, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 34.

KILVER, *sb.* Suf.[1] Also in form **kilva.** [ki·lvə(r).] The shivering of an ague fit.

KILVER, see **Culver**, *sb.*[1]

KIM, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [kim.] A small particle of hair or filmy substance; also used of the floating particles in the air, made manifest by a ray of sunlight.

KIM, *adj. ? Obs.* Sc. **1.** Keen, spirited.

Abd. And ne'er shall we a better story hear Than that kim banter with the brigs of Ayr, Beattie *Tales* (1813) 47 (Jam.). **Rnf.** (Jam.)

2. Spruce. Abd. (*ib.*)

KIMBERLIN, *sb.*[1] Dor. [ki·mbəlin.] A term used by Portlanders for people coming from the mainland, a foreigner, a stranger. See **Comeling.**

The influx of 'kimberlins,' or 'foreigners' (as strangers from the mainland of Wessex were called), Hardy *Well-beloved* (1897) I. ii; **Dor.**[1]

KIMBERLIN, *sb.*[2] Yks. Also in form **kimbrell** w.Yks.[2] The leaden dish in which bacon is cured.

w.Yks. The form 'kimbrell' is uncommon; 'kimberlin' is the word commonly used (J.S.); w.Yks.[2]

KIMBLE, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. [ki·m(b)l.] **1.** A washing-tub or tray. Nhp.[2] Cf. **kimmel.** **2.** A sieve with a handle, used for the home-dressing of flour. sw.Lin. (R.E.C.)

[1. Cp. MLG. *kumme*, 'rundes, tiefes Gefäss' (Schiller-Lübben).]

KIMBLE, *v.* Nhp.[1] [ki·ml.] To humble.

He was very much kimbled.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kumla*, to bring into disorder (Aasen); ON. *kumla*, to ill-treat (Fritzner).]

KIMBLING, see **Kemlin.**

KIMBLY, *sb.* Cor. [ki·m(b)li.] **1.** A handsel for good news.

'Now, give kimbly. I've news.' 'What be it? No kimbly till I knaws what the news be,' Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi; You shall have kimbly for telling it. . .'Tis the present you gets for being the first to bring word that the boats be in sight, then they knaws 'tis all right, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 118; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] The gift given to the first person who brought news of a birth to those interested; also to the one who brought first news in the smuggling times.

2. A gift, commonly a piece of bread, offered at weddings and christenings.

Cor.[1] The term refers to a curious custom which probably at some time was *gen.*, but now exists only at Polperro, as far as I know. When the parties set out from the house to go to the Church, or on their business, one person is sent before them with this selected piece of bread in his or her hand, and the piece is given to the first individual that is met, whose attention has been drawn to the principal parties. I interpret it to have some reference to the idea of the evil eye, and its influence from envy which might fall on the married persons or on the child, and which is sought to be averted by this unexpected gift.

KIMBRELL, KIME, see **Kimberlin**, *sb.*[2], **Keam**, *sb.*[1], **Kine.**

KIMICKS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Chemicals.

We coome to o manner o maks o kimicks welley, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) vi; Commonly used. 'He works among kimicks' (S.W.).

KIMIT, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Mtg. Also written **kimet** Shr.[1]; **kymed** Hrf.[1]; **kymet** Mtg. Hrf.[2]; and in forms **kemmet** Shr.; **kyimet** Shr.[1]; **kyimite** Shr.; **kyment** Hrf.[1]; **kymite** Mtg. [ki·mit.] **1.** Of sheep: suffering from hydatids on the brain; dizzy.

Shr.[1] The maister's killed the owd ship—we sha'n a kyimet mutton for dinner an' kyimet pie fur supper—agen the end o' the wik we sha'n all be as kyimet as the ship; Shr.[2], Hrf.[1] Mtg. Thee'rt as bad as a kymet ship (E.R.M.).

2. Silly; half-witted; stupid; also used *subst.*

w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Thee bist as kyimet as a noud ship—turnin' round an' starrin' about fur things w'en they bin under yore nose; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[1][2], Mtg. (M.H.C.)

3. Perverse; surly; awry.

Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] I dunna like them churn-yedded uns [horses], they bin al'ays so kimit; Shr.[2]

KIM-KAM, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **cim-cam, kim-cam** s.Chs.[1] [ki·m-kam.] **1.** *adj.* Awry; perverse. See **Cam**, *adj.*

Shr.[1] Let's a none o' yore kim-kam ways.

2. *adv.* Phr. *to walk kim-kam*, to walk with a throw of the legs athwart one another. Lan.[1] **3.** *v.* To bicker, argue, retort; to use pert language. s.Chs.[1] **4.** *sb.* Altercation; irritating language.

s.Chs.[1] Iv ée)d ŭ gy'en mi aan·i ŭn iz ky'im-ky'aam·, ahy)d ŭ daaynd im [If he'd ha' gen me anny on his cim-cam, I'd ha daïned him].

KIMLEARE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] An awkward person; a fumbler.

KIMLETS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] [ki·mlits.] The plump pieces taken from the 'jowl' of a cod.

KIMLIN(G, see **Kemlin, Comeling.**

KIMMEL, *sb.* n.Cy. Der. Sus. Also written **kimmell** nw.Der.[1] Sus.[1] [ki·ml.] An oval tub used for scalding a pig, or salting bacon. Cf. **kimble, kimnel.**

n.Cy. A poudring tub, Coles (1677). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Sus.[1]

KIMMELT, *pp.* Wxf.[1] Cold, benumbed. The same word as **Cumbled** (q.v.). 'Mee hoanès is ee-kimmelt.'

KIMMEN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **kimmin** Fif. [ki·mən.] A milk-pail; a large shallow tub or dish.

Ags. (Jam.) Fif. When the milk was drawn in the cog it was 'sie'd,' or strained, laid away in kimmins, and reamed for the churn, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. e.Fif. I . . . sat doon on a dail that happened to be lyin' across the mou' o' a kimmen, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Cld. A large shallow tub used in a brew-house (Jam.).

[Cp. LG. *kumm, kümme, kummen*, 'ein jedes tiefe Gefäss' (Berghaus).]

KIMMER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [ki·mər.] **1.** *sb.* The same word as **Cummer** (q.v.).

Abd. Ance I was a braw an' handsome kimmer, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 205. Per. Ye Scottish kimmers, braid your hair, Spence *Poems* (1898) 66. Dmb. Taylor *Poems* (1827) 30. Lnk. Aunty's a dangerous kimmer, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 54, ed. 1897. Gall. But she's no there yet, kimmer! Na, certes no! Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 200. Kcb. I'm sic a trig sonsy kimmer, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 178.

2. A male companion; rarely used.

Edb. He wav'd his hand, an' thus address'd His kimmers, . . 'O brethren! brethren! Tent me weel! Learmont *Poems* (1791) 162. Nhb. 'Ben Bolt' cried from the 'Old Arm Chair,' 'What's a' the steer, kimmer?' Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 456.

3. *v.* To bring forth a child. Lnk. (Jam.)

Hence **Kimmering**, *sb.* an entertainment given at the birth of a child.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 49. Gall. When a kimmering . . . took place within his reach, he was sure to smell it out, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 54, ed. 1876.

KIMMERIDGE, *sb.* Dor. Also written **Kimeridge.** In *comb.* (1) **Kimmeridge coal**, the bituminous shaley beds of the Kimmeridge Clay; (2) — **coal-money**, circular pieces of shale, about the size of a penny-piece, found in the Kimmeridge Clay.

(1) The bituminous and inflammable nature of a portion of the Kimmeridge Clay, coupled with its use as a substitute for fuel at Kimmeridge and the adjacent villages, has obtained for it the name of Kimmeridge coal, Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 54. (2) This Kimeridge coal-money, as it has been called, is supposed to have passed for coin, or to have been used as tokens by the ancient inhabitants of the Isle [of Purbeck], Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 137.

KIMMIENS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Sly tricks.

w.Ir. The king's little kimmiens with the girls, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 94.

KIMNEL, *sb.* n.Cy. Der. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Bdf. Also written **kimnal** Shr.[2]; **kimnil** Der.[1] Bdf. [ki·mnl.] A tub used for var. purposes, esp. for scalding and salting pigs. Cf. **kemlin, kimmel.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] Der.[1] *Obs.* nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] Large vessel or tub used for whey. Nhp.[2] A washing tub or tray. Wor. Littleton *Lat. Dict.* (1735); Peacock *Gl.* (1877). Shr.[1] The shallow tub in which butter is washed and salted when fresh from the churn; Shr.[2] n.Bdf. A shallow wooden vessel to set milk in, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136.

[Kymnell, *quevue, quevette*, Palsgr. (1530); A kymnelle, *amula, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

KIMPAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] A truss of straw prepared for thatch.

KIMPLE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ki·mpl.] A piece of any solid substance. 'He jist cuttit doon the kebback in kimples.'

Hence (1) **Kimplack**, *sb.* a very large piece; (2) **Kimplet**, *sb.* a moderately-sized piece.

KIMPLE, *v.* Nhp.[1] [ki·mpl.] To flinch from; to hesitate at. 'Come, don't kimple at your work.'

KIMY, *adj.* Lin. Also in form **kiney** Lin.[1] Of meat and other eatables: tainted, fusty. (Hall.), Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] See **Keam**, *sb.*[1]

KIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Sur. Som. Dev. Also in forms **ken** Sur.[1]; **keyn** Cum.[4] [kin.] **1.** Kindred, relations; stock, race.

Sc. A man canna bear a' his kin on his back, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Bch. Sma' is the kin that canna spare To fill baith sack an' widdy, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 15. Abd. My ain kin drove me starving frae their doors, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 26. Per. Spence *Poems* (1898) 35. Fif. There's nane sae near as yer ain kin after

a', MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 117. **s.Sc.** The numbers that he counted kin, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 30. **Rnf.** Whate'er be your kin, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 26. **Lnk.** Men throw kin an' frien's aside, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 93. **Lth.** He comes o' gude kin, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 206. **Dmf.** He . . . treatit them a' as he wad his kin, REID *Poems* (1894) 78. **Gall.** She was gentle of kin and breeding, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 76. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** The lassies shall hae liberty To mingle wi' their kin, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 63; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Are mair bi far . . . than . . . kin can be, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 17; **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He had no near 'kin,' *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 389. **n.Lan.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kin,** *adj., fig.* bearing a resemblance to, like; (2) **Kinmost,** *adj.* the nearest in point of family connexion; (3) **Kinship,** *sb.* relationship; (4) **Kinstock,** *sb.* family roots; antecedents.

(1) **Fif.** Marget's kin to grandfather, she always lectures me, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 25. (2, 3, 4) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. A kinsman, relative.

Sc. He was his brother, his only near kin, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xvii. **Gall.** This gentleman, who was a distant kin of his own, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 138.

Hence **Kinly,** *adj.* like a kinsman.

Nhb. Led him play the kin-ly pairt, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 13.

3. Relationship.

Edb. The burr-thistle that crowns the mountain's brow counts kin wi' the gowden gowans, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 18. **n.Yks.**[4]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Kin-awa,** kindred abroad, relations from home; (2) **-boot** or **-bote,** *obs.*, a fine paid to the kindred of a murdered person; see **Bote,** *sb.*; (3) **-cogish,** *obs.*, the law by which a chief was held responsible for his clan; (4) **-sbody,** a relative; (5) **-sfolk(s,** kindred, relations.

(1) **Ayr.** A rhyme to our kinawa, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 359. (2) **Sc.** Assithment for the slauchter of ane kins-man, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 21. **Lnk.** Any person if they committed murder, if they forfeited 500 merks, which went under the name of Kin Boot, because so much of this fine went to the murdered person's nearest relation, as the price of blood, the murderer got a remit, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 250. (3) **Sc.** The law of kin cogish, by which a chief was answerable for every member of his clan, was a truly Celtic institution, LOGAN *Sc. Gael* (1876) I. 175 (**Jam.** *Suppl.*). (4) **w.Yks.**[3] (5) **Cum.**[3] But can't wid his neeghbours or kinsfwoke agree, 56. **n.Yks.**[2]

5. Phr. (1) *to be kin to,* to be related to, be a relative of, to be of the same blood; (2) *next kin,* very nearly, all but; (3) *next of kin,* nearest of kindred; used *advb.*

(1) **Sc.** There's a young lady who is kin to both the Inglises and the Mintos, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 42. **Abd.** Were he a Laird, he'd be nae kin to me, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 78. **Dmb.** Nae kin to the factor or the minister, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Ayr.** He was to Johnny Cheats nae kin, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188. **Lan.** We're no kin to that shoddy stuff at's i'th sulks, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 85. **Sur.**[1] He ain't no ken to him. **Som.** I sim, I couldn' lie a-bed happy to be kin to a Pierce, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xi. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Dhu poa·ur oa·l fuul·ur-z naek·s keen tuè u fêo·l [The poor old fellow is almost an idiot]. Dhae·ur! twuz naek's keen tuè u rig·lur smaar·sh [Indeed, it was all but a regular smash]. **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **Bch.** The dispute stands not here o' blude nor yet fa's neist o' kin, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 15.

KIN, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **kinn** w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **kinne** Wm.; and in forms **keen** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[13]; **kine** Dur.; **kink** Cum. [kin.] **1.** *sb.* A crevice, chink, fissure.

Nhb.[1] An oblong slit in bark, wood, earth, stones, strata, or ice. **Dur.** (K.) **m.Yks.**[1] A Nidderdale miner will say of a place hard to work, that it 'has neither crack nor kin in it.' **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (C.C.R.) **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A crack in the skin, a chap; a chilblain.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306; **Cum.**[124], **Wm.** (K.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A kin athwart my thummle-teea; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (C.C.R.); (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Kinny,** *adj.* chapped, chilblained; having a furrowed skin. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Keen-bitten,** frost-bitten. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Chs.**[13]; (2) **-cut,** a chap or chilblain. **Cum.**[14]

4. *v.* Of the skin: to chap, crack; to have chilblains.

Wm. My hands as so kinned that they bleed (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Freq. in the *pp.*; **n.Yks.**[4]

Hence (1) **Kinned,** *ppl. adj.* chapped, chilblained; (2) **Kinning,** *sb.* a chap or chilblain.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Kinn'd hands, kinn'd feet. **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 21, 1894); (J.B.); **w.Yks.**[1]

[1. OE. *cine* (*cinu*), chink, fissure (SWEET).]

KIN, *sb.*[3] **Wil.**[1] The washings of cider after the best is made. See **Cider-kin,** s.v. **Cider.**

KIN, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* **Wxf.**[1] Also in form **ken.** Regard, liking.

KIN, *conj.* **n.Cy. Nhb. Yks.** Also in form **ken.** [kin.] If. Cf. **gin,** *prep.* **3.**

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** Shouting as kin yen was deef, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Shee leeaks doon o' me as kin Ah wer muck under her feeat, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37; (I.W.)

KIN, KIN-, see **Keean, Ken,** *v.*, **Kind,** *sb.*[1], *adj.*, *v.*[2], **Kink,** *v.*[2]

KINCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* **Sc. Dur. War. Amer.** Also written **cinch** Amer.; **kinsch** Sc. (JAM.); **kinsh** Sc.; and in form **kench** Dmf. [kinʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A loop, twist, noose of a rope, &c., a hitch. Cf. **kink,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. A twist or doubling given to a cord or rope by means of a short stick passed through it, in order to draw it tighter; a term used in packing goods (JAM.); To cast a kinsch, to cast a single knot on the end of a rope, of a piece of cloth or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers (*ib.*). **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.) **Frf.** Maist o' them five and twenty inches, Turn'd up within wi' iron kinches, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 113. **Dmb.** I hae maist got my neck intil a kinch for my pains, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Edb.** Having fastened a kinch of ropes beneath her oxters, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Der.**[2] A ravel in string.

2. *Comp.* **Kinsch-pin,** a pin or stick used in twisting the ropes which bind anything together to make them firmer. **Sc.** (JAM.) **3.** A sudden twist in wrestling. **Cai.**[1]

4. *Fig.* An unfair or unexpected advantage; a favour; a hold.

Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.) **Ayr.** Every one seeking a kinsh of his neighbour, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 78, ed. 1845. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 341. [**Amer.** I've got the cinch on him, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

5. Phr. *to keep kinches,* to act together, to fall in with as regards arrangements, &c.; to meet any particular exigence.

Slg. To manage anything dexterously when the conduct of one person ought to correspond to that of another, or when the act is exactly fitted to the peculiar circumstances. 'I canna kep kinches wi' him' (JAM.). **Ayr.** As he was a sort o' toofa' upon their kindness, it fell his part to keep their kinches, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 134.

6. *v.* To twist, loop, knot; to tighten by twisting; to cast a single knot on the end of a rope or web.

Sc. To cast a single knot on the end of a rope, of a piece of cloth or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers (JAM.). **e.Fif.** The tooth cud be easily pu'd oot by means o' a rosety string, kinched roon the root o't, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvi. **Der.**[2]

7. To strain a muscle, sprain. Cf. **kink,** *v.*[1] **10.**

Der.[2] **War.** (G.F.N.); **War.**[3] 'I have kinched my back.' I only know 'kinch' as applied to a muscle of the back.

KINCH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Cum.** A hole dug in the grassy beach of the Solway and used in salt-making. Cf. **canch.**

Cum.[4] Having the bottom and side puddled with clay; on the bottom, above the clay, peats were laid: the peats in turn were covered with a layer of sods: sleech was put on the sods till the kinch was filled to the brim, and finally, as much salt water was added as the kinch would hold, *Solway,* 44.

KINCH, *sb.*[3] Glo.[12] [kinʃ.] The young fry of fish.

KINCH, *sb.*[4] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A small portion or quantity.

'Give me a kinch of bread.'

KINCH, see **Canch.**

KINCH-PINCH, *sb.* **Nhb.**[1] 'Time,' called in a contest.

'To cry kinch-pinch' is to call for breathing time. This is a quite recent introduction in boys' play. The form was originally 'king's speech.'

KINCHY COACH, *phr.* Som. A double cross formed by the arms of two persons. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cf. **king's cushion**, s.v. **King.**

KINCLE, KIN-COUGH, see **Kinkle**, *sb.*[1], **Kink**, *v.*[2]

KIND, *sb.*[1], *adv.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **keyn** Cum.[4]; **kiend-** Nrf. Suf.[1]; **kin** Sc. Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] sw.Lin.[1] w.Nrf.; **koind** Lin.; **kyne** Bnff.[1] [**kain(d.**] **1.** *sb.* Nature; *gen.* in phr. *by kind*, naturally.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Nae ferlie 'tis tho' fickle she prove, A woman has't by kind, Burns *She's Fair and Fause*, st. 2; They ken us by our very kin', Sillar *Poems* (1789) 129. Bwk. They hae it by kind, like the Blainslie Aits, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 45.

Hence *not one's kind*, *phr.* not proper or belonging to one.

Abd. They took one of the town's colours of Aberdeen and gave it to the town of Aberbrothock's soldiers, because they had none of their own and whilk was not their kind to carry, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 163.

2. Sort, description; in *comb.* **Money kind.**

Cum.[1] I hevn't money kind about me.

3. Phr. (1) *a' kind*, all kind of; (2) *a kind o'* or *akinda*, (3) *kind o'*, *kinder*, *kinna*, or *kinney*, in a manner, in a fashion, as it were; somewhat, rather; (4) *kind o' kind o' like*, tolerable, passable, 'so so'; (5) *kind o' like* (*kinderlike*), (6) *kind o' wise*, see (3); (7) *in a kind*, in a way, in a sort; (8) *no sort of kind of*, no sort of, no manner of; (9) *of no kind of sort*, of no sort; (10) *sorter-kinder*, see (3); (11) *what kind*, what kind of.

(1) Ayr. Picking her pouch as bare as winter Of a' kind coin, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 8. (2) Sh.I. So dey a kinda quail'd doon, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). Abd. He's jist a kin' o' daumer't i' the heid, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. Kcd. The souter scarcely daur't to stan' Faur twas a kin' o' het, Grant *Lays* (1884) 30. Frf. Ou, losh, ay! it made me a kind o' queery to look at her, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix. Cum.[4] I'se akinda dry, I'll hev a pint o' yal. Yks. (J.W.) (3) Sh.I. He kind o' hostid oot his craig, an' began, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898); Bit kind o fashed e'en noo, makkin ready fur da flittin, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 5. Frf. I couldna even gang to the window unless Hendry kind o' carried me, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) vi. Per. I might kind o' half understan' it, gin it had been in the heat o' the minute, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 12. Ayr. Noo I kin' o' regret that it's coming to an end, Service *Notandums* (1890) 47. Lnk. Ae Sunday nicht I wis dressed kinna douce, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 138. e.Lth. Ye micht find yoursel kind o' oot o' place on the session, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 196. Nhb. Aa kinda cam forward a bit, Haldane *His Other Eye* (1880) 2; He's kinda badly (R.O.H.). Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] I'se keyna dry, I'll hev a peyn't o' yel. 'Give him a sudden click—kind o' bear him off his feet,' *Wrestling*, 46. n.Yks.[2] It's kin o' falling damp. My head kin o' warks. w.Yks. (J.W.) Der. I kind o' like the best of the kind, always, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. viii. e.An.[1] He fared kind o' sorry to hear it. She made game on it, kind o'. Nrf. The smoke an' the steam ha' kinder dullened it, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 50; Theer's been kiender a blessing fell upon us, Dickens *D. Copperfield* (1849) lxiii. w.Nrf. It makes me fare kiney queer all over like, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 6. Suf. My little Lizzie hully lost it, and got kinder midlin. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1] Kiender snaggy. Hmp. He seems kind-a meak (H.C.M.B.). I.W.[1] I seems kindy queer. Dev. My mind is kind of in a maze, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 60. (4) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5) e.An.[12] e.Suf. That's jest kinder-like yow. I'm kinder-like middlin (F.H.). (6) Dmf. Ye ken ye've kin-a-wise neglecket me, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 40. (7) Per. We've dune withoot ye in a kind, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 47. (8) Lin. Naw sobrt o' koind o' use to saäy the things that a do, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 2. (9) n.Yks. There warn't a dodge nor trick he warn't up to; nae nor yet a move o' nae kin o' soort, Atkinson *Lost* (1890) xix. (10) e.An. He's sorter-kinder fulish like, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 73. (11) sw.Lin.[1] What kin' chap is he? I don't know what kin' place it is, nor what kin' folks they are.

4. *adv.* Used as a suffix after *adj.*: somewhat, to some extent.

Elg. I've been mista'en, for I'm dull kin', ye ken, Tester *Poems* (1865) 141. Bnff.[1] Feel-kyne, warm-kyne, saft-kyne.

5. *v.* To resemble. w.Yks.[2] He kinds his mother.

KIND, *sb.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cricket. (Hall.)

KIND, *v.*[2] Sc. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also in forms **keen** Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **keend** Lan. Chs.[1]; **ken** Lan.; **kin** Elg. Chs.[13] Der.[2] [**kin(d.**] To kindle, ignite, light.

Lan. Me blud wur kend, gredely, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 9; Davies *Races* (1856) 275; Lan.[1] What, is ther no foire keen'd yet? s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Nowt suits him better than draw his pipe aït an' kind it, 53. Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] I conna kind the fire wuth these chats, they binna dry. The fire wunna kind this morning do what I wull; Shr.[2]

Hence (1) **Kinding**, *sb.* small firewood used in lighting fires, kindling-wood; (2) **Kinn'd**, *ppl. adj.* kindled, lighted.

(1) Chs.[1] We're loike t'ave a bit o' kindin this weather. Aw sowd her . . . for a looad o' turf, an aw'd a bit o' keendin beside. s.Chs.[1] (2) Elg. The palsying warld's breath streams in; Kinn'd embers die, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 98.

[ON. *kynda*, to kindle, light a fire (Vigfusson).]

KIND, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **kyind** se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **keyn(d** Cum.[4]; **kin** Sc.; **koind** w.Wor. Shr.[1] [**kain(d.**] **1.** In phr. *to be kind father for one* or *to be kind for one*, to be natural for one, possessing an hereditary or traditional trait of character.

Ir. It's kind for him (*or* It's kind father for him) to be a good Nationalist (S.A.B.); Indeed, kind father for you Mr. Morrow, for it's he that was a raal good hand, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 105.

2. *Comb.* **Kind gallows**, *obs.*, a name given to the gallows at Crieff.

Sc. Strapped up on the kind gallows of Crieff, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii; Why it was called the 'kind' gallows, we are unable to inform the reader with certainty. . . It may . . . have been called kind, as being a sort of native or kindred place of doom to those who suffered there, *ib. note.*

3. Intimate, friendly, on good terms; familiar; affectionate, grateful.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[4] We wer' browt up tagidder, an' still varra kind, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 11; They say she's owre keynd wi' the weaver, Anderson *Buck o' Kingwatter*, st. 5. n.Yks.[1] Him an' me's varry kind; n.Yks.[4] Tha've gitten kind agaan. e.Yks. They are as kaand as brothers, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] *Obs.* n.Lin.[1] I'm very kind to Mrs. —— 'cause she sent me them coäls e' th' winter.

4. Phr. (1) *to be kind on*, to be in love with; (2) *to take it kind*, to count it a favour.

(1) n.Lin.[1] Jim's kind on oor Bessy. (2) Ayr. Wad ye sen' to me a line Or twa, an' I wad tak' it kin', Fisher *Poems* (1790) 88.

5. In good condition, thriving, healthy; promising, favourable, suitable; of the weather: seasonable, genial, favourable. Also used *advb.*

w.Yks.[2] Land is said to be kind when good, and the crops early and good. Land with late crops, unkind. Stf.[1] s.Stf. Them pigs bin comin' on kind, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nhp.[1] The greens grow very kind this season. War.[2] These'm nice, kind pigs; War.[3] s.War.[1] That cow ain't very kind. Wor. Wheat is kind, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 18, 1896). w.Wor.[1] A cold May is kind, *Local prov.* s.Wor.[1] There's a smart fyaou opples, but they d'ont look kind. se.Wor.[1] We shaunt 'ave many curran's this year, but the plums seems very kyind. Shr.[1] The groun's nice and kind. The plants dunna grow so kind under them trees. 'Er's got a noice koind skin on 'er own. Shr., Mtg. That colt is kind (M.H.C.). Hrf.[1] The horse's coat do stare; he hanna been kind all the sumber. The weather do look very kind; Hrf.[2] Rdn.[1] Also used with regard to the state of the soil. Glo. How kind the crops are looking this spring (A.B.); Glo.[1] A kind barley is one that malts well. Speaking of a thunderstorm a man said, 'In the Forest they had it kind, I do believe'; Glo.[2] The tree grows kind. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] That ther be a kind lookin' yowe. Bdf. Grain is said to ripen 'kind' (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. Sur.[1] It is very kind land for timber. Sus.[1] Hmp. A tree free from canker, moss, &c., might be said to be as 'kind' as a withy (H.E.).

Hence (1) **Kind-doing**, (2) **Kindish**, *adj.* flourishing, thriving, doing well; abundant.

(1) Nrf. Ah! he's a rare kind-doin' one (W.R.E.). (2) w.Wor. The craps ha' bin koindish-like, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30.

6. Ductile, easy to work. Also used *advb.*

w.Yks.[2] Colliers speak of a kind benk in a mine as a 'benk' which is easy to work. Steel is said to be kind when it is ductile. **Wil.**[1] Some woods and soils 'work kind.'

7. Smooth, soft, sleek; tender.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** This leather is kind (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] As kind as a glove. **Dor.**[1]

Hence **Kind-harled**, *adj.* soft-haired.

w.Yks.[1] Shoe's vary lickly for feeding, shoe's seea kind-harled.

8. Of a knife: keen, sharp. **Dor.**[1]

KINDELL, *sb.* Rut.[1] An oblong washing-tub. Cf. **kimble**, *sb.*

KINDEST, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **keendest** w.Som.[1] n.Dev. [ki·ndis(t.] In phr. (1) *any kindest thing*, anything whatever, any kind of thing; (2) *the leastest kindest thing*, the least thing. Lit. any kin's thing.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] There I was a-lef'thout so much as a bit of a stick: I'd a-gid the wordle vor any keendest thing a'most. **Dev.**[1] Why I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days, 21. **n.Dev.** Tha hast no . . . vittiness in enny keendest theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 210. (2) **Dev.**[1] I find you be such a blab, that there iz'n the leastest, kindest thing do in my house but you blaze et over the parish, 13.

KINDIDDLE, see **Condiddle.**

KINDIFUL, *adj.* e.An.[1] Also in form **kindful.** See below.

Men and women, horses and asses, sheep and oxen, and all kindiful things, i.e. things of every kind. Neither chair, nor table, nor bed, nor no kindiful thing, i.e. nothing of any kind.

KINDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Som. Also in forms **kennel** N.Cy.[1]; **kinly** w.Som.[1]; **kinnle** Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15]; **kintle** Dur. [ki·n(d)l.] **1.** *v.* Of small animals, esp. rabbits: to bring forth young, to litter.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** (W.W.S.); They mun ha larnt t'prakktis as soon as they wur kintlint, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw's Visit* (187–) 14; **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 68; **e.Yks.**[1] Only of rabbits. **w.Yks.** T'owd rabbit kindled fower does an a' buck (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[124]; **w.Yks.**[5] Our cat's kinnled this morning, an' t'dog kinnled yesterder, soa ah think we sal hev a bonny stock on 'em enow! **Lan.**[1] Chiefly applied to rabbits. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** (E.F.); **Chs.**[1] Used of certain animals, as the hare, the rabbit, I think rats and mice, and the cat; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Of all small animals except cats. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Only applied to hares and rabbits. **n.Lin.**[1] The males or bucks should be parted from the does, or females, till the latter kindle, *Treatise on Live Stock* (1810) 170. **War.**[123], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Rabbits, common. *Obsol.* kittens. 'Wha'n'ee think?—the cat's kindled in Betty's ban'-box an' spiled 'er best bonnit.' **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bck.** Leigh *Gl.* (1877). **w.Som.**[1] Her'll kinly 'vore morning, I count.

2. *sb.* Of small animals, esp. rabbits: the act of bringing forth young, esp. in phr. *in kindle*, with young.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (s.v. In), **Shr.**[1]

3. A litter of kittens.

Yks. A kindle of young cats, *Strutt's Sports*, in Chambers *Bk. Days* (1863) I. 554. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1], **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.*

[**1.** *Orl.* Are you native of this place? *Ros.* As the cony that you see dwell where she is kindled, Shaks. *As You*, III. ii. 357; Kyndlyn or brynge forthe yonge kyndelyngys, *feto*, *Prompt.* **3.** A kyndyll of yonge cattes, *St. Alban's Bk.*, see Way's note, *Prompt.*]

KINDLE, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] A rising of the wind.

KIND-LIKE, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. In a kindly manner.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Forbye, talkin' se kind-like tiv us, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 13. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

KINDLIN(G, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. e.An. Amer. Also in forms **kendlin(g** Sc.; **kenlin** Cai.[1]; **kennelling** Gall.; **kindleing** n.Yks.[2]; **kinlin** Bnff. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **kinneling** w.Yks.; **kinnellin** Cum.[14] [ki·nlin.] **1.** *sb.* Material for lighting fires, fuel, *gen.* firewood. See **Kind**, *v.*[2]

Sh.I. Rest da fire weel, Sibbie, fir I could har'ly fin kindlin' i' da maarnin, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899). **Cai.**[1] Live coals sufficient to start a fire. 'To keep kenlin.' At bed time a peat fire is 'rested' for this purpose, i.e. the glowing embers and half-burnt peats are laid down on the hearth and covered with ashes. In the days before lucifer matches it was a serious matter to lose kenlin, if far from another house. **Bnff.** They were found good for 'kinlin,' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) xi. **Frf.** Dry whin bushes or broom cones for 'kindling,' Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 86. **Fif.** Fir roots, highly resinous, and excellent for kindlin', Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 10. **Dmf.** Then he bore kendling to the kill, But scho start all up in a lowe, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 120. **Gall.** If I had got a spunk o' kennelling on't, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 308, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] Small twigs or brushwood, and esp. the long ling from the moors. Distinct from eldin, which imports the fuel proper or material support of the fire when fully lighted and burning; **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Guys-hang it, this kinnelin's damp, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 40; **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** Shou lated kinlin' on the hill, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 59. **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.) **Not.** She's a poor widow-woman, as 'ud be glad of a bit of kindling (L.C.M.); **Not.**[12] **Lin.**[1] Kindling has been scarce to-year. **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** Go get in a bit o' kindlin' (F.H.W.); (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It's rough stuff, only fit for kindling. **Rut.**[1] I was thinking as you'll want some more kindling soon. **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] You'd better go to the lathriver's and get me a bundle of kindling. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22. **w.Nrf.** Goods are heighten'd so, an' kindlin' so dear, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 14. **Suf.** (C.T.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kindling-brand**, a brand used for lighting fires; (2) **-peat**, a live peat used for lighting fires; (3) **-stuff**, material for lighting fires; (4) **-wood**, firewood.

(1) **Frf.** A great wax-taper, redly lowin, He carry't . . . And used it as a kendlin-brand, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 34. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** Here's to the kin'lin'-peat on the bride's hearthstone! Clare *Love of Lass*, II. 91, in Prevost *Gl.* (1899). **Cum.**[4] (3) **Chs.**[13] (4) **Gall.** The floor was a sicht to see. A' thing was driven to kindlin' wood, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 124. **w.Yks.** There isn't a bit o' kinlin wood for mornin, Hartley *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) i. [**Amer.** Keyser, if you want any supper, you'd better get me kin'lin wood pretty quick, Max Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) iv.]

3. *ppl. adj. Obs. Fig.* Ruddy, blushing.

Edb. The hiney's still as sweet that flows Frae this the cauld, or kendling rose, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 137, ed. 1785.

KINDLY, *adj.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **kinly** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **keindly** Chs.[1]; **koindly** Chs.[1] Lei.[1] [kai·ndli.] **1.** *adj.* Natural, according to nature; also used *advb.*

Sc. It is kindly that the pock sare o' the herring, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 20. **n.Yks.**[2] It was quite kinly to her. **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Almost *obs.* **e.Suf.** Of course an otter takes to the water kindly (F.H.).

2. Thriving, in good condition, healthy; promising, favourable, productive. Also used *advb.*

Abd. It's richt weel in hert kin'ly grun'ie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **s.Chs.**[1] Mi plaan·ts bin·)ŭ ver·i ky·ey·ndli [My plants binna very kindly]. A gathering or a sore is said to 'Taak·ky·ey·ndli wee·z' [Tak kindly wees]. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Noothink doon't same to groo, not koindly. **Nhp.**[2] A kindly cow. **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] 'How's yer hand a getting on?' 'I can't say as how it heals quite kindly.' **Shr.**[1] The yerlins looken kindly, Mr. Jones. **Hrf.**[1] Applied to animals, vegetables, &c., but not to men. **Ken.**[1] Used with reference to land which pays for cultivation. 'Some on it is kindly land and som' on it ain't.' **Sur.**[1] He's always been a kindly bullock. **Sus., Hmp.** This is kindly weather. The ground works kindly, Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] Oncommon kindly lot of beast. Her d'an'l kindly like. 'Mornin', Mr. Baker, how be you? and how's missus?' 'Kindly, thankee; how's yourzul?' **Cor.**[1] A bra' kindly lode. [A soil is kindly, when every operation performed upon it can be done without doubt, and in the way and at the time desired, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 92.]

3. Pleasant, congenial, welcome.

Ayr. That holiness is not kindly, that any is ashamed of, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 111, ed. 1845. **Lan.** Here comes one kindly use of money, I can hire them as will do for her, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxv.

4. Of woollen fabrics, &c.: soft, mellow. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 24, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5]

5. *Comb.* (1) **Kindly possession**, *obs.*, land held in lease which was formerly held by the ancestors of the tenant; (2) — **tenant**, *obs.*, a tenant whose ancestors have held in lease the same land for a long time.

(1) **Abd.** Their master had cast them out of their kindly possessions whilk past memory of man their predecessors and they had kept for small duty, but for their faithful service, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 3. (2) **Sc.** Your service is not gratuitous—I trow ye hae land for it. Ye're kindly tenants, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vi; The easy leases granted by the kirk men to the kindly tennants (i.e. such as possessed their rooms for an undetermined space of time provided they still paid the rents), KEITH *Hist.* (1734) 521, *note* (JAM.). **Sh.I.** The earliest feuars of the Crown estates were named the Kindly Tenants of the King, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 132, ed. 1891. **Arg.** His Maiesteis haill auld annexit propertie within the countreis of Sowth and North Kyntyris . . . sall remane still with the said Angus as kyndlie tennent and possessour thairof, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 375.

6. *sb. Obs.* The right of continuing to rent a farm or possession previously held for a long time by the tenant's ancestors.

w.Sc. A man is said to have a kindlie to a farm or possession, which his ancestors have held, and which he has himself long tenanted. Sixty or seventy years ago, if one took a farm over the head of another who was said to have a kindlie to it, it was reckoned as unjust as if he had been the real proprietor (JAM.).

7. *adv.* Heartily, readily, cordially; with aptitude; esp. in phr. *to thank kindly.*

Abd. They drank kindly, and parted in peace, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 132. **Per.** It's thankin' ye kindly a' the same, but I winna complain, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 74, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Ye'll neglect to shaw your parts An' thank him kindly, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 5. **Lnk.** Will thanked kin'ly in return, An' teuk his besom to the barn, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 17. **w.Ir.** God save you kindly, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 6. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He takes kindly to his business, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah thengk yŭ ver'i ky'ey'ndli [Ah thenk yŏ very kindly']. Now *gen.* iron. **Der.**[2] He takes to it kindly. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The child takes to its nurse kindly. The boy takes to his trade very kindly. **War.** The horses did not jump kindly, knowing the ground to be slippery and treacherous, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Dec. 22, 1899). **Shr.**[1] Well I wish yo' a good-night, Missis, an' thank yo' kindly for me.

8. Phr. *to take it kindly on* or *of some one*, to regard as friendly of some one, to accept as well meant.

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I tak' it kindly on you.

9. Rather, somewhat. Cf. *kind o'*, s.v. **Kind**, *sb.*[1]

Nrf. I kindly concite we are close agin rain (E.M.).

KINDNESS, *sb.* Sc. Also Dev. Liking, friendship, affection.

Sc. Quhen ane defies an uther, and gives up kindnesse with him, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 5. **Per.** The Captain may have a kindness for Miss Mary yet, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 92, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** She's a weel far'd lusty hissy, I had a great kindness for her, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 55. **Gall.** Though his hopes did highly shore him, 'Twas but sma' kindness she had for him, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. **Dev.**[1] I've a huge kindness vor Dame as well as you, 40.

KINE, *sb.* Sur. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **keen** Ken.[1]; **kime** Sur.[1] A weasel. See **Cane**, *sb.*[2]

Sur.[1], **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[12] A lady who had been giving a lesson . . . upon Pharaoh's dreams, was startled to find that all the boys supposed that the fat and lean kine were weazels.

KINE, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Ken. Dev. Also written **khyne** Wxf.[1]; **kyne** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.; and in forms **keeine**, **keene** Wxf.[1]; **kene** Ken.[1] [**kain.**]

1. Cattle, cows.

Ayr. He has gowd in his coffers, he has owsen and kine, BURNS *Auld Rob Morris*, st. 1. **Gall.** She went afield to call the dappled kine, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 16. **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Yks.** Both land and kine, all shall be thine, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 147, ed. Bell. **e.Yks.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Kine-gate**, ? *obs.*, pasturage for cows, the right of pasturing a specified number of cows; see **Cow**, *sb.*[1]; (2) **-'s comfort**, of cows: the rubbing of their sides against posts.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Thomas Riddell shall have four kine-geats to go and depasture in the said four closes, *Award of* 1605, WELFORD *Hist. Newc.* III. 369. **n.Yks.** One messuage or cottage in Ebberston with fower kyne-gaites in Ebberston Carr in the common pasture there, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (*Inrollments of Indentures*) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 136. (2) **Dev.** The poor cattle were thus deprived of the enjoyment of an exercise which was justly termed 'kine's comfort' by the Devonians, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. i.

[1. Three kyn (*v.r.* keen), and eek a sheep that highte Malle, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 4021.]

KINE, see **Kin**, *sb.*[2]

KINEL, *sb.* Irel. Dainty food given to a cow to keep her quiet when being milked. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

KINER, *sb.* e.An.[1] A flannel wrapper used for infants.

KINEY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [**kai'ni.**] Sly.

He just teuk a kiney leuk.

KIN-FISH, *sb.* Sh.I. The fleshy part of the cheek of a fish. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 44.

[Norw. dial. *kinn*, the cheek (AASEN); so ON.]

KING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer.

1. In *comb.* (1) **King and Queen o' Cantelon**, a boys' game resembling 'King Caesar'; (2) **-apostle**, a boys' game; see below; (3) **-cappers**, a boys' game of 'follow my leader'; (4) **-castle**, the game of 'King-apostle' (q.v.); (5) **-'s chair**, a game played by crossing hands to form a seat; (6) — **Charles' day**, the 29th of May; (7) — **Charles' wain**, the constellation, Ursa major; (8) **-coll-awa** or **Gollowa**, (9) **-collie**, the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (10) **-come-a-lay**, a boys' game; (11) **-conk**, a shell; (12) **-'s covenanter**, see (1); (13) **-'s cruise**, a pause made to enable any one to do something not connected with the work in hand; *gen.* in games; (14) **-'s cushion**, a seat formed by crossing the arms; a game played by making such a seat; cf. (5); (15) **-'s dykes**, the entrenchment once surrounding the outside of the Newcastle town-walls; (16) **-'s ellwand**, the constellation, Orion's belt; (17) **-'s evil**, erysipelas, a gathering in the face; (18) **-'s field**, ground where every man may dig a mine at his pleasure, without any appeal from the proprietor of the upper soil; (19) **-'s fish-board**, *obs.*, see below; (20) **-fisher**, (*a*) the demoiselle dragon-fly, *Calepteryx virgo*; (*b*) an exciseman; (21) — **George**, (*a*) the peacock butterfly, *Hamadryas io*; (*b*) the orange-tipped butterfly, *Euchloë cardamines*; (*c*) a halfpenny of the time of King George; (22) — **George on horseback**, gingerbread made in a particular shape; (23) **-'s ground**, in phr. *I am on the king's ground*, a cry for a temporary truce in games; (24) **-gutter**, a main drain; (25) **-'s hat**, (26) **-'s head**, the second stomach of a ruminating animal; (27) **-healer** or **-heeler**, a boys' outdoor game [not known to our other correspondents]; (28) — **Henry**, a boys' game, see below; (29) — **Henry's boys-go-round**, a boys' game, see below; (30) — **herring**, a large herring acting as pilot to a school of herrings; (31) —, or **-'s hood**, the second stomach of ruminating animals; the great gut, part of a sheep's entrails; also used *fig.*; (32) — **John's men**, a term applied to short persons; (33) **-'s keys**, crowbars, &c., used to open doors in execution of the king's warrant; (34) **-s land**, land formerly in possession of the crown; (35) **-sman**, (*a*) see (20, *b*); (*b*) a necktie; (36) — **of Cantland**, see (1); (37) — **of the herrings**, the fish *Chimaera monstrosa*; (38) — **of the mullet**, the basse, *Labrax lupus*; (39) — **of the week**, Friday; (40) **-pear**, the Windsor pear; (41) **-'s picture**, money; (42) — **Plaster Palacey**, a game; (43) **-ring**, the ring by means of which the scythe is fastened to the snead or pole; (44) **-sealing**, the game of 'King Caesar'; (45) **-'s speech**, a temporary truce claimed in games; (46) **-tree**, the best tree in a wood; (47) **-'s weather** or **wethers**, exhalations rising from the earth during a warm day; (48) **-wedge**, a wedge used to secure the ring by which the scythe is fastened to the snead or pole; (49) **-'s will**, in phr. *to come in the king's will*, to submit to the king's pleasure as to sentence, &c.; (50) — **William**, a game resembling 'kiss in the ring'; (51) **Kings and Queens**, (*a*) the largest grains in a head of oats; (*b*) the finest portions of any growing crop; (*c*) herrings with coloured fins; (52) — **Doctor Ellison**, see (9).

(1) **Gall.** Two of the swiftest of the boys are placed between two doons or places of safety. . . All the other boys stand in one of these . . . doons, when the two fleet youths come forward, and address them with this rhyme: 'King and Queen o' Cantelon, How mony mile to Babylon; Six or seven, or a lang eight, Try to

win there wi' candle-light.' When out they run in hopes to get to Babylon or the other doon, but many of them get not near that place before they are caught by the runners, who 'taens' them, that is lay their hands upon their heads, when they are not allowed to run any more in that game, that is, until they all be 'taend' or taken, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Played about 1830. 'For King-apostle some will call, While others start to "hale" the ball' (J.H.). **Wm.** A lads' game, consisting of a small pile of flat stones with a round one on the top. Twenty-one paces are stepped and a 'taw' marked; from this 'taw' stones are thrown to try and dislodge the King-apostle (B.K.). (3) **Wm.** The 'King' sets out and makes it part of his aim to find some task his followers cannot perform—such as jumping over a stream, hedge, &c. (B.K.) (4) *ib.* (5) **Elg.** Two children join hands by crossing their arms... A third mounts on the crossed arms and clasps the carriers round their necks while they move on, saying: 'King, King Cairy, London Cairy, Milk an' bread In the king's chairie,' GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 304. **Bnff.** Played at Keith without the words, *ib.* (6) **Not.** Smaller eggs are still used by the school-lads on 'King Charles' day,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 382. **w.Som.**[1] (7) **War.**[3] (8) **Kcd.** King, King Gollowa, Up your wings and fly awa, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 201. **Rnf.** King, King Coll-awa, Tak up yer wings an' flee awa (JAM.). (9) **Abd.** (G.W.) (10) **S. & Ork.**[1] Two sides strive for the mastery as to which party can secure most prisoners for the king. (11) **Lon.** The shells of this man's stock-in-trade he called 'conks' and 'king conks,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 22, ed. 1861. (12) **Lth., Rxb.** One takes possession of the middle of a street or lane and endeavours to catch those who cross over within a given distance; and the captive replaces the captor. 'King's covenanter, come if ye dare venture,' is the cry made (JAM.). (13) **Lin.** A pause in a game, whilst the individual who asks for 'king's cruise,' accomplishes something not connected with the game, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712; **Lin.**[1] (14) **Lth.** Properly a sort of play among children, who . . . repeat, 'Lend me a pin to stick i' my thumb, to carry the lady to London town' (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (15) **N.Cy.**[1] (16) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Yonder the king's ellwand already begun to bore the hill, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 261 (*ib.*). (17) **e.Dur.**[1] (18) **Der.** A mine of his own sinking in the 'king's field' of the mountain opposite, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ix. (19) **Chs.**[1] The 'King's Fish-board at Chester' is mentioned in an old tract. It was probably a stall at which the quality of foreign fish was tested, and at which the Mayor, as Clerk of the Market, bought such fish as he chose for the city's use. (20, *a*) **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Cor.** They're sunk in deep water, so the King's fishers will never find them, FORFAR *Kynance* (1865) 22. (21, *a*) **Nrf.** We beat about the soft marsh, putting up a bright-eyed peacock-butterfly ('King George' the fenmen call it), EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 78. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] Formerly when children saw some butterfly, they used to sing: 'King George is coming tomorn To bake thy bread, To sell thy corn And pull thy house down.' (*c*) **Cum.** A fortune-teller leately com about, And my twea guid King Gweorges I powt out, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 96; *Gl.* (1851). (22) **Lon.** Twenty or thirty years ago, 'King George on horseback' was popular in gingerbread, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 200. (23) **w.Yks.**[2] (24) **w.Som.**[1] The principal drain in draining a field. **Dev.** (HALL.) (25) **Bnff.**[1] (26) **Sh.I.** Part of the king's head, .. a bit of the reed, or sparl-pudding skins, besides a collop or two, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). (27) **Ess.** (R.G.C.) (28) **Lnk.** There were two games I can remember were great favourites, 'Heckery-peckery,' and 'King Henry,' played chiefly in summer, the latter having as penalties the discarding of portions of our apparel, till some unlucky individual would be almost in a state of nature, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1899). (29) **Nhb.** And King Henry's-boys-go-round—what a gam that was! aw used to be King Henry! ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 396; A round game played by a number of players. If twenty form the company, one is King Henry. He stands in the centre and directs the game. Nine boys kneel in a circle round him, all taking off their caps. The others stand round in an outer circle. The King begins a recitative, 'King Henry's boys go round, go round,' upon which the outer circle of lads begins to run round and round. Their movement is quickened by exhortations from the King of a lewd kind. Suddenly the King calls out, 'Every man a stob!' The runners stop and endeavour to clutch the hair of a kneeling boy. As there are ten runners and only nine heads to grasp, one of the runners is left without a 'stob.' He is 'out' in consequence and is immediately set upon by all the boys and 'baited' (R.O.H.). (30) **Sus.** A large herring of a blood-red colour which acts as pilot to the 'school' of herrings. If caught it is always thrown overboard by the fishermen, as keeping it would bring bad luck, SAWYER *Sus. Nat. Hist.* (1883) 12. (31) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 14. **Peb.** Pow's-sowdy, king's-hoods, mony-plies, Sheep's trotters, hot and hot, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 92, ed. 1817. **Kcb.** Right o'er the steep he leans When his well-plenish'd king-hood voiding needs, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 3. (32) **Ken.**[1] He's one of King John's men, six score to the hundred. (33) **Sc.** The door, framed to withstand attacks from excisemen, constables, and other personages, considered as worthy to use what are called the king's keys, 'and therewith to make lockfast places open and patent,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xix; 'To mak king's keys,' to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c., by virtue of a legal warrant in his Majesty's name (JAM.). (34) **S. & Ork.**[1] Now possessed by Lord Zetland. (35, *a*) **Gall.** He was one of the greatest smugglers on the shores of the Solway, and outwitted the most sagacious kingsmen, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 362, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Lon.** Some of the boys, when desperate with 'bad luck,' .. mortgage their 'king's-man' or neck-tie, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 16. (36) **Dmf.** One of a company being chosen King o' Cantland, and two goals appointed at a considerable distance from each other, all the rest endeavour to run from the one goal to the other; and those whom the King can seize in their course so as to lay his head upon their heads (which operation is called winning them) become his subjects and assist him in catching the remainder (JAM.). (37) **Sh.I.** (C.D.) (38) **N.I.**[1] (39) **Shr.**[1] On [this] day it is popularly believed the weather will attain its climax, be it of shine or shower. 'Fair or foul, Friday's bound to be king-o'-the-wik.' **Dev.** (HALL.) (40) **Chs.**[1] Almost, if not quite, discarded from modern gardens. (41) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (42) **Ken.** The players are a King and his three sons named White Cap, Red Cap, Brown Cap. Red Cap says, 'Plaster Palacey had a son whose name was old daddy White Cap.' White Cap, in an injured voice, says, 'Me, sir?' The King says, 'Yes, sir.' White Cap answers, 'You're a liar, sir.' The King then says, 'Who then, sir?' White Cap answers, 'Old daddy Red Cap,' GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 301. [I remember once witnessing a game in which a ball was passed from player to player, and in which the dialogue was similar... When one player was told that the ball was in his possession, the answer was, 'What, me, sir?' 'Yes, you, sir.' 'Not I, sir.' 'Who then, sir?' 'White Cap, sir.' The questions and answers were again repeated for Red Cap and Blue Cap. When it was Black Cap's turn, I think the ball was thrown by this player to some one else; whoever was hit by the ball had to chase and capture one who became questioner, *ib.*] (43) **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Sneäd). (44) **Dor.** GOMME *ib.* 299. (45) **Nhb.**[1] When an adjustment or stoppage is desired during the course of a game, the one who desires a truce calls out 'King's-speech an' barley bay.' The formula secures him immunity, and he cannot be caught out till play is resumed. (46) **Der.** A common word amongst woodmen, ADDY *Gl.* (1891) *Suppl.* (47) **s.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Summer-cauts). **Lth.** (*ib.*) (48) **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Sneäd). (49) **Sc.** The Laird himself, together with his two sons . . . 'came in the King's will' for forethought felony done to William Knox, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) I. 21. (50) **Wtf.** Over the head of a girl who stood in the centre of a ring was held a shawl sustained by four others grasping the corners. The game then proceeded. . . King William is then supposed to enter. . . He then recognises the disguised girl, GOMME *ib.* 303. **Dur.** Newby, handkerchief in hand, was walking round a great circle of players, who were saying: 'King William was King David's son, And all the royal race is run; Choose from the East, and choose from the West, Choose the one that you love best. Salute your bride and kiss her sweet, Then rise again upon your feet.' Newby, of course, would drop that handkerchief at Kitty's feet, Kitty would then fly in and out under the outstretched arms of the ring of players, and he in and out after her, until he caught and then kissed her, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 584. **w.Yks.** In Sheffield a ring of young men and women is formed. A man goes inside the ring and walks round within it, whilst the others sing the verse. The young man then chooses a sweetheart and the two walk round arm in arm within the ring whilst the same verses are sung. When the singing is ended the girl picks a young man and so they all pair off, GOMME *ib.* 302; In the Hanging Heaton version, two children kneel and kiss in the middle of the ring when the capture is made, *ib.* (51, *a*) **Chs.**[1] They ripen a little before the rest, and are very liable to be shed whilst the corn is being cut, unless the farmer is careful to begin cutting before the whole crop is dead ripe. (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] The largest roots in a field of potatoes, the primest stalks in a crop of oats, &c. (*c*) **e.An.**[1] (52) **ne.Sc.** In some districts the king is addressed in these words: 'King Doctor Ellison, Fahr ill I be mairrt till, East or Wast or Norowa, Tack up yir wings and flee awa,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 147.

2. *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **King Charles in the**

Oak, a garden variety of the polyanthus, *Primula elatior*; (2) **-'s claver**, the melitot, *Melitotus officinalis*; (3) **-clover**, the white-flowered melitot, *M. alba*; (4) —, or **-'s cob**, (*a*) the buttercups, esp. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*; (*b*) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (5) —, or **-'s crown**, the wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (6) **-cup**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (4, *b*); (*c*) the lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*; (*d*) the globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*; (7) **-fern**, the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; (8) —, or **-'s finger**, (*a*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the green-winged orchis, *O. Morio*; (*c*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*d*) the common sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (9) **-'s-finger grass**, see (8, *c*); (10) **-fisher**, see (8, *b*); (11) **-'s hood**, the wood geranium, *Geranium sylvaticum*; (12) — **of the ferns**, see (7); (13) — **of the meadow**, the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (14) — **of the wood**, a plant similar to the sun-dew, *Drossera rotundifolia*; (15) **Kings and Queens**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(1) **Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Cum.**[4] (4, *a*) **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, **Suf.** [Skinner (1671).] (*b*) **Brks.**, **Hrt.** (5) **Glo.**[1]; **Glo.**[2] The flower formerly used wherewith to crown the king of May. (6, *a*) **sw.Cum.**, **n.Yks.**, **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.** Where golden king-cups open into view, Where silver daisies in profusion grew, Clare *Poems* (1820) 7; **Nhp.**[1], **Bck.**, **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, **Ess.**, **Sus.**, **Som.** **Dev.** Janifred, lying in her grave, with daisies and king-cups for a coverlet, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 87; **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Per.** The king-cup pours its guineas In a lavish largess, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 158. **Fif.** Witch-bells, .. dear daffodillies, kingcups, and spinks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 9. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 147. **Ir.** Pullin' her kingcups along be the pool, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 121, ed. 1893. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.), **w.Yks.**[2], **War.**[3], **e.An.** **Ken.** King-cups gemmed the spot, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 89. **Hmp.** The rich yellow of the king cups, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 150; (G.E.D.) **Dor.**, **w.Som.**[1] (*c*) **Dev.**[4] (*d*) **w.Som.**[1] (7) **Lim.**, **Kry.**, **Chs.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (8, *a*) **Lei.** **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 61; **War.**[3], **s.Bck.** (*b*) **s.Lin.** The king-fingers and the cowslips is out (F.H.W.). **Nhp.**[1] Sometimes extended to all orchideous plants. **War.**[3] The roots of King Fingers were formerly used to make a beverage called Saloop, and sold in the Birmingham Market Hall. **Bck.** (*c*) **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1897) 119. (*d*) **Bck.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (9) **Mid.** (10) **War.** (11) **Nhb.**[1] (12) **Dev.** (13) **Shr.** (G.E.D.) (14) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (15) **Dur.**, **n.Lin.**[1]

3. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **King-fisher**, (*a*) the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (*b*) the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (2) — **Harry**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (3) — **Harry blackcap**, the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (4) — **Harry redcap**, see (2); (5) — **of birds**, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*.

(1, *a*) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 30. (*b*) **Ant.** *ib.* 203. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**, **Shr.** *ib.* 58. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. **Suf.** (H.H.), **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). [*Obsol.*, Macpherson *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 20.] (3) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 24. (4) **e.An.**[1] [*Obsol.*, Macpherson, *ib.*] (5) **Nrf.** The boys go forth to stone the 'king of birds,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 68.

4. Phr. (1) *a king better*, &c., a great deal, much better, &c.; (2) *to be a king to*, to be superior to.

(1) **I.W.** It's a king better now than what it used to be (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[2] (2) **Sh.I.** William is kass'n wi' ane 'at dy ane is a king til, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **Glo.**[1] 'How be off for water?' 'Oh, this be a king to we' [it was not so bad as it sometimes is]. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Nrf.** (S.P.H.) **Ess.** Alluding to the drainage of the parish of Springfield, a man said: 'Arbour Lane is a king to the Wharf' (*ib.*).

5. An adept.

Elg. He's a fine honest chiel, A king at the coffins, an' the cradles as weel, Tester *Poems* (1865) 134.

6. The boy or girl holding the first place in class at school.

Wxf. The queen, i. e. the boy or girl second in rank, proposed to the 'king' the most out-of-the-way word he or she could remember, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 263.

7. An ass, donkey. **Cor.**[12]

8. The ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*. **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 147. **Bnff.**[1]

9. A certain quality of teazle.

Glo. The central shoot of each plant called the king is cut, the produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted into queens, middlings, and scrubs, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 457. **Som.** When made into packs . . . a pack of kings consisted of 9000 heads (W.F.R.).

10. *pl.* An exclamation used in games to claim a temporary truce. Occas. in phr. *kings to rest.*

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[2] [In the game of Bedlam]: If when a prisoner is caught he cries out 'kings,' or 'kings to rest,' he is allowed to escape (s.v. Bedlam). **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** No, I'm not it; I said 'kings' (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** (M.P.), **Nhp.**[12] [**Amer.** 'King,' a child's word to intermit play, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 61.]

Hence (1) *king out*, (2) *kings up*, *phr.* an exclamation used in games to terminate a temporary truce.

(1) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 61.] (2) **n.Lin.** (M.P.)

KING-BOW, *adj.* **Som.** Also in form **a-kingbow**. Akimbo. Also used *advb.*

To place the arms a-kingbow, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] There a was, a dress'd up so fine's my lord, wi' his two arms king-bow fashion, same's any gin'lman.

KING-COUGH, see **Kink**, *v.*[2]

KINGDOM COME, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [ki·ndəm.] The next world, the future state; heaven, a condition of happiness.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Aw wished missen i' kingdom come, Hartley *Ditt.* (1873) 2nd S. 67. **Lan.**[1] Poor owd lad! He's gone to Kingdom-come at last. **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Poor owd Betty's in 'er kin'dom-come now 'er's gotten Jack wham agen. **e.Sus.** Fegs! but we're anigh Kingdom come that time, I rackon! *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 258. **Wil.** Stuff about her bein' a good soul and sure of kingdom come, Swinstead *Par. on Wheels* (1897) 21. **w.Som.**[1] There, I'll warn thick job'll last 'gin kingdom come. Her's a go to kingdom come: what! did'n ee know her was dead? **Dev.** Ther's nothing left for us to dü But get away to Kingdom come, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 77.

KINGE, *sb.* **Cor.**[3] [king.] A crevice.

Mind you swip out thay kinges.

KINGERVIE, *sb.* **Sc.** A name given to a species of wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 128 (Jam.).

KINGLE-KANGLE, *sb.* **Fif.** (Jam.) Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk.

KINK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **kenk** **Chs.**[3] [kiŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A twist, knot, or loop in a chain or rope; an impediment in the fibres of a thread, a bend. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Some had a kink gi'en to their necks, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 256. **Ayr.** A bend in the bole of a tree (Jam.). **Bwk.** 'Twill tak the kink oot mony a care To try an' please the bairns, Calder *Poems* (1897) 299. **N.I.**[1] **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] T'dog hed a kink i' t'tail. **Cum.**[124] **Wm.** Straighten that kink oot er it'll be snarled (B.K.). **n.Yks.** In a rope, esp. a new one when opened out (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** A knot spontaneously formed on over-twisted cord when slackened, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 291; **Chs.**[13] **Not.** Look 'ee, there's a kink in the chain (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Cmb.**[1] I've got a kink in this end of twist. **Ken.**[1], **Nrf.** (A.G.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] Overtwisted yarn. **w.Som.**[1] A twist in a rope or chain which prevents its coming straight or running through a block. Applied to the twists or bends of a wire which will not strain out straight. **Dev.** That [wall] on the left makes a kink to respect 'The Brothers' Grave,' Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 27. **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kinketty**, *adj.*, *fig.* not running smoothly; (2) **Kinkibob**, *sb.* a knot of wool on a sheep's back.

(1) **Brks.**[1] Matters not going on smoothly are referred to as being 'a bit kinketty.' (2) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. A tangle, ravel; an entanglement.

Der.[2] **Not.** All in a kink (J.H.B.). **e.An.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Take care, or you'll get it into a kink. **Hmp.**[1] He's got all of a kink. **Cor.**[1]

3. A crease, fold.

Sc. Her little tartan shawl in a kink at her throat, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 240. **Frf.** The kinks o' skin on his cheeks gradually developed into the auld dimples as the shrinkings o' his flesh disappeared, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1887) 81, ed. 1889. **n.Yks.**[2] A crease in paper. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A crease or inequality in a carpet when laid down.

4. A slight sprain, a crick, a stiffness of the limbs, a rheumatic pain.

Wm. Ah've a kink i' mi back (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A kink in the neck; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** Hoo's getten th'

kink i' th' smaw o' her back, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3; Chs.[13] Suf. (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

5. *Fig.* A break in an argument.

Wm. Ther's a kink i' that stooari (B.K.).

6. Condition, humour.

w.Yks. Shoo's i' reyt kink for goin' to Shipla', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890).

7. *v.* To curl, twist, form into knots, esp. of rope or thread, &c.; to entangle; to warp.

Sc. Sae she tore her yellow hair, Kinking her fingers ane by ane, Chambers *Laird of Logie* (Mackay). Fif. When ropes which have been firmly twisted are let loose, in consequence of the spring given in untwisting, knots are formed on different parts of them: they are then said to be kinkit (Jam.). Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Wm. It can kink it tail (B.K.). n.Yks. This band's all kink'd, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). ne.Yks.[1] T'raupe's gotten kinked. w.Yks. (J.B.), Der.[2], Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Muther, this thread is that kink'd an' twis'n I can't wind it. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The scarce-seen shapes of flowers, All kink about like skeins o' thread In these wind-shaken hours, Clare *MS. Poems.* War.[3], e.An.[1] Nrf. How this here chain dew kink to be sewer (W.R.E.). e.Suf. Of a string or chain, also of the hair (F.H.). Ken.[1] s.Cy. Over-twisted thread running into knots, is said to kink, Holloway. Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] Stop! don'ee zee he's all a-kinkt up? he 'on't go drough the block lig that.

Hence (1) **Kink'd**, *ppl. adj.* crooked, twisted; (2) **Kinkin-pin**, *sb.* a lever or pin used to twist ropes; used *fig.*; cf. **kinsch-pin**, s.v. **Kinch**, *sb.*[1]

(1) n.Yks.[2] A kink'd seam. (2) Abd. Say't ye winna dee't, an' I'll ken fat wye to turn the kinkin pin upo' ye at ance, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 164.

8. To wriggle.

I.W. To kink like a snake (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]

9. To jerk, twist the body; to toss or trip up; to empty by overturning; to kick.

Wxf.[1] To kink a vessel. m.Yks.[1] He'll kink t'bairn. w.Yks. Betty Barrilwaist, wi' kinkin' back, lost her balance, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 29.

10. To sprain. Der.[2] Cf. **kinch**, *v.* 7. 11. To strain or injure a tool. Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

12. To be disentangled, set free; with *up*: to recover, revive.

e.An.[1] In an alarming fit of sickness, .. when slight but progressive symptoms of amendment appear, it is prognosticated that the patient 'will kink up again.' When the fire seems extinct, a latent spark may remain which will 'kink up.' Nrf. The patient will kink up again, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 33.

KINK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Not. Lin. Also written **kingk** Wm.; and in forms **keenk** Ayr. N.I.[1]; **kenk** Gall.; **kin-** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[14] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Not. sw.Lin.[1]; **king-** Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[3] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] Chs.[13] n.Lin.[1] [kiŋk.] 1. *v.* To laugh loudly or immoderately; to choke with laughter; to titter.

Cai.[1] To laugh in a suppressed manner. e.Lth. He made believe to kink wi' lauchin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 65. Rxb. The master kinket like to fa' with laughing at the stour, Telfer *Ballads* (1824) *The Kerlyn's Broche.* N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He wad kink wi' harmless lafftor, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 33; Nhb.[1], Cum.[24] Wm. Thae faer kinkt agen wi laffin, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] He fair kinked ageean wi laughin'. w.Yks. He wor kinkin wi' laughin', *Yksman.* (1877) 57, col. 2; w.Yks.[1] He keckled while he varily kinkt ageean, ii. 293; w.Yks.[35] Lan. Hoo .. set Shroddy ogate o laffin at hur till e kinkt ogen, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 57; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] I.Ma. The child . . . jumped and crowed in Nancy's lap, and laughed and squealed till she 'kinked,' Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. vi. iv.

2. To cough, choke, to catch the breath convulsively, to labour for breath; esp. used of whooping-cough. Cf. **chink**, *v.*[3]

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1], N.Cy.[12], Lakel.[1], Cum.[24] Wm. It kingked till it were black in the face (B.K.). n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[23], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] To cough violently, with a clear ringing sound. sw.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Kinkin**, *ppl. adj.* of a cough: choking, convulsive; (2) **Kinkin-coff**, *sb.* whooping-cough.

(1) e.Sc. My ain brither had just sic a dry kinkin' hoast as you ha'e, and he didna last mony months, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 244. (2) w.Yks. His children's all in t'kinkincoff, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1873) 48.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Kink-cough, Kin-** or **King-**, the whooping-cough; cf. **chin-cough**; (2) **Kink-host** or **-haust**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a violent cough or cold; (*c*) *fig.* a severe loss; an utter disgust.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Dur. Hobhole Hob! Ma bairn's gotten t'kink cough, Tak't off! Tak't off! Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii; Dur.[1] s.Dur. He's varra bad i't kink-cough (J.E.D.). Lakel.[12], Cum.[14], Wm. (J.M.), n.Yks.[1234], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Shoo had th' king-koff last winter, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 26; w.Yks.[1235], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] Not. I suppose Mrs. W——'s children have all got the kin-cough (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] (2, *a*) Sc. Supposin' . . . the kinkhost whup it aff at once To fire and brimstone, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) ii. Bnff. In May, cart-loads of kink-host cherubs were escorted here to partake of the salubrious beverage, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 60. w.Sc. Man wi' the piety horse, What's gude for the kink host? Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 96. Rnf. The younger children were recovering from kink host, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) x. Ayr. Kittled my throat and made me beigh, as I had the keenk host, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88. Bwk. O' the wee ane's complaints he has had his full share, The kink-host an' measles,—an' twenty things mair, Calder *Poems* (1897) 297. Lnk. Wee Jeanie wisna jist hersel'—the 'kink-hoast,' that was a', Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 130. Gall. To cure this mothers put their children through the hoppers of mills, when they fancy it leaves them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (G.H.), w.Yks.[34], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (*b*) Lan.[1] (*c*) Bnff.[1]

4. To vomit.

Kcb. [Gibby] coudna stan' for kinkin Rainbows that day, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 18.

5. *sb.* A convulsive fit of laughter, crying, or coughing; a catch of the breath, esp. the sound of whooping-cough.

Sc. I thought a kink might set me free, Outram *Lyrics* (1874) 29. Frf. We value their frowns not a kink, Morison *Poems* (1790) 215 (Jam.). w.Sc. I have seen the gas blown on the child's face, so that it might breathe some of it and be set a coughing. If during the process the child take a kink, it is a good sign, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 96. Ayr. He rumbled an' hotched, and gaed aff in a keenk till the tears cam happin owre his cheek, Service *Notandums* (1890) 28. Edb. Benjie was seized with a severe kink, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. Slk. A kink of laughing, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 51, ed. 1866. Kcb. Coupin' ower a dizzen bumpers o' strong Holland gin . . . and never gi'en' a kink either ower't or after't, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 31. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. 'He is in a kink of coughing.' I know a spring-well called the kink-well, because it had—and I believe still has—the reputation of curing chin-cough, Simmons *Gl.* (1890) (s.v. Chin-cough). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Did a greet kink o' laffin' nut seeze the'? Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 341. Cum.[1] The peculiar sound of the whooping cough. Wm. West *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 287. n.Yks.[13] ne.Yks.[1] A kink o' laughter. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3], ne.Lan.[1]

6. Phr., *fig.*, *to gae in ae kink*, to go at one whiff.

Slk. Stand for life, limb, gear, and maidhood, or a's gane in ae kink, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 203 (Jam.).

7. Hysterics. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

8. A faint, swoon.

Slk. He rolled over and fainted. . . 'My masters, it is nae for naething that the honest man's gane away in a kink,' Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 310–11 (Jam.).

9. *pl.* The whooping-cough.

Gall. Death . . . Stauk'd furth wi' a' his darts and scythes, In shape o' measles, kinks, and hives, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897.

[3. (2) Cp. LG. *kinkhoost*, 'der trockene Husten bei rauher Brust' (Berghaus).]

KINK, see **Kin**, *sb.*[2]

KINKAM, *adv.* Nhp.[2] [ki·ŋkəm.] In phr. *to throw a stone kinkam*, to throw a stone so as to skim along the surface of water, to play at 'ducks and drakes.'

KINKEN, *sb.* Sc. [ki·ŋkən.] A small barrel, a keg.

Abd. He . . . plunders 20 barrels or kinkens of powder, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 295; Equivalent to a peck (Jam.). Ayr. I think our fortunes we will try Wi' water foul an' clean;—Then kinkins twa accordingly Wi' ilk they got bideen, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 147.

KINKENS, see **Kinshens**.

KINKER, *sb.* Dor. An icicle. *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.)

KIN-KIN(D, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **kin-kine** Sc. Kind, variety, sort, *gen.* in phr. *a' kin-kind of*, all manner of, of all sorts.

Sc. Healin' a' kin'kind o' ailment an' disease amang the folk, HENDERSON *S. Matt.* (1862) iv. 23; The streets are clad, frae side to side, Wi' a' kin kind o' people, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 65. **ne.Sc.** Readin' as mony beuks, o' a kin kine, as wid set up a meenister, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 28. **Abd.** Ye hinna a scraip o' 's vreet o' nae kin-kin', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 157. **Per.** She's a' kin kind o' groceries, Sugar, cinnamon, an' spice, STEWART *Character* (1857) 55. **Fif.** That temple's flures and wa's are lined Wi' leifsum pictures a' kin kind, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 17. **Edb.** A' kin kind o' books ye'll mention For folk to read, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 9. **Rxb.** And leave as guid as she at hame In a' kin-kind o' weather, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 131. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

KINKLE, *sb.*[1] Ken. Also written **kincle**. [ki·ŋkl.] The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*.

YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 102; (P.M.); **Ken.**[12] **e.Ken.** This sort of land, . . from being generally overrun with charlock (provincially called kinkle), produces very poor crops, BOYS *Agric.* (1794) 36.

KINKLE, *sb.*[2] Ken.[1] A tangle, a hitch or knot in a rope. See **Kink**, *sb.*[1]

KINKLING, *sb.* Dor. The periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*. *Gl.* (1851).

KINLY, **KINN(E**, see **Kindle**, *v.*, **Kin**, *sb.*[2]

KINNEGAR, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **cunny-gar**. A dry sandy bank on the shore frequented by rabbits. Dwn. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) See **Conyger**.

KINNEN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **kinning** Edb.; **kiunnin** S. & Ork.[1]; **kjunen, kyonneen** Sh.I. A rabbit, a 'coney.'

Sc. What's gude for an old man? O wheit-bread and wine and a kinnen new slain, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 491; Make kinnen and capon ready then, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 13. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Dey'll summons, an' prison, an' fine a puir body for shuttin' . . . a wild kjunen for a diad, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Edb.** Kinnings, capons, and sic toys, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 398, ed. 1815. **Slk.** As sleek as a kinnen, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **Peb.** My beagles, hens, like kinnens het . . . Of ducklings and of chickens get, Of each a healthy brood, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 46, ed. 1817.

[j. redde panne of kinyng skynnys, *Paston Letters*, I. 483; Conyng, *cuniculus*, *Metr. Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 625. AFr. *conyn(g.* Cp. MHG. *küniclīn*, 'kaninchen' (LEXER).]

KINNER, *adj.* Yks. Similar.

n.Yks.[2] 'Of a kinner mak,' of a like description (s.v. Kin).

KINNEY, *sb.* Ken. Glass-making term: the corner of the furnace. *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 27.

KINNLE, *v.* Dur. Yks. [ki·nl.] Of a sore: to kindle, inflame, become irritable.

s.Dur., n.Yks. Of any local inflammation or irritation, such as erysipelas or ringworm. 'It [the ringworm] kinnled up again' (J.E.D.).

KINOW, *v.* Hrf.[2] With *up*: to make up or 'kindle' a fire, &c. 'Kinowing up the fire.'

KINRICK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A kingdom.

Sc. Made laws for a haill country and kinrick, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Restoris thou ws on sic wise our kinrik? DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 36. OE. *cynerīce*, kingdom (*Chron.*).]

KINSE, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *what kinse of*, what kind of.

w.Yks.[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] What kinse of a fire is there?

KINSEBACK, see **Kenspeck**.

KINSH, *sb.* Cld. Rxb. (JAM.) A lever, such as is used in quarrying or raising stones.

KINSH, **KINSK**, see **Kinch**, *sb.*[1]

KINSHENS, *int.* Sc. Also in form **kinkens** (JAM.). An evasive answer; 'I don't know,' 'I cannot tell.'

Sc. 'Kinshens, aye,' quo' the Laird, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 389; An evasive answer given to a child when over-inquisitive (JAM.).

KINSMAN, *sb.* e.An. 1. A cousin-german.

e.An.[1] 'What relation is Tom Smith to you, good woman?' 'He is my kinsman, Sir.' **Nrf.** Wall, Sir, you see, he's a kind of a kinsman of mine (W.R.E.).

2. A nephew. Suf. FORBY *Gl.* (1830). e.Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

KINSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Similar.

KINSWOMAN, *sb.* e.An.[1] A cousin-german.

KINTER, *v.* and *sb.* Shr.[1] [ki·ntə(r).] 1. *v.* To cover.

2. *sb.* A cover, pretext.

'Er's done me a bad turn under kinter on a good un'.

KINTLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. A small piece, a little corner. See **Cantle**, *sb.*[1]

Cutt owt a kintle, *Bargrave MS. Diary* (1645); **Ken.**[1]

KINTLE, see **Kindle**, *v.*

KINTRA, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also ? Dev. Also in forms **kintray** Slg.; **kintry** Sc. n.Dev.; **kwintra** Abd.; **kyuntrie** Sh.I. [ki·ntrə.] 1. *sb.* A country; a region, district.

Sc. They seldom make dry wark in this kintra, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xliii. **n.Sc.** A small roadside inn 'awa up the kintra,' GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 206. **Abd.** Macrory fae the wast kwintra, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Per.** Kintras, scatter'd owre the sea, That mak' the greater Britain, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 62. **Fif.** To this day Douce bodies in that kintra say, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 66. **Dmb.** This fair was famous . . . thro' a' the kintra roun', TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 10. **Rnf.** Hey for the kintry o' cakes, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 20. **Ayr.** Five wighter carlins were na foun' The south kintra within, BURNS *Five Carlins* (1789) st. 5. **Lnk.** Ye maun lea the kintra noo, at yinst, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 142. **Lth.** Ye maunna gae blab an' tell the kintra hoo that ye fand me oot here, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 304. **Dmf.** Tam scoured the kintra far and wide, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 19.

2. *adj.* Belonging to the country, rustic, rural.

Sh.I. I widna laek ta staand i' da shün o' da kyuntrie anes, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **Ayr.** At every kind o' kintra foy The lassies were his chiefest joy, LAING *Poems* (1894) 82. **Lnk.** Hoo . . . The wheel o' kintra life was whirlin', MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 1. **Edb.** The black-o'-vis'd repentance stool Keeps kintra chields frae muckle dole, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 53.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Kintra-clash**, (2) **-clatter**, the talk, news, gossip of the country or district; (3) **-cleadin'**, rustic apparel; (4) **-cooser**, a stallion taken from place to place for the service of mares; also used *fig.*; (5) **-crack**, see (2); (6) **-dance**, a country dance; (7) **-folks**, country people, rustics; (8) **-side**, the country region, district; also used *attrib.*

(1) **Gall.** The news of the country, or the kintra-clash, was well known to Bauldy, and he turned it to his advantage, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 54, ed. 1876. (2) **Ayr.** I'm slighted sair And dree the kintra clatter, BURNS *Here's to his health in water*, l. 7. (3) **Edb.** Wi' kintra-cleadin', hame-spun grae, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 25. (4) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Ayr.** If he was grown oughtlins douser And no a perfect kintra cooser, BURNS *To a Gentleman who had sent him a newspaper*. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *ib.* 301. (5) **Dmb.** You've mair to say O' kintra cracks than ony ither ten, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 26. (6) **Slg.** Up starts couples twenty-four And danc'd sax kintray dances, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 66. **? n.Dev.** Us ha' a kintry-daunce sa sil'm, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 27. (7) **Gall.** The honest kintra fowks are at no loss to tell, MACTAGGART *ib.* 31. (8) **Sc.** I took the ellwand an' the pack, An' roamed the kintra side, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 90. **Abd.** A haill kwintra side, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Frf.** Sune he was kent 'roun' the haill kintra side, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 38. **Per.** Weel kent, near and far, Through the hale kintra side, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 91. **Rnf.** Whan the kintra-side was rais'd, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 24. **Ayr.** He may be the biggest rascal in the kintra side, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 38. **Lnk.** Mony a kintra-side cock-lairdie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 19. **Dmf.** The feck o' the kintra-side in his han's, REID *Poems* (1894) 76. **Gall.** There was na sic a spangin clever hizzie in a' the kintra-side, MACTAGGART *ib.* 55. **Wgt.** Nane i' the kintra side Wad the Mayden-kyrke gae near, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 209.

KINTYE, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) The roof-tree.

[Gael. *ceanntighe*, the top of the house (M. & D.).]

KINVAIG, *sb.* Sc. A small plaid.

Dmf. 'Kinvaig'—what's that?—a tippet or a 'maud,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339.

KINYAL, *adj.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Common; of the common or poorer class of people.

KIONY, see **Keen**, *sb.*[1]

KIOW-OW, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **kyow-ow** Frf. **1.** *sb. pl.* Foolish talk, tittle-tattle. n.Sc. (Jam.), Frf. (J.M.B.) **2.** *pl.* Things of a trivial nature. *ib.* **3.** *v.* To trifle in conversation or conduct. n.Sc. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Kiow-owin**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, occupied with small matters; (2) **Kyowowy**, *adj.* particular, fastidious.

(1) *ib.* (2) **Frf.** 'Ye're ower kyowowy, Tammas,' said Pete, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix.

KIP, *sb.*[1] Cor.[12] Dial. form of 'cap.' Cf. **kep**, *sb.*[1]

KIP, *sb.*[2] Cor. [**kip.**] **1.** A small net used to hang vegetables in.

Cor.[1 2]; **Cor.**[3] Netted bags, in which vegetables are put to keep them separate when more than one sort are cooked in the same vessel—and for hanging them in to drain. **w.Cor.** Turnips, carrots, and other vegetables, all in kipps to keep them separate and for convenience in taking up, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 51.

Hence **Kipping-stick**, *sb.* a pole with a net, used for catching birds by night. Cor.[3]

2. *Comp.* **Kipp-sticks**, bars placed across a vessel on which to drain vegetables. Bottrell *ib.*

KIP, *sb.*[3] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [**kip.**] An over-grown calf.

KIP, *sb.*[4] Yks. Der. Shr. e.An. Som. [**kip.**] The skin of a young animal, used for tanning.

Der. Of kip, or steer, stout channel pumps he wore, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 14. **Shr.**[2] A cauve's kip. **e.An.**[1] The skin of a calf after it is weaned, before it arrives at a year old. **w.Som.**[1] A half-tanned hide or sheepskin in the process of tanning.

Hence **Kip-leather**, *sb.* the tanned hide of a stirk. w.Yks.[1]

[Kyppe of lambe a furre, Palsgr. (1530).]

KIP, *sb.*[5] Sc. Irel. [**kip.**] A house of ill-fame.

Cld. (Jam.) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.); *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 117. **Dub.** (A.S.-P.)

[Dan. *kippe*, a low ale-house.]

KIP, *sb.*[6] Lan. A pocket.

Wi' brass enough i' yo'r kips to pay for yo'r breakfast, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 62.

KIP, *sb.*[7] Sc. Haste, hurry.

Per. The woman's in a kip to get the news. Ye needna be in sic a kip, we'll be there in fine time (G.W.). **Slk.** (Jam.)

KIP, *sb.*[8] Cum. Also in form **kyp-** Cum.[14] A twist, bend, slant. Also used *fig.* of a strong bent in a particular direction. 'He's gitten a queer kip, he hes' (W.H.H.).

Hence **Kypt**, *adj.* bent, twisted.

Cum.[1] A saw is said to be kypt or buckled when permanently bent or twisted; **Cum.**[4]

KIP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[9] Sc. [**kip.**] **1.** *v.* To play truant. Cf. **cap**, *v.*[4]

Lth. Thy maister's whippin', Could never mend thy gait o' kippin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 66; (Jam.) **Edb.** *ib. Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

Hence **Kippin**, *sb.* truant-playing. Sc. *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 159 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. *sb.* Phr. *to play the kip*, to play truant.

Sc. If Jenny or Joe had been skulkin Their lessons, or playing the kip, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 149. **e.Lth.** Like laddies after playing the kip, lookin gey ashamed o' theirsels, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 33.

KIP, *v.*[2] Nhb. Nrf. [**kip.**] **1.** To catch fish by means of line and chopsticks (q.v.). [Not known to our correspondents.] Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 33.

2. To thrash with a stick. Nhb.[1]

[**1.** Norw. dial. *kippa*, to drag fish along with a stick (Aasen); Dan. *kippe*, to fish.]

KIP, *v.*[3] Yks. [**kip.**] To drip.

w.Yks. Ah heard soomthing kippin', an' there it was ink coomin' thro' t'floor (F.P.T.).

[Norw. dial. *kippa*, to run (used of water) (Aasen).]

KIP, *v.*[4] Lth. (Jam.) To take the property of another by fraud or violence.

[Norw. dial. *kippa*, to snatch, snap (Aasen).]

KIP, *int.* nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2] Also in form **kep** Cor.[2] A call to a horse to come to one. See **Coop**, *int.*

KIP, see **Keep**, *v.*

KIPE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Also written **cipe** Brks.[1]; **cype** Glo.; **kyipe** se.Wor.[1]; **kype** War.[3] s.Wor. Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo. [**kaip.**]

1. *sb.* A large basket; freq. used as a measure of varying capacity; see below.

War.[2] A coarse kind of osier basket, wider at top than bottom, with a short handle on each side. Not very com.; **War.**[3] Used in barns. **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] Of circular form, wider at top than at bottom; it should hold properly two pecks and a half. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 186; **Shr.**[1] A strong osier basket with a twisted handle on each side, of circular form. It is computed to hold about half a bushel, and is used for general gardening purposes. 'I'll get owd Price in Coleham to mak' me a couple o' kipes the right mizzer.' A kype is often used as a measure for potatoes, apples, &c. When filled level with the top it equals a half-strike heaped, *ib. Introd.* 85. **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Holding two or three pecks. **Glo.** A wicker measure about a bushel, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A measure for fruit, &c., Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] A kipe of potatoes is 70 lbs. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Kipeful**, the smallest measure used in selling coal. s.Wor.[1] **3.** *Obs.* A basket used in fishing.

Oxf. An osier basket, narrower at top, open at both ends, used for catching fish (K.); Bailey (1721); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 119.

4. *v. Obs.* To catch fish by means of a basket trap.

Oxf. To go to kipe (K.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 119.

[1. Scrappes of þe releef of þe twelf cupes (*v.r.* kipes), Trevisa *Higden* (1387) I. 15. OE. *cȳpe* (*Luke* ix. 17).]

KIPE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **kype** Cum.[14] Chs.[12]; and in form **keyp(e** Cum.[14] Chs.[13] [**kaip.**] **1.** *v.* To make a wry face; to look sour or sullen about the mouth. Cf. **cuyp**, **keyb.**

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Oo keyped at him.

2. To retort, jibe. Cum.[14], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

3. To insinuate to the disadvantage of any person.

Cum.[14] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. To die. **Cum.**[1] T'oald horse is gaan to kype; **Cum.**[4]

5. *sb.* An ugly, distorted face; a grimace. Chs.[2]

KIPE, *v.*[3] *Obsol.* e.Suf. (F.H.) Of corn: to stand upright, to stick up.

KIPE, *adj.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wrong. (Hall.)

KIPES, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **kipps** Cor.[3] A thin, lanky person.

Cor.[1] A kipes, as thin as a bundle of pipes; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] He's a regular kipps.

Hence **Kipesy**, *adj.* thin, lanky. Cor.[1]

KIPLIN, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. [**ki·plin.**] **1.** *sb.* The palates, gullets, sounds, or other perishable parts, when cured, of the cod-fish, *Morrhua vulgaris.*

e.An.[1] Cured separately from the body, which they would taint and putrify. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [Satchell (1879).]

2. *v.* To cut up a cod-fish in order to cure it. e.Suf. (F.H.)

KIP(P, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [**kip.**] **1.** *sb.* A hook; of the nose: a tilt, an upward turn.

Bwk. He's a kip to his nose, an' a cast i' his e'e, Calder *Poems* (1897) 297. **Slk.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Kip-nebbit**, (2) **-nosed**, *ppl. adj.* having the nose turned up at the point. Sc. (Jam.)

2. A sharp-pointed hill, a jutting point or crag on a hill.

s.Sc. Kippie, a small hill (Jam.). **Ayr.** Those parts of a mountain which resemble round knobs, jutting out by the side of the cattle path (*ib.*). **Twd.** The kipps above this are remarkably steep and pointed hills, Armstrong *Notes to Pennecuik Desc. Twd.* (1815) 228 (Jam.). **Edb.** Hills are variously named according to their magnitude; as Law, Pen, Kipp, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Slk.** I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the kipps o' Bowerhope Law, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Brave Bruce clomb unskathed Abyssinia's dread kipps, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 88.

3. The male salmon, *Salmo salar.* n.Yks. (R.H.H.) Cf. **kipper**, *sb.*[1]

4. *v.* To turn up at the point.

Cld. Spoken of the horns of cattle (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Kipped** or **Kippit**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Kippie**, *adj.* having the points turned up.

(1) **Rnf.**, **Rxb.** A kipped-up nose (Jam.). **s.Sc., n.Cy.** On both sides of the common border of England and Scotland, a cow with a crooked horn, that is, with a horn abruptly bent upwards or downwards, is called a kippit cow; the turned-up plate of a man's shoe is a kippit toe-plate, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 543. (2) **Sc.** A kippie cow (Jam.).

KIPPAGE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A ship's company or crew. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 211; (Jam.)

[The same word as *equipage*, used in the sense of the crew of a ship. Her equipage might have been all saved had they held out till the storm abated, Morgan *Algiers* (1728) II. ii. 221. Fr. *equipage d'un navire* (most properly) her marriners and souldiers (Cotgr.).]

KIPPAGE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [ki·pidʒ.] **1.** Disorder, confusion; a dilemma, state of difficulty.

w.Sc. A good wheen of the latter seemed often in a kippage to ken what to do with their shouthers, and their arms and their heads, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 280. **Lth.** A fine kippage ye'd mak, I 'sure ye, war ye to lose it noo, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 258; One is said to be in a sad kippage when reduced to a disagreeable dilemma (Jam.).

2. A paroxysm of rage, a temper, passion.

Sc. He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the nick-sticks, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv; Dinna pit yoursell into a kippage, and expose yoursell before the weans, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **s.Sc.** To be in an unco kippage, to be highly offended or displeased (Jam.).

[1, 2. The same word as Fr. *équipage*, used *fig.*; cp. the phrases in Littré: *équipages d'esprit, mettre en piteux équipage.*]

KIPPEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **kippen** Ant. s.Ir. A small stick, a switch; a twig.

Ir. A lock of dry kippeens, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 20; A good root-growing kippeen, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 133. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **w.Ir.** The man that was selling it gave it now and then a skelp with a bit of a kippeen that he held in his hand, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. **s.Ir.** He gave her a little bit of a tip with a kippen, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 39. **Wxf.** Just as I am levelling the greeshach with this kippeen, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 46.

[Ir. *cipín*, a stick or dibble used for planting (O'Reilly).]

KIPPEN, see **Kep**, *v.*

KIPPER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lon. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also in form **keeper** Dev. [ki·pə(r.] **1.** *sb.* The male salmon when spent after the spawning season.

Sc. The salmon . . . after spawning . . . become very poor and thin and then are called kipper, Pennant *Zool. Fishes* (1769) III. 242 (Jam.). **Slk.** Three sonsy kippers—out of Tweed, Currie *Musings* (1863) 136. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Cum.**[4] She had bought a newly-run kipper. **n.Yks.** For taking and killing three kipper or shedder-salmon, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 20, 1669) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* II. 133. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Kipper-catcher**, *sb.* one who poaches salmon during the close season; (2) **-time**, *sb.* the close season for salmon; (3) **-watcher**, *sb.* one who watches for salmon during the close season.

(1) **Cum.**[4] A well-known 'kipper-catcher.' (2) **Ken.**[1] *Obs.* (3) **Cum.** T'kipper watchers fand a sammen in Jone's swine-hull, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 20.

2. Salmon or herring salted and cured.

Sc. Allow me to recommend some of the kipper, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) v. **Slg.** His mutton, his bacon, his kipper, his ham, Muir *Poems* (1818) 282. **Rnf.** Gif Fish Mary's house bena thrang, We maun e'en hae a daud o' her kipper, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 82. **s.Sc.** We have aye a cut o' kipper in our auld burgh yet, Watson *Bards* (1859) 149. **Lth.** Kipper (branded het and broun), A present sent from Stirling town, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856. **Slk.** Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Finnans! Kipper! Speldrins! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 88. **Gall.** Making frequent presents to the guidwife, of a hare, a salmon or a kipper, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 159. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *Comp.* **Kipper-nose**, a hooked or beaked nose.

Slk. Tam and Gibbie, with their long kipper noses peeping over his shoulder, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 50 (Jam.).

4. *v.* To catch fish or game out of season; to poach; to steal, filch.

Cum.[4] **Lon.** 'To kipper a Jacob,' to steal a ladder, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

KIPPER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Bnff.[1] [ki·pər.] **1.** *sb.* A large bowl. **2.** A large quantity of food. **3.** *v.* To eat heartily.

Fin the doctor geed in t'see 'im, he wiz kipperin' intil 'im beef-brose an' beef.

KIPPER, *v.*[3] Sc. To trifle.

Abd. Fat gars ye come kipperin wi a thingie like that? 'He's kipperin' awa at the hin'most prayer,' said of a feckless preacher (G.W.).

KIPPER, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [ki·pə(r.] **1.** Light, nimble; lively, in good spirits, frisky; eager.

Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As kipper as a colt. Kipper efther brass; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 329. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 24, 1897); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kipperish**. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Kippersome**, *adj.* frolicsome; of a horse: prancing, apt to startle. *ib.*, w.Yks.[3]

2. Amorous, lascivious. Cf. **kip**, *sb.*[5]

Lan. No bin so kipper, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 49; Davies *Races* (1856) 275; **Lan.**[1]

Hence **Kippersome**, *adj.* amorous, fond.

Lan. Neaw, Tum, hast no' done cooartin' yet, as theaw'rt gettin' so kippersome, Brierley *A Day Out* (1859) 59.

3. *Comp.* **Kipper-hips**, an ill-fed, worthless fellow. Cum.[4]

KIPPERDY SMASH, *phr.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A children's game.

Ayr. When at jing-ga-ring, . . or kipperdy smash, Or ringy, or stakey, ne'er threaten ye'll thrash A playmate because he plays better than you, Laing *Poems* (1894) 11.

KIPPERED, *ppl. adj.* Ken.[1] [ki·pəd.] Of the hands or skin: chapped, cracked. 'My hands are kippered.'

KIPPER-NUT, *sb. Obs.* Dev. The earth-nut or pig-nut, *Bunium Bulbocastanum*. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238.

KIPPIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **kypie** (Jam.).

1. *adj.* Left-handed. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Per. (G.W.)

2. *sb.* A left-handed person; the left hand. *ib.*, Lnk. (Jam.)

KIPPING-TIME, *sb.* s.Cy. Dev. The close season for salmon. Cf. **kipper**, *sb.*[1]

During kipping time, which is between the third of May and Epiphany, salmon fishing is prohibited in the river Thames, but in other rivers it begins later, and particularly in the river Ex salmon is in season till the latter end of September, tho' the fish come very early in the spring from the sea, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 237.

KIPPIT, see **Kibbit**.

KIPPLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. e.An. Also written **kiple** Sc. [ki·pl.] **1.** *sb.* A couple, pair.

s.Sc. The names o' this douce, decent kiple Were Robin Routh and Marion Mickle, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 325. **Slk.** A kipple o' bottles o' branny, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866. **e.An.**[1] A kipple of rabbits. **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.)

2. A rafter, beam. See **Couple**.

n.Sc. I'll lea' to you my twa ribs . . . for kipples to your ha', Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 266, ed. 1875. **Ayr.** There were a gey twa-three o' the auld kipples, an' ither kin' o' lowse riggin', Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. **Lnk.** I slipt into the barn, and by help of one of the kiples, climbs up the mou, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 92. **Slk.** My head's grown gray aneath thy kipple, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 384.

Hence (1) **Kipple-bawk**, *sb.* a roof-beam; (2) **-foot**, *sb.* the foot or lower part of a rafter; (3) **-hoe**, *sb.* a straight piece of wood laid across the top of the couple or rafter; (4) **Kippling**, *sb.* a rafter.

(1) **Bwk.** They gar'd Meg Landles hang hersel' Frae the kipple-bawks, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. (2) **Kcb.** The cloken hen, when frae the kipple-fit She breaks her tether, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 5 (Jam.). (3) **Rxb.** The top being covered with 'feal' so as to form the angle (Jam.). (4) **Gall.** What huzzas now did follow—the kipplings rang, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

3. *v.* To couple, fasten together; *fig.* to marry, mate. See **Couple**.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 425. **Rnf.** Rhime to rhime wi' kanny skill Ye kipple to compackly, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 63. **Ayr.** So we were kippled richt eneuch, Service *Notandums* (1890) 84.

Hence (1) **Kippled**, *ppl. adj.* coupled, fastened together; (2) **Kippling-comb**, *sb.* a comb used for fastening the hair.

(1) **Rnf.** Cheek for chow, like kippl't howns, Gang linkit ay thegither, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 152. **Slk.** Let them gallop like twa kippled grews, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866. (2) **Ayr.** Her hair . . . was closely smoothed back and gathered within a kipplin comb, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxi.

KIPPLE, *v.*[2] Lan. [ki·pl.] To lift a weight from the ground on to the shoulder without help or stay. Davies *Races* (1856) 234; Lan.[1]

KIPPLE, KIPPO, see **Couple, Kibbo**, *sb.*[1]

KIPPOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. [ki·pək.] A small bundle of fish hung up.

Dere wis kippoks o' haddocks an weel-speeted hoes, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 178; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 137; **S. & Ork.**[1] A small number of piltacks banded together.

[A dim. of ON. *kippa*, a bundle drawn upon a string, esp. *fisk-kippa* (VIGFUSSON).]

KIPSY, *sb.* Ken. Slang. Also in form **kibsey.** A sort of wicker basket, a basket for holding cherries. See **Kipe**, *sb.*[1]

Ken. I was coming home with my kipsy, *Macmillan's Mag.* (1879) XL. 501; (W.F.S.) **Slang. FARMER.**

KIR, see **Car**, *adj.*

KIRBY, *sb.* Shr.[1] A poor old horse.

KIRBY-PARSONED, *adj.* Yks. Of a bottle: having a cavity at the bottom. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S.i. 194. **m.Yks.**[1]

KIRCHER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **kercher** Dev.[1]; and in form **ketcher** Dor.[1] [kɔ̄·tʃə(r).] The membrane over the viscera of a pig; the caul of any animal.

Dor.[1] **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The membranous layer of fat which surrounds the 'inward' of animals. **Dev.**[1]

KIRK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. ? Dev. Also written **kerrk** n.Yks.; **kiurk** S. & Ork.[1]; **kurk** Cum.[1]; **kyrk** N.Cy.[2] [**kirk**, kə̄k.]

1. *sb.* A church; the Church, esp. the Church of Scotland; the congregation of a church. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. He rives the kirk to theek the quire, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 17; Respectable fathers of families who went to kirk, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xx. **Or.I.** Fishermen studiously refrain from saying the word 'kirk' while setting out upon a fishing excursion: for if they do so they are certain to have ill-luck, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 165. **Mry.** Still thou'rt the friend of the kirk, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 12. **Bnff.** After meat [I] pat on my claise For kirk to grow ae flesh wi' Tib, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 69. **Abd.** It's a heap easier to gang to the kirk nor to read the buik yer lane, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xliv. **Frf.** The dominie in the glen who had ceased to attend the Auld Licht kirk, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) i. **Per.** Hoo are ye gaun to manage for the morn's kirk? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** On Sunday when she was at the kirk, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 12. **Lnk.** Gang afore the minister And thole the kirk's remarkin's, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 51. **Lth.** To the auld kirk ye wont to row, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 7. **Edb.** Ceremonies an' kirk rites perform, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 128. **Bwk.** This is like Hilton kirk, It's baith narrow and mirk, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 40. **Gall.** In some kirk to pray an' preach, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 40. **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] This form obtains in n.Nhb., but on Tyneside 'chorch' is frequently heard. **Dur.** There's neither peace nor comfort for me, no, not even in God's kirk, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 579. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Mudder sed she wad leyke to gang to t'kurk, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 7; He went ta kirk ov a Sunday mwornin', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 49. **Wm.** I wish the christians wad . . . net come to kirk with a moon belief, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 132; Ga tet kirk ivvery Sunda', *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 32. **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] Now rare except in place-names. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Not much used. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Only used in place-names (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[14], **n.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] In the names of many places, Kirk-Ireton, Kirk-Hallam. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* here, but the word is still current in the ne. of Lin. **ne.Lin.** I was weddid i' ohd Clee kirk, Miss (M.P.). **?Dev.** So in the kirk at Widdecombe They finished evening prayer, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 15.

Hence (1) **Kirker**, *sb.* a churchman, esp. in phr. *Auld Kirker*, a member of the Established Church of Scotland, and *Free Kirker*, a member of the Free Church of Scotland; (2) **Kirkfu'**, *sb.* a churchful, a congregation; (3) **Kirkless**, *adj.* without a church; not attending church; (4) **Kirkward**, *adv.* towards church.

(1) **Sh.I.** It'll no be den, 'Auld Kirkers, come ye dis wy,' nor 'Frees, geng ye up yonder,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259. **Lnk.** Free Kirkers daurna speak till Auld Kirkers, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 111. **Lth.** Together with the Auld Kirkers, Free Kirkers, and Seceders of Scotland, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 225. (2) **Edb.** Kirkfu's o' the saint-like deils, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 129. (3) **Lth.** After a Sunday's feast—or pascal, Wi' you, ye kirkless, canty rascal, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856. **Gall.** The kirkless priest, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 47, ed. 1897. (4) **Ayr.** The kintra bodies, kirkward hieing To furm or pew, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 42.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Kirk-abister**, a dwelling near a church; (2) **-asucken**, the buried dead in contradistinction to those who have a watery grave; (3) **-attender**, a church-goer; (4) **-aumas**, church alms; (5) **-beadle**, a church officer, a verger; (6) **-bell**, a church bell; (7) **-book**, the minute-book or record of the kirk session; (8) **-box**, (9) **-bred**, the box or vessel for receiving the church offertories; the box in which the church funds are kept; the church treasury or funds; (10) **-broach**, the church steeple; (11) **-clachan**, a hamlet or village containing a church; (12) **-court**, a church court; (13) **-door**, (*a*) a church door; (*b*) in phr. *to do anything at the kirk-door*, to do anything openly and unblushingly; (14) **-door plate**, an offertory plate at the church door; (15) **-dyke**, a churchyard wall; (16) **-dues**, church dues, tithes, &c.; fines paid to the church; (17) **-fever**, excitement over church affairs; (18) **-folk(s**, (*a*) members of a church, a congregation; church-goers, those on the way to church; (*b*) church officials, ecclesiastics; (19) **-ganger**, see (3); (20) **-garth**, a churchyard; (21) **-gate** or **-yett**, the gate of a churchyard; (22) **-goer**, see (3); (23) **-going**, (*a*) frequenting church; regular in attendance at church; (*b*) attendance at church; (24) **-grave**, *obs.*, a churchwarden; (25) **-greedy**, eager and regular in attending church; (26) **-green**, a church green; a churchyard; (27) **-hammer**, the tongue of a church bell; (28) **-herd**, a minister, pastor; (29) **-hole**, a grave; (30) **-keeper**, see (3); (31) **-knock**, a church clock; (32) **-knowe**, a knoll on which a church stands; (33) **-lad**, a choir-boy; (34) **-laddie**, a ladle used to collect the offerings during a service in church; (35) **-lands**, church lands, glebe land; (36) **-liggate**, see (21); (37) **-loaning**, a lane leading to a church; (38) **-loom**, *fig.* a pulpit; (39) **-louse**, the wood-louse, *Oniscus*; (40) **-lover**, a lover of church; (41) **-man**, an ecclesiastic; (42) **-master**, a churchwarden; (43) **-member**, a member or communicant of a church; (44) **-mouse**, a church mouse; also used *advb.*; (45) **-occasions**, church services; (46) **-officer**, see (5); (47) **-park**, a wood belonging to or adjoining a church; (48) **-path**, a path leading to a church; (49) **-plate**, a plate used for receiving the offertories; (50) **-reekit**, bigoted; (51) **-road**, a road leading to a church; (52) **-scaling** or **-skailing**, the dispersion of a congregation after service; (53) **-scandalisin**, the causing of scandal to the church; (54) **-seat**, a church pew; (55) **-sess**, church rate; (56) **—Session**, the lowest Presbyterian church court; (57) **-shoon**, Sunday shoes, shoes reserved for church; (58) **-singer**, see (33); (59) **-steeple**, see (10); (60) **-stile** or **-style**, (*a*) a church gate; stepping-stones over the wall of a churchyard; (*b*) the houses adjoining a churchyard; (61) **-stool**, a stool formerly used in church before the introduction of pews; (62) **-sökne**, ? a congregation; (63) **-sucken**, large stone circles; cf. **kirrock**; (64) **-supper**, an entertainment given after a newly-married couple have been 'kirked'; (65) **-tables**, communion tables; (66) **-time**, the hour at which a church service begins; the time of public worship; (67) **-town**, a village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected; (68) **-warden**, (69) **-warner**, see (42); (70) **-waw**, a church wall; (71) **-weather**, weather permitting church-going; (72) **-wipe**, a club-foot; (73) **-wiped**, having a club-foot; (74) **-work**, that which concerns the church fabric; (75) **-wynd**, a church lane; also used *attrib.*; (76) **-yard**, a churchyard; also used *attrib.*; (77) **-yard deserter**, a very aged or infirm person; (78) **-yard gate**, in phr. *to take the kirk-yard gate*, to go to the grave, to die; (79) **-yard-like**, ready for the churchyard in appearance or health.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) *ib.* It was formerly the practice in Sh. to bury the dead within the churches. (3) **Rnf.** The kirk-attender always has A most prodigious Advantage o'er the stupid ass Who's no religious, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 70. (4) **m.Yks.**[1] (5) **Abd.** They ca' her father Robbie Scott; he's our kirk-beadle, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 40, ed. 1873. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** Sweetly clear his voice As a kirk-bell's tinkle, STEWART *Character* (1857) 67. **Lnk.** ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 33. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 2. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (7) **Bch.** In the kirk-book it would be listed, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 39. (8) **Abd.** There was 2000 marks left by Dr. Scroggie in the kirk-box, SPALDING *Hist.*

Sc. (1792) II. 63. **Frf.** TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 17. **Wgt.** (A.W.) (9) **Sc.** SPALDING *Club Misc.* V. 33 (JAM. *Suppl.*). (10) **m.Yks.**[1] (11) **Gall.** Seven cot-houses at the kirk-clachan o' Shankfoot, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. (12) **Lnk.** Gade wi' them to the kirk-court, what learned folks call the session, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 226. **Edb.** Some kirk court that they ca' the inquisition, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 13. (13, *a*) **Bch.** The clout about me would be pricked At the kirk-door, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 42. **Per.** She never darkened the kirk door at all, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 38, ed. 1887. (*b*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (14) **Per.** I'll try an get to watch—ance I hae learn't a psalm—Some kirk-door plate, FORD *Harp* (1893) 349. (15) **Gall.** We . . . hid ourselves at the back of the kirk-dyke before they entered, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) vii. (16) **Slg.** To pay kirk-dues takes cent for cent, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 49. **Lnk.** Pay down the kirk-dues, and come back to the stool the morn, four pound, and a groat to the bell-man, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 226. (17) **Ayr.** This kirk-fever is putting a heap o' folk aff their or'nar, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 259. (18, *a*) **Sc.** I rather got the better o' some o' them the day—some o' the kirk-fouk, I mean, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 92. **Sh.I.** He bade his ain kirk-folk lock da door ipa da Plymouthests, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259. **Bnff.** Kirk-fowk ay shou'd wish her weel, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 96. **Abd.** They . . . had just got fairly into the throng of the 'kirk-fowk,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 176. **Dmf.** SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 54. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 387. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. **w.Yks.**[1] Members of the Church of England. (*b*) **Bch.** 'Tis strange what makes kirk-fouks so stupid, To make or meddle with the fucait, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 41. **Ayr.** If kirk folks dinna clutch me, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 50. **Lnk.** Kirk-fouks is ay greedy, ye been wi' the minister the day, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 228. **Edb.** Kirk-fo'k are but a greedy set, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 138. (19) **m.Yks.**[1] (20) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] Afooer ther was any kirk-garths ut bury t'em in, 77. **Wm.** A covetous man trapes to the kirk-garth, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 127; A fiut trod gangs through t'kirk-garth (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Ah lived . . . i' Sent Paul's Kirk-garth, *Yks. Dial.* (1887) 6. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] A kirk-garth couf. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] The kirk-garth, like the gallows and the sea, receives all without asking questions. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* (21) **Per.** By the kirk-gate he passed, With the foam frothing down from his chops, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 27. **Ayr.** All this I could see from my stance at the kirk-yett, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 180. **Edb.** All flocked to the kirk-yett, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** In a different fashion from what it had been in the morning by the kirk-gate, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 130. **m.Yks.**[1] (22) **Gall.** I'm no kirk-goer, *ib.* 128. (23, *a*) **Sc.** I've been a decent kirk-ga'ing man, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 323. **Frf.** God-fearin', kirk-gaein folks, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 101. **Lnk.** Darkening scribes, of whose existence his decent kirk-going father had never heard, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 103. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] He was oalus furst and foormost in ivverything bit kurk gahin'. (24) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 562. **n.Lin.**[1] (25) **Bnff.**[1] Commonly used with the negative. 'He's nae very kirk-greedy.' **Per.** She herself [was], as she admitted, 'no kirk-greedy,' CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 73, ed. 1887. **Per., Cld.** He's no very kirk-greedy (JAM.). (26) **Abd.** Fareweel the auld kirk, and fareweel the kirk-green! WALKER *Bards* (1887) 559. (27) **Ayr.** The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 31. (28) **Edb.** I'se ne'er violate the law That kirk-herds strick forbids us a' Ne'er to trespass, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 34. (29) **Lnk.** To change a warm fireside In a cauld kirk-hole, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 44. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (30) **Sc.** A constant kirk-keeper she is, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xi. (31) **Abd.** The kirk knok, tolbuyth knok, and college knok, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 187. (32) **Gall.** The bonnie kirk-knowe of Balmaghie, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 318. (33) **m.Yks.**[1] (34) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (35) **Sc.** Kirk-lands will goe back to Rome, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 10, ed. 1868. **Abd.** There it sits in the kirk lands get, Half buried in the yird, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 227. **Frf.** Had his Satanic Majesty had the gracelessness to open a trap-door in the middle o' the kirk-lands, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 10, ed. 1889. (36) **Gall.** To help her on her horse where it stood tethered at the kirk-liggate, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 112. (37) **Gall.** I took to wandering up and down the little sequestered kirk-loaning, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 219. (38) **Fif.** A fier o' lairds . . . Besiegit weil the mickle pu'pit: It was the Cardinal's ain kirk-loom: He brocht it in a ship frae Rome, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 201. (39) **Cum.**[14] (40) **Gall.** I'm no . . . great kirk-lover, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 128. (41) **Abd.** Nane but kirkmen daur'd to preach at peril o' their neck, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 188. **Per.** SMITH *Poems* (1714) 91, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 352, ed. 1828. **Edb.** A kirk-man said, 'Tell me, my heart,' PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 405, ed. 1815. (42) **Per.** Andrew Blythman, kirk-master, and John Ronaldson, officer, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 142. **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[123], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1774) 541; **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (43) **Sh.I.** Da pör bit o whalp is not a kirk member, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 49. **Per.** She's no a kirk member ava, I'm thinkin', CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **Gall.** Mony o' the elders and kirk-members owes siller to auld Drummie, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 113. (44) **Sc.** I'm as puir's a kirk-mouse (JAM.). **Bnff.** Tho' poet-poor, an' kirk-mouse lean, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 176. **Abd.** As puir's a kirk-moose, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 132. **w.Yks.**[1] He's as poor as a kirk mouse. (45) **Slg.** At kirk-occasions John you ne'er could miss, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 69. (46) **Sc.** The 'kirk-officer' . . . who was with the minister, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 663. (47) **Bwk.** Climbin' for scroggs in the auld kirk park, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 60. (48) **Fif.** I've just left your uncle at the kirk-path, miss, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 270. (49) **Ayr.** The collections in the intellectual kirk plates of our minds were owre aften broken in upon, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 108. **Lnk.** Wha was't put a bawbee in the kirk-plate? MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 25. (50) **Sc.** Applied to bigotted churchmen and to persons who have ill-will against sectaries. Of one who has more zeal than religion it is said, 'He's no very kirk-greedy but he's gae kirk-reekit' (JAM. *Suppl.*). (51) **Abd.** They even were shunn'd on the kirk-road, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 104. **s.Sc.** There was a kirk-road through the turnip field, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 113. **Gall.** Doon the kirk road he linkit wi' strides, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 121. (52) **Sc.** When the service is over at any particular place of worship—(for which moment the Scotch have . . . an appropriate and picturesque term, the kirk-skailing), *Peter. Lett.* (1819) III. 265 (JAM.). **Abd.** At kirk-scalin', oot o' the crowd he wad lug her, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 37. **Ayr.** The multitude of by-goers was like the kirk-skailing at the Sacrament, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ii. (53) **Edb.** Keepet frae the fairs' temptation That brings folks to kirk-scandalisin, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 33. (54) **Lnk.** A rather simple maiden lady, who sat in the kirk-seat wi' my father's family, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 41. (55) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (56) **Sc.** The Assembly appoints their names to be delated to the respective kirk-sessions, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 43; The kirk-session consists of the minister and elders of a congregation and has spiritual oversight of its members (A.W.). **Per.** I'se doon t'ey minister an' hae ye up afore the kirk-session, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The matter was reported to the kirk-session, which at that period had the duty and privilege of administering the poor law, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 103. **Lnk.** Even the minister and the kirk-session Had failed to make the least impression, EWING *Poems* (1892) 12. (57) **Lnk.** He dressed himself and put on . . . his kirk-shoon wi' the big siller buckles, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 247. **Gall.** Their kirk-shoon, these being their dancing pumps, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 379, ed. 1876. (58) **m.Yks.**[1] (59) **Dmf.** Nae auld kirk steeple wagg'd its tongue When this puir chield wan hame, REID *Poems* (1894) 87. (60, *a*) **Sc.** If Anster's poor Are helped at kirk-style, or at play-house door, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 29. **Abd.** Crowds o' fouk at the kirk-stile, In boorachs, were conversin', ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 97. **Kcd.** We met by the old kirk-stile at eve, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 159. **Per.** Seek a lang while For the equal o' Johnny doon by the kirkstile, FORD *Harp* (1893) 235. **Ayr.** She stood in the kirk-stile and there she made sic a preaching, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xi. **Lnk.** HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 224. **Lth.** BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 49. **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 332, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Corrie kept at the kirk-style, A house for brandy, rum, and ale, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 12. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** *Gen.* an entrance into the churchyard by means of stones projecting from the wall, or A shaped wooden steps, for persons on foot (A.W.). (*b*) **Cai.**[1] (61) **Lnk.** The arch was beautifully adorned with several draughts of rocks, reels, and kirk stools upon the pillar, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 320, ed. 1828. (62) **Sh.I.** Loard guide an' gaird a' . . . der a' kirksökne o' you here, *Sh. News* (Dec. 2, 1899); If der no kirksökne here afore I come, dan he's a peety, *ib.* (Dec. 10, 1898). (63) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] (64) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** He usually sung it at Halloweens, at kirk-suppers, and other trystes, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 19. (65) **Per.** To prepare the kirk tables and napery, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 239. (66) **Sh.I.** It's a while ta kirk-time yet, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 48. **Abd.** Ere kirk-time the morn I sall take it out, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 41. **Rnf.** The boys . . . stated very explicitly that the 'intervals' were more to their liking than 'kirk-time,' GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 22.

Gall. Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 107. Wgt. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 342. (67) Sc. Often . . . would he dismount on reaching a kirk-town and gaze with soft complacency on the house of God, *Clan Albin* (1815) II. 247 (Jam.). (68) Cum.[14] (69) n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] (70) Sc. They'll ne'er set their fitt within the kirk-waw, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 34. (71) Sh.I. Enouch ta satisfee der conscience dat it's no kirk wadder, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 71. (72) Dmf. He has a kirk-wipe, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 30; Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. (73) If a woman, while pregnant, happens to enter a churchyard and inadvertently wipe her feet upon a grave, the child which she bears will be club-footed or kirk-wiped, *ib.* (74) Abd. The haill seattis for wemen afoir the daskis salbe takin avay be the maister of kirkwark, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 33; A' maister of kirkwark' is a functionary still existing; a member of the Town Council, who has charge of the fabric of the 'Town's churches,' i.e. those whose ministers are paid out of the Town's funds (A.W.). (75) Frf. They live in the kirk-wynd, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii; A kirk wynd weaver might kill his swine, *ib. Minister* (1891) iv. (76) Sc. I hoped to lie down in the kirk-yard lea, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 324. Elg. An odd neuk in Elgin's auld kirkyaird, Tester *Poems* (1865) 113. Abd. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx. Frf. Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. Per. Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 182, ed. 1887. Fif. Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 266. Rnf. Yon lown neuk o' the kirkyard, Young *Pictures* (1865) 25. Ayr. A pawnbroker who in takin' the wife to the kirkyaird thocht they werena gaun at a douce eneuch gait, Service *Notandums* (1890) 116. Lnk. Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 18. Lth. Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 2. Edb. Yestreen, whan gaists the kirk-yard hauntet, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 46. Gall. This good kind maiden gave me all she had this morning in the kirkyard, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 131. Kcb. Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 89. n.Ir. A wad like tae lie in the kirk-yaird wi' oor ain fowk, Lyttle *Paddy M'Quillan*, 110. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Efter ah'm laid in the kirkyard, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 125; Nhb.[1] Yks. Before long she was laid low i' the kirk-yard, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 637. (77) Lth. The aged and infirm [voters] . . . were not exempted from offensive remarks, such as . . . 'kirkyard deserter,' Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 253. (78) Lnk. When he taen the kirkyard gate He left her snug an' bein, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 33. (79) Sh.I. The very sowl relentit fûr hir, shû luikit dat kirkyaard laek, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

3. Phr. (1) *a kirk with a chimney in it*, an inn; (2) *at kirk and market*, publicly, at all times, everywhere; (3) *at kirk or market*, anywhere, in any public place; (4) *the Auld Kirk*, (*a*) the Established Church of Scotland; (*b*) a slang name for whisky; (5) *the kirk gangs in*, the church service begins; (6) *to be at the kirk*, (7) *to be to kirk with*, to get married; (8) *to join with the kirk*, to become a communicant of the Church; (9) *to make a kirk and a mill of anything*, to do what one likes with anything; to do the best one can under any circumstances; (10) *to ride on the rigging o' the kirk*, to be always talking about one's church in a laudatory way; (11) *to take one to the kirk*, see (7).

(1) Sc. Jock likit a kirk wi' a chimley in't, Scott *Monastery* (1820) *Introd. Ep.* (2) Sh.I. Owned by them at kirk and market, Scott *Pirate* (1822) iv. Bnff.[1] He's weel t' be seen baith at kirk an' market. Ayr. There was a lass and she was fair, At kirk and market to be seen, Burns *There was a Lass*, st. 1. (3) Rnf. They are the warst sight e'er ye saw, At kirk or market owther, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 97. Ayr. At kirk or at market whene'er ye meet me, Burns *Whistle and I'll come to you*, st. 2. (4, *a*) Sh.I. The Auld Kirk, believe ye me, winna be fund a' gold, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 260. Edb. Ne'er fash the Session tools, Nor yet their auld-kirk creepie stools, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 38. (*b*) Lnk. I'll haud aye by the Auld Kirk guid. . . Whisky for me—a dram o' guid Auld Kirk! Coghill *Poems* (1890) 128; He . . . was strongly attached to what he termed 'the Auld Kirk o' Scotland,' which, in Queen's English, meant a stiff dram, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 107. (5) Sc. A quiet meditation among the tombs before the kirk gangs in, Wright *Life* (1897) 59. (6) Rnf. The very day after we've been at the kirk, Ye'll get a milk cow and a twa-year-auld stirk, Barr *Poems* (1861) 73. (7) Lth. Has she been to kirk wi' thee, My boy Tammy? Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 191, ed. 1856. (8) Rnf. If with the kirk ye be not join'd, Deeds go for naething, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 189. Wgt. (A.W.) (9) Sc. He shall have his money, and redeem his land, and make a kirk and a miln of it an he will, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ix; 'Make a kirk and a mill of it,' make your best of it, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 252. Sh.I. Doo's welcome ta mak a kirk an' a mill o' him, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). n.Sc. It is more fully expressed . . ., 'Make a kirk and a mill o't and twa gäin plews' (Jam.). Cai.[1] Ye may mak a kirk an' a mill o' 'd. Inv. (H.E.F.) Fif. Gavin Fordyce can mak a kirk or a mill o' that, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 26. Ayr. I'll gie him the estate o' Wylie to mak' a kirk and a mill o't wi' her, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1823) xcvii. (10) Gall. (A.W.) (11) Per. I might hae ta'en thee to the kirk, And made thee a' my ain, Ford *Harp* (1893) 165.

4. *v.* To attend church.

Dmf. Nae deil sae base coud be As lash wi' tongue sae forkit, The glorious All-wise Deity, An' after gravely kirk it Ilk Sabbath Day, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 253.

Hence **Kirking**, *vbl. sb.* church-going, attending church.

Ayr. She wondered what guid her kirkin' did her, coming hame ragin' that gate at the licht o' day, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 245.

5. In *pass.*: to enter a church for the first time after any particular event, such as a funeral or child-birth, to be churched.

Sc. For your marriage and your kirkin too Sall baith be in ae day, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 125; A family is also said to be kirkit, the first time they go to church after there has been a funeral in it. Till then it is deemed inauspicious for any of them to work at their ordinary employment (Jam.); After a birth the mother was not permitted to cross the threshold of the door after the hour of sunset till she was 'kirked,' lest the fairies should carry her off to nurse their children, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 251. n.Sc. She who has been in childbed it is believed cannot with propriety before she be kirkit enter into the house of her nearest neighbour or most intimate friend. Her unhallowed foot would expose the tenement to some mischance. Some . . . would not taste any food that she had dressed. . . But it is not reckoned necessary that she should be present at any part of divine service. If she set her foot within the walls it is enough, *ib.* Abd. Till the mither kirket be, She wadna gang a frien' to see, Walker *Bards* (1887) 443. Wgt. They preceded the Magistrates and Council to the Parish Church, on the first Sunday after their election, to be 'kirkit,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 83; Still a general custom (A.W.). Lnk. The mother was not safe from the power of fairies until she had been 'kirk't,' Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 34. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Kirking**, *sb.* the churching of women after child-birth. m.Yks.[1]

6. To take a newly-married wife or couple to church on the first Sunday after the wedding; *gen.* in *pass.*: to attend church for the first time after the wedding.

Sc. I'm to be married the morn and kirkit on Sunday, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliii; When a clergyman and his new-made wife make their first appearance in his church a brother minister *gen.* preaches for him, and this is called kirkin' him and his bride (A.W.). ne.Sc. When a young man and a young woman were seen in company those boys who had manners not very refined used to cry: 'Lad and lass Wi' the fite cockade, Mairrit in the coal hole An kirkit i' the barn,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 87. e.Sc. They were just kirket a week past on Sabbath, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxx. Kcd. Ere sax months he'd marrit an' kirkit A hizzy o' half his ain age, Grant *Lays* (1884) 172. Per. Steen . . . came to kirk the bridegroom and bride, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 48. w.Sc. There was a fear that those discarded suitors might . . . supernaturally influence her and affect her firstborn. This evil result was sought to be averted by the bride wearing a sixpence in her left shoe till she was kirked, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 54. s.Sc. I saw her the Sunday after her marriage, as they carried her to be kirked, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 180. Rnf. On seeing them kirket, the neighbours a' smirket, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 303. Ayr. There was a fulsome fraising about them when they were kirkit, as the comeliest couple in the parish, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. Lnk. Wait till they're cried, and married, and kirked, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 88. e.Lth. The hoose o' prayer whaur we were kirked thegither, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 210.

Hence (1) **Kirking**, *sb.* the first attendance of a newly-married couple at church; (2) **Kirking-party**, *sb.* a newly-married couple and their friends assembled for the first attendance at church.

(1) Sc. On Sunday comes the kirking. The bride and bride-groom attended by their office bearers, as also the lads and lasses of the village, walk to the kirk, seat themselves in a body, and after service the parishioners rank up in the kirk-yard to see them pass, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 414 (Jam.). Abd. We haste to the eventful Sunday, when the kirking took place, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 141, ed. 1889. Lth. At bridal, at kirkin', at market, or fair,

Ye'll never miss Patie the Packman, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 107. **Gall.** This [the best] man, so highly favoured, attends him too at the kirkin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 64, ed. 1876. (2) **Abd.** The 'kirkin'' party was marshalled and set forth from Mill of Meadaple in splendid array, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 176.

7. *Comb.* **Kirk the gussie,** a game, see below.

Ags. The gussie is a large ball which one party endeavours to beat with clubs into a hole, while another party strives to drive it away (JAM.).

8. To lodge the ball into the hole in the game of 'kirk the gussie.' *ib.*

KIRKLE, see **Kirtle.**

KIRLY-MERLY, *sb.* Wm. A knick-knack, kickshaw. Cf. **curly-merly,** s.v. **Curly.**

We hed sick a dinner, o maks a kirly merlies, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 17; Wanted me tae by this kirly merly er tudder, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 78.

KIRN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **curn** Wm. & Cum.[1]; **kern** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **kurn** Cum.[34] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **kyrn** Wm.; and in forms **cairn, kairn** Nhb.[1]; **? girn** Gall.; **ken** n.Yks.[124] e.Yks.[1] [**kirn, kərn, kān.**]

1. *sb.* A churn.

Sc. Eith learning the cat to the kirn, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 163. **Abd.** There's the kirn to ca', chessels to fill, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. **Kcd.** Cheese chessils, butter kits, an' kirns, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) III. **w.Sc.** A farmer's wife . . . and her maid-servant wrought at the kirn, but, do as they would, no butter would appear, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 81. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 173. **Dmb.** Tosh Mary . . . did the kirn and milk-boynes fill, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 56. **Ayr.** Countra wives, wi' toil an' pain, May plunge an' plunge the kirn in vain, BURNS *Address Deil* (1785) st. 10. **Lnk.** HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 205. **Edb.** She . . . Neglects the kebbuck, and forgets the kirn, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Fill the bowie and fill the kirn, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 11. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A crooked sixpence is sometimes put into the kairn to avert witchcraft. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Th' cooper is to bring hame'th kirn and skeel, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 426; **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** He gans inti byre, An fills a awd ken wi sum wheels an sum wire, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45; RAY (1691); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** In the dairy department, there is a kern, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 28; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (J.W.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kirn-crewk,** (2) **-cruddle** or **-curdle,** a churn-staff; (3) **-milk,** butter-milk, milk left after churning; curds; (4) **-rung,** the implement employed for stirring the milk in a churn; (5) **-spell,** a dairymaid's charm 'to make butter come'; (6) **-staff,** the old-fashioned staff used like a piston-rod in the antiquated vertical churn; (7) **-stick,** *fig.* a stupid person; (8) **-swee,** an implement attached to the churn-staff to facilitate butter-making; see below.

(1) **e.Yks.** Give us ken-crewk for feyin-machine, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61. (2) **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **Sc.** He dealt in the wholesome commodity called kirn-milk, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Into the buttermilk that remains in the churn hot-water is poured; the caseous part, named kirn milk, subsides and is used for food, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 177, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **S. & Ork.**[1] (s.v. Kleebie). **Per.** Hoo can she get her strength on sowans an' kirn-milk? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** A mouthfu' o' kirn-milk an' a bite o' pease bannock, SWAN *Aldersyde,* v. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 117. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Sheel kedge our kites with good kirne-milk and whig, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 160; **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** RAY (1691); **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Sh.I.** The furniture consisted of the kirn, and the kirn-staff, the milk-keg standing on a chair, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 40. **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** My kirn-staff now stands gizzen'd at the door, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Peggy Little—wi' her kirn-staff, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 84. **Gall.** That long staff with a circular frame on the head of it, used anciently, when upstanding kirns were fashionable, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Her rowan tree beetle or kirnstaff, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 30. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] (7) **Frf.** For the befogged bungler there were the choice epithets, 'kirn-stick,' 'dunderhead,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 16. (8) **Sc.** It is composed of an axis moving between two joists —into which axis are mortised two sticks at right angles, the one a great deal longer than the other. The churn-staff is attached to the shorter one, and the longer one is held in the hand, and pushed backwards and forwards, which greatly lightens the labour of churning (JAM.).

3. Phr. (1) *to break the kirn,* to break the milk in the process of churning, by the formation of butter particles; (2) *to get the kirn,* to arrive at the juncture when butter is produced in churning.

(1) **Sh.I.** 'Is da kirn no brokken yit?' 'No shū, mam, I tell'd dee 'at da mylk wisna runn,' *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). (2) **Nhb.** (M.H.D.)

4. The act of handling or nursing over-much; the act of doing any kind of work in a lazy, disgusting manner. **Bnff.**[1]

5. *Fig.* Applied to mire, a disgusting mixture.

Sc. The ground's a mere kirn (JAM.).

6. The last handful of corn or grain cut down on the harvest-field. Cf. **churn,** *sb.* **5.**

Sc. The Cameronian reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest kirn, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 400 (JAM.). **Lth.** [The kirn] is formed into a little figure, dressed like a child's doll (JAM.). **Gall.** If the last of the crop cannot be cut by the shearers for all they can work until night be set in—then they say they have had a 'bursen kirn'; they have burst themselves almost before they have got the last cut or [?] girn shorn, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 104, ed. 1876. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

7. *Comp.* (1) **Kirn-baby,** a figure or image, sometimes made out of the last handful of cut corn, gaily dressed up, and decorated with clothes, ribbons, &c., and borne home rejoicingly at the end of the harvest; (2) **-cut,** the last handful of corn cut on the harvest-field; (3) **-doll(y,** see (1).

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); The whole group circle round this harvest-queen, or kern-baby, curtseying to her, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) II. 87; When reaping is completed a few stalks of corn are made into a cross, which is known as the kern baby. If there is no kern baby the next harvest will be bad, *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (Feb. 11, 1899); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They used everywhere to dress up . . . an image at the end of harvest, which was called a harvest doll, or kern baby, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) II. 20; **Nhb.**[1] **Yks.** The last sheaf of golden corn set on end. . . The reapers announce the fact by loud shouting; and an image hoisted on a pole . . . crowned with wheat ears and dressed up. . . The group circle round this harvest queen or kern baby, *Monthly Pckt.* (1862) *Flk-Lore,* 134. **n.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** If thou wilt be my partner, I have seen as great a marvel happen as the kirn-cut of corn coming to as sackless hands as mine and thine, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 400 (JAM.). **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** From the same pin depended the kirn-cut of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 259. **Gall.** The kirn-cut of corn is a name given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest field, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 296, *note.* (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** This is the corn-baby or kirn-dolly, an image formed from a quantity of corn, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 375; **Nhb.**[1]

8. Phr. (1) *to cry the kirn,* to give three cheers, when the last handful of corn is cut, to let the neighbours know that the harvest is finished; (2) *to get the kirn,* to sever the last portion of standing corn in the harvest-field; (3) *to shout the kirn,* see (1); (4) *to win the kirn,* see (2).

(1) **Lth., Tev.** (JAM.) (2) **Frf.** Hame they gang to get the kirn, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 143. **n.Cy.** When the sickle is laid down, and the last sheaf of golden corn set on end, it is said that they have 'got the kern,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **Nhb.**[1] 'To get their kern' is the term used when shearers talk of finishing the harvest. The 'last cut' of corn was the object of a struggle among the shearers. It was made into the form of a large doll, dressed with ribbons, and called the kern-doll. It was borne in triumph at the head of a procession. **n.Yks.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] The last business, before leaving the fields, is to 'shout the kirn,' when a verse is repeated: 'Blessed be the day our Saviour was born, For Master ——'s corn's all well shorn, And we will have a good supper to-night, And a drinking of ale, and a kirn! A kirn! ahoa!' all uniting at the close in a simultaneous shout. (4) **Sc.** I shall either gain a kiss from some fair lip for winning the kirn, or some shall have hot brows for it, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 400 (JAM.). **Ags.** The person who carries off this [the last handful of grain cut down] is said to win the kirn (JAM.). **s.Sc.** All were joyous with the expectation that the kirn should be won on the farm of Gowanbrae. An hour would be sufficient to terminate

their harvest toils and win the kirn, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 209. **Lnk.** When the kirn was won—that is, when the last handful of corn was cut from the last harvest field, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 182. **Ant.** As each reaper has his ridge allotted to him, he that finishes his task soonest is said to win the churn or kirn, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

9. A harvest-home or festival held on the completion of the harvest. Cf. **churn**, *sb.* **6.**

Sc. Their kirns were aye the merriest in the parish, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 261, ed. 1894. **Or.I.** Their [fiddlers'] presence was indispensable at bridals and merry-makings, at kirns, and jollifications, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 108. **Elg.** In ilka loughter, cheery, comes The kirn and eke the fee, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 152. **Per.** Then came the great harvest festival of the kirn, . . . properly celebrated on the night of the day upon which the maiden (q.v.) was taken. . . This was the shearer's feast . . . held when the last stalk was cut. . . First there was the rural delicacy, 'cream crowdie a'.' . . Each person at the table . . . was served with a mixture of fresh . . . oatmeal and delicious cream drawn from the kirn or churn by way of demonstrating the applicability of the name to the festival, Haliburton *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 148–9. **s.Sc.** At the conclusion of the harvest Mary apprised me of the evening on which their maiden, or kirn, would take place, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 340. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 127. **Ayr.** They get the jovial, ranting kirns, When rural life o' ev'ry station, Unite in common recreation, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) 3. **Lnk.** Lots o' youngsters meet for fun At kirn or spree, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 185. **Lth.** At kirn or at fair, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 74. **Edb.** Scotch weddings, kirns, and other merry-making occasions, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 88. **Bwk.** The dance an' fun at the harvest kirns, Calder *Poems* (1897) 60. **Slk.** I wad astonish them at kirns, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 37. **Dmf.** An' haith! at kirns we're canty yet, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 48. **Gall.** A kimmering, a kirsening, a kirn, or a wedding, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 54, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** The sportive pleasures o' the jovial kirn, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 126. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Then ae nicht at a kirn I saw Maggie Hay, *E. C. News* (Mar. 10, 1894) 8. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Or if they're duin a rivan curn, 172. **n.Yks.**[3]

10. *Comp.* (1) **Kirn-bannock**, a bannock baked for the harvest festival; (2) **-feast**, see (5); (3) **-night**, the night on which the harvest-home or festival was held; (4) **-supper**, (5) **-winnin**, the harvest-home or festival held on the completion of harvest.

(1) **Gall.** A piece spread wi' the gude-wife's thumb, of the kirn-bannock, tastes ay weel in the gabs o' stirrahs, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 405, ed. 1876. (2) **Sc.** At fairs, kirn-feasts, and penny-weddins, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 32. (3) **Cum.** Oh! Jean, think on yon kurn neet, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 70. (4) **Bwk.** To grace the kirn supper, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** This old-world custom, the 'kirn-supper,' a social gathering of the people, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 65; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] The harvest festival or feast of the ingathering, called kurn supper, from the fact that half-churned cream was one of the good things served up upon the occasion. Butter sops were also a very essential part of the feast formerly. **Cum.** The annual kern supper. . . was held, . . when the harvest having been safely garnered, the labourers. . . responded heartily to an invitation to partake of a bountiful supper, *Carlisle Patr.* (1888) 7; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] When the harvest-festivities were fully carried out in days now gone by, the Kern-supper and the Mell-supper both formed a part of them; the former being given on completing the severing of the corn, the latter on finishing the leading or ingathering. From 'immemorial times it was customary to produce, in a churn, a quantity of cream,' which formed part of the meal. The custom survived about Whitby, Scarborough, and Gisburne, &c., in Aram's time; but that in other places cream has been commuted for ale. Here, a large china bowl in some houses replaced the churn, and new milk, or even furmity, did duty for the cream. **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** At a kirn-supper, or on a holiday, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 142. (5) **Cum.** A famish kurn-winnin they've hed, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 95; **Cum.**[14]

11. *v.* To churn.

Sh.I. Sae I begins ta kirn; an' I kirns, an' better kirns, an' winders dere's nae butter comin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 43. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** They kirned an' kirned at it for a week, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 218. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 37. **e.Lth.** Michty puir butter ye hae kirned wi't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 94. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** The gudewife's butter wadna kirn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[8] I've been kurnin' iver sen mwornin', 204. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 28.

Hence (1) **Kirnan-rung**, *sb.* the implement used in stirring the milk in a churn; (2) **Kirned**, *ppl. adj.* churned; (3) **Kirning**, *sb.* a churning; that which has been churned; (4) **Kirning-stone**, *sb.* a stone used for heating the churn; (5) **-water**, *sb.* hot water to mix with 'blaedig' or butter-milk in a churn.

(1) **Sc.** Ye'se get the kirnan rung To lick this day, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 59 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** Porridge and kirned milk morning and night, . . were Tam's unvarying diet, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 113, ed. 1894. **Sh.I.** Kirned milk is used—a name given to the curds that fall to the bottom of the churn, after boiling water has been poured into the bledoc or butter-milk, for the preparation of bland, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 207, ed. 1891. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** Fresh kirned butter is no sweeter, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 203; 'Twas fed on new kirned buttermilk, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 39, ed. 1876. (3) **Sh.I.** Shû set yisterday's kirnin' o' butter apo' da end o' da watterbrod, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Lnk.** Whiles at a kirnin', Watson *Poems* (1853) 32. **Gall.** There was no time left for the kirning of the butter, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 269. **Kcb.** The butter gaed wrang in the kirnin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218. **Wm.** Thoo knaas when thood nobbet a lile kyrnin thoo mead twenty pund intu fower an twenty lumps, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 6. **ne.Yks.**[1] A kennin' o' butther. (4) **Sh.I.** Pit da kirnin' stane i' da hert hole o' da fire, an' com' an' pick apo' da kirn, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); Shû cover'd da kirnin' stane wi' rid cols an' glödin aemirs, *ib.* (5) **Sh.I.** Shû ows'd da kirnin'-watter apo' da kirn wi' a shappin [chopin] can. . . Shû wis steerin' i' da kirn wi' da staff ta mingse da watter an' da blaedig, *ib.* (July 23, 1898).

12. *Fig.* To mix, stir up; to keep in constant commotion; to handle in a disgusting way.

Sc. I've just been kirnin' through the Word o' God, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 20; Wi' their sark sleeves rowed up to the oxsters busy kirnin' among clay an' makin' bricks, Dickson *Auld Min.* (ed. 1892) 106; To toss hither and thither, to throw anything into a disorderly state (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] Followed by *at*, *amon'*, *wee*. **Per.** Lord! they micht hae a body's sel' kirned up wi't a', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Glendookie had not been so stirred, tossed, and 'kirned' since the days of the great Reform Bill, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 110. **Ayr.** It would hae been mair to the purpose had ye been kirning drogs with the pistle and mortar in your ain shop, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **Gall.** Bubbles up are boiling, [I] Am kirning and am toiling, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**[2] Thoos' neeea casion ta kirn it aboot like that. It was kirnen an' jowlen, jowlen an' kirnen, nivver still. That was a famish auld chap's view o' t'sea t'first time; anudder said his booels was kirnen up an' doon.

13. With *with*: to nurse or take care of overmuch. **Bnff.**[1]

14. To do any kind of work in a disgusting manner. *ib.*

KIRN, see **Kern**, *sb.*[1]

KIRNEN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Familiarity.

Bch. I canna say bat I had a kirnen wi' her an' a kine o' harlin favour for her, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17.

KIRNIE, *sb.* Gall. A pert, impudent boy, who wishes to be considered a man. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

KIROCK, see **Currick.**

KIR(R, *adj.* Sc. [kir.] Cheerful, happy; complaisant, consequential; fond, wanton.

Ayr. (Jam.) **Dmf.** The apprentices sae kir and saucy, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 23; Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Gall.** He casts a wink, she's kirr and couth, And draws the water to his mouth, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 85, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Kir and crouse, Like couts [colts] an' fillies starting frae a post, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 25.

[ON. *kyrr*, gentle, quiet, at rest (Vigfusson).]

KIRR, *int.* Sh.I. Also in form **kirra.** **1.** A call urging on a dog to chase.

Kirr, kirr, kirra! Whaur's Berry? Dat is a hokken bröte, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899).

2. Hush. S. & Ork.[1]

KIRROCK, *sb.* Lakel. Also written **kirruck** and in form **kurruck** Lakel.[1] [ki·rək.] A large circle of stones. See **Currick.**

Lakel.[1] **Cum.**[1] A large circle of stones on the summit of Carrock fell, of which there exists no reliable history.

KIRRY-WERRY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **carriwary** (Jam.); **carry-varry**. A burlesque serenade performed with pots and pans, &c. at the door of old people who marry a second time.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 329. **Fif., w.Lth.** Esp. of old women and widows who marry young men (Jam.).

[Fr. *charivaris*, a public defamation, or traducing of, a fowl noise made, black Santus rung, to the shame and disgrace of another; hence, an infamous (or infaming) ballade sung by an armed troop, under the window of an old dotard, married the day before unto a young wanton, in mockery of them both (Cotgr.).]

KIRSEN, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **kirsn**; and in form **kirsnt**. Proper, suitable, decent. See **Christian**, *adj.*

Shû'd cleen'd up her auld faider's hoos, an' made him a morsel o' kirsn fûde while he wis livin', *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898); Da but hoos is hardly kirsen ta tak dem intil sae shûne i' da moarnin', *ib.* (Sept. 18, 1897); Chiefly applied to food (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

KIRSEN, see **Christen**.

KIRSMAS, *sb.* Lakel. In *comp.* (1) **Kirsmas-gift**, anything given to children to play with; (2) **-glass**, a glass of liquor drunk to wish success to the house on Christmas Day.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) *ib.* **Wm.** What ye'll drop in mappen efter dinner fer yer Kirsmas-glass? (B.K.)

KIRSSAN, *adj.* Cai.[1] In *comp.* **Kirssan-crab**, a particular variety of crab.

Fairly common here, in deep water. I have not seen any over 3 inches in length. The colour is almost black. The claws are all very thin and broad; and they have a close set of spines along their edges, like short stout hairs.

KIRT, *sb.* e.An.[12] A 'kirtle,' an upper petticoat used in riding to protect the clothes from mud. See **Kirtle**.

KIRTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **kyrtle** e.Lth; and in form **kirkle** Sc. [ki·rtl, kə·tl.]

1. *sb.* A woman's outer petticoat or short skirt; a dress, gown.

Sc. A cleaner kirtle, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xix. **Bnff.** Grannie's crown fu' weil he claw'd, An' 'neath her kirtle Een wi' the spurtle, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 25. **Per.** Her kirtle seemed of velvet green, Ford *Harp* (1893) 228. **Dmb.** Deil dock your kirtle no to ken the guager, Salmon *Gowdean* (1868) 85. **Rnf.** Wi' weel airn'd mutch an' kirtle clean, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 79. **Lnk.** Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 61. **Lth.** Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 48. **Edb.** Dees, wi' snoods, and kirtles blue, *Carlop Green* (1793) 132, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 67. **Dmf.** Oh, lissom lasses o' the Ha', Gang count your kirtles by the score, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 87. **Gall.** Nestling contentedly with her cheek against Anna's homespun kirtle, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 33. **e.Yks.** A kirtle o' green, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 20. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **e.An.**[1] An outer petticoat to protect the other garments from dust, &c. in riding. Scarcely, if ever, heard of now that pillions are so gone out of use. It was commonly made of slight materials, to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

Hence **Kirtled**, *ppl. adj.* wearing a short gown or petticoat.

Fif. Men, women, kirtled girls, and lads, Were fir'd and furiated in squads, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 7.

2. A loose jacket worn by labourers. n.Yks. (R.H.H.)

3. *v.* To clothe, dress; used *fig.*

e.Lth. Wood and water, corn fields fertile—Teeming with luxuriance—kyrtle This God's acre like a queen, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 130.

4. To flaunt, to give oneself airs. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

KIRVE, see **Kerve**.

KIRVIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [ki·rvi.] A certain quantity of straw or grass; a small bundle.

With a baet o' gloy or a kirvie o' floss, winding it may be simmonds or gurdastöries, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179; (W.A.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A kirvie of floss.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kjerve*, a small bundle of grass or leaves (Aasen).]

KIRYAUW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To caterwaul. Per. (G.W.), Fif. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A noise, great outcry; an ado. Per. (G.W.)

KISCHEN, KISEN, see **Kishan, Kizzen**.

KISERT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **kisek**. A 'haaf-term' for a cat. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 26.

KISETY, see **Kysty**.

KISH, *sb.*[1] s.Sc. (Jam.) A powdery matter which separates from pig-iron that has been long kept in a melted state.

The name given by the iron-smelters at Carron and Clyde iron-works. Kish in its nature is similar to plumbago or black lead.

KISH, *sb.*[2] Irel. [kiʃ.] **1.** A large basket used for carrying turf, &c.

Ir. A large oblong basket, commonly placed upon the rude country car, and used in bringing in turf from the bog, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 304; A train of his companions leading their cars loaded with kishes of turf, Edgeworth *Bulls* (1802) 180, ed. 1803; The boys standing up in the kishes driving without rein or halter, Lever *Jack Hinton* (1844) xxxv. **Ant.** There is an old kish on the ground, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **w.Ir.** From the time she was the height of that turf kish there she would not be bid by anyone, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. viii. **Wxf.** Sitting on a pillion behind you going to fair or market to look after your kish, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 71.

2. A light bridge over a stream, made of hurdles and wattles. Wmh. (W.M.)

KISHAN, *sb.* I.Ma. Also written **kischen, kishon**. [ki·ʃən.] A measure of eight quarts, a peck.

When you are shopping to-day, don't forget to order a kishan of peas, and pay for the kishan of salt we had (S.M.); Of potatoes two kischen, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 249, ed. 1889; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

KISHE, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A large pit.

KISHIE, see **Keshie**.

KISHIEFAIK, *sb.* Or.I. The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 206.

KISKEY, KISKS, see **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[1]

KISLE-STONE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **keisyl-, kysle-** (Jam.). A flint stone. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802); (Jam.)

[OE. *ceosol* (*cisel, cysel*), gravel (Sweet).]

KISLOP, KISN'T, KISS, see **Keslop, Can**, *v.*

KISS, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Kiss-me-quick**, a curl of hair growing at the nape of a woman's neck; (2) **-my-loof(s**, a kiss of the hand; *fig.* a fawner, courtier; a useless person; (3) **-the-cap**, one who is constantly drinking; a tippler.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Sae tho' ye now ca' me a coof, I dinna gie a kiss-my-loof, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) *Introd.* 5. **Gall.** Out-sailed, out-fought, out-witted—such a set of kiss-my-loofs, yon king's men, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) x. (3) **Edb.** As soon as kiss-the-cap heard tell, He swore, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 97.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Kiss-and-looks-up**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (2) **-antrum**, the chrysanthemum, *Chrysanthemum sinense*; (3) **-at-the-garden-gate**, see (1); (4) **-behind-the-garden-gate**, (*a*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (*b*) see (1); (5) **-me**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (4, *a*); (*c*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*d*) the redspur valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (6) **-me-at-the-garden-gate**, (7) **-me-behind-the-garden-gate**, see (1); (8) **-me-Dick**, the cypress spurge, *Euphorbia cyparissias*; (9) **-me-John-at-the-garden-gate**, see (1); (10) **-me-love**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (4, *a*); (*c*) see (5, *c*); (*d*) see (5, *d*); (11) **-me-love-behind-the-garden-gate**, see (4, *a*); (12) **-me-over-the-garden-gate**, see (1); (13) **-me-quick**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (4, *a*); (*c*) see (5, *c*); (*d*) see (5, *d*); (*e*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (14) **-me-quick-and-go**, lad's love, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

(1) **Som.** Beds near by are full of cloudy blue 'Love-in-a-puzzle' and 'Kiss-and-looks-up,' Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 18. (2) **Dev.**[4] (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4, *a*) **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **w.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **War.**[3] (5, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.**[4] (*c, d*) **Dev.**[4] (6) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (7) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 124. **Wor., Nrf., Suf.** (8) **Chs.**[1] (9) **Suf.** (M.E.R.) (10, *a*) **Dev.** (*b, c, d*) **Dev.**[4] (11) **Dev.**[4] *Gen.* abbreviated. (12) **Nrf.** A small wild pansy (E.M.). (13, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] The wild variety. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b, c*) **Dev.**[4] (*d*) **Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*e*) **Som.** With pretty pink kiss-me-quicks—fox-gloves 'ee d' call 'em, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100. (14) **Dev.**[4]

3. Phr. (1) *to kiss hand*, in phr. *as easy as kiss hand*, easily, without any trouble; (2) — *the* (*a*) *cap* or *caup*, to drink, to take refreshment; also used *subst.*

(1) **w.Ir.** They could shew you a crock o' money as aisy as kiss hand, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 7. (2) **Sc.** I wadna kiss your cap [I would not taste your drink]. I wadna kiss caps wi' him (Jam.).

Bnff.[1] Fin' we took haim the nout, we wiz niver bidden cum in, nor kiss a cap. **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Per.** Come . . . sit ye doun me by, An' kiss the caup—richt welcome sall ye be, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 98. **Rnf.** They . . . got not so much as the kiss of a caup, Wodrow *Corres.* (1842–3) II. 115. **Edb.** Cadgily they kiss the cap, An' ca't round helter-skelter, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785.

4. *Obs.* To lie with a woman. Der.[1]

5. *sb.* A small sweetmeat of varying constituents; *gen.* in *pl.*

N.I.[1] Small sweetmeats rolled up along with mottoes in a piece of coloured paper. **n.Yks.**[2] Brown sugar-balls flavored with oil of peppermint. **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] There are several kinds of 'drops' called kisses, but usually the kiss is the sweet which is found wrapped inside the motto of a cracker or 'cossaque.'

6. An air-bubble in a cup of tea.

War.[3] I think they are only kisses when they travel in the cup to the recipient.

7. *pl.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor.* e.An.[12]

KISSEN, see **Kizzen.**

KISSER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Not. Oxf. Nrf. [ki·sə(r.] *Fig.* the mouth.

n.Cy. (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Give him one on t'kisser an he'll happen shut up (H.L.). **Not.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** 'Oh,' he say, and dabbed the wet mittens across my kisser kind of smart, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 43.

KISSEY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [ki·si.] Thirsty, dry.

KISSICK, *v. Obsol.* e.An. To cough with a dry, hacking cough.

Nrf. I fare to have sich a hacking cough. I keep a kissicking, a kissicking, half the night (W.R.E.). **Suf.** Used 50 years ago (E.G.P.).

KISSING, *vbl. sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **krissin-**s.Chs.[1] [ki·sin.] In *comb.* (1) **Kissing-bough,** (2) **-bunch,** (3) **-bush,** a bunch of holly, evergreens, &c., hung up at Christmas time; see below; (4) **-crust,** that part of the crust of a loaf which has been joined to another when in the oven; the end crust of a loaf; rough, protuberant crust on a loaf; (5) **-day,** the first Tuesday after Easter week; see below; (6) **-gate,** a swing-gate in a V-shaped enclosure, permitting only one person to pass at a time; cf. **cuckoo-gate**; (7) **-ring,** (8) **-round-the-ring,** the game of 'kiss-in-the-ring'; (9) **-scab,** a sore place on the lips or cheek; (10) **-signal,** a signal given on the fiddle at a country dance for each man to try and kiss his partner; (11) **-strings,** strings tied under the chin; (12) **-time,** the time for kissing at a country dance; see below.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Der.** This 'kissing-bunch' is always an elaborate affair. The size depends upon the couple of hoops—one thrust through the other—which forms its skeleton. Each of the ribs is garlanded with holly, ivy, and sprigs of other greens, with bits of coloured ribbons and paper roses, rosy-cheeked apples, . . and oranges. Three small dolls are also prepared . . . and these represent our Saviour, the mother of Jesus, and Joseph. These dolls generally hang within the kissing-bunch, by strings from the top, and are surrounded by apples, oranges tied to strings, and various brightly coloured ornaments. Occasionally, however, the dolls are arranged in the kissing-bunch to represent a manger-scene. . . *Gen.* a bit [of mistletoe] is obtainable, and this is carefully tied to the bottom of the kissing-bunch, which is then hung in the middle of the house-place, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 481. **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **n.Cy.** The kissing bush is formed of mistletoe, evergreens, ribbons and oranges, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 67. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] A mass of holly, ivy and other evergreens tied up, *gen.* in a fanciful shape, and hung up in the kitchen or entrance at Christmas time, and under which it was customary for the lads to kiss the lasses. **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** *Nature Notes,* No. 9. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Mistletoe does not grow in the North. Now, however, it is largely imported . . . from the West of England, and the bush frequently contains a spray of the mystic plant. The kissing-bushes are usually prepared by the farm lads, on Christmas Eve, and they are often tastefully decorated with apples, oranges, and bits of gay-coloured ribbon. I have occasionally seen them made upon a framework of hoop iron, something in the form of a crown, with a socket at the bottom to hold a lighted candle. **s.Chs.**[1] *Gen.* of holly and mistletoe, and hung with ribbons, oranges, apples, &c. **War.**[2] A mistletoe bush, under which a kiss may be lawfully taken at Christmas-tide. A berry should be plucked from it every time a kiss is taken; **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] It dunna look much like Chris'mas, nod a bit o' 'olly an' ivvy, let alone a kissin'-bush. **nw.Dev.**[1] It consists of a small furze bush, which is dipped in water, powdered with flour, and studded all over with holly-berries. **Cor.** The kissing-bush that some tall dancer's head had set swaying from the low rafter, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) v; *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115. (4) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[14], **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.**[1] The rough crust, where the upper part of a 'tin loaf' separates from the bottom. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Rough crust at the side of a loaf near the top. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The bottom crust, or the small crusty knob at the corner of a loaf. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I like a kissin'-crust ööth plenty o' good fresh butter on it. **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Here, chiel, 's a nudge o' kissing-crust, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 126. (5) **Brks.** It being Hockney Tuesday, . . that is to say, the first Tuesday after Easter week—it was also Kissing Day at Hungerford, in accordance with the charter which John of Gaunt gave the little Berkshire town after its services in some great battle. . . Two tuttemen, . . bearing in their hands their wands of office surmounted with flowers, went from house to house collecting their dues. For their imaginary services they can collect a penny from every male and a kiss from every female, *Oxf. Chron.* (Apr. 28, 1900). (6) **Lin.** We'd through to pass the kissing gate, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 77. **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[3] A gate which swings on both sides of the latch-post until it reaches equilibrium and the latch drops into the catch. 'He once jumped a "kissing gate" on the swing,' Mordaunt & Verney *Hunt* (1896) II. 263. **Oxf.** (A.B.C.), **Oxf.**[1] **Suf.** A little swing-gate such as is called a 'kissing-gate,' *Illus. Lon. News* (Jan. 7, 1888) 26, col. 3. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** As behind them the kissing-gate fell back against the post, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 43. **w.Som.**[1] (7) **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (8) **Sh.I.** Games at 'kissin' roond da ring'—Let ilk lad kiss his dearie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 97. (9) **Chs.**[1] If a girl (or boy) have any eruption about the mouth they are sure to be teased and told they have been kissing their sweetheart, and have got a kissing scab in consequence. (10) **Sh.I.** At last the knight of the bow gallantly gives the kissing signal, which he does by drawing his bow quickly across the strings behind the bridge, and giving a shrill sound or squeak imitative of a kiss, and then 'Kiss da lasses!' is repeated by four voices, while four arms encircle four necks, and four smacks are distinctly heard, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 217. (11) **Abd.** A pair of kissing-strings and gloves fire-new, As gueed as I can wyle, shall be your due, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 34, ed. 1812. **Gall.** A straw, which passed between mouths like a kissing-string, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 404, ed. 1876. (12) **Abd.** The gentlemen [at a rustic ball] range themselves by their partners, on tiptoe, to begin; when the leading fiddler pushes his fourth finger far up his first string, and brings down his bow with a long-drawn squeak. This is 'kissing-time'; and, after an attempt more or less successful on the part of each male dancer to kiss his partner's cheek, at it they go! Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 245.

KISSY, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A simpleton, a stupid person.

KIST, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **kest** Sc.; **kyist** Sh.I. [kist.] **1.** *sb.* A chest, box, trunk; a chest of drawers, a coffer.

Sh.I. Tammy took his fiddle oot o' da kyist, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77; I see a fine basin-stand there, and a kist of drawers, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 136. **ne.Sc.** A cure for toothache was to go to a running stream, lift from it with the teeth a stone, put it into the kist, and keep it. When the stone began to waste so did the tooth, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 48. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Quo' Mam, I'se gie her a claise kist, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 67. **Abd.** Janet went to her kist, whence she brought out a garment of her own, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxii. **Kcd.** At Ennochie a cluckin' hen wis sittin' in a kist, Grant *Lays* (1884) 5. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Frf.** The kist in the garret isna locked, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xv. **Per.** A 'single' ploughman had only two items of luggage—his kist and his meal-stand, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 22. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 142. **Dmb.** My kist has never cum yet, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vii. **Slg.** I've packed up your claes in your kistie, Towers *Poems* (1885) 179. **Rnf.** McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 51. **Ayr.** Clearin' oot an auld kist to haud the siller, Service *Notandums* (1890) 65. **Lnk.** A wee kist he keeps his claes and treasure in, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 189. **Edb.** Sae cosh she pangs their amery or kist, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 194. **Dmf.** In the mist there is a kist . . . And in the kist there is a caup, Reid *Poems* (1894) 213. **Gall.** It's the auld man's brass kist they're after, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **n.Ir.** The size o' a kist o' drawers, Lyttle *Paddy M'Quillan,* 45. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** The deputies' kist is used to keep their tools, plate and brattice nails, &c., in, Greenwell *Coal*

Tr. Gl. (1849). **Dur.** I wish my love was in a kist, And aw mysel to carry the key, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 66; **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] A chest of drawers is a 'kist.' **s.Dur.** Old oak kists are still found in many houses in Teesdale (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1] Old oak kists and cupboards are to be found very generally in old farm-houses in Cum. and the Lake district; they are very curiously and laboriously carved with the initials of the family to which they have originally belonged; **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** He his buik was laitin' Frae th' kist, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 7. **Wm.** (E.C.); A gae bit it kist fer a raeny dae, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 15. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.** (H.M), **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** (Miss A.); Ray (1691); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A kist of drawers. **w.Yks.** A deal table and a kist of drawers, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii; **w.Yks.**[1345] **Lan.** An' bowt a kist an' clock, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 76; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** There, gain-hand, is the kist in which she keeps the eldin, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265. **n.Lin.**[1] **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Kist-band,** the hinge of a chest; (2) **-fragg'd,** 'coffer-lined,' rich; (3) **-full,** a chestful; (4) **-full o' whistles,** an organ; (5) **-graith'd,** see (2); (6) **-lid,** the lid of a chest; (7) **-locker,** a small compartment in a chest for holding valuables, &c.; (8) **-nook,** the corner of a chest; (9) **-o' whistles,** see (4); (10) **-shaped,** shaped like a chest; (11) **-weed,** the woodruff, *Asperula odorata.*

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Ayr.** I dreamed of kistfu's o' buried treasure and wonderful subterranean chambers and passages, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 58. **Lnk.** What wad I no' gie sic a kistfu' o' cuddlers to see, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 17. **w.Yks.** Aw didn't expect tha'd bring a kist full, Hartley *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) iv. (4) **Sc.** And the kist-fou o' whistles That mak sic a cleiro, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 164, ed. 1848. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Ayr.** I . . . sat down again on the old kist-lid to abide the issues, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxviii. (7) **Bnff.** Ae haf-crown i' her kist locker, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 64. **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Frf.** They've lain in my kist-neuk sae lang That the mice an' the moths hae them noo feckly eaten, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 45. **Ayr.** Jenny Clatterpans... has a pose in her kist-nook, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. **Edb.** The benmost part o' my kist nook I'll ripe for thee, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 149, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** I hate these mean, tight-fisted folks, Wha's kist-neuk . . . Is wi' the bawbees stored, Calder *Poems* (1897) 223. **Rxb.** Her blankets air'd a' feil and dry And in the kist-nook fauldit by, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 86 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (9) **Sc.** There was no such thing as an organ, or 'kist o' whussles,' in any Presbyterian kirk in the land, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 106; To what could it lead but to read sermons, and human hymns, and a kist o' whistles, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 176. **Abd.** To cram down our craigs, will we, nill we, their kists o' whistles, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 36, ed. 1889. **e.Sc.** Never afterwards had Dauvit a word to say against the kist o' whistles, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) v. **Fif.** He said a 'kist o' whistles was a farce i' the hoose o' God'; and he never thought to have lived to see 'the auld kirk made intil a Popish panoramy,' Heddle *Marget* (1899) 86. **Lnk.** There's some wad plant in a' yer kirks The big kist fu' o' whistles, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 96. **Gall.** Their very heart's blood dyed the sod To keep out 'kists o' whistles,' Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 88. (10) **Peb.** His sides a parallelogram, Kest-shap'd, with breast and keel, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 69, ed. 1817. (11) **Bnff.**[1]

3. A coffin; also in *comb.* **Dead kist** (q.v.). Cf. **chest.**

Sc. 'Reasonable charges?' said the sexton; 'ou, there's . . . the kist—and my day's wark, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; All that you'll get will be a kist and a sheet after all, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 6. **Sh.I.** Da black brüte turnin' him apo' da keel o' his back, wi' his wings in til his sides—fir da ert laek a deid kist, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** He was fleggit to death, aye, some scamp o' a vricht Wad nail up a kist micht be uselessly licht, Tester *Poems* (1865) 132. **Kcd.** Ilka minute in sic chaumer Ca'd a nail in Duncan's kist, Grant *Lays* (1884) 114. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 6. **Lnk.** Feenish the grim joke by yer lairdship's gettin' inside the kist, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 17. **Hdg.** The ploughshare turned up a large number of stone kists in some of which were numerous bones, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 16. **Gall.** Ye'll get a sark, an' sheet, an' kist, To be yer all, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 28. **Nhb.**[1] Prehistoric burials are sometimes found in regularly made boxes of stone, four or more of which are set on edge, whilst one or more form a close cover or lid. These are known as kists by the country people. **Nhb., Dur.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 25. **n.Yks.**[2] A kirk-garth kist. **w.Yks.** The ball was hid under an altar tomb or kist, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 157. **Nrf.** All round lay remnants of the dead. There they were, stretched out in the form of a circle, of which the stone kist was the centre, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. xii.

Hence (1) **Coffin-kist,** *sb.* a hearse; (2) **Kist-bun,** *adj.* coffined, put into a coffin; (3) **-vaen, Kistaven,** or **Kisti-vaen,** *sb.* a stone coffin or chest containing bones.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sh.I.** The mutilated remains may be observed of what antiquaries call kist-vaens, or stone coffins, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 69, ed. 1891. **Edb.** In trenching the ground for a garden was discovered another tomb, kisti-vaen . . . of five flags, without an urn, or any remains of bones, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 121, ed. 1815. **Dev.** A kistvaen, that is to say, a coffin formed of great slabs set on end, with one or more huge covering stones, Baring-Gould *Furze-Bloom* (1899) 37; *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 517. **Cor.**[12]

4. The counter of a shop.

Ayr. Do ye envy the city gent, Behind a kist to lie an' sklent? Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 11. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

5. The chest of the body.

Sc. The maud happed about his kist, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Lnk.** I've a solid kist here (tapping his chest), Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 14. **Yks.** He tried ta ram hiz skewar thro' mi kist, Binns *Tom Wallop* (1861) 6. **n.Yks.** Ah've a pain i' me kist (T.S.). **e.Yks.** They gat yah booad across his knees wiv a lot o' fower steean weights on it, an a lot mare uppov another booad, across his kist, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34.

6. *v.* To lay up in a chest, esp. to place in a coffin. Cf. **chest.**

Sh.I. Shü deid ta a' appearance, and wis streeked an' kisted just laek ony idder dead boddie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 84. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The best to streek or kist a corpse, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 25. **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** Doff your duffles, deary, An' kist your winter claes, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 336. **Lnk.** Auld Uncle Wat was deid an' kisted, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 7. **e.Lth.** If I turn oot wrang, Jims, I'll kist ye for naethin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 95. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350.

Hence (1) **Kisted,** *ppl. adj.* placed in a coffin; (2) **Kisting,** *vbl. sb.* the placing of a dead body in a coffin.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'I wad fain see thee kisted,' an ill wish in the course of a scolding-bout. (2) **Sc.** A kistin is his only prayer meetin', Seatoun *G. Malcolm* (1897) iv. **Sh.I.** The three feasts were still observed, viz., the kistin', the funeral, and the condolin', Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 189. **ne.Sc.** A scrap of winding sheet was made into a napkin which was worn only on the occasion of a kistan or on a Communion Sunday, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 211. **Abd.** The corpse was laid out in the but end of the house, and there the 'kistin'' took place, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 43. **Lnk.** He was summoned to attend the 'kisting,' or ceremony of depositing the body in the coffin, in the presence of the friends and relations of the deceased, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 173. **e.Lth.** He used to brag that he did a' the kistin for three pairishes, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 75. **N.Cy.**[1]

[**1.** O kiste Of fin gold and of fin perreie . . . anon he felde full, Gower *C. A.* v. 34. **3.** OE. *cyst* (= 'coffyn' in Tindale), *Luke* vii. 14.]

KIST, *int.* and *v.*[2] Sh.I. [kist.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation used to drive off anything; a call to urge on a dog.

Da cat 'ill be i' da böddie, Sibbie. . . Kist, ye tiefy bröte, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900); Kist! kist her, Berry. . . Dair da cat is fled ben wi' a muckle piltick, *ib.* (July 2, 1898); Kist her, Sly. Kist, kist! *ib.* (Oct. 14, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *v.* To drive off, scare away.

Shü clappid hir haands an' kistid da catt butt, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899).

KIST, *v.*[3] **m.Yks.**[1] Dial. form of 'cast.'

'He's got a stone in his hand for you?' 'But he daren't kist it.'

KISTIT, *ppl. adj.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Dried up, withered, having no substance.

KISTY, see **Kysty.**

KIT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **kitt** S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. Wm. w.Yks.[4]; and in form **kid** e.An.[1]; **kjit** Sh.I. [kit.] **1.** Any wooden vessel, esp. a milking-pail with a cover and one or two 'ears'; a pail, bucket; a small barrel.

Sc. His comrades would cry 'poor fellow' and let him eat out of their kit, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxv. **Sh.I.** Shü set da kit wi da kye's milk apo' da end o' da watter-brod, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); Lay da half o' what wis i' da kjit ower da grund, *ib.*

(June 23, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** Butter kits, an' kirns, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. **Ayr.** She had a porringer in the one hand, and a small kit tied in a cloute in the other, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xix. **Lnk.** There's butter, by purchasin' a kit at a time ye save the matter o' a penny or three-bawbees the pund, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 19. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** Slump in an auld strang kit he pat them, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 135. **Gall.** Jugs and decanters, and noggins and kits, The drink it did circle, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The bluid kit and gully, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 46; **Nhb.**[1] Formerly applied also to a small barrel used for packing pickled salmon. **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] A small tub for washing in, used by pitmen. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Far is the gursin' off, topful the kits, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 14; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] A riddlin'—a riddlin', an oald wife striddlin', A kit full o' cunning things in a coald morning. **Wm.** *Trans. Antiq. and Arch. Soc.* (1866-95) XIII. 267. **n.Yks.**[1] A small tub or dipping-pail, with one of the staves continued above the rim and fashioned so as to serve for a handle; **n.Yks.**[234], **e.Yks.**[1] A shoemaker's tub in which he steeps his leather. **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoo daan we kit an' stooil, an' ran home, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 27; **w.Yks.**[1] I'd nobbud brout in th' claaths . . . an war sindin out kit, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** It had milk-kits on its back, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 286. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802); **Der.**[1] They have no cover in Der.; **Der.**[2] 'Tis better to lose in the kit than in the carcase. **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] She used to carry a two-eared kit on her head. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] What she called the 'flour kit' would hold from 25 to 30 lbs. **Nrf.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Kitty**, *sb.* a wooden milking-pail with one handle. w.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* **Kit-pad**, a circular pad used by women who carry 'kits' on their heads. n.Lin.[1]

3. A large milk-can; the tin vessel in which workmen carry their tea.

Yks. Hanson 'ad joost been to't Staätion, to fetch t'empty kits (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.**[5], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72.

4. A basket or box in which anything may be contained; a pack and its contents.

Cld. (JAM.), **Lakel.**[2] **Suf.**[1] Straw or rush package for herrings. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319.

5. A small fiddle.

Nhb. Willie then strumm'd up his kit wi' monny a weary drone, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 191. **w.Som.**[1] A crowder's kit.

6. A set of tools, esp. a shoemaker's tools, including his stool; also the bag containing a shoemaker's tools.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** He pack't up his kit an' went on t'tramp (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's gone off and took his kit with him. **n.Dev.** Bin ma kit's ago, I can't work w'e'r I wull or no, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68.

7. The framework of a miner's sieve. m.Yks.[1]

8. *v.* To pack anything in a 'kit.'

Cai. The Thurso salmon were all boiled and kitted at Wick, *Statist. Acc.* XX. 523 (JAM.). **Yks.** Them at Gisburn, 'at doos kittin' milk (F.P.T.).

KIT, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. Amer. and Colon. Also in forms **ket** Som.; **kitty** w.Som.[1] [**kit.**] **1.** The entire number or quantity of a set of persons or things; *gen.* in phr. *the whole kit.*

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** We're e'en a canty kit As ere draive west, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 43. **e.Lth.** If the haill kit o' them wast urned oot to gress thegither, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 104. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Tyek the hyel kit on them if ye like. **Lakel.**[2] Ah've put o' t'kit o' them off ta bed. **Cum.** Settlt ther hash for t'heaal kit o' them, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 199; **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] Cum on an Ah'll leather all kit o' yä. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] There is 'a rare kit o' members' belonging to a certain society; in the case of a quarrelling husband and wife, and a peevish ill-tempered child, there would be 'a bonny kit on em,' though the number of the family was unusually small. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] I could lick the whole kit of ye. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712. **Lei.**[1] Bleam the wull kit on 'em, I says. **Nhp.**[1] The whole kit of 'em are good for nothing; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2], **Shr.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] I hev got a puppy an' dree verrets, an' a magpie, an' e med hev the kit vor a crownd if e 'ooll. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** The Heath seem'd amos kiver'd, there Was sich a kit ov folks, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 90. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** I can trust him with the 'ole kit now, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 16. **n.Wil.** He bin an turned out the whole kit on em (E.H.G.). **Dor.** The pegs have a-done badly, all the kit ov 'em, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 284; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Much less provocation zometimes, ud zet the whole ket on um walking, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 40. **w.Som.**[1] There was a purty kitty o'm, I 'sure ee; I 'an't a-zeed zo many vokes to Langvord revel nit's longful time. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** I shan't bate, or 'it Ha' stewers wi' you or 'it your kit, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 114. **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** The whole kit and boodle of you, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 63. **N.Z.** Then he stops—examines the kitful of fruit through his glasses with supercilious disdain, HAY *Brighter Britain* (1882) 38.]

2. A flock of pigeons. War.[2]

KIT, *sb.*[3] Lin. A country clown. (HALL.)

KIT, *sb.*[4] Dev. Cor. Also in form **keet** Cor. The kite, *Milvus ictinus.*

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** All large hawks and falcons are thus designated, FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** As yellow as a keet's leg, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 72; **Cor.**[1]

KIT, *sb.*[5] Sc. Nhb. Also in form **keet** Cai.[1] The ancle. See **Coot**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. How trig aboot the kits, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) v. **Cai.**[1] To let one keel [cool] his keets [to be in no hurry to receive him].

Hence (1) **Keetikins**, (2) **Kiticans**, *sb. pl.* gaiters.

(1) **Cai.**[1] *Obsol.* (2) **Nhb.**[1] What a swell! wiv eez white hat an' kiticans.

KIT, *sb.*[6] n.Cy. Hmp. In *comb.* (1) **Kit-a-can-stick**, (2) **-in-the-candlestick**, a Will-o'-th'-Wisp.

(1) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 77. (2) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1]

KIT, *sb.*[7] Sc. Lin. Nhp. Brks. e.An. Also written **kitt** s.Lin. [**kit.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Kit-cat**, (*a*) a game, see below; (*b*) a pellucid, vitrified stone used to staunch blood; (2) **-cat-cannis**, the game of 'noughts and crosses'; (3) **-cat-roll**, a land roller drawn by a horse; (4) **-kae**, pit-a-pat; (5) **-keys**, the fruit of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*; (6) **-willow**, the almond-leaved willow, *Salix amygdalina*; (7) **Kits-and-cats**, dirt saturated with perspiration which rubs off the hands.

(1, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Three small holes are made in the ground, triangularly, about 20 feet apart, to mark the position of as many boys, who each holds a small stick about 2 feet long. Three other boys of the adverse side pitch successively a piece of stick, a little bigger than one's thumb called cat, to be struck by those holding the sticks. On its being struck, the boys run from hole to hole, dipping the ends of their sticks in as they pass, and counting . . . as they do so, up to 31, which is game. Or the greater number of holes gained in the innings may indicate the winners. . . If the cat be struck and caught, the striking party is out, and another of his sidesmen takes his place. . . If there be only 6 players, it may be agreed that three put outs shall end the innings. Another mode of putting out is to throw the cat home, after being struck, and placing . . . it into an unoccupied hole, while the in-party are running. A certain number of misses (not striking the cat) may be agreed on to be equivalent to a put out. The game may be played by two, placed as at cricket, or by four. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Nhp.**[2] (2) **Suf.**[1] (3) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Sh.I.** My hert is playin' kit-kae ithin me breest til I can hear him, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). (5) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] (6) **Nhp.**[2] (7) **Lin.**[1]

2. A young hare. Suf.[1] **3.** Phr. *to be in kitts*, of cats, hares, rabbits, and guinea-pigs: to be with young.

s.Lin. The hares are beginning to breed. X. killed one yesterday and she was in kitts (J.T.B.).

KIT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[8] Cor.[12] [**kit.**] **1.** *v.* To dab. **2.** *sb.* A smear.

KIT, *v.*[3] Sc. Also in form **keit** Abd. (JAM.) *Imp.* get out of the way!

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** (*ib.*, s.v. Keit-you). **Ayr.** (J.M.)

[Fr. *quiter*, to quit, withdraw (COTGR.).]

KIT, see **Ket**, *sb.*

KITBACK, KITBAT, see **Kitpock, Kitpat.**

KIT-BRUSH, *sb.* Not. Lin. Also in form **kid-** s.Not. Lin. [**ki·t-bruʃ.**] A scrubbing-brush.

Not.[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.** They've not used a deal of soap, nor a deal of kitbrush (R.E.C.).

KITCH, *v.* Hrt. Ess. The same word as **Catch**, *v.* (q.v.)

Hrt. (H.G.) **Ess.** The hosses mostly kitch a whop, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 7; **Ess.**[1]

KITCH, see **Catch**, *v.*

KITCHAL, *sb.* Or.I. The stomach of a fat man; a big, fat man.

He had a muckle kitchal. He was a great kitchal of a man (J.G.).

KITCHEL, *int.* Glo. A word used to tell a child to be quiet, or to go to sleep. (S.S.B.)

KITCHEL, see **Kickel**.

KITCHEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Shr. Som. Also in forms **ketchin, ketshen** Sh.I.; **kitchin** n.Cy. Lan. [ki·tʃin, -ən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Kitchen-ball,** the woodlouse; (2) **-binks,** a rack for plates and dishes; (3) **-fee,** dripping; (4) **-folk,** servants; (5) **-jack,** an apparatus for roasting meat, see below; (6) **-lass,** a servant-maid; (7) **-lumm,** the kitchen chimney; (8) **-physic,** food; good living; (9) **-play,** of card-playing: to win by good cards rather than by skill in playing them.

(1) n.Cy. Wright *Eng. Lang.* (1857) 22. (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) Sc. A wee bit of the diet-loaf—raised wi' my ain fresh butter, and no wi' greasy kitchen-fee, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; It seems to receive this name, because the kitchen-maids claim this as a perquisite . . . and sell it for their own emolument (Jam.). Edb. Sulphur, salt fish, sugar allie, kitchen fee, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 21. (4) Ayr. He and his wife aft sit aben; 'Mang kitchen fo'k senil appear, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 37. (5) Wor. A complicated piece of machinery affixed to the side of the hearth at the level of the chimney beam. Attached to this was a windlass and cylinder with cord. On winding the cord on to the drum a large heavy stone, acting as a weight, was raised to the ceiling of the room. From the clockwork a light jack chain was connected to the spit. As the weight lowered itself the apparatus was set in motion and the spit revolved (E.S.). (6) Abd. The mismanagement of the 'kitchen lass,' Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 106. Ayr. Jenny Clatterpans, the kitchen-lass, answers the summons, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i. (7) Sc. The sute's fa'an, and the thunner's come right down the kitchen-lumm, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x. (8) N.Cy.[1], n.Lin.[1] w.Som.[1] Her don't want no doctorin; 'tis kitchen physic her's in want o'. (9) w.Som.[1] Why, he'd a got all vower aces!—rigler kitchen play!

2. Anything eaten as a relish with bread, potatoes, or other plain fare; also milk and beer; an allowance given to servants in lieu of certain delicacies. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. 'Man cannot live by bread alone.'. . 'Then we must try to get some kitchen for you,' Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 429; Hunger is good kitchen meat, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 127. Sh.I. A bare tattie is a puir diet ta wirkin' folk, an' naebody can haud oot ta a ketchin ivery day, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). Or.I. A air o' limpet bro' For kitchin wi' reathy bread to do, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 82, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. Mry. The . . . poorer sort of the people have not always what is called kitchen, that is milk or beer, to their meals, *Statist. Acct.* XIV. 401 (Jam.). Abd. The capon and the hare, And a' kin kind o' kitchen, was well provided there, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 30, ed. 1868. Frf. A man . . . got a red herring for his 'kitchen.' After he'd eaten the herring, he was going to take treacle on his bread when his wife pulled away the jar, crying, 'Na, na, Jamie, twa "kitchens" at ae diet winna dae,' *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 9. Ayr. The cats like kitchen, Burns *Cats like Kitchen*, l. 1. Lnk. Her thin kail, no kitchen, and little bread, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 112. Lth. Little of the butter was allowed them for kitchen, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 230. Edb. (Jam.) Peb. I hae neither kail nor kitchen, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. Slk. Catchup's gran' kitchen for a' kinds o' fish, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 293. Rxb. Hunger's famous kitchen, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 130. Gall. The saving salt o' honour to be kitchen to your piece, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii. N.I.[1] Butter to butter's no kitchen. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) II. 127. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cav. We had no kitchen to our praties, not even a bit of cabbage (M.S.M.). n.Cy. All sorts of eatables, bread only excepted (Hall.). Nhb.[1] We hed bare breed an' ne kitchen. Cum.[14]

Hence **Kitchenless,** *adj.* without a relish or condiment.

Sc. I coft a sheepie's head, my winsome, Winsome lady. 'Twas a sign ye warna kitchenless, Said she, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 54. Sh.I. It was indeed hard for a mother to set her bairns round a 'kitchenless' pot, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 205.

3. A tea-urn; a large iron kettle.

s.Sc. (G.W.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* A large caldron or kettle furnished with a tap—designed to keep a supply of hot water by the kitchen fire—technically called a 'fountain.' 'Tak' car' to keep plenty o' waiter i' the kitchen, else yo'n 'ave it to-bost'; Shr.[2]

4. *v.* To season; to give a relish to.

Sc. His heart this night shall kitchen my bread, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 92. Ayr. His wee drap parritch, or his bread, Thou kitchens fine, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 7. Lnk. [Potatoes] Weel kitchened wi' 'dab-at-the-stool' [pepper and salt], Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 157. Gall. They ken nae gude o' weel-timed meal, That kitchens oft the poor man's kail, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 89, ed. 1897. Wgt. These fish were used mostly . . . to 'kitchen' their potatoes, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 376. Ir. Instead of drinking his little earning in a shebeen house, and then eating his praties dry, he'd take care to have something to kitchen them, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 24. Wxf. Without a single bit of meat to kitchen our potatoes, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 161. Nhb. Bessie's butter's made me up, It kitchens roots sae fine, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 79.

5. To serve out sparingly; to husband carefully.

Slk. Kitchen weel (Jam.). N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] We mun kitchen the broth, or it'll not gan roon'. Cum. (M.P.), Lin. (Hall.)

KITCHENER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A cook.

Ayr. Fat Father Lickladle, the abbey's head kitchener, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v.

KITCHIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also written **kitchey; kitchy** Bnff.[1] Ags. (Jam.) [ki·tʃi.] **1.** *sb.* A kitchen; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Ye'll ken the road to the kitchy, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 158 (Jam.). Bnff. (Jam.) Abd. The foreman's in wi' the Missy, sittin' oxterin' her in the kitchie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1898). Ags. (Jam.)

2. Any relish eaten with plain fare; also applied to drinkables. Cf. **kitchen, 2.**

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Hunger an' sharp teeth mack the best kitchy. Abd. After eating a bit of oat-cake with a mug of blue milk as kitchie, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1865). Per. (G.W.)

Hence **Kitchiness-bread,** *sb.* soft, thin oatcakes made of thin batter. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2], Lan. (K.)

3. *v.* To season, give a relish to.

Bnff.[1] Kitchy yir breed wee yir milk. Abd. A tatie i' the tae han' an' something to kitchie't wi' i' the tither, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Ags. (Jam.)

KITCH-WITCH, *sb.* e.An.[1] A woman dressed in a grotesque and frightful manner.

KITCHY, *int.* Irel. In phr. *kitchy, kitchy, kaw!* used to a baby when tossing it in the arms.

Dwn. She cud catch him [a baby] like a ba', and every fling she gied him she wud cry, 'Kitchy, kitchy, kaw!' Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 24.

KITE, *sb.*[1] Irel. Dur. Yks. Shr. Ken. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **keat** Ken.; **keet** e.Ken. [kait, kīt.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Kite('s-leg(s,** (*a*) the purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the autumn crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*; (2) **-pan,** the spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata.*

(1, *a*) Ken. (B. & H.); Ken.[1] (*b*) e.Ken. (G.G.) (2) Wil.[1]

2. *Fig.* A term of reproach applied to a greedy person.

e.Dur.[1] Deil be the kite! (often said of a greedy child). m.Yks.[1] Thou young kite!

3. The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.* Shr.[1] **4.** The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.* Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 133. Cor.[1] **5.** The marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus.* Ir. Swainson *ib.* 132.

[Þe ilke byeþ propreliche glotounes þet al uorzuelȝeþ ase deþ þe kete, *Ayenbite* (1340) 52. OE. *cȳta*, a kite, bittern (Sweet).]

KITE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also written **kyte** Sc. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; and in form **keyte** Dur. Cum.[14] [kait, keit.]

1. The stomach.

Sc. A cram'd kyte maks a crazy carcase, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 28, ed. 1881. Bnff. Gape, critics! here's a bit to bite, That will put little i' your kyte, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 90. Abd. Fill our kytes wi' milk an' bread, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 147. Frf. Should plenty gie thy kyte a heeze, Morison *Poems* (1790) 95. Per. Tak a bit To fill the kyte, Stewart *Character* (1857) 190. w.Sc. You fill my kyte, and I will fill your nob, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 195. e.Fif. A little fat . . . carle wi' an immense rotundity o' kyte, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix. s.Sc.

Cheese an' bread our kites to cram, WATSON *Bards* (1850) 74. **Dmb.** Wi' empty kite, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 12. **Rnf.** Supply with food our craving kites, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 173. **Ayr.** Till a' their weel-swall'd kytes belyve Are bent like drums, BURNS *Haggis*, st. 4. **Lnk.** Like a sot ye sit still Till your kyte's like to crack, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 111, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Thy plumpit kite, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 65. **Edb.** He cramm'd his hungry kyte Ilk Sunday, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 35. **Bwk.** Sour kail and rampan bread Will screw your kite till ye be dead, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 88. **Gall.** Get wharwith your kytes to fill, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 334, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Their pantries werena pang'd, Nor their kytes weel lin'd wi' belly-timmer, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 16. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** At neets hand in hand toddled hyem, Very oft wi' howl kites, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 31; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** If we've got a drop whuskey . . . We'll starken our keytes, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 117; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** A thowt asta nivver a filt mi kyte, CLARKE *Jonna Shippard's Jurna* (1865) 12. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] My stock hez thriven vara ill; they're nout at au but kite, ii. 289. **Lan.** I've starken't my kite wi' bacon, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 142; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Kiting**, *sb.* (*a*) provisions; (*b*) a term of reproach; (2) **Kity**, *adj.* having a protuberant stomach; inclined to be stout; (3) **Kyted**, *adj.* intestinal; (4) **Kyteful**, *sb.* a bellyful; in phr. *to have got a kyteful*, to have got as much as one can manage.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Good kiting. **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[4] (2) **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] (3) **Gall.** To ken . . . Gin kyted air was inflammable, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 189, ed. 1876. (4) **Ayr.** Heck, sirs, what a kyteful o' pride's yonder! GALT *Entail* (1823) i. **w.Yks.** This applies not only to a person who is drunk but generally to any one whose affairs are overtasking his powers (J.T.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Kite-blown**, (2) **-brussen**, distended at the stomach; corpulent; (3) **-bun**, costive; (4) **-clung**, 'herring-gutted'; (5) **-fast**, see (3); (6) **-kelk**, a blow on the stomach; (7) **-nipped**, griped in the bowels.

(1, 2, 3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Abd.** Sic a lang kyte-clung chiel as yon! MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 6. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) *ib.* (s.v. Kelk). (7) *ib.*

3. Phr. (1) *running to kite*, becoming stout; (2) *to take a person by the kite*, to overreach.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). (2) **Yks.** Thou's getten tuin bĭ t'kite: that pig's ower dear bĭ ten shillin' (T.K.).

KITE, *sb.*[3] n.Lin.[1] In phr. *kite-flying time*, the time of the spring winds when kites are flown.

When I miss a pocket-handkercher, this kite-flying-time, I go strĭght to my lads' kite taäil, an' if thaay hevn't lost it, theäre it is sewer enif.

KITE, *sb.*[4] Suf. **1.** A term of opprobrium, a fool, a stupid person. (C.L.F.)

2. A larky person, a joker. e.Suf. (F.H.)

KITE, *v.*[1] Glo. To cut; to strike, beat. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

KITE, *v.*[2] Brks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To look up sharply or peeringly; *gen.* with *up*. (M.J.B.)

KITE, *v.*[3] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To keep; to preserve. (HALL.)

KITENEUGH, *sb.* Irel. The young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. Ant. (W.H.P.)

KITES, *sb. pl.* I.W. The dead boughs of a tree; also in *comb.* **Kite boughs.**

I.W.[1]; **I.W.**[2] I got a bundle o' kite boughs.

KIT-FLOOR, *sb.* Stf. A particular lay or stratum of coal, the fourth or fifth parting in the body of the coal, one foot thick. BAILEY (1721); **Stf.**[1]

KITH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Som. Also written **kyth** Elg. n.Yks.[4] [kiþ.] **1.** Acquaintance, those not related by blood, in contradistinction to 'kin.'

Cai.[1] **Abd.** A brig that there's nae four Gordons o' a' yer kith will be able to throw down, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 119. **Rnf.** Whate'er be your kith, ALLAN *Hours* (1836) 26. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] He's nee kith o' wors. **n.Yks.**[124] **m.Yks.**[1] Often used of kindred, too, indirectly.

2. Phr. *kith and kin*, friends and relations; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. It is a blot that spreads to kith and kin, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Sae hae dey der kith and kin in richt guid plenty i' da sea, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 69. **Elg.** Ilka seed ripe on its ribs O' a' kail's kyth and kin, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 59. **Abd.** And kith an' kin adore thee, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 175. **Kcd.** May the child . . . Long be spared to kith and kin, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 73. **Frf.** Hame o' my kith an' kin, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 95. **Per.** A' thy kith an' kin Fell fast around thee, STEWART *Character* (1857) 127. **Rnf.** Nor kith nor kin o' mine, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 27. **Ayr.** His family had neither kith nor kin, GALT *Provost* (1822) i. **Lnk.** He that wis na oor kith an' kin', THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 14. **Lth.** I wish my Lord, wi' kith an' kin, Were near the towers o' Airly, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 122. **Gall.** Her own kith and kin, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 170. **Dmf.** Sacred is the laigh kirkyard Where sleeps our kith an' kin', THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 85. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] They're badly off at's nowder kith-ner-kin. **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[12], **w.Yks.**[5], **w.Som.**[1]

3. One's country, native land.

n.Lan.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Used always with 'kin.' 'He don't care for kith, kin, hog, dog, nor devil.'

[**2.** Fro kuth and fro kyn, *P. Plowman* (C.) XVIII. 196.]

KITH, see **Kythe.**

KITHAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] An unmanageable woman. Cf. **kithan.**

KITHAN, *sb.* Cai.[1] An unmanageable rogue; a blackguard.

KITHER, *sb.* Lan. [ki·ðə(r).] A set, class, 'kit.'

Th' whul kither on us, BRIERLEY *Cast upon the World* (1886) xviii; Folk o' th' same kither meetin i' forrin parts, *ib. Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iii.

KITHER-GEEAN, *phr.* n.Yks.[2] Get thee gone! See **Kit**, *v.*[3]

KITHOGUE, see **Kittagh.**

KIT-KARL, *adj.* Suf.[1] Careless.

KITLING, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Nhp. Shr. Also Bdf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **kittling** Sc. Don. Dur.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks. n.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Der. Not. n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **ketling** Or.I.; **kettlin** Cai.[1]; **kittlen** Fif. [ki·tlin.] **1.** A kitten, a small cat. See **Kittle**, *v.*[2]

Sh.I. A hale, hearty, buxom, middle-aged widow, 'as canty as a kittlin,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 76. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Elgin brats, like kittlin cats, Will scamper ower the sward, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 115. **Abd.** A kitlin to droon, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 6. **Frf.** The five [cats] were indefinitely multiplied by the advent o' kittlin's, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 35, ed. 1889. **Fif.** Ye maun mind an droon the kittlins, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 62. **Dmb.** CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. **Ayr.** As cantie as a kittlin, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 24. **Lnk.** Yeal cats is never kind to kitlens, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Lth.** A kittlin' chasin' its ain tail, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 295. **Edb.** The cat and the kittling were playing with a mouse, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Gall.** Bawdrons wha had kittlins under a bed, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** The dhraps from my nose o' coul wather might a' dhrownded a middle-sized kitlin', *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 41. **Don.** That other night ye boiled the dhrownded kittlin' in me stirabout, MACMANUS *Maguire* in *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 211. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Cockle shells mebby, sec as oor Jwohn use't teh tie on t'laal kitlin feet, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 25; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** An laykes an loshes ower the steaynes Like kitlins wid a clout, WHITEHEAD *Lyvennet* (1859) 6; (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It isn't oft 'at t'kittlin' carries t'owd cat a maase, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** As miserable . . . as a hawve dreawnt kittlin', BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 149; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (E.F.), **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.** (H.R.), **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** You mind this, my lad, a good cat allus spoils her kittlins (R.E.C.); **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It is common to say to a young man about to marry, 'Thoo mun seä, my lad, that thoo gets a kittlin' of on a good cat,' i.e. a daughter of a virtuous mother. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.**[1] The owd mar' 's as playful as a kitlin'. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 136. **e.An.**[12] **Nrf., Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. *Fig.* A soft, effeminate person.

Lan. No sensible woman ud look at a kittlin like him, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 108. **s.Chs.**[1] A marred kitlin', a poor or a nesh kitlin'.

Hence (1) **Kitling-brain**, *sb.* a weak-headed person; one too easily impressed. m.Yks.[1]; (2) **-brained**, *adj.* weak-minded. n.Yks.[2]

3. *pl.* Catkins.

w.Yks. Kittlings-ith-Clough, palm foliage, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). **I.Ma.** Gathrin yalla lilies, and these little kitlins that's growin on the sallies, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 179, ed. 1891.

[1. Whan your catte kytelleth, I praye you, let me have a kytlynge, PALSGR. (1530). Cp. Norw. dial. *kjetling*, a kitten (AASEN).]

KITLING, *sb.*[2] s.Chs.[1] The lower part of the roof of a stack, where it projects over the sides of the stack. Also called **Easing-sheaf** (q.v.).

KITPACK, see **Kitteback.**

KITPAT, *sb.* Dor.[1] Also in form **kitbat.** The old clogged grease in the stocks of wheels.

KITPOCK, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **kitback.** The stomach of a fish, esp. that of the codfish, *Morrhua vulgaris.* (J.G.), (S.A.S.) See **Kite,** *sb.*[2]

KIT(T, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. [**kit.**] **1.** The house of correction at Bridlington. e.Yks. BROCKETT *Gl.* (ed. 1846). **2.** A brothel. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **3.** An out-house for cattle. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). w.Cy. (HALL.) **4.** A privy. Abd. (JAM.)

KITT, *v.* Sc. Cor. Also in form **catt** Cor.[3] [**kit.**] **1.** To steal, esp. to steal ore.

Cor. Kitting es no sin, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 57; **Cor.**[1] The famous kitting case; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] The word bears the same relation to stealing that fibbing does to lying.

2. To lose all one's money at the gambling-tables.

Rxb. I'll either be kitt or a gentleman (JAM.).

Hence **Kittit,** *ppl. adj.* stripped of all one's possessions through misfortune or fraud. s.Sc. (*ib.*)

KITTAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla.*

KITTAGH, *adj.* Irel. Also in forms **kithogue** Cav.; **kitthogue, kittogue** s.Don. Left-handed; also in *comb.* **Kittagh-handed.**

Ir. He was nicknamed Kitthouge, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 171. **N.I.**[1] Coll 'Kittagh,' the nickname of Colla Macdonnell (c. 1600). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** (M.S.M.)

[Ir. *ciotach,* left-handed, *ciotóg,* the left hand (FOLEY).]

KITTARDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Also written **kitterdy** s.Don.; and in form **kitterty** Ant. [**ki·tərdi.**] **1.** *adj.* Left-handed. Ant. (W.H.P.)

2. *sb.* A fool; a person easily put in a passion.

Ant. He was mad as kitterty, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

KITTEBACK, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **kit-pack** w.Cy. (HALL.) A kind of buskin. See **Kitty,** *sb.*[3]

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Dev.** Kitteback has what everything has, And everything has what kitteback has, viz. a name, *Enigma, Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

KITTEN, *sb.*[1] Lon. Slang. A pint or half-pint pewter-pot.

Lon. At this lodging-house cats and kittens are melted down, sometimes twenty a day. A quart pot is a cat, and pints and half pints are kittens, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 414.

KITTEN, *sb.*[2] Ken.[1] A basket in which fish are packed on the beach at Folkestone. See **Kit,** *sb.*[1] **4.**

KITTENS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[12] [**ki·tənz.**] The kidneys.

KITTER, *v.* Slk. (JAM.) To fester, to 'quitter.'

KITTER, *adj.* Lan. Hmp. Delicate. Lan.[1] Hence **Kittering,** *adj.* weak. Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; Hmp.[1]

KITTEREEN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **kitterine.** A primitive kind of omnibus.

Within my own memory, the ordinary means of travelling from Penzance to Plymouth was by a van called a 'kitterine,' and three days were occupied in the journey, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) *Introd.* 14; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] The Kit-tereen was a car that ran between Penzance and Truro, set up by Christopher Treen (Kit Treen).

KITTERTY, KITTHOGE, see **Kittardy, Kittagh.**

KITTICO, *v.* Dor.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To push with the elbows (as in getting through a crowd).

KITTIE-SWEERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. An instrument for winding yarn. S. & Ork.[1]

KITTLE, *sb.*[1] Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Also Som. Also written **kitle** Cum. w.Yks. Lan. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **kytel** Cum.[4]; **kytle** Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Der.; and in form **kettle-** Som. [**ki·tl, kai·tl.**] **1.** A cotton or holland jacket; a loose short coat worn by farmers, labourers, or miners in summer.

Dur.[1] **s.Dur.** He oft went about iv a blue harden kytle (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] Yon lal dog's bin at thi kytle and cheggled it through, *Pen. Obs.* (June 28, 1898). **Wm.** (P.M.); With his kytle over his arm the farmer goes to his work (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's a hard man. I've sin him in a kitle t'coudest day in winter (J.W.); ARMSTRONG *Scenes in Craven* (1835); **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** (W.S.) **Der.** Thou'lt put off thy kytle, and carry thee sister's things, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ii; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. A smock-frock. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Kittle-smock.**

Som. An active little man in high gaiters and a kittle-smock, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 24; (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] A short smock reaching only to the waist. The long smock reaching to the knees is never so-called. The kittle-smock is worn rather by the artisan class than the farm labourer.

KITTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **ciddle** s.Cy. Ken. e.Sus.; **kettle** Nhb. (HALL.); **kiddle** Ken.[12] Sus.[1]; **kyitle** Sh.I. [**ki·tl, ki·dl.**] **1.** *v.* To tickle, to cause a tickling sensation.

Sc. It was you who put her so mad, kittling her tail with tat pin, *Sc. Haggis,* 88. **Sh.I.** I could niver abide ta be kittl'd i' me life, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **ne.Sc.** 'Ten teeth without a tongue, It is guceede sport t'aul' an young: Take it o'ts yallow fleece An kittle't on the belly piece?'—A fiddle, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 78. **Cai.**[1] **e.Fif.** I kissed the man an' kittled his oxters, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **Slg.** While Stirling's rock yields thistles foes to kittle, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 57. **Ayr.** 'Johnnie Duguid was kittlin' me,' quo' he, 'and made me lauch,' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 32. **Lnk.** Kittling wee Willie, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 26. **Dmf.** The impudent midges got under her claise; . . they flutter'd, they kittled and bit, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 154. **Rxb.** Our Pegasus's flanks let's kittle, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 45. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She could not refrain from putting her hand to his neck to kittle him (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Fleas to kittle, plague, an' bite fwok, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 29; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He teeak up a brush, an' he kittlet your chin, BOWNESS *Stud.* (1868) 76; You may catch trout by kittling them with your fingers (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[123]; **n.Yks.**[4] T'mair Ah scrat an' t'mair Ah kittle. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah can kittle ahr Jack under t'arm-hoil wol he can't bide (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Kittle t'itchin ears of a parcel o' lads an lasses, ii. 329; **w.Yks.**[45], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** SKINNER (1671); STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 341. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**[12] **ne.Ken.** Them arvest-bugs did kiddle me above a bit (H.M.). **Sus.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kiddle-kittle,** *v.* to tickle; (2) **Kittling,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a tickling sensation; the act of being tickled; *fig.* something that tickles the fancy; a stirring up, an excitement; a scolding, reprimand, 'heckling'; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* tickling.

(1) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (2, *a*) **Sc.** I'm fash'd wi' an unco kittlin' i' the paup o' my hass, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 116; She pointed to the starns in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a kittling to hear, *Steamboat* (1822) 264 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** I canna baer kittlin'. Slip me or dan güde troth, A'll be as mad as Nickie himsel', *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); It's naethin bit a kyitlin, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 107. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** A terrible host that came on her in the kirk by taking a kittling in her throat, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) x. **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.Yks.** At a church . . . the clerk, finding himself singing the Psalms alone, suddenly stopt, and exclaimed, 'If ya deean't help ma, Ah can't gan on; Ah've getten a kitlin i' mi throoat,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 68; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hey, Nathan, thee set t'tune, witta, for I've getten a kittlin i' mi throit, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 240. (*b*) **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] The kittlin' dart Furst whithers i' th' unconscious heart, 161.

2. *Fig.* To please, flatter, esp. in phr. *to kittle the lugs.* Also used *intrans.*

Sc. He kittles the lugs o' a silly auld wife wi' useless clavers, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Frf.** I soon fand the way to kittle Lugs, looves, an' a', SANDS *Poems* (1833) 24. **Fif.** It's nateral the young should be ta'en by what kittles the senses, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 92. **Lnk.** The corn-riggs kittle the farmer's e'e, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 97. **Lakel.**[2] He was fairly kittled wi' a bit ov a tial aboot owt funny. **w.Yks.**[5] That kittled his liking.

3. To caress, fondle, cuddle. Cf. **cuitle.**

Lnk. He wad kittle an' clatter awa Wi' a red-cheekit hizzie,

Watson *Poems* (1853) 31. **Dmf.** [He] kittled my white cheek fairlie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 64. **Cum.** The lads did the lasses sae kittle and hug, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 89.

4. To itch, irritate, smart. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. Fair lasses wi' a pawky e'e Would mak' your gutcher kittle, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 90. **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** My feet kittle with the frost (B.K.). **n.Yks.** If I sud tell the reeks that we heve had Thou'l kittle seay, it'l mack thee just stark mad, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) ll. 313–4; It kittles all ov'r (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** 'How's your eye?' 'It kittles' (W.C.S.); (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

5. To stimulate, stir up, enliven; to rouse, cause to tingle pleasantly. *Gen.* with *up*.

Sc. Nobody amongst these brave English cooks can kittle up his Majesty's most sacred palate with our own gusty Scottish dishes, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. **Rnf.** I've a piece o' news, my boy, Will kittle up your mind wi' joy, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. **Ayr.** I may kittle up my memory and tell you o' some langsyne rippits I have had, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** Had patrons fann'd the risin' flame, 'Twad kittled his invention, Watt *Poems* (1827) 77. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll tell him a few things 'at'll kittle him up a bit. If that weean't kittle him up a bit, Ah knaw o' nowt 'at will. **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Nah's yer time to kittle up all them ow'd batchlors, *Weyver's Olm.* (1876) *Jan. notes.*

Hence (1) **Kittelt**, *ppl. adj.* aroused, interested, excited; (2) **Kittling**, *ppl. adj.* stirring, affecting.

(1) **s.Sc.** Baith our kittelt sauls flee up Wi' fire divine, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 316. (2) **Ayr.** This memorable an' heart-kittlin' occasion, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 76.

6. To stir gently; to poke.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Kittle the coal,' stir the fire. **Dur.** 'Kittle-the-chumps,' to stir the fire, Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **s.Dur., Yks.** Kittle t'coal, and mak t'ingle shine, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 45. **Yks.** 'Kittle a coal an' mak a cinder laugh,' stir the fire and make a blaze (T.K.). **w.Yks.**[1]

7. *Fig.* To stab, prick.

Sc. Her ain sell . . . could wait for him a wee bit frae the toun, and kittle his quarters wi' her skene-occle, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxix; I wad kittle the purse-proud carles under the fifth rib wi' the bit cauld steel for mysel', *Blackw. Mag.* (July 1820) 386 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** To kittle underneath the ribs with his poinard, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 3. **Ayr.** Hae they raekit wi' rungs or kittled wi' steel? *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 90.

8. To take potatoes out of the ground with the hands, leaving the tops. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

9. To puzzle, perplex; to get into bad humour.

Sc. Studying the Bible on the work-days to kittle the clergyman with doubtful points of controversy on the Sabbath, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv; (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] We geed a gey lenth wee 'im, an' he begood t'kittle on's. **Abd.** She kittled like a caird in drink, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 177.

10. Curling term: to sweep.

Sc. 'Give 'im dags,' cried Willie Gair excitedly, the moment the stone touched the ice. 'Kittle 'im, lads, kittle 'im,' Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 163; 'Kittle that stone, kittle 't up,' sweep it keenly (G.W.).

11. With *up*: of a musical instrument: to play, strike up; to tune up.

Rnf. Tune your pipes and gar them skirl, Come kittle up the chanter, Barr *Poems* (1863) 253. **Ayr.** Come, kittle up your moorland harp Wi' gleesome touch! Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 8. **e.Lth.** Kittle up the olden Doric harp, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 103. **Dmf.** Juist kittle up my harp, and cheer their hearts again, Reid *Poems* (1894) 215. **Cum.** Bill kittl'd up 'Chips and Shavin's,' Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 97. **w.Yks.** Ise kittled up his muirland harp To every rustic scene, Bill Hoylus *Poems* (ed. 1891) 24.

12. With *up*: to show energy in speaking.

Bnff.[1] The minister wiz unco dreich at first; bit he kittlet up on't, an' gehn he didna gee thim thir dressans or a' wiz deen.

13. To become restive or excited.

Bnff.[1] Spoken mostly of horses. 'The young horse geed fine till we geed into the toon; bit he kittlet fell sair on 's syne, bit we made oot t'manage 'im wee a tyauve.' **Lnk.** Whyles I kittle up like mad To see their unca airs, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38.

14. Of the wind: to rise, increase in force.

Fif. It's beginnin' to kittle (Jam.).

15. To work at, compose, make up.

Edb. The muse, we maun ay kittle at her, Or she's ne'er kend in kintry clatter, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 199; Kittle up a moorland screed To mak us fain, *ib.*

16. Phr. (1) *to kittle hair on thairm*, (2) *— thairm*, to play the fiddle; (3) *— the cout*, a game; also called **Kittlie-cout** or **-kow** (q.v.).

(1) **Ayr.** While I kittle hair on thairms, Hunger, cauld, and a' sic harms, May whistle owre the lave o't, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 200. (2) **Sc.** The best fiddler that ever kittled thairm, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.)

17. *sb.* A tickling sensation, titillation; *fig.* anything nice or pleasant. Bnff.[1], Glo. (Miss M.)

18. Cunning, cleverness, skill, aptness.

Lnk. Devoid of elfie's charm or fairy's kittle, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 6.

[1. Glaidnes and confort than . . . Begouth to kittill Eneas thochtfull hart, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 274. OE. *citelian*, to tickle (Sweet).]

KITTLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Shr. Suf. Also in form **kettle** Cai.[1] [ki·tl.] **1.** *v.* To bring forth young, used *gen.* of cats, but also of other small animals, fish, &c. Also used *fig.* of persons. Cf. **kindle**, *v.*

Sc. The hare shall kittle on my hearthstane, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 214; (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** I say, thing art thou kittled or cleekit? Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 106. **Edb.** Fish may spawn upo' the lee, An' maukins kittle i' the sea, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 42. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] Some fishes spawn and others kittle. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.**[1] Wor cat's kittled agyen. **Dur.**[1] Now applied only to a cat. **Cum.**[4], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **Yks.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 609. **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.**[1] Applied only to cats. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**[2,3,5] **Lan.** A cat kittlet one fine day, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) 234; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[1,2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** We expect our cat kittling every day (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] Only used of small animals; **Not.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Not confined to cats. 'Adders kittle, other snakes lay eggs.' **Rut.**[1] Of cats or rabbits. **Shr.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Confined chiefly to parturient hares, rabbits, cats, mice, &c.

Hence **Kitling**, *ppl. adj.* with young.

N.I.[1] A hare with young is called a 'kittling hare.'

2. *Fig.* To be generated in the imagination, affections, &c.

Sc. Mony a day before ony o' them were born, or ony sic vapouring fancies kittled in their cracked brains, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Ayr.** I would be nane surprised if something had kittled between Jamie and a Highland lassie, Galt *Entail* (1823) II. 282. **Slk.** The warst apothegm that ever was kittled in the shape o' a paradox, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 100.

3. Of potatoes, &c.: to put forth tubers.

s.Lin. It's about the time when the taties kittle. The taätes 'll be kittlin' faämous arter this wärm an' slatterey weather (T.H.R.).

4. *sb.* Phr. *in kittle*, being with young, said of cats. s.Chs.[1], Der. (H.R.), nw.Der.[1], Shr.[1]

[1. I kyttell, as a catte dothe, *Je chatonne*, Palsgr. (1530). Cp. Norw. dial. *kjetla*, to kitten (Aasen).]

KITTLE, *v.*[3] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] To miss; to fail in an attempt; to retire from an engagement because of incapacity to perform it.

KITTLE, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Also Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Cor. Also in forms **keckle** n.Lan.[1]; **kickle** w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1,3] w.Som.[1] Cor.[1,2]; **kiddle** Ken. Sus.[1] [ki·tl, ki·kl.] **1.** Easily tickled, tickly, ticklish; itchy.

Sc. It's kittle wark for the cheeks when a hurl-barrow gaes ower the brig o' the nose, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 5, ed. 1881. **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] A kittle cough is one that tickles. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence (1) **Kittlesome**, (2) **Kittlish**, (3) **Kittly**, *adj.* sensitive to tickling, ticklish; itchy.

(1) **Sh.I.** Na, doo niver needs. A'm no kittlesom', *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**[4] Deean't touch ma unner t'airms, Ah's that kittlish whahl Ah caan't bahd it. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Ken.** (K.) (3) **Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Slk.** The venom's drawn out and the spat only kittly, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 25. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. 'Ticklish,' difficult, not easily managed or done.

Sc. It is kittle shooting at corbies and clergy, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); It's a kittle cast she has gi'en me to play, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Sh.I.** Dey woman' bodies is kittle ware to manage, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 36. **Cai.**[1] **Inv.** Rarely heard (H.E.F.).

e.Sc. That'll be a kittle question for them to settle, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxii. **Per.** We maun ca' canny. . . He's a kittle chield to drive, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 51, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Whanever the deil taks in haun' parteeklar'ly kittle job, be sure he'll get the help of seven speerits mair wicked than himsel, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Per.** CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 268, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Ye can perform a kittle plan, Either by purse or head, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 109. **Rnf.** WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 156. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 207. **Lnk.** These are subjects of a very kittle nature, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 102. **Lth.** Sae kittle to catch was oor Jean, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 66. **Edb.** MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. **Slk.** A Murray is kittler to catch than the deil, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 71. **Dmf.** The unkent weirds o' man Are kittle tae dree, REID *Poems* (1894) 128. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. (Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** At sic a kittle time, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 12; **Nhb.**[1] A kittle horse. Kittle cattle. **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I think that women are a kittle and a froward generation, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) xviii; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 277. **Der.** 'Twere just Joshuay all over. . . . It's a kittle thing for to deal wi' such as he, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xix. **Not.** She were a kittle jade (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.** Thaay're kittle to deäl wi', is rich foäks (M.P.). **Glo.**[2], **e.An.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kittlie**, (2) **Kittlish**, *adj.* difficult, ticklish, not easy to manage.

(1) **Dmb.** There's three questions abreast, nae less, . . tho' there's nane o' them very kittlie, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Lnk.** This is naething; the kittly bit's to come yet, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 86. (2) **n.Yks.**[4] It's a kittlish thing foor me ti deea. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 68; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah deeant knaw what ti say: it's a kittlish question. **Ken.**[1] **Cor.**[2] A kicklish job.

3. Unsteady, easily upset, nicely balanced. Also used *advb.*

Edb. Will the weaver rode sae kittle, Ye'd thought he was a flying shuttle, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 163. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Keep off; it's nobbut a varra kittle consarn, varra larl 'll touple all t'lot ower. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[2 4]; **w.Yks.**[5] A vessel half-way over the edge of a table is in a 'kittle' position, —'nobbud setten kittle.' **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Brks.**[1]

Hence **Kicklish**, *adj.* tottering, unsteady, easily overturned or over-balanced.

Cor. A kicklish fuss he heerd up stairs, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; **Cor.**[1]

4. Uncertain, fickle, unstable; variable, capricious.

Sc. The sea's a kittle cast, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxx. **Abd.** She'll [Fortune] maybe turn her kittle wheel, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 69. **Frf.** Show-folks gettin' the reputation o' bein' kittle and slippery customers to deal wi', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 25, ed. 1889. **Fif.** She's a kittle kimmer, the sea, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 27. **Rnf.** Fortune will play kittle tricks In spite o' pith or power, BARR *Poems* (1863) 13. **Ayr.** There's a lan' ayont the blue That kens nocht o' oor kittle weather, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 156. **Lnk.** Fortune scarce smil'd to warm his breast, She's ay sae shy an' kittle, WATT *Poems* (1827) 76. **Edb.** May kittle Fortune eident watch you, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 50. **Gall.** To read their fortune's kittle cast, Amang the em'ers, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 128, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.** The auld fashund troots wi' the new flee were kittle, HARBOTTLE *Fishers' Crack* (1886); **Nhb.**[1] Kittle weather. **Dur.**[1] Applied to the weather. **Yks.** Times is varra kittle, the farmers is breäking' all ovver (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.**[1] During the hay harvest, if the weather be showery, the farmers will say it's kittle weather. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3] **s.Cy.** Kittle weather, GROSE (1790). **Ken.** *Gen.* applied to the weather (HALL.); **Ken.**[1 2] **w.Som.**[1] Joe idn a bad sort o' fuller like, but you never can't be safe o' un, he's so kickle's the wind.

Hence **Kittlish**, *adj.* uncertain, variable, capricious. Nhb.[1], Yks. (J.W.), e.An.[1], Ken.[1]

5. Dangerous, perilous, critical.

Sc. Your doing of equal justice to all men, has made main force a kittle line to walk by, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v; Applied to a road which one is very apt to lose or in which one is in danger of falling. This is said to be a kittle gait or to have kittle staps in it (JAM.). **n.Sc.** In that kittle strait I was conscious o' my hail life passin' afore me, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 114. **Abd.** Keep aff o' braes an' kittle road, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Kcd.** [He] Clean forgot a kettle corner, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 75. **Frf.** A path right kittle, steep, and latent, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 10, ed. 1882. **Per.** A Hielan' ford is a kittle road in the snaw time, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 262. **Dmb.** He who's skulkin' aye 'mang sheuch an' bog Has kittle walkin', SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 74. **Ayr.** Gang canny up the brae, for the road is kittle, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 83. **Lnk.** Liars an' robbers are ay kittle neibors, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 18. **Edb.** Altho' the crime may seem but little, If's ta'en afore a judge it's kittle, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 87. **Dmf.** The road is kittle o'er thae hills in the dark, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **Gall.** It's a kittle thing to keep the likes o' him waitin'! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **m.Yks.** Theer's some kittle chaps slinkin abeawt, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 102; **w.Yks.**[1] I' thur kittle times, he's sartainly a happy man . . . wheea hez naa fears, ii. 308; **w.Yks.**[5] A man will say, that if he ever gets to heaven it will be in a very 'kittle' way.

Hence **Kicklish**, *adj.* dangerous, critical.

Cor.[2] In a kicklish place.

6. Phr. *kittle to break*, easy to break. Gall. (W.G.)

7. Obscure, abstract, intricate; of words: difficult of pronunciation.

Sc. This is an unco kittle chapter, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. **Cai.**[1] **Inv.** Still in use (H.E.F.). **Bnff.** Fate may alledge, by kittle wordies, I fence my wark, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 190. **Abd.** Ev'n Euclid's kittle questions could be solved by Babie Moir, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 26. **Per.** In kittle words o' arm length nebs, STEWART *Character* (1857) 104. **Rnf.** The kittlest points he wad distinctly clear, An' pour conviction on the sceptic ear, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 27. **Ayr.** His words grew, if possible, longer-nebbit and more kittle than before, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlvi. **Lnk.** Blind John, ye mind, wha sang in kittle phrase, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 177. **Edb.** Englishmen, for instance, will say that . . . my language is kittle, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) *Conclus.* **Peb.** My Word-buiks twae, things kittle named, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 49, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Unobliterably (that's a kittle word to pronounce), CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 66. **Rxb.** Who kittle words an' letters trace, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 188. **Gall.** He could . . . Name kittle words as smooth as satin, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 48, ed. 1897.

Hence **Kittley**, *adj.* difficult, obscure, intricate.

Lnk. I had gane through the Genesis, the Exodus, Numbers, Leviticus, away ben to the kittley Chronicles, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) v.

8. Excitable, nervous, fidgety; skittish, quick, active.

Sc. Ye're jist like that kittle mare o' yer uncle's, ye canna rest a meenit, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xv. **Edb.** LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 69. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** My boxie shuttle tipt wi' steel, Rins unco' kittle o' the wheel, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 96; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** You're kittle, I'se slow, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 14; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** As kittle as a gun, *Prov.* (B.K.) **n.Yks.** She's kittle of her hands and of her tongue sae rife, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 605; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'She's kittle with her fingers,' ready at a claw or a blow; **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Kittle an' dauby, easily excited, touchy and wayward; applied to horses, as, to a young horse when yoked again after having had a week or two's run on the common. **Lan.** Boh th' kittle monki ud cropp'n under th' aussus ballys, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 29. **Ess.** When I was married to Moses I was that kittle, coy young bird, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 330.

Hence **Kittlish**, *adj.* skittish, applied to a horse. w.Yks.[1]

9. Of the temper: touchy, easily roused; keen.

Bnff.[1] He's gey kittle i' the trot. **Abd.** An a' heelan' fowk's some kittle aboot their legs, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 169; Pegasus . . . seems to be a kittle brute, and deemas ill to meddle wi', RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 132, ed. 1889.

10. Delicate, not strong, easily upset; shy, nervous.

Ant. Horses is very kittle gear, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** China is a kittle thing to pack (R.O.H.). **e.Yks.** If an ewe bee kittle on her yower, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 80. **w.Yks.** My wife has a varry kittle stummack, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1892) 29; He's varry kittle abaht his eytin [eating] (J.T.). **Lan.** He's very kittle in his breathin (S.W.); **Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 341. **n.Lin.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] Liable to take a cold.

11. Crafty, wary.

w.Yks. *Balley Dial.* (1860) 10; SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[5]

12. Clever, apt; smart, cunning; amusing, humorous.

Abd. A dry't up whingein' bodie 't's kittle aneuch it may be amo' bills an' bank credits, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 166. **Per.** Kittle to retort with the coarse but conclusive proverb, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 12. **Rnf.** He was an unco kittle chiel, An' likit ay the lasses weel, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 80. **Ayr.** Put up your whittle, I'm no design'd to try its mettle; But if I did, I wad be kittle To be mislear'd, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785)

st. 10. Edb. Your secret, kittle pranks Maist drive me mad, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 52.

13. Sharp, as applied to an angle.

Abd. It is not used in the strict mathematical sense of acute; for an angle may be obtuse and yet owre kittle (Jam.).

14. *Comp.* (1) **Kittle-board,** the plate in a trap on which bait is placed and on which the animal sets its foot, releasing the catch which holds the spring down; (2) **-breeks,** a nickname applied to a person of irritable temper; (3) **-bowelled,** soon disordered or upset; (4) **-busy,** officious, interested about trifles; (5) **-gutted,** see (3); (6) **-leggit,** nimble or quick at dancing; (7) **-notioned,** fanciful; (8) **-sighted,** quick at seeing; (9) **-strips,** see below; (10) **-tongued,** fluent, given to falsehoods.

(1) Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] The trap produced was the one he missed . . . and had the square kittle-board, *C. Patr.* (Mar. 10, 1899) 6. Wm. (B.K.) (2) Abd. (Jam.) (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (5) n.Yks.[2] (6) Lnk. Come here, ye kittle-leggit cuif, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 26. (7, 8) n.Yks.[2] (9) Rxb. A rope with a noose at each end, into which the feet of a person are put, who is placed across a joist or beam. His feat is to balance himself so exactly . . . as to be able to lift something laid before him with his teeth without being overturned (Jam.). (10) n.Yks.[2]

KITTLE-BELLY, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A big belly. Lit. kettle-belly.

I must have somebody a little bit dapper-like, not a gurt kittle-belly like he.

Hence **Kittle-bellied,** *adj.* having a big belly.

U kit·l buul·eed oa·uz burd, au·l ee·du lèok aa·dr-z úz een·suy·d [A big-bellied whoreson, all he cares for is his inside—i.e. eating and drinking].

KITTLE-PINS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Glo. Som. **1.** The game of skittles.

Lan. It is now called kittle-pins (i.e. skittles), Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 133.

2. The 'pins' or 'skittles' used in the game of skittles. Also in form **kittles.**

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238. w.Som.[1] I bin down to th' old Bob Perry's an' a bespokt a new set o' kittle-pins.

KITTLE-REAP, *sb.* Suf. See below.

Old, young, or unskilful hands, unable to assist in the harvest on equal terms with first-rate workmen, but who help them and do other work at that busy time at higher wages than usual (Hall.). e.Suf. Less usually kittle-reap band (F.H.).

KITTLES, *sb. pl.* I.W.[2] Strings for tying the mouths of sacks.

KITTLIE-COUT, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A game; see below. Also called **Kittle-the-cout, Kittlie-kow.**

A game among young people in which a handkerchief being hid one is employed to seek it. All the players, save the person who hides, shut their eyes till the handkerchief, glove, or whatever is used, be hidden. When the task of hiding is finished, the hider cries 'kittlie-kow' or 'kittlie-cout.' Then every one attempts to find it.

KITTLY-SLIP-DOON, *sb.* Cum. Barley-meal porridge.

Porridge, an' as mony on them as ye can soop; . . kittly slip douns wi' a hantle o' cream, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) 281; *ib. Lake Cy.* (1864) 306; Cum.[4]

KITTY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [ki·ti.]

1. A disrespectful term for a woman.

Sc. And Bess was a braw thumpin kittie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. ne.Sc. I gaed the twa kitties 'their kail thro' the reek,' Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 24. Abd. I never like to see ony o' thae kitties comin' about the house, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 41. s.Sc. For the frolics of wooers and 'kittys washen clean,' Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 65. Peb. Wooers danced with glee and grace The 'kitties clene' among, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 9, ed. 1817.

Hence **Kitty-witch,** a woman dressed in a grotesque and frightful manner; also called a 'kitch-witch.'

e.An.[1] It was customary, many years ago, at Yarmouth, for women of the lowest order, to go in troops from house to house to levy contributions, at some season of the year, and on some pretence, which nobody now seems to recollect, having men's shirts over their own apparel, and their faces smeared with blood. . . In memory of them, one of the many rows in that town is called Kitty-witch row.

2. A common name given to a cow.

Gall. Cried on his bonnie sleek kye to him hame, Kitty my Mailly, Kitty her mither, Kitty my Do, And Kitty Billswither, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 306, ed. 1876.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Kitty candlestick.** Wil.[1]; (2) **Kitty-wi'-the-wisp.** Nhb.[1] The Will-o'-th'-Wisp.

4. *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Kitty-come-down-the-lane-jump-up-and-kiss-me,** the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.* Ken.[1]; (2) **Kitty-run-the-street,** the pansy, *Viola tricolor. ib.*

5. A name given to any of the smaller gulls, esp. to the kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla.*

Bnff., e.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 206. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45.

6. *Comb.* in names of birds, &c.: (1) **Kitty coot,** the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (2) **-hearn,** (3) **-hearnshrow,** the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (4) **-lang-legs,** a daddy-longlegs; (5) **-needy** or **-neddy,** the sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (6) **-tope,** the wren; (7) **-witch,** (*a*) a name given to more than one species of sea-fowl, esp. the kittiwake; (*b*) a small species of cancer with fringed claws; (8) **-wren,** the common wren.

(1) Dor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178; Dor.[1] (2) Ken. (G.B.) (3) Ken.[1] (4) Ayr. A kitty-langlegs dan'ling a bumbee, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv. (5) Bnff. The sandpiper screamed its kitty-needie, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) xii. Abd. The kitty-neddies fae the haugh Gaed pipin' ower her head, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 12. Kcb. Swainson *ib.* 196. (6) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11. (7, *a*) e.An.[1] (*b*) e.An.[1] Nrf. Time I was shrimping I got some kitty-witches, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 292. (8) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. The little but laborious Ketty Wren against her immortal brother Sir Kit, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 110. Slk. The wee bit blue pearlins o' the kitty-wren, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 4. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], ne Lan.[1], Nhp.[1] w.Wor. Thee'st no better nor a kitty-wren, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

[1. Sa mony ane Kittie, drest vp with goldin chenze, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 83.]

KITTY, *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **ketty** e.Yks.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Kitty-cat,** (*a*) the game of 'tipcat'; (*b*) the piece of wood used in 'shinty' and other like games; (2) **-cat and buck-stick,** a boys' game, see below; (3) **-keys,** (*a*) the seeds of the ash-tree; (*b*) the fruit of the maple; (*c*) the fruit of the sycamore; (*d*) the red bunches of fruit of the quickbean; (4) **-kyloe,** a kitten; (5) **-pearty,** a name applied to a bright little child; (6) **-pussy,** a rough sort of hockey played on the ice.

(1, *a*) e.Dur.[1] (*b*) Rxb. (Jam.) (2) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. 'Kitty cat and buck stick' was played in the 'Little Croft,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269; A ring is drawn and the player stands within it, holding in his hand a small stick called the 'buck-stick.' One of the party acts as 'feeder,' throwing a small piece of wood, called the 'kitty-cat,' towards the player, who strikes at it with his buck-stick. If a good drive is made the player runs to a mark, touching it with his buck-stick, and coming back within the ring before the kitty-cat can be returned. Should the kitty-cat reach the ring before the striker's return he goes out, or should the striker fail to drive the kitty-cat outside the ring, when it is struck he is 'out.' The game is counted by the runs made. A variation of the game is played by all the boys but one having a buck-stick. In this case marks are set up in a circle, one of these being in the 'bay,' in which the lad whose turn it is to strike stands ready. At each of the other marks a lad stands with his buck-stick ready to run. The odd, or 'out,' lad acts as 'feeder,' throwing the kitty-cat to the striker standing ready in the 'bay.' When the kitty-cat is struck the lads run round from mark to mark and the 'feeder' trys to recover the kitty-cat and to touch a lad with it as he is running. If a lad is thus caught out he must take the place of the feeder. The marks for running are usually turned-up sods (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] (3, *a*) n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 122; e.Yks.[1] (*b*) e.Yks. (B. & H.) (*c*) e.Yks. (Miss A.) (*d*) w.Som.[1] (4) War. (Hall.), w.Wor.[1] (5) Nhb.[1] Always used in an approving sense. (6) Nrf. (P.H.E.); Old Mister Gilbert says 'Let's have a kitty-pussy,' and hulled the ball on to the ice, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 281.

KITTY, *sb.*[3] Gmg. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **kety-** Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Kitty-bags,** rags wrapped round labourers' legs to keep off the wet, straw bands, gaiters; (2) **-bats,** short leather gaiters covering the instep, but reaching little above the ancle; (3) **-boots,** a kind of laced boots reaching up only over the ancles; cf. **kit,** *sb.*[5], **kitteback.**

(1) **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Cor.** (F.W.), **Cor.**[12] (2) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** A pair o' kittibats, an' gallaces, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 72. **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **Dor.**[1] An' drow'd his kitty-boots azide, 60. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

KITTY, *sb.*[4] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [ki·ti.] A prison, house of correction.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** The blacksmith—hauling off the breakers of the peace to the 'Kitty,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 182; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Asteed o' putt'n 'er i' t'kitty he went 'n' wedded 'er, Eggleston *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 8. **e.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** He'd been in t'kitty (I.W.).

Hence **Kitty-crop**, *sb.* a closely cut or cropped head.

Nhb.[1] In allusion to the close crop given to a felon on entering the kitty or prison.

KITTY, *sb.*[5] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [ki·ti.] A straw filled with gunpowder; used as a fuse for blasting in mines.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** It is placed in the pricker hole, which is left open to the cartridge or shot, which is placed in the far end of the drill-hole, and the end of the kitty next to the cartridge being closed, and the outer end open, it follows that when a light is applied to the latter the kitty flies along the pricker hole and ignites the gunpowder, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**[1]

KITTY, *sb.*[6] Sc. A small bowl.

Ayr. Kate wha was drapping in an egg 'Mang water in a kitty, An' looking at the same fu' gleg To see her house sae pretty, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 146.

KITTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [ki·ti.] **1.** Little.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll gie ye a kitty bit o' breed. Kitty-finger, the little finger.

2. *Comb.* **Kittie-stick**, a small rod on which the pirns are put in order that the thread may be wound off them. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

KITTY-COACH, *sb.* War. Used of the crossing of arms to form a seat for a child. (J.R.W.)

KITTYVAL, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] An assembly of persons of objectionable character.

KITUMS, *sb.* e.Dev. In phr. *by kitums*, a meaningless oath.

It was a visit of the wicked one, by kitums, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

KITY, *adj.* Cor.[12] Also written **kitey** Cor.[2] Flighty; impulsive; cracked.

KIUNNIN, KIURK, see **Kinnen, Kirk.**

KIUTLE, *v.* Sc. To embrace, fondle. Cf. **cuitle.**

Sc. His left han' is aneath my heed, an' his richt han' kiutles me, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 6. **Ayr.** When kiutlin i' the fause-house, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 6.

KIV(E, *v.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. In phr. *kive I* (*kiv aw*), quoth I.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Kiv aw—for aw'd gotten a gliff o' the wig, *N. Minstrel* (1806) pt. ii. 63; Oh kiv aw, but aw was meanin your grandmuther, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15.

KIVE, *sb.* Glo.[1] The third swarm of bees in a hive.

KIVE, see **Keeve**, *sb.*, **Kibe**, *sb.*[2]

KIVER, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Hmp. Sus. Wil. Also written **kivver** w.Yks.[4] Nhp.[2] [ki·və(r).] **1.** A shallow tub used in kneading, butter-making, &c.; also in *comp.* **Kiver-dish.**

w.Yks.[4] A powdering-tub. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lei.**[1] A shallow tub with a cover, mostly used in composition as 'whey-kiver,' 'dough-kiver.' **Nhp.**[1] Confined to such tubs as are used for the purpose of kneading; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** Large vessel for whey, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A shallow meat-dish of coarse, brown earthenware. 'Put the men's dinner i' the oven to keep whot, an' wauve the kiver o'er it.' The term is fast dying out. A redundant form, kiver-dish, is occas. employed about Pulverbatch. **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.Y.) **Bdf.** The milk is kept in leads, or sometimes in wooden kivers, of a shallow description, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 526. **Hrt.** The largest [kiver for milk] cost five shillings, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **Sus.**[1]

2. A flat vessel used in brewing, a cooler. Hmp.[1], Sus.[2], Wil.[1] Cf. **keeve**, *sb.*

[**1.** Fr. *cuvier*, a bathing tub; *cuviere*, an open vessel or cistern to wash or cool drinking pots in summer (Cotgr.).]

KIVER, *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Also written **kivver** Stf.[1] Der.[2] [ki·və(r).] A set of sheaves of corn built up in a field to dry.

Yks. Set as sheaves of corn into kivers of 12 sheaves or riders of 10, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 325. **w.Yks.**[2] 12 sheaves; **w.Yks.**[8] Ten sheaves of corn set up together. **Chs.**[1] More freq. used in the *pl.* In Chs. they have only ten [sheaves], four at each side, and two hudders for covering, which, when not in use as coverers, are generally reared up at the ends of the kivers; **Chs.**[3] **Stf.**[1] Twelve sheaves of corn. **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Der.** 12 sheaves, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

KIVER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **civer** Hrt. Hmp.[1]; **civver** Lin.; **kivva** Suf.[1]; **kivver** Lin. Wor. Glo.[1] Cor.[2] [ki·və(r.]

1. *v.* To cover.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** (Jam.), **Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **Wxf.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[12] **Not.** (L.C.M.); Throsby *Thoroton's Not.* (1797) III. 456. **Lin.** Holloway. **Rut.**[1] Before pitting came in, he used to take a load o' 'oss-litter an' kiver his potatoes down. **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[2] Kiver up yer neck. **w.Wor.** Ta kivver the thatch, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 212. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I've jest kivered the basket o'er. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Uuy kyiv·uurz um uup wi muuwld [I kivers 'em up wi' mowld]. **Hrt.** Why cant yer civer them tools up with sommot (H.G.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** The Heath seem'd amos kiver'd, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 90; **Ess.**[1] **Sus.** His belly is lik bright ivory kivered over wud sapphires, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 14. **w.Som.**[1] Not general in the west, but the usual pronun. in e.Som. **n.Dev.** Thy pancrock a kiver'd wi' briss and buttons, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 156. **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Kiver-awa**, *int.* a command in drilling; (2) **Kivering**, *sb.* a covering of any sort.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Familiar at the drill of the Loyal Newcastle Associated Corps of Volunteer Infantry, 1804. ''Twas worth a crown to hear him, too, Exclaiming "Kiver awa!"' Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 13. (2) **Sh.I.** Another sort of woollen cloth that was manufactured, was expressed by the term kiverins, or coverings for the beds of the peasantry. . . The last use for which kiverins were designed, was for saddle-cloths, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 188, ed. 1891. **Slk.** He was eneuch . . . to set the kivering o' the floor a-swoomin, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 148, ed. 1866.

2. *sb.* A cover.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** (Jam.), **Wxf.**[1], **Chs.**[12] **Shr.**[1] Put the kiver on. **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**[1] Plase, sir, we wants a new kiver to the furnace. The kiver o' the bwoiler's a-brokt. [**Amer.** Tea-leaves an' tea an' kiver 'ould all come down kerswash! Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 120.]

3. *Obs.* A frank for letters.

Suf.[1] Dew squire look in every fut'non while I'm awah an give my dame a kivva.

[**1.** If oure gospel is kyuerid, in these that perischen it is kyuerid, Wyclif (1388) 2 *Cor.* iv. 3. OFr. *covrir* (stressed stem *cuev-*), to cover.]

KIVEST, see **Quist.**

KIVILAIVIE, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) A numerous collection, a crowd; properly of low persons.

KIVIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **kivan, kivvan** Gall. [ki·vən.] **1.** A collection of people, a crowd promiscuously gathered together, a bevy.

Rxb. (Jam.) **Gall.** To scail the kivvan, to separate the party, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 421, ed. 1876.

2. A flock of birds, a covey.

Ayr. A kivin o' pairtriks (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* 306.

[**1.** OFr. *couvine*, 'compagnie, suite, train' (La Curne).]

KIVULLY, *sb.* Cor.[2] Loose, hollow, shelvy ground.

KIVVER, KIX, see **Kiver**, *sb.*[2], *v.*, **Kecks**, *sb. pl.*[12]

KIZ, *conj.* Cor.[3] Because; lit. cause.

KIZHIE, see **Keshie.**

KIZZEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **cizun** Wm.; **kisen, kison** Nhb.[1]; **kissen** Dur.; **kizen** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **kizon** N.Cy.[1]; **kizzin** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **keasen** Rnf.; **keisin, keizen** Sc. (Jam.) [ki·zən.] To dry up, parch, wither, to shrink; *gen.* in *pp.* See **Gizzen**, *v.*[1] **4.**

Sc. Trust me wha'm grown auld and keisint, *Poems in Eng., Sc. and Lat.* (1794) 103 (Jam.). **Rnf.** On the shelf Lay twa'r three keasen'd fishes, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 14th S. 112. **Rnf., Ayr.** To shrink, esp. in consequence of being exposed to the sun or drought (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] Kizzened meat. **Nhb.**[1] 'She's kizzened the pot.' Bacon or ham when overcooked is said to be kizzened. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Wm.** As cizund as a kiln-stick (B.K.). **Cum.** Kizzend to a fair

cinder (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] Whiskey kizzens t'flesh up ootside, just as it does ont' inside. **n.Yks.** A few kizzen'd apples (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[1234] **w.Yks.** T'steak wor all kizzen'd up ov a lump (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] I've hardly ony gerse o' th' land,—grund war sea kizzin'd, ii. 289. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

KJIMSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A fellow. S. & Ork.[1]

KJOBE, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **keobe** S. & Ork.[1]; **kjoab**; and in forms **koab, quoab** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A reward, bribe; a gift, present.

Sh.I. I can tell dee 'at doo's awin me a kjobe, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); If the voyage had been at all prosperous they ['Gude's pör'] were rewarded with an aamas or kjoab, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 111; I'se doe what du wants me, bit fath I maun hae a gud koab (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *v.* To bribe; to induce by promise of a reward. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *kiöb*, purchase, *kiöbe*, to buy.]

KJODER, *v.* and *adj.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To caress, fondle. **2.** *adj.* Kind, caressing.

KJÖL, *sb.* Sh.I. A coolness; a breach of friendship.

I heard at dey wir a kjol atweet dem, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899).

KJOLKA, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** The jaw, cheek; *fig.* a steep bank. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 91. **2.** *Comp.* **Kjolka-kast**, in phr. *to have a guid kjolka-kast*, to eat or talk a great deal. *ib.* 44.

[1. ON. *kjálki*, the jaw-bone (Vigfusson).]

KJÖLLIE, *v.* Sh.I. To coax, cajole, wheedle. Cf. **cully.**

Doo'll hae ta kjöllie aboot Sibbie, an' doo'll mebbie get her ta geng i' da lempit ebb, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897).

KJORSELD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **kjorsald.** ? A horse; also used *attrib.*

Dat's a new toam [fishing-line] at I turn'd oot o' wir black kjörseld's tail, *Sh. News* (June 3, 1899); I wis luikin' fur wir annimals o' horses, Magnus, an' I miss da horse—da kjorsald horse, *ib.* (Dec. 4, 1897); What we wir paid for a young kjorseld 'at William wis bought, *ib.* (Aug. 7, 1897).

KJÖT, *sb.* Sh.I. Of a cow: the cud.

Shü aets an' shows [chews] da kjöt da sam' as öswil, *Sh. News* (Dec. 30, 1899).

KJUNEN, see **Kinnen.**

KLAA, *sb.* Sh.I. [klā.] A little, ill-natured person; an injury by sickness. S. & Ork.[1]

KLAAGER, *sb.* Sh.I. [klā·gər.] A hen. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121. See **Claag.**

KLACHT, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [klaχt.] **1.** *v.* To seize, hold. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *sb.* A firm hold. *ib.* See **Claught.**

KLAG, *v.* Sh.I. [klag.] To lick up, absorb, as a piece of soft cloth does wet or dust. S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Clag(g** (q.v.).

KLAGGER, *sb.* e.Cor. A thick roll of paste around a dish of baked meat and potatoes. (M.A.C.)

KLAIK, *sb.* Sh.I. [klēk.] The duck-barnacle, *Lepas anatifera.* S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Claik** (s.v. **Clakis**).

KLAK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **klack** S. & Ork.[1]; **klaak.** [klak, klāk.] A fishing-ground near the shore.

We raise yisterday moarnin' whin da staarns wis sheenin', Magnus, an' guid i' da klaak wi' fresh . . . öags, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899); The fishing grounds nearest the land . . . where handline fishing was practised, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; **S. & Ork.**[1] The name of rocky fishing-ground near the shore, as opposed to 'haaf.'

Hence (1) **Klakaskurr**, *sb.* an inshore fishing-seat; (2) **Klak-fishing**, *sb.* handline fishing.

(1) The fishing grounds nearest the land . . . were marked by cross meiths, so as to find the exact spot. These were called 'klakaskurrs' and sometimes 'seats,' and were named chiefly from their landmarks, Spence *ib.* 130. (2) Handline or klak fishing was practised when weather permitted, *ib.* 194.

[Norw. dial. *klakk*, a bank or shoal, fishing ground (Aasen); ON. *klakkr*, a bit of ground (Fritzner).]

KLAMOZ, *sb.* Sc. Also written **klamoos** Ayr. [kla·mōz.] An outcry, a loud noise. S. & Ork.[1], Ayr. (Jam.)

KLAVEY, KLEAWT, see **Clavel, Clout**, *sb.*[1]

KLEBER, *sb.* Sh.I. A variety of the mineral steatite.

[Used] for excoriations, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 244, ed. 1891; Used in several parts of Sh. for 'soap-stone'; literally it means 'clay-rock,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 91.

KLEEBIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [klī·bi.] A heated stone plunged into butter-milk to separate the curds from the whey. S. & Ork.[1]

KLEERS, *sb. pl.* s.Pem. The glands. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. The same word as **Clyre** (q.v.).

KLEESTER, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **kliester.** To smear, bedaub. (W.A.G.), S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Claister** (q.v.).

KLEEVINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. The fork of the human body, the 'cleaving.' S. & Ork.[1]

KLEEVINS, see **Kloving.**

KLEIPIE, *sb.* Or.I. (S.A.S.) The same word as **Cleepie** (q.v.).

KLEIPIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Miserly, stingy. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *klaipa* (pret. *kleip*), to pinch, to spare (Aasen).]

KLEM, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of things: imperfectly or badly done, of little value. The same word as **Clem**, *adj.* **1** (q.v.).

KLIBBA-TAINGS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Tongs made of two pieces of wood, pincers. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 94; S. & Ork.[1]

[Icel. *klīpitöng*, pincers (Jakobsen *l. c.*).]

KLIERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. In phr. *not to wirry upon kliers*, to speak one's mind freely. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 229.

KLITE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. With *up*: to gather, take, pull up. See **Clit, Clitch.** 'Klite up your clouts' (K.).

KLIV, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **kluv.** A hoof. The same word as **Cliv** (q.v.). S. & Ork.[1]

KLIV-GOENG, *sb.* Sh.I. A great crowd in motion. S. & Ork.[1]

KLIVSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A name applied to sheep. S. & Ork.[1] See **Kliv, Cleavins.**

KLIVVEN, *pp.* Sh.I. Cloven. S. & Ork.[1]

KLLAUCH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **kllauck.** **1.** *v.* To work in a filthy, disgusting manner.

Particularly in liquids or semi-liquids; joined to the word signifying the action, or followed by *at*, with the participial noun expressive of the action. 'Kllauck' does not convey so strong an idea of disgust as 'kllauch.'

2. *sb.* The act of working in a filthy, disgusting manner, particularly in liquids or semi-liquids. Hence **Kllauchie**, *adj.* slimy.

KLLAUCK, see **Clack.**

KLÖDI, *sb.* Sh.I. A mound. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 81.

KLOKAMÄN, *sb. Obs.* Or.I. A medicine-man, one who cures by the use of charms.

Disease caused by such evil elves could only be cured by a charmer, or a kloka män, who were once numerous enough in the northern isles, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 195.

[Norw. dial. *klok*, wise, clever (Aasen); ON. *klökr*; cp. G. *klug.*]

KLÖOKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Cunning, artful, cautious. S. & Ork.[1]

KLÖSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for a church.

The Papa, Landness, and Aithsting fishermen often used to call the church 'de kløster,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 26.

[Norw. dial. *kloster*, a monastery, convent (Aasen).]

KLOT, *sb.* and *v.* Ayr. [klōt.] **1.** *sb.* A hoe used for scraping up mud. **2.** *v.* To scrape up mud. (F.J.C.) See **Claut**, *sb.*[1] **3, 7.**

KLOVA, KLOVEN, see **Kloving.**

KLÖVIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A sheep. See **Klivsie.**

I wis meanin' to try him [a young dog] wi' da klöviks, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899).

KLOVING, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **kleevins** S. & Ork.[1]; **klivven, klova, kloven.** The fire-tongs.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Applied originally to any clefted tool or instrument, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 30; **S. & Ork.**[1]

KLUB, *sb.* Sh.I. A square-shaped bulky hill. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 78.

[Norw. dial. *klubb*, a knoll, a high round promontory (Aasen).]

KLUG, *sb.* Sh.I. A clog, anything which hampers movement. The same word as **Clog**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

Yon's grit eneugh ta mak a klug till a güse! *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899).

KLUMPIRS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. The same word as **Clumper**, **2** (q.v.).

KLUMPSE, *v.* Sh.I. To choke. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* The same word as **Clumse** (q.v.).

KLUNK, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** A draught, the quantity swallowed at one gulp. The same word as **Clunk**, *sb.*[2]

'A'll get a slokkin' o dis warm sweet mylk,' Tamy said as he liftid da kit, an' took a klunk or twa, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898).

2. Liquor, drink.

Among dim ir tho' niver drunk, A skatterin dat kin tak' dir klunk, An' as Templers sit, *ib.* (Jan. 29, 1898).

KLURT, *sb.* and *v.* S. & Ork.[1] **1.** *sb.* A lump. **2.** *v.* To daub, defile. The same word as **Clart** (q.v.).

KLUTSEN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To shake. GROSE (1790).

KLUV, see **Kliv**.

KLUVIE, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** The claw of a hammer. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Kluvie-hammer**, a claw-hammer. *ib.*

KLYMIEWICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A small candle or taper. S. & Ork.[1]

KLYTE, see **Cloit**, *v.*

KN-. In Irel. Eng. and the south of Sc. the **k** in the initial combination **kn-** is no longer pronounced. In ne.Sc. the **k** is still preserved by the older people. In e.Per. it has become **t**. For details see the Grammar.

KNA(A, see **Know**.

KNAB, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Hrf. Sus. Hmp. Also written **nab** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[3] n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks.[12] Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] Shr. Hrf. Sus.[1] Hmp.; **nabb** Dur. [**nab**, **næb**.] The summit of a rock or hill, a steep hill; the abrupt termination of a hilly range; a rocky headland or promontory. Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sh.I. The unreclaimed grass which grew 'fae da muckle kirk tidda knab,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] A rocky headland at the south end of the town of Lerwick, called generally 'The Knab,' 161. **Ayr.** (JAM.) **Bwk.** The point or nabs of a high rock overhanging the German Ocean, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 6. **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] 'Calder's Knab' in Old Bewick. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] The Knab on Windermere; **Lakel.**[2] He went ower t'knab. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[3] By rocky nab or islet green, 92. **n.Yks.**[1] A rocky headland, or . . . an inland hill, with a bluff face or end projecting into the valley at its foot; **n.Yks.**[23], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** PHILLIPS *Rivers* (1853); **e.Yks.**[1] Nab Scar, the extreme point of the rocky promontory of Flambrough Head. Nab is still commonly used for the abrupt terminations of ranges of hills or promontories, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[12], **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) **Der.**[1] A short steep hill, as Hundo-Nabb. **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Sus.**[1] A small piece of rising ground. **Hmp.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853).

[Norw. dial. *Knabb* and *Nabb*, a hill with a round top (AASEN); Sw. dial. *nabb*, a promontory (RIETZ).]

KNAB, *sb.*[2] Sc. [**knab**.] A strong boy; a thick-set, strong little animal. Bnff.[1]

Hence (1) **Knablich**, *sb.* a thick-set, strong little animal. *ib.*; (2) **Knabsie**, *sb.* a short, stout, athletic person or animal. S. & Ork.[1]

[MDu. *cnabe* and *cnape*, a young man, a full-grown youth (VERDAM).]

KNAB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Also in form **knaabie** Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To strike, beat. See **Nab**; cf. **knap**, *v.*[2]

Slk. I'll smash it all to pieces, thus! O! how I'll knab him, HOGG *Dram. Tales*, II. 52 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A blow.

Sh.I. An taks da lad a knaabie, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 55. **Slk.** I gave him sick . . . a knab on the temple that he was stoundit, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 241 (JAM.).

KNAB, *v.*[2] Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. [**nab**.] Of horses: to bite gently or playfully. See **Knap**, *v.*[2] **4.**

s.Chs.[1] Yoa')d bet·ŭr ky'ee·p faa·r ŭnŭf· of iz muwth; ahy rae·dhŭr thingk· ey naab·z ŭ bit· [Yo'd better keep far enough off his mowth; I räther think hey knabs a bit]. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Horses knab each other when in good temper.

Hence **Knabbin**, *sb.* a bite of herbage; short pasture.

Shr.[1] Yo' can turn the cows i' the little fild—theer's tidy knabbin' on it—awilde the edgrow gets a bit strunger.

KNAB, KNABBLE, see **Nab, Nabble**.

KNAB(B, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A man of importance or wealth, a distinguished person; a conceited, self-important person. One who is wealthy in a middling line, who possesses a small independence; a term often applied to those otherwise called 'little lairds' (JAM.). **Bch.** To the Grecian knabbs, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) *Title*; I'll fit you weel wi' doughty geer, That either knabbs or lairds may weer, *ib. Shop Bill* (1785) 11. **Abd.** (G.W.) **Rnf.** If the knabs ayont the sea But like ye hauf sae weel as me, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 142.

Hence (1) **Knabbish**, *adj.* (*a*) well-to-do, in good circumstances or social position; (*b*) genteel, neat; pretentious; (2) **Knabbry** or **Knabrie**, *sb.* the lower class of gentry; (3) **Knabby**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Ayr.** Spoken of one who dresses rather above his station (*ib.*). (2) **Sc.** The peetiefu' gait whilk the fouk spak thereawa, soon gart our knabrie tyne a' that auncient greeshoch, whilk they had for their forbears, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (JAM.). **Abd.** They aften hae a moonlight flittin' ta'en, And thus the bitch to clip your bits o' knabry gi'en, ANDERSON *Poems* (1826) 9; (G.W.) **Ayr.** Properly such as cock-lairds who cultivate their own property, or who live on a narrow income (JAM.). (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** The herds o' mony a knabby Laird War trainin' for the shambles, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 127. (*b*) **Ayr.** (JAM.)

[Dan. dial. *knabe*, a man of importance, a landed proprietor (MOLBECH).]

KNABBLE, *sb.* Or.I. A short piece of wood which passes through the eye of a rope used as a stall-tether. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

KNABLICK, *adj.* Sc. [**kna·blik**.] Unevenly formed, knobbly. Also used *subst.*

Abd. Slippery ware and knablick stanes, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i; O'er ilk knablick, knap, an' tern Poor Willie fell, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 374; O'er a knablick stane He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 5.

KNABS, *sb.* Wm. Yks. War. Also written **nabs** w.Yks.[2] [**nabz**.] **1.** A false, deceitful, dishonest, or waggish fellow.

War.[2] Always preceded by a possessive pronoun; and spoken of one guilty of some offence. 'I saw his [my] knabs this morning, but he kept his distance: he knows I'm aware of his tricks.'

2. A master, governor, employer of labour; humorously applied to the devil.

w.Yks. I knaw I gat me knabs for it, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) *July notes*; (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[2] There's his nabs coming! Have you seen my nabs? His nabs will have thee.

3. A term of familiarity, similar to 'my hearty.'

Wm. Ah dropt on me knabs just as he was gaan intul a public hoose (B.K.).

KNACK, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **cnack** Frf.; **knak** Edb.; **nack** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Wm. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] nw.Der.[1] Suf. [**nak**, **næk**.] **1.** *v.* To make a sharp clicking sound, to crack, snap, break; to strike sharply together.

ne.Sc. Knack their thooms like roch unconfertit countra chiels, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 85. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** As little . . . as Macgruther could resist knacking his fingers, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 104. **Bnff.**[1] He took the stick, an' knackit it our's knee. He dancet, an' hooght, an' knackit's fingers like mad. **Abd.** I knack'd my thum's, my heart grew light, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 287. **Frf.** Meg Lindsay lap, an' cnack'd her thums, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 23. **n.Cy.** To crack nuts (HALL.). **Nhb.** A country dancer when he knacks his heels, &c., RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 60; **Nhb.**[1] To crack together two hard or resounding surfaces. 'He nacks his heels, an' round he wheels, an' gies his thooms a crack,' ARMSTRONG *Fair Joan* (1879). **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z sùm·ŭt brok·n i dhŭ mishey·nŭri; ahy eyŭrd it naak· [There's summat brokken i' the macheinery; I heerd it knack]. **Shr.**[2] To strike gently with one weapon or instrument against another. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Knack-and-rattle**, a quick and noisy mode of dancing with the heels; (2) **-and-span**, a game of marbles; (3) **-board**, see below; (4) **-kneed**, knock-kneed, having the knees turned inwards; (5) **-knees**, knees turning inwards; (6) **-reel**, a wheel used in winding yarn; also called **Click-reel**.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] (2) **War.**[2] One player casts a marble ahead. His fellow casts another marble after it. Should he knack [knock] it, or bring his own within a hand's-span, he is lawfully entitled to that of his opponent. The second player then casts his own marble ahead, &c. (3) **Wm.** A piece of board, horn, or sheet-lead, with nicks in placed over the 'T-whol' of a beehive to prevent

mice from entering, at the same time admitting bees (B.K.); I have heard the old-fashioned 'sounding-board' over a pulpit so termed. Not in common use (*ib.*). **w.Yks.** It struck me at it [London Bridge] looked varry much like a knack-board, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip to Lunnan* (1851) 47. (4) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And knack knee'd Mack, that drucken fyul, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 327. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Nhb.** I mind the time weel When our auld wrinkled granny sit by her knack-reel, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 6; **Nhb.**[1] It knacked, or clicked, at each 'cut.' Previous to the introduction of the knack-reel, about fifty or sixty years ago, the yarn was wound on another system, and was counted by the tick of a clock. **Cum.**[1] A reel turned by a handle and giving a click when a certain number of threads had been wound; these were bound together forming a 'cut' and so many 'cuts' made a hank.

3. To nick. n.Cy. (Hall.), Shr.[2] **4.** To gnash the teeth; to snap as a dog. n.Cy. (Hall.), Shr.[2] **5.** To make a harsh sound with the throat. s.Sc. (Jam.)

6. To talk affectedly, to mince one's words; to affect a style of language beyond one's education. Cf. **knap**, *v.*[2] **6.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] Used of such as do speak in the southern dialect. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] She knacks and talks like rotten sticks; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** She nacks like a lady (B.K.); She knackd en sed she was tae hev a party that eunin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 103, ed. 1821; **Wm.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] She knacks and knappers like a London miss; **n.Yks.**[3 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He began a tryin to knack an talk like t'maister's sons, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 53; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] He knacks an talks seea fine, ii. 303. **Lan.** I niver heeared a lass that could knack better than she could, Eavesdropper *Vill. Sketches* (1869) 36. **ne.Lan.**[1] Spooads, said Spoddy, when he lernt to knack.

7. To talk in a pleasant, lively manner, to chatter; with *aff*: to tell, narrate.

Bnff.[1] Aifter he sat doon, an' got a dram, he knackit awa jist like a pen-gun. He thinks nae mair o' knackin' aff lees nor o' pittin' aff 's claise. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Knacksy**, *adj.* pleasant, lively, amusing; (2) **Knackuz**, *sb.* a chattering, talkative person; one who talks in a quick, snappish manner.

(1) **Per.** Brawlie can the calland gie . . . A knacksy joake, wi' mirth an' glee, Duff *Poems*, 35 (Jam.). (2) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

8. To answer wittily; to make fun of.

Ayr. Ye canna maister him, he'll knack ye at every word (Jam.).

9. To do anything well and cleverly.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712.

10. To be more fortunate than another.

Nhp.[1] When one boy is going to partake of a pleasure to which another is not invited, he will say, 'I knack you'; or if one has a piece of plum cake, and the other has none, he will say, 'I knack you.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

11. *sb.* A snap, crack; a click, clicking noise.

Cai.[1] **Nhb.** The knack-reel, after so many turns, gave a knack, indicating a length of yarn wound (R.O.H.).

12. A habit, custom; method, way, or habit of doing anything.

Abd. They rise by the cock, and claw the kail-pat, And that's the knacks o' your hiremen, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 14, ed. 1868. **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.**[1] He's gitten reet knack on it ony how. **w.Yks.** I have a nack a runnin' away, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 54. **s.Stf.** He's got a knack o' jumpin out o' the way, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] It's a nack he's got hold of. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

13. A trick, scheme, device.

Frf. Let us devise Some cannie knack, by which he'll rise A wee, Morison *Poems* (1790) 4. **Per.** He knows it was in sport and play, For he of knacks was never scant, Smith *Poems* (1714) 20, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** The miser . . . shaw'd the ferryman a knack, Jump't in, swam o'er and hained his plack, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 468 (Jam.). **Edb.** Bred in the knacks of king-craft from his youth, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 90. **Lan.** O'er lakes and rivers play nice knacks, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 180. **s.Stf.** What knack bin yo' tryin on now? Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1898). **Suf.** None o' yar nacks, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

Hence **Knackish**, *adj.* knavish. n.Yks.[4]

14. A trifle, toy, a knick-knack.

Fif. Jewell'd gairish rings, and knacks of labour'd gold, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 103, ed. 1871.

15. A joke, a clever or witty saying. Sc. (Jam.) **16.** An affected style of speech. **e.Yks.**[1] **17.** *pl.* Two flat pieces of bone or wood placed between the fingers, with which children beat time. **w.Yks.**[1] Cf. **knackers, 1.** **18.** *pl.* An old-fashioned game similar to bagatelle; 'nine-holes' or 'pigeon-holes.'

n.Cy. (K.) **n.Yks.**[4] A game very commonly played, several holes being made in the ground some inches apart, the object being to shoot a marble from one to the other (s.v. Knucks). **ne.Yks.**[1]

19. *pl.* Phr. *to be no great knacks*, to be nothing beyond the ordinary, to be 'no great shakes.'

Nhb. He's nee greet knacks (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1 4] **Wm.** 'Hoo ista?' 'Neea gurt knacks' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[3] An ill-bred cow is 'no great nacks.' 'Yaa art ta, lad?' 'Au'm no gret nacks.'

KNACK, see **Knock**, *v.*

KNACKER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **nacker** War. Oxf.[1] e.An.[1] Som. Dev. [na·kə(r), næ·kə(r).] **1.** A dealer in horses. **w.Yks.**[2] **2.** A tanner. ne.Lan.[1]

3. An old worn-out horse; a nickname for a collier's horse.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭn uwd naak·ŭr; ŭr)z fit für nuwt bŭr ŭ boa·t-os [An owd knacker; her's fit for nowt bur a boat-hoss]. **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] If 'e tak's that poor owd knacker to markit agen, 'e'll a the p'lice on 'im fur cruelty. **Glo.** Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.** (K.) **Som.** A nag, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1]

4. A young colt, not yet gelded. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **5.** A husband who is not able to procreate; any impotent person. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

KNACKER, *v.* Glo. Wil. Also written **nacker** Glo.[1] [næ·kə(r).] **1.** To tremble with passion or cold; of the teeth: to chatter.

Glo.[1] Your teeth will knacker in your heads like frost-bitten mariners.

2. To snap the fingers. Wil.[1]

KNACKER, see **Knocker, Nacker.**

KNACKERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Glo. Som. Also written **nackers** S. & Ork.[1] Wm. **1.** Two flat pieces of wood or bone used to make a noise like castanets.

Nhb.[1] Two bones or pieces of hard wood charred at the ends. These were in common use long before the 'bones' and 'tambourine' of Christy Minstrels were heard of. **Dur.**[1] Of unequal length; one . . . is held between the first and second fingers, and the other between the second and third fingers. **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Phr. *shakel my knackers*, an exclamation, oath.

Slk. Shakel my knackers if I do not crack thy fool's pate, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 644, ed. 1866.

3. The testicles.

S. & Ork.[1] **Wm.** Tak his nackers off, that'll whieten him [of an unruly horse] (B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

KNACKET, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Chs. Also written **knackit** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **nacket** Sc. (Jam.) S.& Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] **1.** *adj.* Clever, smart, conceitedly clever. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Knackety**, *adj.* (1) handy, ingenious; (2) self-conceited.

(1) **Sc.** Particularly expert at doing any piece of nice work (Jam.). **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'A knackety fellow,' is a man who can turn his hand to anything. **s.Chs.**[1] Tùm)z ŭ naak·ŭti yaayth; ée)kn tuurn iz ond tŭ om·ŭst uwt [Tum's a knacketty yaïth; he con turn his hond to ommost owt]. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

2. *sb.* One quick at repartee; a clever or naughty child; an insignificant person.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He's oney a little nackit of a thing. Keh, ye little nackit!

KNACK-HARDY, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Foolhardy. (Hall.)

KNACKLE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. Wor. Also written **nackle** w.Yks.[5] Nhp.[1] [na·kl.] **1.** To trifle. **w.Yks.**[3] Hence **Nackling**, *ppl. adj.* silly, simple.

w.Yks.[5] What's tuh duing on thah nackling foil?

2. To mend in a small way, to do odd jobs. **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence (1) **Knackler**, *sb.* one who works at odd jobs. *ib.*; (2) **Knackling**, *ppl. adj.* working at odd jobs. *ib.*

3. To strike one hard substance against another, quickly and gently; to knock together with a crackling, rattling sound. Cf. **chackle**, *v.* 3.

Nhp.[1] **s.Wor.** It sims to lie in 'er 'ips [or yips] an' when 'er walks the bones kips knacklin' together (H.K.).

KNACKY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Suf. Also written **nacky** Sc. Chs.[1]; **nackey** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [na·ki.]

1. Handy, ingenious; deft, skilful, cunning.

Cai.[1] **Rnf.** Cracky Kate Macvean, knacky Kate Macvean, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 28. **Ayr.** She . . . was very knacky at laying out a corpse, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 254. **Lth.** The Guid-wives spak about their thrift: I wat they were fu' knackie, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 101. **Gall.** A wean o' the Elfin race, knacky and fair, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 21. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

2. Lively and pleasant in conversation, witty, smart, clever.

Sc. How like you his queer knacky style? GRAY *Poems* (1811) 83. **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** Gash and knacky carles and carlins of the village, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv. **Lnk.** Mony a bonny knacky tale, Bra to set o'er a pint of ale, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 196. **Lth.** He was a nacky body, an' braw company, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 76. **Wgt.** He had stored his mind with many romantic tales of his travels, and his knacky way of relating these procured for him a hospitable reception, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 290. **N.Cy.**[1] Said of an old-fashioned child. **Nhb.**[1] Used in a disparaging sense, as when a self-conceited person is showing off his cleverness.

KNAEP, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **knep** S. & Ork.[1] To clasp together; to clench (the fist); to pack close.

He knaepid his haands aroond his right knee, *Sh. News* (Dec. 2, 1899); Shü an' Sibbie wis staandin' knaepin' a burden o' bere apo' da tidder rig, *ib.* (Oct. 22, 1898); Shü wis sittin a' dis time wi her knaepid haands, *ib.* (Sept. 24, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] A kneppit naev.

[Cp. Dan. *knappe*, to fasten together, to button (a coat) (*Dansk Ordbog*).]

KNAG, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also Dev. Also written **cnag** w.Yks.[1] [nag.] 1. A pointed rock, the rugged top of a hill.

N.Cy.[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Knaggie**, (2) **Knaglie**, *adj.* having protuberances pointed like a rock, of an unequal surface.

(1) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ayr.** Thou's howe-backit, now, an' knaggie, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation to his Mare*, st. 1. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. A peg or pin on which to hang anything. [Not known to our Dev. correspondents.]

Sc. The gudeman lap to his braid claymore That hang on the knag aside the speir, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 173; A wooden hook fixed in the wall, on which clothes, &c. are hung. It is very often one of the upper growths of the Scottish pine which is fastened to the joist of a hut, the branches serving as so many pegs (JAM.); FLEMING *Scripture* (1726). **Dev.** (HALL.)

3. A knot in timber.

Lnk. Through yer hair yer hainches twa stuck oot like timmer knags, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 116. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence **Knaggy**, *adj.* of wood: full of knots.

n.Yks. *MS. note* in MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) ed. E.D.S. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. Phr. *to be at the knag an' the wuddie*, to be at sixes and sevens; to disagree.

Abd. Dawvid an' him was at the knag an' the wuddie ere he was an ouk there, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix.

[1. Sw. dial. *knagg*, a little hillock (RIETZ). 2. Norw. dial. *knagge*, a wooden peg (AASEN); so Dan. *knag*. 3. EFris. *knagge*, a knot in timber (KOOLMAN).]

KNAG, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **knaggie**. 1. A small cask or barrel, a keg.

Abd. I hae a knaggie o' the real stuff in the press; pass the bottle roun'. He was takin hame a knag o' black-beer (G.W.); To stock our drouth's a knag o' berry brown, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 8; (JAM.); SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

2. A small wooden vessel with a handle. Slk. (JAM.)

[Prob. the same word as **Knag**, *sb.*[1]]

KNAG, *sb.*[3] Yks. [nag.] A wide rake, for stubble, &c. n.Yks. (T.S.), ne.Yks.[1]

KNAG, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bird, prob. the woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

Sth. Ther is great store of . . . dowes, steares or stirlings, lairigh or knag, which is a foull lyk unto a paroket or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beck, in the oak trie, GORDON *Geneal. Hist.* 3 (JAM.).

KNAG, *sb.*[5] Yks. Lan. Shr. [nag.] A grumbler, fault-finder; a person of ill-temper. See **Gnag**(g, 2.

n.Yks. He's a reglar knag (T.S.).

Hence **Knaggy**, *adj.* ill-tempered, peevish, quarrelsome. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[2]

KNAG(G, see **Gnag.**

KNAGGIM, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **kneggum** Abd.; **kniggum** Fif. (JAM.) A disagreeable taste; an after-taste.

Bch. Fan anes it was down your wizen it had an ugly knaggim, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 3. **Abd.** Neither of them dreamt it cud hae hed sic a rank kneggum, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Fif.** (JAM.)

KNAGGLE, see **Gnaggle.**

KNAP, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Wor. Shr. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **knapp** Sh.I. Wxf.[1]; **nap** Wil. Dor. Dev.; **napp** Dev.[2]; and in forms **knep** Sus.[2]; **nape** Dev.[1] [nap, næp, nēp.] 1. *sb.* A bump, protuberance, knob; a knot of wood; a knot of fir-wood used for lighting purposes. Cf. **knop**, *sb.*

Sc. It is a good tree that hath neither knap nor gaw, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 218. **Bnff.** They cracked by the light of the fir-knap, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. **Frf.** On his brow spring up apace Twa knaps, the emblem o' disgrace, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 106; They biggit ay a bulgy knap O' thread cross-brath'd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Rnf.** He faun' ayont the tailor's tap, An' cam' gweed life! on sic a knap! THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 153. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Knapplach** or **Knapplack**, *sb.* a lump or protuberance of large size. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Knappy**, *adj.* in small, roundish lumps, abounding in lumps. Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. A small hill, a mound, knoll, hillock; the brow or top of a hill; rising ground, a steep ascent of the road. Cf. **knab**, *sb.*[1]

n.Sc. When heather knaps grow siller taps, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 226, ed. 1875. **Elg.** 'Mang knaps right benty, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 17. **Abd.** Breem busses an' heather knaps, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **Fif.** Turning their faces to the knap of ground, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 99, ed. 1871. **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] There is a little round hill at Castle Pulverbatch called the knap. **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** Nite cum on . . . jess as dey climb'd ter de knap, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853); **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** There's a fairies' ring, . . on the knap yonder, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** When Tyneham Knap Wears a cap, Zum rain is zure to hap (C.W.); I thote I'd goo Droo Rickets, out to Bunsley nap, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1864) 4; **Dor.**[1] Upon deos knap I'd sooner be The ivy, 168. **Som.** A wagon presently mounted the knap, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 252; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Neef dhur-z u zaug·ee plae·us, yüe bee saa·f tu vuy·n un rai·t pun dhu naap· [If there is a boggy place, you are certain to find it on the highest point of the hill]. **Dev.** He'd offen cum'd up pin tap of yon 'nap,' TOZER *Poems* (1873) 52; **Dev.**[1] Where a rising ground falls off on either side, so as to form an ascending ridge, that ridge is called the nape; **Dev.**[23] **Cor.** Her warn't too badly wounded to nip roun' the knap o' the hill, '*Q.*' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; **Cor.**[12] [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence (1) **Knappy**, *adj.* hilly, steep; (2) **Nappet**, *sb.* a slight incline in a road, a little hill.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] A steep field is always either a nappy field or a cleevy field. (2) **Dev.**[2] The road is nearly level, only a little nappet or two all the way.

3. Phr. *the knap of the causey*, the middle of the street.

Abd. To keep the knap of the causey (JAM.).

4. The knee-cap; the point of the elbow.

Sh.I. The point of the elbow is 'de knapp or knubbi o' de elbog,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 78. **Slk.** His breeches came exactly to the knap of the knee, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 384, ed. 1866. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

5. A stout, thick-set person. Cf. **knab**, *sb.*[2]

Bnff. Johnie's growin' a kibble knap o' a loon.

Hence (1) **Knappik**, (2) **Knapplach** or **Knapplack**, *sb.* a stout, thick-set person or animal. Bnff.[1]; (3) **Knapply**, *adj.* short, thick-set, dumpy. Cld. (JAM.)

6. *Comp.* (1) **Knap-dodgil** or **-dogik**, *sb.* a short, stout person or animal; anything short and stout; (2) **-dorle** or **-dorlak**, *sb.* a large piece of any solid substance.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] There's richt knap-dodgils o' carrits. (2) *ib.*

7. *Obs.* A button stuffed with cloth. Wxf.[1] **8.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* The bud of a flower. s.Cy. (Hall.), Sus. (E.E.S.) Cf. **knop**, *sb.* **5.** **9.** The purple clover, *Trifolium pratense.* Dor. (B. & H.)

10. A wooden vessel. Cf. **knop**, *sb.* **9**, **nap.**

Sc. But stoups are needed, tubs and pails and knaps, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 432 (Jam.).

11. *adj.* Prominent. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* 1st S. x. 319.

[**2.** OE. *cnæpp*, top, mountain-top.]

KNAP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Not. Also written **nap** Edb. (Jam.) w.Yks. [nap.] **1.** *sb.* An impostor, cheat, a cunning knave. Cf. **knabs**, **1.**

n.Yks. He's a deead knap (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] A person immoderately bent on his own advantage, and yet not doing anything which brings him under the scope of the penal laws. 'A regular knap.' **Not.** (J.H.B.)

2. An eccentric person.

Edb. The boys of the High School of Edinburgh . . . call one 'a queer nap' or 'knap' who is a sort of quizz, or . . . 'an odd fish' (Jam., s.v. Knape).

3. *v.* To overreach, to get the best of a bargain, to cheat.

n.Yks.[12] **w.Yks.** An lots ov uther trickeries thear iz, . . but, mun, it's nap at nap can here, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 43.

KNAP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **knapp** Lan.; **nap** Sc. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] ne.Lan.[1] Not. Lin.[1] Nhp.[2] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; and in forms **kneip** Abd.; **knop** Sc. Wil.[1] [nap, næp, nāp.] **1.** *v.* To knock; to strike sharply or lightly, to tap; to hammer, chip stones into shape.

Sc. Knapping the chucky stanes to pieces wi' hammers, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 284. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Puir Gran'dad is knappin's [snuff] horn, Bothom upwards, on his nieve, Tester *Poems* (1865) 165. **Abd.** Nor wad I wish a better sport to see Than knappin' crowns [heads] the lee-lang simmer's day, Walker *Bards* (1887) 400; Ane in ilka han', . . he kneipit their heids thegither, as gin they hed been twa carldoddies, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) vi. **Per.** Here I am knappin' stanes within sicht o' my faither's hoose, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 59. **Fif.** Some knapp't awa' at kebbuck-stumps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Cld.** Knap the nail on the head (Jam.). **Sig.** Let the soutor . . . knap an' spit, an' rub an' scrape, Muir *Poems* (1818) 5. **Ayr.** I'll gather banes, and knap at stanes, Before I'd be a Lordie, White *Jottings* (1879) 286. **Lnk.** There's naething for him now . . . but knapping stanes By some dyke side, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 173, ed. 1897. **Gall.** I followed knapping my toe on a stone as I did so, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Dur.** He knapped at t'door twee or three times afore ony body com (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Than went on knappin' away wid his lāl hammer, 3. **s.Wm.** 'Well, ye're knappin' on 'em,' to a stone-breaker (J.A.B.). **n.Yks.**[1] Knappin' a few flints fur t'rooads; **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] Keep them fingers oot o' t'tthreeacle or they'll git knapp'd inoo. **e.Yks.**[1] 'Nap his scratch,' to give a slight blow on the head, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Aw I've nobbud napped my thumb a bit, *Yksman.* (1881) *Xmas No.* 35; **w.Yks.**[5] He carried a umberella, . . an' napt fowks shins wi't, 106. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** For his staff did knap the keeper's cap, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 101. **Not.** Nap his knuckles (J.H.B.). **Lin.** I've lost my last flint, and I've got to knap one, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) vii; **Lin.**[1] Nap his knur. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) **e.An.**[1] My knees knapped together. **Wil.**[1] To chip stone, as formerly in making a gun-flint. **Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Knap-knap**, *v.* to knock against, to tap; (2) **Knap-knapping**, *vbl. sb.* a tapping, the sound of anything tapping; (3) **-kneed**, *adj.* knock-kneed; (4) **-knees**, *sb. pl.* knock-knees, knees turning inwards; (5) **-o-kneed**, *adj.* see (3); (6) **-straw**, *sb.* a thresher with a flail; (7) **-knappan** or **-knapping**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a sharp stroke, the noise produced by a sharp stroke; (*b*) *obs.*, the trade of preparing flints for the army, before the invention of percussion-caps; (8) **Knapping-hammer**, *sb.* a hammer used in stone-breaking; (9) **-hole**, *sb.* a term in the game of 'shinty,' see below.

(1) **Frf.** On it gaed thunderin' till it got amon' the stanes knap-knappin' atween them, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 76, ed. 1889. (2) **n.Yks.** I can hear the knap knapping o' that crutch on the deck, Linskill *Haven under Hill* (1886) li. (3) **n.Yks.** He's nap-kneed (I.W.). **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A many men is knap-knee'd, and women too. **Shr.**[1] One met say as poor owd Ben's a friend in-kneed, or whad they callen knap-kneed. **Nrf.** He's a nice civil young man . . . and knap-kneed, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 20. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319. (4) **e.An.**[1] (5) **Lan.** If the mun give that knapp-o-kneed carrion o' good wort, the mun lie fort e' truth sey I, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 36. (6) **n.Lin.**[1] A term of contempt. (7, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] A hear a knappan o' the fleer. (*b*) **Nrf.** A once profitable trade, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 146. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Bailies rush'd out frae council-chalmers, Wi' halberts and wi' knappin'-hammers, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 54. **Ayr.** Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shools, Or knappin-hammers, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785). **Gall.** Putting a new shaft into a knapping hammer, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 265. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.**[1] Sixteen to twenty ounces in weight. (9) **Dmf.** The hole out of which two players try to drive the ball in opposite directions (Jam.).

2. Of a clock: to tick.

Frf. Whare she hang knappin' i' the neuk, Her face gat mony a wistfu look, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 136.

3. To snap in two, to crack; to break sharply; to split, cleave; freq. with *off.*

Sh.I. Ane o' wir horses . . . wis knappid ane o' her helter shanks, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899); William wis grippid da grice dat hard ower da jaws at baith his lang teeth wis knappid, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cld.** Hit it hard an' knap it through (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] To break any brittle matter, as a stone, earthenware, a dry twig or stick, &c.; **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] It knapped like a iccle. **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 342. **sw.Lin.**[1] Better knap it off. Many trees were knapped clean in two. **Glo.**[1], **n.Glo.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** It was nothing but the mavish a knapping of the dodmans, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 146. **e.Suf.** Rare (F.H.).

4. To snap with the teeth; to eat greedily, snap up; to bite, crop, graze.

Sh.I. I was hungry an' knappit up the cake afore he cam' hame (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** A crop-eared mare That knapt the knolls, and kept his pingle bare, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 15; Addy *Gl.* (1891). **n.Lin.**[1] I've hed noht to knap atweän my teeth sin' sunrise. **sw.Lin.**[1] A rabbit will soon knap off a lot of little plants. **Nhp.** Horses . . . turned to knap each other at their ease, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 106; **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Knab).

Hence **Knap-for-naught**, *sb.* a cake or morsel so small as to serve only for a mouthful. S. & Ork.[1]

5. *Obs.* To cut off the flocks or wool; to make a noise as of cutting with shears. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). Cum. Clark *Lakes* (1787) xxvi.

6. To speak in a mincing, affected manner; to attempt to speak fine English. Cf. **knack**, **6.**

Sc. Like Highland ladies knoping speeches, When they are scolding for the breeches, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) I. 1611; To try which would best knap Southron, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi. **Sh.I.** He never learned to 'knap,' Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 8. **Dmb.** I have grown more genteeler, and can knop English when I like as correckly as the Laird, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. **Edb.** Casting his airs, and knappan' fine Tae ilk ane o' the place, *Carlop Green* (1793) 116, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** She . . . knapp't sae sair 'At nin cud understand her, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 63.

Hence **Knappit**, *ppl. adj.* affected, spoken in a mincing manner.

e.Lth. But for a' his knappit English, an' his queer kind o' sing-sang way o' speakin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 108.

7. With *to*: to shut with a click.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 342. **n.Lin.**[1] To go together with a slight noise such as is made in shutting a gate or turning a lock.

8. *Obs.* To disturb by shouting.

Dev. To go bird knapping, aves sonitu excitare, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 39.

9. With *it*: to receive punishment, to 'catch it.'

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27; **e.Yks.**[1] Thoo'll knap it.

10. Phr. *to knap the rust*, to take offence.

Nhp.[1] When a person does so in the middle of his work, and leaves it in an unfinished state, it is said 'he has knapped the rust and gone off.'

11. *sb.* A blow, a rap, tap; a slight knock; also used *advb.*

Sc. When the Lady lets a fart The Messan gets a knap, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 341. **Cai.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] He gat a knap ower t'lug. His heed went 'knap' when he bat on t'fleear. **Cum.** They gev a last knap on t'flooar ivery time they thrast, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 48. **n.Yks.**[1] He's getten a sair knap ower's knuckles. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] She fetched her a knap on the knuckles. **Shr.**[1] 'E gid 'im a knap o' the yad ööth a stick. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Just bring your hammer, and give this a little knap (W.R.E.). **Suf.**[1] A knap on the knuckles. **w.Som.**[1] I'll gi thee a nap under the ear, let me catch thee again. **Dev.**[1]

12. A crack, a slight flaw; a snap, bite.

Sh.I. He made a run an' glaepid her wi' a knap o' his teeth, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A slight flaw in pottery. 'Not broken, only a bit of a knap.' **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

13. A particle, morsel, a bit of food.

Sh.I. 'Willie 'ill aet ane tü.' 'Na, no ae knap, mam,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 25, 1899); 'Wir ye haed na maet frae ye got your brakwast?' 'Na diel knap,' *ib.* (Dec. 9, 1899).

14. The noise made by shears in cutting. n.Cy.(J.L.1783).

15. Phr. *nap an rattle,* nonsensical or boasting talk.

e.Yks.[1] It's neeah use takkin nooatis o' what that chap sez; he's nowt bud nap an rattle.

KNAP, see **Nap.**

KNAPE, *sb.* e.An.[1] The frame which contains the straw which is carried up the ladder to the thatcher.

e.An.[1] Cf. **knave**, *sb.*[2]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kneppe*, a bundle of hay (AASEN); Dan. *knippe*, a truss of hay.]

KNAPERTY, see **Knapperts.**

KNAPLINS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Also written **naplins.** [na·plinz.] Small round coal; rarely in *sing.* See **Knap**, *sb.*[1]

Thou should see th' women ... dartin' at every naplin 'at shakes off th' cart, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Lan.**[1]

KNAPPAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] [**kna·pl.**] A boy from about ten to sixteen years of age.

[A der. of Norw. dial. *knape*, a man, a servant (AASEN).]

KNAPPAN, *sb.* Wal. **1.** *Obs.* An ancient game of football.

s.Wal. A violent and furious game of football, *Gent. Mag.* XCVIII. I. 451; HONE *Everyday Bk.* II. 1161. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

2. The game of hockey. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

KNAPPAS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Dumplings made of meal.

KNAPPEL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **knappild.** A thick stick or staff.

Der as mony o' da knappilds at drave twa year frae syne, lyin' apo' da butt laaft (J.I.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

KNAPPER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nrf. Also written **napper** Cum.w.Yks.[5] s.Chs.[1] Lin.[1]; and in form **knopper** w.Yks.[5] **1.** *sb.* The knocker of a door. n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5]

2. A hammer used in breaking stones.

Abd. A finer lad ... I'm sure ne'er cock'd his knapper to the lift, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 116. **Ayr.** Sam'l leant on his knapper, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 37.

3. A dresser of ironstone nodules; a preparer of flints.

w.Yks. (T.T.) **Nrf.** The people employed in preparing flints for the army before the invention of percussion caps were called knappers, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 146. **e.Suf.** A man who cleaves lumps of flint, the pieces being used to face buildings or as gun-flints. Now seldom heard. Knappers seem to be almost extinct, brick being now used to face cottages, and the flints fallen from the walls of churches being used over again (F.H.).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Knapper-head**, a very stupid person. n.Lin.[1]; (2) **-kneed**, knock-kneed. s.Chs.[1] **5.** An affected talker. n.Yks.[2] See **Knap**, *v.*[2] **6.**

6. *pl.* The knees.

Lin.[1] Go down on your nappers, and beg the beak's pardon. **n.Lin.**[1]

7. *pl.* A shield or protection for the front of the thighs.

n.Yks.[1] Composed of a flap of leather strengthened with vertical pieces of flattened wood, and worn when the turf-spade is being used; the cross handle of the latter resting on the knappers, and the forward or cutting motion being mainly given by an impulse from the thighs; **n.Yks.**[4]

8. *v.* To rattle or jolt. Cai.[1] Hence **Knappery**, *adj.* of roads: having loose road metal. *ib.*

9. To patter, to set the feet down.

s.Chs.[1] Öo naap·ürz ür feyt daayn *or* übuw·t [Hoo nappers her feit daïn, *or* abowt].

10. To talk with great volubility. m.Yks.[1]

11. To speak affectedly or mincingly.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] She knacks and knappers like a London miss; **n.Yks.**[4]

KNAPPERTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Also written **knapparts** (JAM.); and in forms **knaperty** Ant.; **naperty** N.I.[1] The bitter vetch or heath pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.* Cf. **knauperts.**

n.Sc. In the Highlands the tubercles of the roots are greatly esteemed (JAM.). **Abd.** I'll gar your niz [nose] hole knapparts [I'll knock you down on your nose] (*ib.*); The best of liquorice other soils produce Is far inferior to the knapperts' juice, *Don, A Poem*, 18. **s.Sc.** In the Lowlands, children dig ... [the tubercles of the roots], calling them liquorice, which they somewhat resemble in taste (JAM.); A root that tastes like liquorice, but is much sweeter, LEYDEN *Poems* 119, *note* (*ib.*). **N.I.**[1] Children dig up and eat the little knobs at the roots. **Ant.** From its knotty tubers, PRIOR (B. & H.).

KNAPPERY-WARE, *sb.* Yks. Also written **nappery-** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. **1.** China, earthenware, crockery. n.Yks.[14]

2. Small, fancy, or ornamental articles. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

KNAPPISH, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] Suf.[1] Snappish, snarling, spiteful. See **Knap**, *v.*[2] **4.**

KNAPPLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **knapel** w.Yks. [na·pl.] To gnaw, nibble. See **Knap**, *v.*[2] **4.**

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 162. **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400. [To knapple, *abrodo*, COLES (1679).]

KNAPP-TREE, *sb. Obsol.* Sus. The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex.* (G.A.W.), (E.E.S.)

KNAPPY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **nappie** Sc.; **nappy** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] [na·pi.] **1.** Brittle. See **Knap**, *v.*[2] **3.**

Peb. Wi' cheese an' nappie noor-cakes, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 27 (JAM.). **n.Yks.** T'knife's rather nappy (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* Peevish, testy, cross, snappish. Cf. **knappish.**

n.Yks. He's of a nappy temper (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As nappy and as nasty as you please. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] An old woman is nappy more upon account of age than from a natural disposition to be so.

KNAPSACK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **1.** In phr. *knapsack breed,* children born in the Army. N.I.[1]

2. A game; see below.

Bnff. One boy takes another by the feet, one foot over each shoulder with his head downwards and his face to his back, and sets off running as fast as he can. He runs hither and thither until one or other of the two gets tired, GOMME *Games* (1894) 311.

KNAPSCAP, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A headpiece, a steel bonnet or cap.

Willie was stricken ower the head, And thro' the knapscap the sword has gane, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 10, ed. 1848.

KNAPSKULL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **knapk-scaw.** A steel bonnet or cap.

Sc. Get on your jacks, plate-sleeves, and knapskull, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxvi. **Abd.** For defence they wore targets, knapkscaws or bonnets ... all of steel, highly polished, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 70.

KNAPTIOUS, *adj.* Cum. Captious, quarrelsome. Cf. **knappish.** (J.W.O.)

KNAR, see **Gnar(r**, *sb.*[1], **Knur(r.**

KNARK, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. **1.** *v.* To crack or creak; to crunch with the teeth, bite, 'gnarl.' S. & Ork.[1]

2. To annoy, put out of temper. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

3. *sb.* A bite, a snap with the teeth.

Sh.I. Sly gae da cat a knark ower da nears, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899).

KNARL, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The same word as **Gnarl**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

KNARL, *v.* Lakel.[2] [**narl.**] To complain, scold. See **Gnarl**, *v.*[2]

What's ta knarlen aboot? thoo's allus knarlen aboot summat.

KNARLE, see **Knurl**.

KNARLED, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Awkward, hard to deal with. Cf. **gnarl**, *sb.*[1] 'Thoo's a knarled auld beggar.'

KNARLY, *adj.* Shr. Som. Strong, hearty, hardy; stiff. Shr.[2], Som. (HALL.) Cf. **gnarl**, *sb.*[1]

KNARP, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To bite. **2.** *sb.* A bite. S. & Ork.[1]

KNARR, *sb.* Cmb. See below.

Knarr and Wryde are applied to districts or water-courses in the Isle of Ely, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 56.

KNARRIE, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A bruise, a hurt.

KNARRY, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [na·ri.] Knotty, knobby. See **Gnar(r**, *sb.*[1]

KNASH, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To strike.

KNAT, *sb.* Nrf. Also in form **knet**. The knot, *Tringa canutus*. The same word as **Gnat** (q.v.).

There he saw numbers of knot, or 'knet,' as he calls them, feeding, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 318; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 194.

KNAT, KNĀ'T, see **Knot**, *sb.*[1], **Know**.

KNATCH, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [nætʃ.] A bundle, a 'knitch.'

KNATCH, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [natʃ.] To strike or knock.

KNATTER, KNATTLE, KNATTY, see **Gnatter, Nattle, Natty**.

KNAUGH, *sb.* Wxf.[1] A hillock.

[Ir. *cnoc*, a hill (O'REILLY).]

KNAUGHAAN, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **knagane**. A small hillock.

[Ir. *cnocán*, a little hill (O'REILLY).]

KNAUP, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also written **naup** Lin.; and in forms **knope** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[23]; **knoup** Shr.[1]; **knowp** s.Chs.[1]; **nope** n.Cy. n.Lin.[1] [nǭp, nǫəp.] **1.** *sb.* A hillock. Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1], **knop**, *sb.*

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 346. **n.Lin.** Occas. used for a hillock, steep but of no great height or size. There is a knaup up o' Turdale land, it's all blown sand (E.P.).

2. The head. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1]

3. A blow on the head.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.** T'pig wadn't be stop't till a gav him a knope ower t'snout wi' mi stick (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Give him a knaup, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy faach·t im ŭ nuwp ŭsahy·d ŭ dhŭ yed [I fatcht him a knowp aside o' the yed]. **n.Lin.**[1]

4. A lump or swelling on the head caused by a blow; a natural lump or swelling.

nw.Lin. Blunt hed a knaup that grew on his heäd but it's goän noo, the doctor cut it off for him. Drayton fetched Lusby a clink ower th' heäd wi a hedge-staäk an' rais'd a knaup hairf as big as my fist (E.P.).

5. *v.* To strike on the head.

n.Yks. Noo A'l knope tha wi' this stick if ta duz'nt let ma aleean (W.H.). **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. **w.Yks.** He's been knauping him, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence **Knoper**, *sb.* a blow on the head. Cf. **dog-nauper**, s.v. **Dog**, **1** (35).

n.Yks. A fetch't him a knoper ower t'heead (W.H.).

6. To break stones. w.Yks.[3]

7. To toll the church-bell.

Shr.[1] ''E's on'y knouped the bell seven times, so 'e'll on'y be 'ere seven year.' This observation bore reference to a current belief that when a clergyman tolls the bell on being put into possession of his church, the number of years he will hold the living are foretold by the same number of strokes on the bell.

KNAUPERTS, *sb. pl.* Bnff.[1] The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. Cf. **knapperts**.

KNAUR, see **Knur(r**.

KNAURTHAWING, *prp.* Ant. Grumbling or lamenting peevishly. (S.A.B.)

KNAVE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **knaiyav** ne.Lan.[1]; **kneav(v** Cum.[14]; **kneeave** n.Yks.[2] [nēv, niəv.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Knave-bairn**, a male child; (2) **-servant**, a knavish or dishonest servant; (3) **-shive**, the first cut of the loaf.

(1) **Sc.** He tell'd the Laird that the Evil One would have power over the knave-bairn, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Kcb.** I trust . . . to use the world as a canny or cunning master doth a knave-servant, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 106. (3) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[14]

2. A male servant; a lad.

Sc. Early master, lang knave, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 11; Early master, soon knave. When a youth is too soon his own master, he will squander his patrimony and so must turn servant, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 95. **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *Obs.* An under-miller.

Sc. That is miller and knave all the country over, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xiii.

Hence **Knaveship**, *sb.* a small due in meal paid to the under-miller. Also used *attrib.*

Ayr. 'Let me think,' returned the old drunken multure and knaveship man, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 66. **Lnk.** To Matthew Meal the multuris fa'; Jok Duist gets a' the sequels, The knaveschipis, bannocks, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 707.

4. The blackbird.

Nhp.[2] The children's gloss on its cry being—'Draw the knave a cup of beer, Be quick, quick, quick!'

KNAVE, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] [nēv, Nhp. also nīv.] The frame which contains the straw which is carried up the ladder to the thatcher. Cf. **knape, hilt**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

[ON. *kneif*, a kind of nippers or pincers (VIGFUSSON).]

KNAVERY, *sb.* Dev. The common bog asphodel, *Narthecium ossifragum*.

I have had intelligence from my good friend Doctor Anthony Salter of Exeter, that he . . . could understand of the countrey people no other name thereof . . . but knavery, *Park. Theatr.* 1219 (B. & H.); **Dev.**[4]

KNAVISH, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Nervous, timid. 'She is a knavish little lass.'

KNAW((E)D, KNAW(E)N, see **Know**.

KNAWPINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also written **naupins, norpings** w.Yks. [nǭ·pinz.] Perquisites; illicit gains; bribes, 'tips.'

w.Yks. Ten shillings a week and knawpins (J.R.); They passed a resolution ta keep t'bobbies throo hevvin onny naupins, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 42; Small items improperly filched in trade or work (S.P.U.).

[A der. of **Knaup**, *v.* (q.v.); for the sense-development cp. the word *tip*, a gentle stroke, a small present in money.]

KNAW-POST, *sb.* War. Som. Also in form **knaa-** Som. A lout or fool. See **Gnaw**, *v.* **II. 1.**

War. (J.R.W.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

KNEAD, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. [nīd, neid.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Knade**, (2) **Kned**, (3) **Kneead**, (4) **Kneid**, (5) **Kneyd**, (6) **Ned**.

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **w.Yks.**[5] (5) **w.Yks.** Ah'm kneydin' (Æ.B.). **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (6) **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Knad**, (2) **Knade**, (3) **Kned**, (4) **Knod**, (5) **Knode**, (6) **Knooad**.

(1) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* (2) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **Nhb.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **e.Lan.**[1] (6) **m.Lan.**[1]

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Knad**, (2) **Knead**, (3) **Kneaden**, (4) **Kned**, (5) **Knedde**, (6) **Kneydud**, (7) **Knodden**, (8) **Ned**.

(1) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* This bread's knad too stiff, it'll be as 'ard as a cobbler's w'et-stwun afore the wik's out. (2) **w.Yks.** As soft as dooaf when it's new knead, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 1. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **N.Cy.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.** Hes teh kneydud yut? (Æ.B.). (7) **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Wait while Ah've knodden. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I think this pie-crust war knodden wi' t'top o' t'watter kit; **w.Yks.**[35], **e.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] *Obs.* (8) **Nhb.**[1]

II. Dial. use. In *comp.* **Knade-kit** or **Nakit**, a tub used for mixing oat-cake.

w.Yks.[3] They don't 'reckon' to clean the nakit, as it is considered the bread is better to manage by leaving the remnants of the old bread in the tub.

KNEADING, *prp.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. War. Shr. [For forms see **Knead, I. 1.**] **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* (1) **Kneading-mit**, (2) **-trough** or **-trow**, (3) **-turnel**, a four-sided wooden vessel used for kneading purposes.

(1) **Shr.**[1] It is longer than broad, and narrower at the bottom than the top, and is furnished at each end with a close-fitting

handle by which to carry it. (2) **War.**[2] Also called a 'dough-trough' [dō-trō]. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Similar in shape to the kneading-mit, but much bigger; it is a rude piece of furniture, standing on four legs, having a (detached) flat lid which fits closely on to it, so that when covered it serves as a table, and is about the height of one. (3) *ib. Obsol.*

2. *sb.* Butter, dripping, or lard used in making pastry or cakes, &c.

Nhb.[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] A good housewife always takes care never to be without 'a bit o' kneiding.'

KNEAV(V, KNEAW(N, see **Knave,** *sb.*[1], **Know.**

KNEB, see **Neb.**

KNED, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. *pp.* **kned** Frf. [kned, Frf. tned.]

1. *v.* To make short and laboured breathings.

Cai.[1] Very common; applied to animals, but seldom or never to persons.

2. To exhaust, fatigue.

Frf. He had a lot o' yowes to look efter, an' was fell sair kned wi' them (W.A.C.).

3. *sb.* Short, laboured breathing. Cai.[1]

[**3.** Gael. *cnead,* a sigh, groan (Macbain).]

KNED(DE, see **Knodden.**

KNEDNEUCH, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A peculiar taste or smell. Chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread.

KNEE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **knae** Sh.I.; **knei** Edb. [nī.] **1.** *sb. In comp.* (1) **Knee-bairn,** a child not old enough to walk; (2) **-band,** (*a*) to tie an animal from leg to leg, or from the head to the leg; (*b*) a cord used for tying the leg of a refractory animal; (3) **-bass,** a hassock or cushion for kneeling upon; (4) **-bowed,** of corn: bent down, 'laid'; (5) **-breekit,** wearing knee-breeches; (6) **-breeks** or **-breikums,** knee-breeches; (7) **-caps,** caps of padded leather or cloth strapped over a horse's knees to protect them from injury; (8) **-halter,** to tie an animal in order to restrain its movements; (9) **-hapsed,** see (4); (10) **-height,** a child as high as one's knee; (11) **-holly,** (12) **-holm(e,** (13) **-hull,** the butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*; (14) **-ill(s,** a disease among cattle; (15) **-knaps,** leather pads worn over the knees by thatchers; (16) **-napped,** knock-kneed, having the knees turned inwards; (17) **-scrub,** a scrubbing accomplished on the knees as distinguished from 'swilling' with water; (18) **-shal(l,** the knee-cap; (19) **-sick,** of corn: weak in the stalk, drooping from weakness; (20) **-sill,** the raised board which separates the part of a cow's stall in which the food is placed from that in which the cow stands; (21) **-socked,** see (4); (22) **-stead,** the place of the knee; (23) **-strads,** see (15); (24) **-swill,** a swelled knee.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Yks.** Cotherston, where they christen calves, hopple lops, and kneeband spiders, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 175. **n.Yks.** To put a elter on a beast's heead an' fas'n t'shank to t'for'leg belo' t'knee sea 'at it can't gallap away. 'You'l niver git her thar if ya doon't kneeband her' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Used for the purpose of tieing [*sic*] one of the forelegs of an untractable horse or cow to its head, so that it may be the more easily caught. (3) **n.Yks.**[124] (4) **w.Som.**[1] 'Thick field o' wheat looks knee-bowed like; nif don't hold up soon, he'll go lie altogether.' The term scarcely implies that the crop is completely beaten down—this is 'go lie.' (5) **Lth.** There were frail auld men, knee-breekit, Wi' mumlin' tongues an' een half-steekit, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 11. (6) **Lnk.** Knee-breeks that shaw'd the legs, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 28. **Edb.** A bare-headed, bare-fitted urchin, clad in an auld pair o' knee-breikums, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 8. **Gall.** I hasted to draw on my knee-breeks, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii. (7) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Knee-caps are sometimes used for horses crossing the river Trent, to hinder them from damaging their knees in getting into or out of the boat. **w.Som.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.**[1] In the case of a bull, the cord is passed through his nose-ring after being secured to his knee. In a sheep, it passes from the knee and is tied round the neck. (9) **w.Som.**[1] Nee'-aap'sud. (10) **Sh.I.** Fae I wis a knee height I'm aye hed a odious laekin' fir da lasses, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244; A'm geen aboot craeturs noo frae I wis a knee hicht, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). (11) **Ess.** (S.P.H.), **s.Cy., Ken.** (B. & H.) (12) **Ken., Sus.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (13) **Ess.** (S.P.H.) (14) **Sc.** Affecting their joints and esp. their knees so that they rest on them, not being able to stand (Jam.). (15) **Dor.**[1] (16) **w.Som.**[1] U puurd'ee fuul'ur ee'! nee'-naap'ud, waun uy', u ae'ur lúp, un u ai'd lig u aew'z u-vuy'ur [A pretty fellow he! knock-kneed, one eye, a hare lip, and a head like a house on fire!]. **Dev.** (Hall.) (17) **w.Yks.** He determined to gie t'stoane flegs a knee-scrub, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 19, 1896). (18) **Sh.I.** A'm fa'n an' shūrely dung me knee-shal oot o' his place, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1] (19) **Wil.** The crop was . . . knee sick, that is, 'not strong enough in straw to support itself,' Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** Rendering it liable to be knee-sick in the spring, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1817) V. 217. **Dor.** All the straw is knee-sick now because they use so little lime on the land (C.V.P.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis mortal tough, mid zo well cut 'ool. Can't cut it vitty like, and 'tiz all knee-zick. (20) **s.Chs.**[1] (21) **Wil.**[1] (22) **Lin.** (Hall.) (23) **w.Som.**[1] Their work always obliges them to kneel a great deal upon wet reed. **Dev.** To guard their knees against the rounds of the ladder, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 239. **nw.Dev.**[1] (24) **Lan.** Nathaniel had been very ill of a knee swill, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 33.

2. Phr. (1) *to ask a man how his knees are,* see below; (2) *to sit on the knees,* to kneel.

(1) **s.Wil.** At Deverill, when the banns of marriage have been published once, it is customary to ask the man how his knees are this morning (G.E.D.). (2) **e.Dur.**[1] He canna sit on's knees noo. He tell'd her to sit upon her knees, so down they sat.

3. *Obs.* A curtsey, bow, a bend of the knee.

Sc. When they came to town they were so attended with salutations, caps, and knees, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 210.

4. A joint of a straw.

Ir. Find a straw with nine knees, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 221. **Don.** The sufferer should seek a straw with nine knees, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iii.

5. A crank.

Sc. The end of an iron axis turned square down and again turned square to the first turning down (Jam.).

6. *Obs.* A small hill.

Edb. Hills are variously named according to their magnitude; as . . . Shank, Brae, Kneis, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815.

7. *v.* Of clothes: to mend or patch at the knee.

Gall. Corduroys! and them sae clouted, Backside, foreside, knee'd an a', Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 36.

8. To bend in the middle, or at a joint, to be broken down.

Sc. The clover was found so luxuriant that it was kneed down, that is, its lower part was lying on the ground, while its upper part only, seemingly formed the growing crop, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 227. **Cai.**[1] Of corn nearly ripe: to be broken down by the wind so as to form a sharp angle in the middle of the stalk. **Abd.** As a nail in being driven into the wall (Jam.). **Lnk.** Bent or kneed at the joints, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 60.

9. To twist, wind; to make crooked or tortuous. Nhp.[1]

10. To mark the ear of a sheep in a particular manner.

Da right lug wis knaed an' twa holes i' da left ane, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898); The left lugg kneed on both sides, *ib.* (Dec. 18, 1897).

KNEEBI, *sb.* Sh.I. ? A knob.

I hankl'd up Staarna's teddir an' hang him ower da kneebi o' da klibber, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898).

KNEEF, *adj.* Sc. Also written **knief** Sc.; and in forms **kneif** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **kniff-** S. & Ork.[1] [knīf.] **1.** Active, alert, brisk, lively.

Sc. Jock was kneef as ony cock, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351; Knief was ilka lass That cou'd wi' Johnie meddle, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 352. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Bch.** An' twin'd us o' our kneefest men, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd.** Kneefer and trigger never trod the dew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812. **Per.** I felt my nerves grow kneef and crouse, Spence *Poems* (1898) 166. **Fif.** 'O'er kneef' suggests the idea of criminal intercourse (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Kniefly,** *adv.* briskly, vivaciously; (2) **Kniffy,** *adj.* stout and active, agile, clever.

(1) **Elg.** A' the tykes, and a' the town, Fu' kniefly guided he, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 80. **Abd.** Some chiel Wha kneifly kyves in snugger biel, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 24 (Jam.). **Edb.** She'll craw kniefly in his crap, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 155, ed. 1785. (2) **Sh.I.** Her glorious eyes taking in every wiggle of his kniffy little person, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 43; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. In a fair state of health; recovering one's spirits after illness. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] **3.** Showing temper, sharp, quick of temper.

Bnff.[1] A wyte he wiz fell kneif wee me, though a wiz only seekin' ma ain.

4. Difficult, arduous. Abd. (Jam.)

[1. Dan. dial. *knøv* (*knev*), alert, active (Molbech); so MDan. (Kalkar).]

KNEEIZER-BREECHES, *sb.pl. Obsol.* Nhb.[1] Breeches reaching to the knee and there fastened with buttons, buckles, or strings.

KNEELING, *prp.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. Wor. **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* **Kneeling-frame**, a covered footstool.

w.Yks. 1732. Mending Mr. Kennet's [the Vicar's] kneeling frame, *Bradford Par. Accts.*

2. *sb.* A seat in church; a church sitting.

Stf.[1] Wor. Our 'kneeling' was at Newland church (W.C.B.).

KNEEP, *sb.* Sc. Also written **neep** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** A lump. Bnff.[1] Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1]

Hence (1) **Kneeplach**, (*a*) *sb.* a large piece or lump, a large clot; (*b*) *v.* see (2, *b*); (2) **Kneeple**, (*a*) *sb.* see (1, *a*); (*b*) *v.* to strike so as to produce a lump.

(1, *a*, *b*) *ib.* (2, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) A'll kneeplach yir hehd t' ye, *ib.*

2. A promontory. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1] **2.** **3.** A big, stupid person. Bnff.[1]

KNEETLE, *v.* Sc. To strike with the knuckles; to tap, hit, knock. Cf. **knutle.**

Abd. Kneetle 't weel doun (G.W.).

Hence **Kneetling**, *sb.*, *fig.* a beating, thrashing.

Johnny's gotten a kneetlin' frae anither loon the day, *ib.*

KNEEVICK, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Avaricious, griping.

KNEEVLE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **knievel**. Kcd. [knī·vl.] A lump, piece, clot; a protuberance or knot. Bnff.[1]

Hence **Kneevlack** or **Kneevlick**, *sb.* a large lump; a large knot or protuberance. Cf. **knevell.**

Bnff.[1] She set doon a kneevlack o' beef afore the twa loons. He hiz a kneevlack an 's hehd like a hen's egg. Abd. Here's a kneevlack o' cheese to yer bread. He took up a kneevlack o' a stane and threw it at the laddie (G.W.); Several kneevlicks of tempting blue cheese, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. Kcd. Take doon the aul'est kebbock, Bell, An' cut them knievelocks aff, Grant *Lays* (1884) 23.

KNEEVLE, KNEGGUM, KNEIF, KNEIP, see **Knevell, Knaggim, Kneef, Knap**, *v.*[2]

KNEISTER, *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] To creak; to smother a laugh. Hence **Kneisterin**, *ppl. adj.* creaking.

[G. *knistern*, to crackle.]

KNELLING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Troublesome, alarmed, uneasy.

Abd. Others . . . shewed themselves hardy and stout, albeit they had their own knelling consciences, and did little good, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 229.

KNELL-KNEED, *adj.* Slk. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Also written **nell-** Nhb.[1] Knock-kneed.

KNEP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **knepp** Yks.; **kneppe** e.Yks.; **nep** Cum. Yks.; and in form **knip** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. (Hall.) [nep.] **1.** *v.* To bite, graze, crop, nibble; of horses: to bite each other in play. Cf. **knap**, *v.*[2] **4.**

Sc. To knip the grass (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Cy. (Hall.) Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] The horses knep one another. Cum. Thoo needn't come smirkin' an' kneppin' at me, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 69; Cum.[14] n.Yks. Se tha Tom them twea hosses iz kneping yan anuder (W.H.); n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] T'au'd coo's been kneppin t'young shuts off ageean. e.Yks. [Horses] kneppe one with another, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 118. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) ne.Lan.[1] To crop off small pieces, as the young shoots of hedges by cattle, or top shoots by one who would check growth. Lin. *Gen.* used of a horse snapping its teeth together, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 342.

2. To pick flowers; to pick off the heads and tails of gooseberries.

Lakel.[2] 'Thee jump up an' knep a daisy,' is a derisive expression. w.Yks. Have you doon neppin' the berries? (F.P.T.)

3. *sb.* A bite, mouthful.

Lakel.[2] A knep of corn or grass is good to catch a horse with.

4. *pl.* Long-shafted pincers used to pull weeds out of corn. Also called **Kneppars.**

Yks. A pair of wooden tonges (K.). n.Yks. The long shafts being used to prevent stooping on the part of the worker (W.H.).

[1. MDan. *kneppe*, to snap (Kalkar).]

KNEP, KNERL, KNET, see **Knaep, Knurl, Knat, Knit.**

KNETTAR, *sb.* Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] [ne·tə(r).] A string used to tie the mouth of a sack. Cf. **knittle.**

KNEUD(D, *v.* Cum.[14] To butt with the head as a calf or a lamb when sucking.

KNEVELL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **knevill** Slk.; and in forms **kneevle** Bnff.[1]; **knivel** Sc.; **knivvle** Bnff.[1] [kne·vl, kni·vl.] **1.** *v.* To beat severely; to hit with the fists; to knock about. Cf. **nevel.**

Sc. Twa land-loupers . . . got me down and knevelled me sair aneuch, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv. Cai.[1] To knock as a vicious young beast might. Bnff.[1] Slk. They were knevillin and trying to drown ane anither, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

Hence (1) **Kneevlack**, *v.* to press down with violence; to strike so as to produce a lump; (2) **Knivelach**, *sb.* a stroke which raises a lump. Cf. **kneevle.**

(1) Bnff.[1] Knivvlack is in use, and expresses greater violence. (2) Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A severe beating. Bnff.[1]

KNEWD, see **Know.**

KNEWEL, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **kniel** Rnf.; **knool** Sc. Frf.; **knule, knull** Abd. Per. Fif. A wooden pin fixed in the end of a halter and notched for holding by; a cross-bar at the end of a chain or rope.

Abd. (Jam.) Ags. To hadd the knewel, to hold the reins, to keep the grip (*ib.*). Frf. In common use. The cross-bar of an Albert watch-chain is vulgarly termed the knool (J.B.). Per. (G.W.), Fif., Rnf. (Jam.)

KNEWN, see **Know.**

KNIB, *sb.* Sc. Lei. [k)nib.] **1.** A small piece of wood in the end of a rope.

Cai.[1] It is fixed in a loop or eye in the end of another rope, the arrangement acting as a swivel.

2. *pl.* The two projections on the 'snead' of a scythe, by which the mower handles it. Lei.[1]

[2. MDan. *knib*, the handle of a scythe shaft (Kalkar).]

KNIBBLACH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **knibbloch, knibloch** (Jam.). [kni·bləχ.] **1.** A knob, lump, a small piece.

Abd. Siccar held the knibblach, Robb *Poems* (1852) 114. Ayr. A knibloch o' cheese (Jam.).

2. A small round stone or clod.

Abd. But as luck was, a knibblach took his tae, An o'er fa's he, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 61, ed. 1812.

Hence **Knibblochie**, *adj.* unequal, rough.

n.Sc. Applied to a road in which many small stones rise up and render walking painful (Jam.).

KNIBLE, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Nimble, clever. Cf. **kneef.**

Abd. The knible elves about her ate ding dang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 68, ed. 1812.

KNICK, *v.*[1] Sc. To click, crack, to make a clicking sound; to cause to click or crack.

Sc. He can gar his fingers knick (Jam. *Suppl.*); May Margaret sits in the Queen's bouir Knicking her fingers ane by ane, *The Laird o' Logie*, l. 10 (*ib.*).

KNICK, *v.*[2] Dev. Cor. [nik.] To cheat; to steal.

Dev.[3] I'll try to knick'e out o' a few pounds, I'm burned if I dawnt. I can knick a few awpels when I goes up in Chimmer. Cor.[2] Beware of Moases Tonkyn, Or he will knick ee oal, Tregellas.

KNICKER, *sb.* Suf. A game; see below.

e.Suf. A game played with stones (something like quoits), one stone being thrown at another. The stone thrown is also called a knicker (F.H.).

KNICKER-KNOCKER, *sb.* Chs. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans. Science Gossip* (1865) 37.

KNICKITY-KNOCK, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to fall knickity-knock*, to fall so that the head is struck first on one side, then on the other.

Ayr. No to let us just fa' knickety-knock, frae side to side, till our harns are splattered at the bottom o' the well o' despair, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxviii; (Jam.)

KNICK-KNACK, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **knick-nack** Lth.; **nick-knack, nick-nack** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **knick-a-knack** w.Yks.; **-knacker** w.Yks.[2] **1.** A personal peculiarity; a whim, caprice.

Lth. A callant joined their forenoon walks, An' humour'd a' their auld knick-nacks Right leal an' kind, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 11.

2. A precise person; one who is clever and careful in doing delicate work. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Nick-nackie**, *adj.* dexterous, skilful in doing any piece of delicate work. Rxb. (*ib.*)

3. *pl.* Castanets, pieces of wood or bone held between the fingers and struck together. Cf. **knackers.**

w.Yks. His teeth rang clear like knick a knacks, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 16; w.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1]

KNICK-KNACKERY, *sb.* Nhp. Som. Small useless trifles, or fancy articles; small edible dainties.

Nhp.[1] w.Som.[1] Such as would be found at a fair, including sweets and pastry. Dhur waud·n noa·urt dhae·ur u noa· vaal·ee luy·k, moo·eest oa ut wúz nik-naak·uree un ruum·ij [There was nothing there of any value, most of the things were knick-knackery and rubbish].

KNICK-KNACKET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **nick-nacket.** A knick-knack, trifle; *pl.* odds and ends.

Sc. Purloining pictures and knick-knackets from the other rooms to make it more fair and home-like, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 86. Frf. Wi' mony an orra queer nick-nacket The pouch was fou, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 102. Ayr. He has a fouth o' auld nick-nackets, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations*, st. 6. Lnk. O' a' yer gran' nick-nackets ye'll hae nane, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 89.

KNICK-KNACKING, *ppl. adj.* ne.Yks.[1] Affected, mincing. Cf. **knack**, *v.* **6.**

Ah deean't ken their knick-knackin talk (s.v. Knack).

KNICKLE, *v.* e.An. Som. Also written **nickle** e.An.[1] [ni·kl.] To tangle, used esp. of corn; see below.

e.An.[1] e.Suf. The standing wheat is knickled about, i. e. tossed about and knocked down by wet and wind. Going out of use (F.H.); Tied into knots (of a string or rope). Still in use (*ib.*). w.Som.[1] Often applied to laid corn. 'Can't never cut it, 'tis all a-knickled up so.'

KNICKLE, see **Knuckle.**

KNICKY-KNACKY, *adj.* Chs. [ni·ki-naki.] Handy, adroit, clever.

Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Ée's ŭz nik·i-naak·i ŭ yùng fel·ŭ ŭz ev·ŭr aan·dlt ŭ tóol [He's as knicky-knacky a young fellow as ever handlet a tool].

KNIDDER, see **Nidder.**

KNIDGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **nidge** Rxb. (JAM.) [kni·dg.] **1.** *sb.* A heavy squeeze, pressure; a nudge. Cf. **gnidge.**

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Particularly with the knees. 'Fin he wiz lyin' on 's back, he ga' 'im a knidge i' the breest it gart 's behns crack.'

2. A short, strong person or animal. Cai.[1] Hence **Knidgel**, *sb.* a short, strong person. *ib.*

3. *v.* To press down with great force, to squeeze, nudge. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Rxb. (JAM.)

KNIDGEL, *v.* Cum.[14] Also written **nidgel** Cum.[4] To castrate by ligature.

KNIDGET, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) A mischievous, saucy boy or girl.

KNIEF, KNIEL, KNIEVEL, see **Kneef, Knewel, Kneevle.**

KNIFE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [naif.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Knife and fork**, (*a*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*b*) the common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (2) **—and shears**, a bed of poor soft stone in Swanage quarries; (3) **-box**, in phr. *to have been in the knife-box*, to have sharpened one's wits; (4) **-gate**, a run at a friend's table; (5) **-gaty**, hospitable; (6) **-heft**, a knife-handle; (7) **Knives and forks**, (*a*) the seed-vessels of the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*; (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) s.Bck. (B. & H.) (*b*) Shr. *ib.* (2) Dor. (C.W.) (3) War.[2] You've been in the knife-box. (4) Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (5) Lin. (HALL.); Lin.[1] The late Mr. —— was most knife-gaty. (6) w.Yks. Cut knife-hefts aht o' owd keks, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 28; A caah tooith ommust big enuff to make a knife heft, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 111. (7, *a*) Ken. (B. & H.) (*b*) Shr.[1] (*c*) w.Som.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to get* or *have a knife to grind*, to visit any one with the intention of gaining some end; (2) *to have one's knife shut*, to be killed; (3) *to pick up a knife*, to get a fall from a horse; (4) *to smell of the knife*, of meat: to be cut into very thin slices.

(1) n.Lin.[1] There's ohd Mrs S— cumin'; she's gotten a knife to grind, I bet. (2) Der. I thought my knife was going to shut (L.W.). (3) s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19; s.Wor.[1] (4) w.Yks.[1]

KNIFF-, see **Kneef.**

KNIFLE, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Wor. Also written **knifel** Cum.[1]; **knyfel** Cum.[4]; **niffle** Cum.; **nyfel** Cum.[1] [ni·fl.] **1.** To steal trifles, to pilfer.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] To cut away in portions almost imperceptibly. Cum. Niffling money frae the till, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 53, ed. 1859; Cum.[14], w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. To pass away time, to idle. Cum.[14]

3. *Comp.* **Knifle-pin**, in phr. *to cut a knifle-pin*, to steal away from work, 'to cut one's stick.'

Wor. [Of] an employé shuffling away from work our people say that he 'cuts a knifle-pin' (W.K.C.-C.).

KNIGGUM, see **Knaggim.**

KNIGHTLE, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **knightly.** Skilful, active, nimble.

GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[2] A 'knightle man.' [A knightly man (K.).]

KNILLIAN GAMES, *phr.* Cor. Games held on July 25, named after a certain John Knill.

At St. Ives they have a quiennial celebration of the 'Knillian games,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 243.

KNIP, *sb.* Sc. [knip.] A small bundle of things strung together on a string. Cai.[1] Hence **Knippach**, *sb.* two or three small fish tied together. S. & Ork.[1]

KNIP, see **Knep.**

KNIPE, *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. A sharp or narrow ridge, occurring only in place-names.

Cum.[2] Knipe Scar, 85; Cum.[4] Wm. Great Knipe, and Little Knipe, FERGUSON *Gl.* (1873) 199.

KNIPE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. [naip.] **1.** *v.* To crop with the teeth, to nibble, bite easily.

n.Yks. They did not come . . . and just knipe off tweea or three score o' young saplings, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 91; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As sickly cattle will pick a little hay from the hand; n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[1]

2. *sb.* A long bill or beak. Wm. (J.H.)

KNIPPERTY-KNAPS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Odds and ends, knick-knacks.

Abd. I had a boxie wi' my Heelan dress an' a few knipperty-knaps o' buskin, *Bon-Accord* (July 12, 1899) 29.

KNIPPLE-KNAFFLE, *sb.* Stf.[1] Prevarication.

KNIPSIE, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) A mischievous, saucy boy or girl.

KNIRK, *sb.* Sh.I. A creaking sound. S. & Ork.[1] [Cp. Dan. *knirke*, to creak.]

KNIRLS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also written **nirles** (JAM.). A species of measles; swine or chicken-pox.

In the Nirles the pimples are distinct and elevated, although smaller; in the common measles, they are confluent and flat (JAM.); Nip'd with the nirles, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 155; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

KNIR(R, see **Knur(r.**

KNIT, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: **Knet.**

n.Sc. (JAM.) Ken.[2] To knet stockings.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Knat**, (2) **Knet**, (3) **Knit**, (4) **Nat**, (5) **Net·id.**

(1) Wm. We knat quorse wosset stockings, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 559. (2) Sc. She knet the knot, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 54. (3) Bnff.[1] He near knit himsel. (4) w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137. (5) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 37.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Knet**, (2) **Knit**, (3) **Knitten**, (4) **Net·u'n**, (5) **Nit·u'n** or **Nit'n.**

(1) nw.Lin. When I've knet this pair o' stockings, I shall give ower for a piece (E.P.). (2) Ayr. BURNS *The Ploughman*, st. 1. Not. (L.C.M.), Shr.[12] (3) n.Lin.[1] Oor Sarah's knitten yards an' yards on it. (4) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 37. (5) *ib.* w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To join; to close firmly together; to tie, fasten.

Sc. The nurice she knet the knot, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 54. n.Sc. To knet cupples (JAM.). Ayr. His garters knit below his knee, BURNS *The Ploughman*, st. 1. w.Yks. (J.T.) ne.Lan.[1] To knit a knot. War.[3] Shr.[1] W'en a mon knits his lips athatn, it shewns the temper's none o' the best.

2. With *in*: see below.

w.Yks. 'Knitting in,' tying the threads of the new warp to the ends of the old warp when finishing. A special knot was used for this purpose. This method has been superseded by the mode now in use, viz. twisting the threads together (J.T.).

3. To join, unite, to grow together, esp. of the ends of a broken bone.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** When it get knitted (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1] **Not.** Ah, he won't get much rest while [till] the bone's knit (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1] Th' Brigg Doctor's bringin' him roond nistly, his airm's knitten ageän real well. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's sure to pain him when it begins to knit. **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** Owld bwones dooesn't knit (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] Tum Jones is gweïn to the 'Firmary ŏŏth 'is arm; it wuz badly set, an' it's knit crukit; **Shr.**[2] The bwon inna knit yet. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

4. Of fruit-blossom: to set, to form for fruit.

w.Yks.[1] **Chs.** Upon the first of May, 1680, . . pears, plumbs, cheries and apples all knitt, *Diary of J. Ryle* in *Local Gleanings* (Aug. 1878) II. 245; **Chs.**[1] Potatoes also are said to knit when the tubers begin to form. **War.**[3] **Wor.** The pears are well knitted on (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] I think theer'll be a good 'it o' apples this time—they seemen to be knit like traces o' ïnions. **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] The gooseberries be knitted a'ready. [It is better to knit than blossom, Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1678) 164.]

5. Of bees: to swarm, settle; *fig.* to cluster, gather round.

Lakel.[2] A swarm o' bees 'knit' whar t'queen'll let them; an' fooak knit round yan anudder when ther's a bit o' trouble on, er a bit o' fun. **w.Yks.**[2] The bees are going to knit in that gooseberry bush. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1884) IV. 23; **Chs.**[1] It is popularly supposed that 'ringing the bees,' that is, beating pans, fire-irons, and such things together, causes a swarm of bees to knit, and that without such a din they will most likely fly away and be lost. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I never like to see the bees knit on the ground—it's a sure sign of a berrin'; **Shr.**[2] The bees bin knitted under the skip.

6. *Obs.* To conceive; to be with young.

Hrt. That the former brood may go off before she knits, Ellis *Practical Farmer* (1750) 139.

7. *Comp.* **Knit-knots**, the spawn of toads appearing in the form of a chain. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii.

8. To recover.

Hrt. Many have knitted that were but just touched with the rot, Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 155.

9. To fill; to overfill, burst.

Bnff.[1] He leuch till he near knit himsel'. He suppit sones till he wiz like t'knit. Afore he set oot, he knitit himsel' weel wee brose.

Hence **Knittan**, *sb.* a surfeit. *ib.*

10. *sb. pl.* Small pieces of lead ore. Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

KNIT, *adj.* e.Suf. (F.H.) Shrivelled, used of the face, vegetables, &c.

KNITCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Not. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **knitsh** Or.I. (Jam.); **niche** Wil.[1]; **nitch** Wil.[1] Dor. [k)nitʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A bundle of anything, esp. a bundle of straw, corn, or wood; a faggot.

Sc. A bundle of unbroken straw, 34 inches in girth, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Sc.** A bundle of straw tied by a rope (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] A bundle of things tied together by a band passed round them. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Hmp.**[1] A sufficient load of heath, firewood, &c., for a man to carry. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] A short thick heavy chump of wood. A bundle of gleaned corn. **Dor.** A faggot as large as a man can carry. The Purbeck woodmen have this as a daily perquisite. 'We make a nitch every day when we leave work, if you've no objections' (C.W.); A fagot of wood which custom allows a hedger to carry home at night, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1883). **Som.** Close to it long Jims, holding up a knitch of ruddy corn—a double handful bound just below the ears, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi. **w.Som.**[1] A knitch o' reed. I 'an't a-brought home only a few of my things in a bit of a knitch. **nw.Dev.**[1] A knitch of reed always consists of six small sheaves, called Wads.

Hence phr. *to get a nitch*, to get as much as one can carry, said of one who is intoxicated. **Wil.**[1]

2. *v.* To truss, tie, bundle; freq. with *up*.

Or.I. (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] Gang an' knitch the brock.

[1. Bynde hem to gidere in knytchis to be brent, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* xiii. 30. **2.** OE. *cnyccan*, to tie (Sievers, 407b).]

KNITCHELL, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Also written **knitshel** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** A bundle, a number of things tied together. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** A cluster of lice or other vermin. n.Yks.[3]

KNITSTER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. A knitter; one who knits.

Dev. My two Troilus's transform'd to knitsters, Mayne *Amorous War* (1648) v. viii. **Cor.**[12]

KNITTING, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Hrt. e.Cy. **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* (1) **Knitting-pins**, knitting-needles; (2) **-shear**, (3) **-sheath**, (4) **-stick**, a small sheath into which knitters insert the ends of the knitting-needles.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **e.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **se.Wor.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** In Dent (F.P.T.). (4) **w.Yks.** Craven (*ib.*).

2. *sb.* In phr. *mind your* (*own*) *knitting*, mind your own business. w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1]

3. Tape. Sc. Sinclair *Observ.* (1782) 122 (Jam.).

4. A method of castrating rams.

Hrt. Knitting is thought the best way of gelding, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii.

KNITTLE, *sb.* Sus.[12] I.W.[1] [ni·tl.] A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. Cf. **knettar**.

KNITTY-NEEDLES, *sb. pl.* Bdf. The dragon-fly. (J.W.B.)

KNIVEL, *sb.* Cai.[1] **1.** The short horn of a young beast. **2.** A snuff-box made from the short horn of a young beast.

KNIVEL, KNIVVLE, see **Knevell**.

KNIVY, *adj.* Stf. [nai·vi.] Penurious, miserly, careful to meanness.

s.Stf. Her's too knivy to gie 'em enough to ate, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

Hence **Knivetious**, *adj.* penurious, miserly.

We allays said he was knivetious, but we dain't expect he'd leave soo much, *ib.*

KNOA(N, see **Know**.

KNOB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **nob** Sc. Lan. Shr.[1] Suf.[1] w.Som.[1]; and in forms **knub** Brks. Hmp.[1] w.Cy.; **knubbi** Sh.I.; **nub** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Hrf.[12] Glo. Suf. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; **nubb** Dev. [nob, nʉb.] **1.** *sb.* A lump; a bump or small swelling.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lan.** Piking nobs o' sugar eawt o'th tay cups at baggin toime, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 15. **s.Not.** Will yer buy a knob o' salt for thruppence? (J.P.K.) **Lei.**[1] Often applied to coal. **Nhp.**[1] A nub of a loaf, a crusty corner. **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** As a native of Letcombe Basset . . . near Wantage . . . I can testify to the common use forty or fifty years ago of 'knub,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 441. **Hmp.**[1] Gi' me a knub o' sugar. **I.W.**[1] **w.Cy.** Please to give me a knub of sugar, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 381. **w.Som.**[1] 'Hast a-got other nub o' chalk in thy pocket, Jim?' Small lumps of coal are always nubs. A small lump of soil is a 'nub o' dirt.' **Dev.** There's a nub za big's a 'en's egg jist above 'er niddick, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); You could hardly expect to find the precious metal in a few nubbs, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 167. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[2] A nub of sugar.

2. *Fig.* A big, stout child.

Hrf.[1] A great nub of a boy; **Hrf.**[2] A goodish nub of a girl. **Glo.** A good knob of a boy, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 65.

3. A low roundish hill. Cf. **knab**, *sb.*[1]

Lan. The village school . . . at the foot of the Knob, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 201.

4. The head. Cf. **knop**, *sb.* **4.**

w.Sc. His nob was all a melancholy blank, For Cuddy's brains were in the Royal Bank, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 194. **Lan.** He scrat his knob, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 263. **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Tak thy gurt nob out o' the road.

5. The bud or head of a flower. Cf. **knop**, *sb.* **5.**

w.Yks.[2] A thistle knob. A clover knob. **s.Not.** When we mowed the knobs 'ad all dropped off of the clover (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Esp. used of the seed vessels of flax. 'My muther maade cloäver knob vinegar iv'ry year as cum'd roond.' **Suf.** Brussel nubs [Brussel sprouts] (C.T.). [The flower-head of clover, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIV. 530.]

6. *Comp.* **Knob-weed**, var. species of knapweed, esp. *Centaurea nigra*, *C. Cyanus*, and *C. Scabiosa*.

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 124. **Nhp.**[1] The calyx [of] these envelope the seed-vessels and become so hard and

globular that children give them the name of knob-weed. **n.Hrt.** (B. & H.)

7. *pl.* Lavender. Cf. **neps.**

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'What have you been doing?' 'Aw've been a cutting knobs.'

8. The point, joint of the elbow.

Sh.I. De . . . knubbi o' de elbog, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 78.

9. The nose.

w.Som.[1] Well! he've a-got a nob of his own, an't 'er now?

10. *pl.* The toes.

Dor. I han't touched my knobs this two year! (C.V.G.)

11. The hob of a fireplace, that part of a fireplace to which is affixed the grate.

w.Yks. A couple of tipplers sat on each side within the fireplace, on the 'knob,' as they termed it, *Bradford Citizen Wkly.* (1895) *Xmas No.* 3.

12. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.* Shr.[1]

13. The chub, *Leuciscus cephalus.* Shr.[1]

14. *pl.* The rough outer portion of oak bark rasped off before being used for tanning. Cf. **knobble, 5.**

Hnt. Used for mending a dull fire (T.P.F.).

15. *v.* With *up*: to grow unwieldy, said of a woman with child. e.Suf. (F.H.)

KNOBBED, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Having knobs or protuberances; knobbly.

Peb. His knobbed ancles inward lean And baughle either shoe, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 25, ed. 1817.

KNOBBLE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Som. Also written **nobble** n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[25] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] s.Pem. Suf.[1] w.Som.[1]; and in forms **knubble** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Som.; **nubble** Yks. Der. Oxf. Hrt. e.An.[2] [no·bl, nʉ·bl.] **1.** *sb.* A small knob; a small lump or nugget.

Oxf.[1] Nubbles, small pieces of coal. **e.An.**[1] As at the end of a walking-stick, a poker, the handle of a door, &c. **e.Suf.** A clod of earth. A 'bump' on the head, caused by a blow (F.H.). **Som.** (W.F.R.)

2. A piece from off a loaf; a crust, the 'kissing-crust' between two loaves. e.An.[2], Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. A bunch.

Som. Their heads topped wi' white corded caps an' scarlet knobbles, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 132.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Knobble-peg**, (2) **-tree**, a wooden head; *fig.* a stupid person.

(1) **Hrf.**[2] He's nothing but a nobble-peg. (2) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (HALL.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. *pl.* Tanners' bark when cut small. Yks., Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cf. **knob, 14.**

6. *v.* To strike, hit, beat; to hammer gently, to give a slight blow; to hew stones.

N.Cy.[1] **Wm.** Johnny et Gelbert's knobbled me we his stick, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 66. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Chs.**[1] Dh' uwd ky'aat· i)nŭ ver·i raad· ŭt kùm·in toa·t yŭ; ah daayt yoa)n nob·ld im ['Th' owd cat inna very rad at comin' to'at yŏ; ah daĭt 'yo'n nobbled im']. **Shr.**[1] My Gran'mother's knobbled me many a time ŏŏth the wil-pin w'en I hanna carded the rolls well. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1] He canna do much: he do just sit knobbling over a few stones. **Glo.**[1], **Hrt.** (H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] To hew stones for walling into proper shape. 'You can't make no good work nif the stones bain't a-nobbled a little bit arter the rate like,' *ib.* (s.v. Nobbler).

Hence (1) **Nobbled**, *ppl. adj.* broken, damaged by a blow; (2) **Nobbler**, *sb.* a bricklayer; one whose business it is to prepare rough stones for masons' use.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] A nobbled scaup. (2) **Shr.**[1] A bricklayer, who is handy at odd jobs, and does not work under a regular master. **w.Som.**[1] A downright good nobbler's a wo'th any wages.

7. To throw stones at, pelt with stones; to strike down with any missile.

n.Yks.[1] 'Ha' ye getten onny thing?' (from one shooter to another on the other side of a thick hedge). 'Ay. Ah've nobbled yan'; **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[5] 'Ther wur a poor askard aside o' t'pond an' thuh nobbled it to dēath!—shāame o' yersen's!' 'Wah we wur nobbling it 'cos' we wur flāayed it ad spit ar us.'

8. To handle clumsily; to wrap up hastily or untidily, to bundle up.

Nhp.[1] **e.An.**[1] Using thumbs and knuckles, as in kneading dough.

KNOBBLY, *adj.* Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written **nobbly** w.Som.[1]; and in forms **knubbly** Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1]; **nubbly** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Brks.[1] Sus. Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] [no·bli, nʉ·bli.] **1.** Rough, uneven, abounding in knobs; lumpy.

nw.Der.[1] **Not.**[1] As a road after a sharp frost. **sw.Lin.**[1] Said of coal when it is in knobs or small lumps. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] As rough greensward roads. **War.**[3] The nubbly bit on a sirloin of beef. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**[1] Where fine or powdered matter has hard lumps mixed with it. **e.An.**[2] A knubbly loaf is a crusty one. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] 'Nubbly coals.' A field ploughed wet, when dried is said to be nubbly. **w.Som.**[1] Applied to coal chiefly. Broken into small lumps, and yet free from dust or 'slack.' 'Let's have it nice and nubbly, we don't want no gurt nugs, nor neet all dust like.' Applied to gravel, sand, or similar substances to denote that part of it is in lumps larger than the bulk. 'That there gravel on't do eens 'tis, must all be screened, 'tis so nubbly.'

2. Stylish, 'nobby.' Som. (HALL.)

KNOBBY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Sur. Som. Dev. Also written **nobby** w.Yks. w.Som.[1]; and in forms **knubby** Not.; **nubbie** Cld. (JAM.); **nubby** s.Not. Sur.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. [no·bi, nʉ·bi.] **1.** *adj.* Having knobs, rough, uneven of surface; lumpy.

Gall. The two lean and knobby cows on the hill at the back, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 205. **w.Yks.** An all aboot t'green nobby hills, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 25. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** The marl was very knobby (J.P.K.). **Sur.**[1] Of land that breaks up in clods or lumps. **w.Som.**[1] Can't never make no work way this here paste, 'tis so nubby. **Dev.** I wid like a güde sized black-thern walking-stick, ef I cüde git wan, wi' a güde nubby head tü 'n, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. Rounded, blunt; short and plump, dumpy, stumpy.

Cld. He's a wee nubbie, lauchin wean (JAM.). **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** His finger-end's cut off; so now it's a nubby un (J.P.K.).

3. *sb.* A walking-stick with a hooked head. Rxb. (JAM.)

4. The nose. Cf. **knob, 9.**

Dev. Did 'ee hāt 'is poor little nubby? niver mind! Mawther'll kis 'n and make 'n well, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

KNOBLINGS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Also in forms **knubblings** Nhp.[1] War.[2] s.Wor.[1] Glo.; **nubblin(g)s** w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] [no·b-, nu·blinz.]

1. Small lumps of coal. Cf. **knaplins.**

Lan. Coals about the size of an egg, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] Lumps hand-picked out of best coal, weighing about from 5 lb. to 10 lb. **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.**[1]

2. Small refuse stones used in masonry for the insides of walls. Nhp.[1]

KNOBLOCK, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written **knobluck** Lan.[1]; and in forms **knublack** Abd.; **knublock** Sc. [knʉ·blək, no·blək.] A lump, knob; any small, round object; the swelling occasioned by a blow or fall.

Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Fif.** Like marble knublocks burnish't bright, Orrowan-stanes, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 139. **Lnk.** A thrawn knublock hit his heel, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) III. **Lan.** Small round coals, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

KNOB-STICK, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lon. e.An. Also written **nob-** w.Yks.; and in form **knob-stock** e.An.[1] **1.** A walking-stick, a bludgeon.

w.Yks. Uthers 'ud bray us aht o' t'hoyle wi' a nobstick, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 5; Isn't he a swell wi his knobstick, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 11, 1894). **Lan.** Gi' him th' knob-stick! BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xlix; *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 95.

2. A 'blackleg,' one who works during a strike; one who works for lower wages than the recognized standard.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.) **Lan.** Them turn-outs broke his head for being a knobstick six year ago, *Monthly Pkt.* (Jan. 1863) 97; Investigation of any case of violence against knob-sticks, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xv; Those who work under conditions deemed objectionable by trade unions, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 373. **Lon.** I next went to work at a under-priced hatter's, termed a 'knobstick's,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 210, ed. 1861. [*Standard* (Sept. 10, 1889) 4, col. 7.]

3. *Comb.* **Knob-stock wedding**, a compulsory marriage.

e.An.[1] Owing to the interference of the parish officer, the lady being in the family way and liable to be actually chargeable.

KNOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. ? Cum. Also written **knoc** Wxf.; **nock** Gall. [k)nok.] A hill. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Round the rock Down by the knock, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (ed.

1874) II. 148; It proceeded till its extremity was over the knock, an insulated hill behind the church, *Glenfergus* (1820) I. 108 (Jam.). **Mry.** 'Tis the land o' the famed Knock o' Alves, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 13. **Per.** The knockwud groans wi' anguish boo'd, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 63. **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as . . . Edge, Know, Knock, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Nockshinnie and Nocktannie used to be favourite nocks of mine, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** The slieve that overhangs the Knock, Hume *Dial.* (1788) 22. **Wxf.** This knoc afforded shelter to hundreds of hares and rabbits, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 57; **Wxf.**[1] **?Cum.** Knock o' Murton, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315.

[Gael. and Ir. *cnoc*, a hillock (Macbain).]

KNOCK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **nock** Sc. w.Yks.[2]; and in forms **knack** Sc. Bnff.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[123]; **nack** Dev. [nok, nak, næk.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **to knock about**, (2) **—along**, (3) **—away**, to move or work briskly; (4) **—down**, to reap; (5) **—in**, (*a*) to eat, consume, to dispose of food; (*b*) in the game of three-card loo: to knock on the table when electing to play with the cards in hand; (6) **—in to**, to give up, to give way to; (7) **—off**, (*a*) to stop, discontinue, finish, esp. to stop work; (*b*) to perform quickly, dispatch; (8) **—on**, (*a*) to proceed, continue, go on; to hasten; also used *fig.*; (*b*) to begin work; (9) **—together**, to compose; (10) **—under or onder**, to yield, give way to; to give precedence to; (11) **—up**, to become intoxicated; (12) **—up to**, see (9).

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Not.**[1] We must knock along if we mean to get there before dark. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23] **e.An.**[1] He came knocking along the road in a great hurry. Come, let's knock along and make a finish of this job. (3) **e.An.**[1] 'Knock away, my lads!' is an encouragement to exertion. (4) **Nrf.** I believe, by using six horses instead of four, . . twelve or thirteen acres can be knocked down, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (June 1899) 151. (5, *a*) **Dor.** We could knock in a bit and a drop, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) vii; They knocked in the victuals and drink till they could hold no more, *ib. Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Apr. 1891) 704. (*b*) **Cum.** Theer was a lock eh fellas playan cards; . . sumboddy was knockan in hoddinly, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 127. (6) **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy woz tŭ ŭ gon Spos·tŭ tŭney·t; bŭr it)s ree·nin ky'aat·s ŭn dogz, ŭn ahy thingk· ahy)shl nok in tóo it [I was to ha' gone Sposta to-neight; bur it's reenin' cats an' dogs, an' I think I shall knock in to it]. **Der.** It warn't the money I knocked in to, it was your pluck, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ii. (7, *a*) **Sh.I.** Knok aff, Sibbie, or dan be G— A'll set dee i' da say head formist, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900). **Rnf.** I rose up wi' the mornin' sun, And knocket aff at dark, Barr *Poems* (1861) 224. **Lakel.**[2] Ye'll be knockin off suin. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** We'n knocked off for good, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 401. **Chs.**[1] In places where there are no bells or steam horns the foreman workman often makes a peculiar hammering, which the men hear, and then know that it is time to leave off work. **Midl.** He knocks off to blow agen [he stopped to regain breath], Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 60. **s.Stf.** I wish yo'd knock off taisin'. If this heat lasses the forge'll knock off (T.P.). **s.Not.** We allus knock off at dinner-time a Satdies (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] Knocked it off, closed a bargain, finished his business. **n.Lin.**[1] Carpenters knocks off wark at foher o' Setterda's. Oor parson alus knocks off his bacca e' Lent. **War.**[2] The bell's gone six: it's time to knock off; **War.**[3] We knock off work at four to-day. **Brks.**[1] E can knock aff ploughin' te-ams at dree o'clock. **Colloq.** It marks the time to 'knock off' and ride the horses home, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 161. (*b*) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.** He can knock off work better than any man I know, Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896); **Nhp.**[1] He knocks off a great deal of work. (8, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] We're knockin on. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Fadder's knockin on fer sebbemty 'ear. **w.Yks.** Yo mun knock on or else yo'll be too lat fer t'schooil (Æ.B.); Knock on an' get thi wark done (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[23] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Knock off). (9) **Sus.** One Sunday between the services his father knocked together a hymn tune, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 122. (10) **Abd.** Here are the crack ploughmen of the parish; men who knock under to nobody, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 242. **Ayr.** His waly ships . . . Wha wi' their fire and thunder, Make all our angry foes knock under, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 20. **Cum.** But still I will n't clean knock under, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 18; **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Turn him off if he dizn't knock under (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] (11) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (12) **s.Chs.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *knock down brick and carry one*, a boys' game; (2) *not to have much to knock up an' down on*, not to have much of an income; (3) *to knock at end*, to persevere in employment; (4) *—e' th' head*, to kill violently but not necessarily by a blow; (5) *—off shop*, a hatting term, see below; (6) *—on the head*, see (4); (7) *—one sick*, (8) *—one silly*, to disappoint or disgust one; (9) *—to head*, to knock on the head.

(1) **War.**[2] One brick is placed upon another thus T, and guarded by a band of players. Another band stand at taw, and throw duckstones at it; and, should it be knocked from its position, they run backwards as far as possible, followed by the guardians of the stone. Each guardian, on catching a runner, must carry him on his back till the brick be reached. The order of the game is then reversed. (2) **w.Yks.** A person who 'hesn't mitch to knock up an' dahn on,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890). (3) **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[1] To pass a resolution to refuse taking out any more work until a real or supposed grievance has been remedied. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** Either pined to dead, or else knock'd oth' head by the wild Indians, De la Pryme (1694) 45, ed. Surt. Soc. **n.Lin.**[1] We'd two kitlins 'at we wanted for to knock o' th' heäd, an' we put 'em i' a bucket o' watter. (7) **War.**[3] (8) *ib.* Only three bob for the job! why it knocks me silly. (9) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] A cat is said to be knocked to head when it is killed by being knocked on the head.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Knock-about**, a wanderer, one who roves about from place to place; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-a-kneed**, knock-kneed, having the knees turning inwards; (3) **-back**, a retrograde proceeding; a snub; (4) **-beetle**, one who is severely beaten; (5) **-dodgel**, anything short and thick; also used *attrib.*; (6) **-down**, very strong ale or beer; (7) **-'em-down**, the game of ninepins; (8) **-'em-down-chaps**, see below; (9) **-me-down**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) 'knock-down,' overwhelming; (10) **-nobber** or **-nobbler**, a church beadle or verger; (11) **-off-heuk**, a detaching hook by which a set of wagons in motion or a cage in overwinding can be instantly detached from the rope; (12) **-out**, a private sale or auction; see below; (13) **-rowed**, obstinate, perverse, stubborn; (14) **-salt**, a familiar and contemptuous term for any one; a heavy, stupid fellow; (15) **-soe hole**, a hole formed by pounding 'soe' or bait; (16) **-softly**, a silly or stupid person; also used *attrib.*; (17) **-stones**, loose surface stones in a ploughed field; (18) **-thrawd**, see (13).

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] A youth once supposed some wanderers were 'knock-abouts' (I.W.) **Mid.** A knockabout fellow swore to find out all about you, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xvi. (2) **w.Yks.** Shoo barred aht chaps 'at squinted, or . . . wor knock-a-kneed o' one leg or boath, *Yksman.* (1880) 12; **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **War.**[3] It was a nasty reply—a complete knock-back. **Wor.** He objected to the powers of the Guardians being relegated to the officers. It was a knock-back, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 21, 1898). (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **Bnff.**[1], **Fif.** (Jam.) (6) **w.Yks.** Mather *Sngs.* (c. 1780) 52, ed. 1862, in *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 232. (7) **Lon.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (8) **n.Yks.** Dutch auction men, market auctioneers, cheap jacks, who used to bid downwards only (I.W.). (9, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I calls it rare trade, 'tis proper knack-me-down stuff, 'tis mate, drink'n clothes! (*b*) **Suf.** That 'ere fist of his would prove a knock-me-down argument, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 91. (10) **N.Cy.**[1] An officer employed in some places to keep the children in order during divine service. **w.Yks.**[2] Here's a foine lady cums in an nock-nobbler runs up an dahn to foind her a seeat; **w.Yks.**[4] (11) **Nhb.**[1] (12) **Midl.** Break the neck of 'knock-out,' *Midl. Cy. Herald* (Apr. 30, 1896). **War.**[3] The knock-out is to resell at a private and informal auction to the highest bidder in the combination articles purchased at an auction at which certain dealers have combined not to oppose each other, the profit on this re-sale being divided equally among the members of the combination. [He told him of the sales and knock outs, and . . . Frank formed an acquaintance with the habits, customs, and language of the trade, and saw all the lots they had bought at Christie's put up again, and resold among themselves at a good profit, Besant & Rice *Readymoney Mortiboy* (1871) xxi.] (13) **Nhp.**[1] She's a poor knock-rowed creature. (14) **e.Yks.** A person who is always in trouble and ill-luck, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 43; **e.Yks.**[1] Noo then awd knock-salt, what's thä aboot noo? **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (Hall.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (15) **Sh.I.** It is unnatural to suppose that they [cup-holes] are anything else than mere holes hollowed out by the constant pounding of 'soe'—hence the name 'knock-soe' hole, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). (16) **s.Chs.**[1] Ey)z ŭ nok·-

softli au·f [Hey's a knock-softly auf]. (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139.

4. To strike with a sharp blow, to beat, pound.

Bnff.[1] **Cld.** He took the stick and knackit him weel (Jam.). **Edb.** A mell for knockin' bear, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 113. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Hrf.**[2] When we don't learn our books they knock we and are quite saucy with us. **Dev.** He knacked and beat her, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 15; Hur . . . nack'd min, deer Jan, Jist like I'd be banging our little dog Van, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 9, ed. 1865. **Cor.** If I'd knacked Physic on the head with a stone, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxx.

5. Of a clock: to strike.

Dev. Vury zune tha clock nack'd wan, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 71, ed. 1865.

6. To toll a bell.

Nhp. They are knocking the bell for a funeral (E.S.).

7. To 'knock up,' raise, cause.

Dev. Arter ballin an nackin a girt dail a bother, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 15, ed. 1865.

8. To finish, do. **Lakel.**[2] Oh, he's knockt any time.

9. In lead-mining: to break or reduce lead ore by hand. w.Yks.[1] Cf. **knocking, 3.**

Hence (1) **Knock-back** or **-bark**, *sb.* ore reduced by hand or machine; ore mixed with caulk; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-stone**, *sb.* a stone or piece of cast-iron used to break ore upon.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] **Der.** Fell, Bous, and Knock-bark, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 266; Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824). (2) **Der.** Breaking the ore with hammers on a knockstone, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iii; Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824); Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*; English *Mining Terms* (1830).

10. In mining: to stop working, to abandon a mine.

Dev. Mines have been started and 'knocked,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 508. **Cor.** Or it may be that a mine which has 'knacked' or which is 'shaky' requires to be set going again, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) 39; **Cor.**[123]

11. *sb.* A sharp blow.

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.) **Cor.** If it 'ad been a knack wi' a stone, her was ekal to that, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi; **Cor.**[1]

Hence **Knackum**, *sb.* a sharp blow. Bnff.[1]

12. *Obs.* A door-knocker.

Abd. Our town's people began . . . to knit them to the knocks of our yetts, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 239 (Jam.).

13. A clock.

ne.Sc. The knock chappit 'ten afore we weel kent, Grant *Keckleton*, 15. **Abd.** A haill roun' o' the knock, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf., e.Per.** *Obsol.* A common children's rhyme has the lines: 'Ten o'clock upon the knock An' twel' upon the steeple' (W.A.C.). **Per.** Give yearly to the said Archibald Steedman five merks induring his service in tempering of the knock, *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844) II. 269. **e.Fif.** Seven o'clock had chappit on oor auld gookoo knock, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Dmb.** 'Tere's te pra' steeple but nae 'nock' Exclaims the highlan' lasses, As they pass by, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 107. **Ayr.** He had ta'en the knock to bits, Service *Notandums* (1890) 42. **Lnk.** The auld aucht-day nock, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 144. **Edb.** An auld crackit looking-glass, A bittle, an' a knock, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 112. **Slk.** Twa-three minutes afore the chap o' the knock, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 90. **Gall.** A blue . . . on the case of the knock, *Inventory of Caerlaverock* (1640) in Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 268.

Hence (1) **Knock-house**, *sb.* a clock-house; (2) **-maker**, *sb.* a clock-maker.

(1) **Or.I.** Three loftings and all the timber work pertaining to the bells and the knock house were consumed to ashes, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 29. (2) **Abd.** Try quhair the best knockmacker may be had, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 187.

14. A wooden instrument, used by the peasantry for beating yarn webs, &c. when bleaching.

Sc. Com'd crack for crack o'er their hurdies, like a knock bleaching a harn-web [*sic*], Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 150. **Rxb.** It resembles a beetle but is longer and flat on both sides (Jam.).

15. Rate, speed, pace.

Lakel.[2] He was gaan at a ter'ble knock.

16. An exchange, bargain. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Ir. An arbitrator acquainted with the respective value of the property at stake is appointed. . . He directs the parties to put 'hands in pockets—draw.' . . If neither or only one holds money, the exchange does not take place; it is no 'knock,' *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 169; What satisfaction is it to Juliana to tell her I lost them in a knock? *ib.* 176.

17. Phr. (1) *to be off at the knock with oneself*, to be out of one's senses, to be off one's head; (2) *to have on the knock*, to cheat; (3) *to have the knock*, to have the right of entry; (4) *to pass the knock on*, to pass on information.

(1) **Lnk.** I wish ye binna gaun clean off at the knock wi' yoursel' a' thegither on oor han's, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. (2) **Lon.** And that's what he calls having them on the knock, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 425. (3) I suppose I have the 'knock' of almost every gaming-house in London, *ib.* 425. (4) **w.Yks.** They'd all passed t'knock on, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896).

KNOCK, *sb.*[3] Lin. A name given to many of the sand-banks off the coast and in the Wash. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 191.

[Dan. dial. *knok*, a little hillock (Molbech).]

KNOCK-CROSS, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **Knock's Cross.** [no·k-kros.] The name of an ancient barrow near Port Carlisle; used esp. in phr. *as old as Knock* or *Knock's Cross.*

(M.P.); Let her gang te Knock-cross wid her scwornin', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 257; **Cum.**[4] Used proverbially. It seun gat as hard as Knock-cross, for it was freezen hard.

KNOCKED, *pret.* Lin. In phr. *knocked at the rapper*, a children's game; see below.

n.Lin. The players dance round a centre child, leaving one of their number outside the circle. The dancers sing to the one in their midst 'Here comes ——, He knocked at the rapper, and he pulled at the string; Pray Mrs. ——, is —— within,' &c. Then the inside and outside children each choose a companion from the circle. . . The four children kiss and the two from the circle take the places of the other, after which change the game begins again, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 312.

KNOCKER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **nocker** w.Yks.; **nokker** Wm.; and in forms **knacker** Cor.; **knoker** Nhb.; **nacker** Cor.[12] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Knocker-and-rouler**, a mangle used for small articles; (2) **-kneed**, knock-kneed, having the knees turned inwards; (3) **-off**, see below; (4) **-up**, a man employed by work-people to wake them in the morning.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] It is extemporised by using a bake-board and a rolling-pin for the purpose. (2) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] (3) **w.Yks.** An arrangement of wheels, springs, and levers used to measure the length of sliver passing through a machine and knock off or stop the machine when the required quantity is drawn (F.R.). (4) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.); (S.P.U.) **Lan.** I was reminded of that curious Lancashire character, the 'knocker-up,' Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 223. **Chs.**[1] The knocker-up . . . carries a long pole with which he taps at the bedroom windows of his clients; **Chs.**[3]

2. A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines.

? n.Wal. At first they . . . took him for a 'knocker.' You know what a knocker is?—a cobbold, an elf—a spirit of the mines, Bell *Secret of a Life*, 271. **Cor.** To this day there is a vague fear, among some of the more ignorant miners, of the knackers, or knockers (supposed by some to be the spirits of wicked Jews who died in the mines, and who haunt them still), *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 66; Many a time have I been seriously informed by the miners themselves that these spirits have been heard working away in the remote parts of a lode, repeating the blows of the miner's pick or sledge with great precision. Generally speaking, the knockers work upon productive lodes only; and they have often kindly indicated to the trusting miners, where they might take good tribute pitches, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 347; **Cor.**[23]

3. A hammer to break ore with. Der. Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824). See **Knock**, *v.* **9.**

4. A blow on the head.

Nhb. Then he lifted up his great long airm, Me soul he gave him sec a knoker, *Newc. Sng. Bk.* (1842) 148.

5. Phr. *up to the knocker*, splendid, excellent, first-rate; smart, fine, 'up to the nines.'

Wm. T'aald lass was up tul t'nokker I can tell tha, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **w.Yks.** 'Hah's teh like thi new job?' 'Aw, up to t'knocker!' (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[2] He's dressed up to t'knocker. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** He's dressed up to the knocker, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 81. **Lei.**[1] Everything was done 'up to the knocker.' **Nrf.** They suits us folks as they're built for up to

the knocker, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 50. **Hmp.** He used to like to have things up to the knocker (W.H.E.). **Cant.** A snug little crib . . . where heverythink were done right up to the knocker, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv.

KNOCKET, see **Nocket.**

KNOCKETTY, *adj.* Dev.[3] Of wood: knotty, having knots in it.

KNOCKIN(G, *vbl. sb.*, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Som. Also in form **knockan** Edb. **1.** *vbl. sb.* and *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Knocking-bucker** or **-bucca**, an instrument for breaking ore; cf. **knock**, *v.* **9**; (2) **-house**, a brothel; (3) **-knees**, knock-knees, knees turning inwards; (4) **-mell**, a mallet used to beat the husks off barley, or linen after bleaching; (5) **-off time**, the moment for ceasing work; (6) **-shop**, see (2); (7) **-stone**, (8) **-trough** or **-trow**, a stone trough or mortar in which the husks were beaten off barley with a mallet; also used for other purposes.

(1) **Stf.** Near Lawton Park the lead ore is distinguisht into three sorts, round-ore, small-ore, and Smithum, the two last whereof are beat to pieces by an instrument called a knocking-bucker (K.); **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Edb.** That never rests frae trick and trot Wi' his twa knockan' knees, *Carlop Green* (1793) 127, ed. 1817. (4) **Sc.** A wooden mall or beetle with which linen cloth was beaten after it was bleached (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bwk.** They kill'd Tam Hood wi'a knockin-mell, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **m.Lth.** *Agric. Surv.* 101 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 11, 1894). (6) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **Sc.** The hole in the stone was like an inverted hollow cone, and the mallet was made to fit it loosely (JAM.); A large flat stone on which linen cloth was beaten after it was bleached (*ib. Suppl.*); She sat doon on the knockin-stane wi' her bairn on her knee, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 73. **Sh.I.** The end of the web was laid in the Knockin' Stane and pounded by the bittle, a wooden article exactly like a pestle, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); They perhaps grew corn, which they made into meal by pounding in a stone mortar, the old knockin' stane and mell—now *obs.*, being an improvement on the original, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 29. **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Go out to a knocking-stane that stood before the door, and break it there, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 211. (8) **N.I.**[1] A large mortar made of stone. It held about twenty quarts. **Ant.** At one end commonly of the farm-houses there used to be fixed a large block of whin-stone having a cavity hollowed out of the upper side, so as to form a mortar, in which the rough barley was beaten with a mell, or large wooden mallet, to separate the husks previous to its being boiled in broth, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The barley was prepared for the pot by steeping it in water in the knockin'trow, and then by beating it with the knockin-mell till the husks came off. **Cum.**[1] Used around Wigton for making barley-milk or frumerty.

2. Phr. *knocking about*, (1) lying about in a careless, disorderly fashion; going about; in *gen.* colloq. use; (2) bustling, hurrying.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] 'There's lots o' folks knocking about.' If anything is temporarily lost it would be said to be 'knocking about somewhere.' **Nhp.**[1] Blundering and bustling along, working hastily and heedlessly, is called knocking about. Lime or clay that remains on land in hard lumps, and does not pulverize, is said to lie knocking about. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Current rumours, &c., are knocking about. An old ballad-tune was sought to be recovered; an inquiry about it was met by the assurance that 'it was knockin' about the country, an' somebody wuz safe to get it.' **w.Som.**[1] There was a plenty o' beer knockin' about. There's a store knockin' about, how that we bain't gwain to have no fine weather gin har'est. (2) **Lin.**[1] I am knocking about to get my work finished.

3. *sb. pl.* Ore after it has been broken upon a 'knock-stone'; native lead ore.

Der. Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 273; Lead ore with spar as cut from the vein, ENGLISH *Mining Terms* (1830). **nw.Der.**[1]

KNOCKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Knockit-barley**, (2) **-bear**, barley stripped of the husk by being beaten with a maul.

(1) **Sc.** Barley stripped of the husk by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, a small quantity of water being put into the cavity with the barley (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** My lairdship can yield me As meikle a year As had us in pottage And good knockit bear, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 205, ed. 1871. **Ags.** In this manner barley was formerly prepared for the pot . . . before the use of Barley Mills (JAM.). **Frf.** Knockit bear made Sunday's kail, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5.

KNOCKLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nrf. Also written **nockle.** A mallet or beetle.

Nrf. GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

KNOCKLE, see **Knuckle.**

KNOCKLED, *ppl. adj.* ne.Lan.[1] In *comb.* **Knockled cow**, a cow that has newly calved.

KNOCKLE-KNEED, *adj.* Cum. Knock-kneed.

Cum.[4] A knocklekneet . . . slapeclogs, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 210 (s.v. Key-legged).

KNOCKUS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Lan. Also written **nockus.** The knuckles; lit. ? knockers. But see s.Chs.[1] *Introd.* 8.

He had his knockus lapt in his barmskin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 14; I rub'd meh een weh meh nockus, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 23; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

KNOCKY-BOH, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A ghost or spirit.

The Knocky-boh who taps behind the wainscot and frightens the juvenile portion of the household (s.v. Boh-thing).

KNOCKY-KNEED, *adj.* ne.Lan.[1] Knock-kneed. Cf. **knocker-kneed**, s.v. **Knocker.**

KNODDEN, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **kned** Nhb.[1]; **knedde** N.Cy.[1]; **ned** Nhb.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Knodden-cake**, a cake kneaded with butter, dripping, or lard, *gen.* baked on a girdle; (2) **-paste**, flour with butter or lard for pie-crust.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur., n.Yks.** She popped on t'girdle an' made a good knodden cake for t'tea (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.** Shoe used to maäke us knodden-cakes ovver t'coäls (F.P.T.). **Nhp.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

KNODLOCK, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] Also written **nodlock.** [no·dlək.] A lump of round earth like a mound.

KNOG, *sb.* Sc. Shr. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **nog** Dev. [k)nog.] **1.** A small cask, a firkin. Cai.[1] See **Knag**, *sb.*[2]

2. Anything short, thick, and stout. Cld. (JAM.)

3. *pl.* Earth baked into lumps by the heat.

Dev. We want rain for they nogs, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 24.

4. *pl. Obsol.* Coarse or refuse flax or hemp. Shr.[12], w.Cy. (HALL.)

KNOG, *v.* e.Lan.[1] [nog.] To knock the knuckles.

In a certain game of marbles the loser is punished by being knogged—that is, by having his knuckles pelted with a taw.

KNOGGING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Wor. Also written **knoggen** s.Wor. [no·gin.] **1.** *sb.* The brick panes or panels substituted in a half-timbered house for the original wattle; small refuse stones used for the insides of walls. Nhp.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. *ppl. adj.* Roughly made.

s.Wor. 'Alf 'ave got a waggin', e's a knoggen un.' I heard an ordinary fire-pan shovel, which had been repaired by an unskilful smith, called a 'knoggen un' (H.K.).

KNOGGY, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] [no·gi.] Knotted, large-jointed.

KNOGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also written **nogs** w.Yks.[4] [nogz.] **1.** The knees; the shank-bones.

w.Yks. Fallin dahn on ta ther nogs, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 37; Goa daan inta yer nogs, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 31; **w.Yks.**[4]

2. The game of ninepins.

w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] Playing at nogs or ninepins, because the bones of the shanks of cattle are used therein.

[1. Norw. *knog*, a bone, knuckle (LARSEN).]

KNOILT, KNOIST, see **Knuilt, Knoost.**

KNOIT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **knyte** Abd. **1.** A large piece of anything; a lump. Also used *fig.* of animals, &c.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** He tried to tak' 'er up for sellin' butter wi' a knyte o' croods i' the hert o' ilka pun' o't, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 180; An ugly knyte, a muckle knyte. He threw a knyte o' a stane at me (G.W.).

Hence **Knoity**, *adj.* ? corpulent, big. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Per. Nappy, knoity Donal' Mac, A gentle an' a kind loon, STEWART *Character* (1857) 47.

2. A knob. Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Hence (1) **Knoited**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Knoity**, *adj.* knobbed or knobby, knotted. *ib.*

KNOIT, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **knite** Peb.; **noit**, **nyte** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To strike, knock, beat; of the knees: to tremble, knock together.

Sc. To knoit their heads together, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bch.** For ilka limb an' lith o' him 'Gainst ane anither knoited, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Frf.** His knees on ane anither knoitit, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 23, ed. 1882. **Rnf.** My knees on ither knoited, Allan *Poems* (1836) 12. **Lnk.** When thou inclines To knoit thrawn gabbed sumphs that snarl At our frank lines, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 201. **Peb.** Shoarin to knite ilk bodie's crown, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 142 (Jam.).

2. *Fig.* To work away steadily; to plod on.

e.Fif. He knoited awa at a steady pace, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v.

3. To gnaw. Ags. (Jam.)

4. *sb.* A sharp blow, a heavy stroke, the sound of a heavy stroke or fall. Also used *advb.*

Bch. She gart my head cry knoit upo' the coach door, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 3. **Abd.** Whiles yir heavy noddle fa'in Wi' lazy knyte, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 99 (Jam.). **Per.** The carles did baith rant and roar, And delt some knoits between-hands, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 48. **Gall.** I can hear his knees playin' knoit thegether at the back o' the hedge, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi.

KNOITER, *v.* Sc. To knock, strike sharply; of the knees: to tremble. See **Knoit**, *v.*

Tam's knees knoitered together at the look of him, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv.

KNOLL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knolle** Ken.[2]; and in forms **knole** Oxf. Ken.[1]; **knowl** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] Nhp. Dor. n.Dev.; **knowle** Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] Ken.; **nole** Oxf.; **noll** n.Sc. (Jam.) [nol, noul, nōl.] **1.** *sb.* A small hill, the crest of a hill or mountain; a mound, bank; freq. in place-names. Cf. **know**(e.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.**[1] The Waal Knowle or Wall Knoll in Newcastle is the rising knoll east of Pandon Dene. **e.Yks.** Phillips *Rivers* (1853); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** T'knowl o' t'hill, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3] Raven's Knoll, a farm near Farnley Tyas. **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.** There is a place called Appletree Knoll on high ground in Ashover, Addy *Gl.* (1891). **War.** (J.R.W.) **Nrf.** Make haste and cut that 'ere knoll open, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 207. **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1] A knole of sand; used in place names—Knowle, Knowlton; **Ken.**[2] **Dor.** Sweet's a stroll, By flow'ry knowl, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 33. **n.Dev.** There is one knowl famous for the cure of hooping cough, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x. [A knoll of trees, or high toft of trees on a hill, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

Hence **Knowly**, *adj.* hilly.

Nhp. Dobbin, tam'd by age and labour, stands To meet all trouble from his brutish hands, And patient goes to gate or knowly brake, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 68.

2. *Fig.* The head.

e.Yks.[1] 'Bellasis! Bellasis! daft was thy knowle, When thoo swap't Bellasis for Henknoll.' A popular saying relative to a foolish exchange of estates in the 15th century.

3. A lump, a large piece.

n.Sc. A large piece of anything, as of bread, cheese, meat, &c. (Jam.) **Per.** Gie me a muckle knoll o' yer cheese (G.W.). **Slk.** The auld wife she slippit away to the awmrie, and brought a knoll o' butter like ane's nieve, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866.

4. *Obs.* The turnip, *Brassica rapa.*

Ken. Ray (1691); (K.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12]

5. An iron ring slipped over the 'snead' of a scythe.

s.Wor. The knoll of the snead of the scythe near the keel of the blade (H.K.). **Oxf.** Under it the tang of the scythe is let into the snead (J.E.).

6. *pl.* A boys' game, similar to 'knur and spell' (q.v.).

w.Yks.[5] A wooden ball, a 'knor,' and sticks are used. If one side (say three in number) sends the ball a greater distance than the other three, they have gained 'a knol,' and count one.

7. *v.* Phr. *to knoll down and point out,* mowing term: see below.

s.Wor. It was formerly a stipulation made with mowers of the grass that they should 'knoll down and point out.' It means they should keep the 'knoll' of the snead of the scythe sufficiently near the ground to ensure the grass being cut close; and also make a sufficiently wide sweep of the scythe, bringing the 'point' of it far enough to ensure regularity in the swathes (H.K.).

8. To knead.

Per. The dough is knolled by being beaten with the knuckles (G.W.). **Slk.** Knolling up the bread, Hogg *A Queer Bk.* (1832) 61.

[1. OE. *cnoll*, hill-top, hill.]

KNOLL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Also written **knohl** n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **know** w.Yks.; **knowe** w.Yks.[4]; **knowl** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. s.Lin.; **knowlt** w.Yks.; **nowl** w.Yks. [nol, noul.] **1.** *v.* To toll.

n.Yks.[1] Weel, they's knolling for au'd Willie, then; **n.Yks.**[2] We've had him knoll'd for; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Wheea's t'bell knollin' for? **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[34] **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] They sent up word to knoll the bell. **Lei.** (C.E.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[24] **s.War.**[1] Please to have the bell properly knolled. **s.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

2. To strike, knock, beat.

w.Yks. Well; we can knowl t'scholars if we can't teych 'em (M.F.). **s.Not.** If he'd done it again ah should a knolled 'im (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Knoller**, *sb.* a heavy blow. Nhb.[1]

3. *sb.* A knell, tolling; the sound of a bell tolling, the stroke of a bell.

Edb. To deave me, than, ye take a pride in't, Wi' senseless knoll, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 172, ed. 1785. **n.Yks.**[4] Whisht! it gav six knowlls; it'll be foor a woman, mebby Betsy Parkin. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (P.C.R.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] The cemetery bell, which tolls at a death or funeral. 'That's St. Barnabas bell, I thought 'twas the knoll,' *MS. add.*

4. A knock, blow, esp. a blow on the head.

n.Lin.[1] I'll fetch yĕ sich an a knohl upo' th' side o' th' heäd as 'll mak yĕ see stars as big as fryin'-pan boddoms. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

KNOOL, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **nool**; and in forms **knul**(e Fif. (Jam.); **nule** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **1.** To beat with the knuckles or closed fist, to thrash; to beat on the knuckles, in the game of marbles called 'nags.' w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. To knuckle down, or place the closed fist on the ground to receive 'nags'; *fig.* to bow, yield, submit, fawn, cringe. *ib.*

Hence **Knooled**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* dispirited, broken down, of troubled countenance or expression; henpecked.

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Fif.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] A knooled dog.

3. To assuage.

Nhb.[1] Aa'll tyek summic ti knool the pain. **s.Dur.** It [whisky] nooled t'pain for a bit, but it was warse efter (J.E.D.).

KNOOL, KNOOP, KNOOSE, see **Knewel, Knop**, *sb.*, **Noop, Knuse.**

KNOOST, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **knoist, knuist**; **nuist** (Jam.). A large lump, a piece, bit.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Mak her a guid cogfu' o' brose, an' put a knoist o' butter in them, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 35; Syne out he took the heaviest haff. And eat a knoost o't quickly aff, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 479 (Jam.).

[LG. *knuust, knoost*, 'eine dicke unförmliche Masse, wie ein knuust Holz' (Berghaus).]

KNOP, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Nrf. Wil. Dev. Also written **nop** w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **knoop** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1]; **noup** S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*; **nups** Sc. (Jam.) [nop.]

1. *sb.* A knob, lump; any rounded excrescence or projection. Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** It was a well-wrought piece, having three crowns uppermost, . . well carved with golden knops, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 63 (Jam.). **Gall.** Knops on 's knees, worn hard as horn, Wi' lengthened kneelin's night and morn, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 90, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] T'door knop's lowse. **n.Yks.**[1] Any spherical, or nearly spherical, termination of or projection from a thing, in the shape of an ornament, or the boss of a knitting-pin, &c.; **n.Yks.**[2] Knee-knops, the tips of the knees; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** Door knop cam off as I wor cleaning it (H.L.); 1688, Aug. 17. Paid . . . for working some deels and y[e] knops upon y[e] King's arms, 7*s.*, *Bradford Par. Accts.*

Hence (1) **Knopley**, (2) **Knoppy**, *adj.* lumpy, having an uneven surface, knotty.

(1) **Not.**[1] As a road after a sharp frost. (2) **Cum.**[1] 'Knoppy rwoad,' as the man said when he stumbled over a cow; **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** A terble knoppy rooad, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 3.

2. A peg or knob on which to hang anything. Sc. (Jam.)

3. A hill, a steep ascent in a road; a promontory. Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sc. The knoop of a hill, that part which towers above or projects from the rest (Jam.). **Sh.I.** About a mile from Tingwal to the north, there is a hill called the Knop of Kebister, Brand *Desc. Zetl.* (1701) 110 (Jam.); By stack and by skerry, by noup and by voe, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xix; **S. & Ork.**[1] (s.v. Neep). **Dmf.** Noup, a round-headed eminence (Jam.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** Dartnell & Goddard *Wds.* (1893).

4. The head.

Lakel.[2] Ah catch't mi knop ower t'stee. **w.Yks.** Ah gav' him one on his nop (J.T.).

5. The rounded head of a flower, a bud or blossom. Cf. **knob**, *sb.* **5.**

Lakel.[2] T'rosy-tree's i' knop. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Rose-knops. **w.Yks.** The roses are all in knop (J.W.D.); This fuchsia's full o' nops (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Lin.**[1] Clover knops, lavender knops, esp. used of the seed-vessels of flax. **sw.Lin.**[1] The clover knops make good vinegar. It [a peony] has got two or three knops already. **Nhp.**[2]

6. The head or dried calyx remaining on a gooseberry. Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.) **7.** *Comp.* **Knop-tangl**, the sea-weed, *Fucus nodosus*. S. & Ork.[1]

8. The snuff of a candle that has been burning.

Wm. T'candle knop wants cuttin' wi t'snuffers (B.K.).

9. A large tub, a washing-tub.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.**[2] Full t'knop, an' set clias ta soffen. **Cum.** I dung owre the knop, and scawder'd my fit, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 48; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[4] A small tub having two stave-handles. **ne.Lan.**[1]

10. The name given to a fairy chief.

Wor. Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 412, in Cooper *Gl.* (1853) (s.v. Knap).

11. *v.* To bud, shoot. n.Yks.[2], Nrf. (A.G.)

Hence (1) **Knopping**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Knoppy**, *adj.* shooting into buds, rounding like marbles. n.Yks.[2]

12. To pick or take the ends off gooseberries.

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] You have to knop gooseberries, 'berries,' before using them, *Lake Cy.* App. I. **Wm.** Knop us these berries (B.K.).

KNOP, *v.*[2] Not. Lin. Also in form **nap** s.Not. [**nop.**] Of clothes or land: to become dry; to dry roughly or partially.

s.Not. The clo'es is napped wi' the frost; they won't want a deal o' dryin i'th 'ouse. The things is nicely napped; we moan't let em be rained on (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] If these clothes are knopped, I shall get a bad keal. **n.Lin.**[1] It's oher weet to drill; we mun waait till it knops a bit. **e.Lin.** (J.C.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I got them knopped out of doors, but had to finish them before the fire. The pads had just got nicely knopped, but this rain will wet them again.

KNOP, KNOPE, see **Knap**, *v.*[2], **Knaup**, *sb.*, **Noop.**

KNOPPIT, *sb.* e.An. A small clod or lump of anything; used *fig.* of a child. (Hall.), e.An.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.)

KNOPPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Shr. [no·pl.] **1.** *sb.* A small lump. Cf. **Knobble.**

Shr.[1] Cut me a tidy piece o' bread an' a nice knopple o' cheese.

2. The head. w.Yks.[3]

3. *v.* To rule, to be the head over.

Shr.[1] 'E shanna knopple o'er me.

KNOREN, *sb.* Sh.I. A boat. S. & Ork.[1]

[Sw. dial. *knarr, knórr*, a little boat to cross a river with (Rietz); ON. *knörr*, a kind of merchant-ship (Vigfusson), and OE. *cnearr*, a small war-ship (Sweet). The *-en* is the def. art.]

KNORL(E, KNOR(R, see **Knurl, Knur(r.**

KNORRIE, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) Also written **norrie.** A wheal raised by a blow.

KNOT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knott** Lakel.[1] Wm. w.Yks. w.Som.[1] n.Dev.; **not** Dor.; and in forms **knat** Dev.[1]; **nat** nw.Dev.[1] [**not, næt.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Knot-berry**, the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*; cf. **knout-berry**; (2) **-couch**, the oat-grass, *Avena elatior*; (3) **-curlew**, the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (4) **-fine**, (*a*) very fine; (*b*) to turn up fine under the plough; (5) **-grass**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the false oat, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*; (*c*) the marsh bent-grass, *Agrostis stolonifera*; (*d*) the black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; (6) **-hills**, knobs upon the head; (7) **-strings**, boot-laces; (8) **-weed**, var. species of knapweed, esp. *Centaurea Cyanus, C. nigra*, and *C. Scabiosa.*

(1) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.), **Nhb.**[1], **e.Cy.** (B. & H.) (2) **Wil.**[1] So called from the roots sometimes looking like a much-knotted cord or a string of beads. (3) **Yks.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 416. (4 *a*, *b*) **Hmp.**[1] [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).] (5, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **e.Cy., Ess.** (B. & H.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (*c*) **Bdf.** A kind of couch-grass, which seems peculiar to wet soils, is the curling bent-grass, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813). (*d*) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (6) **w.Som.**[1] D-ee úv·ur zee ún·eebau·dee wai jish naut-ee·ulz pun úz ai·d-z Mús·tur Kèok· t-Aewn·z Moa·r? [Did you ever see any one with such knobs upon his head as Mr. Cook of Hound's Moor?] (7) *ib.* **n.Dev.** Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888). (8) **Nhp.**[1] The seed-vessels indicate the state of the weather, by expanding in dry and closing in wet weather. 'They pull the little blossom threads From out the knotweed's button heads, And put the husk with many a smile, In their white bosoms for a while;—Then, if they guess aright the swain, .. 'Tis said, that ere it lies an hour, 'Twill blossom with a second flower,' Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 49.

2. Phr. (1) *to be in a knot*, to be in difficulty; (2) *to tie a knot with the tongue which cannot be untied with the teeth*, to get married.

(1) **War.**[3] When the bowling was in a knot, Collins *Free Foresters* (1895) 305. (2) **w.Yks.**[1] To tie a knot wi the tongue, at yan cannot louze wi yan's teeth. **Nhp.**[1]

3. A rocky, peaked eminence, a projection in a mountain-side; often used in place-names.

Lakel.[1] The Knott, Benson Knott, Knott End; **Lakel.**[2] A 'lumpy' hill in a chain of hills—e.g. Helmside Knot, Hard Knot. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He's a yow dead a back oth Knott, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 99; I grovel amongst these knots and barrows, *ib. Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 70; I'd rader gang rawndth knot, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821; **Wm.**[1] A knob-shaped hill, as Benson Knot, Farlton Knot. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 222; **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. A lump, a large piece of anything; a hard lump in soft food.

Sh.I. Wi' a' knot o' sma' twist inunder his yakle, *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899). **n.Sc.** A pretty large piece of anything of a round or square form, as of butcher meat, bread, &c. (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He retained still the tastes o' his youth, Frae his wife's sugar bowl stealing knots like a loon, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 54; A knot o' cheese (G.W.).

5. A short, strong, thick-set person or animal.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] He's a stout knot o' cheelie. **Abd.** A big knot o' a loon (G.W.).

Hence **Knottik**, *sb.* a small, but strong, thick-set person or animal. Bnff.[1]

6. A knuckle. Wm. *Kirby Stephen and Appleby Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **7.** The top of the head. Lakel.[2]

8. The nape or back of the neck. Ken. (G.B.)

9. The mark where a branch has budded in the wood at the bottom of a boat, supposed to be a means of ascertaining the luck of the boat.

Sh.I. Da warst o' dey boats wis da misforn knotts dat wir in dem, an' Auld Sandy wis da best haand dat ever wis kent in Shetlan' fir finnin' oot dis knotts. .. Afore he dee'd he tell'd his son hoo he kent da meenin' o' dis knotts, an' dis was it. Roond black knotts wis misforn knotts; dat wis, dat a boat wi' dis kind o' knotts in her wis shüre to be cassen awa. Den der wis windy knotts; dat wis knotts wi' sprains oot fae dem, an' dat shawed dat da boat wid aye hae da luck o' ill wadder. Den dere wis da richt kind o' knotts, dat wis lucky knotts, da shape o' ling, keillen, or tusk; an' boats wi' dis kind aye haed luck ta get plenty o' fish, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70. **Or.I.** He minutely examined the knots in her bottom; and from the arrangement of these, he saw that the little boat was 'lucky,' Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 26.

10. A joint in straw, grass, &c.

Cai.[1], **n.Lin.**[1] [Red-straw wheat must be gathered knot-green, that is, whilst the knots in the straw are green, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 208.]

Hence *to draw knots, phr.* to draw lots.

Cai.[1] This is usually done with bits of straw, one of which contains a knot.

11. A ring on the horns of cattle.

n.Lin.[1] These swellings become so many annual knots, by which

the age may easily be reckoned, Towne *Farmer and Grazier's Guide* (1816) 16.

12. A bud, the flower-head of a plant.

Bck. 'Knots of may,' the tufts of bunches of may, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 415. **Hrt.** The knot commences its formation from the first spiring of the wheat, and it is from this bunch or knot that the forks make their shoots, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **w.Som.**[1] Clover when in flower is said to be 'all in vull knot.' **nw.Dev.**[1]

13. A flower-bed, a small plot or piece of ground in which flowers are grown; *gen.* in *comp.* **Flower-knot** (q.v.).

War. (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Dor.** On the flower-not, now all a-trod Stwony hard, Barnes *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 25. **Som.** Flower-knots, used by the old people (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The houses will always let better if there's a place for a little flower-knot in front. A 'little knot of flowers avore the door.' **Dev.** They pegs have abin in an' skammelled awl awver my flower-nat, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] *Gen.* applied to the small bed usually found at one end or corner of a kitchen garden. 'Where did 'ee git thuse flowers vrom? Vrom the nat?'

14. A cluster, group, company; a number of things.

Sh.I. Afore dem wis some o' da lasses in a knot, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). **Frf.** Lads an' lasses in a knot To Johny Jute's repair, Morison *Poems* (1790) 22. **Ayr.** Yon knot of gay flowers in the arbour, Burns *Adoun Winding Nith*, st. 4. **Gall.** Adoun the deep snaw wridy glen, What knots are coming posting, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876. **Cum.** Fwok dru into knots o ther oan kind, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. **Glo.**[1] A knot of beasts.

15. *pl.* A variety of pyrites. Nhp.[2] Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 117.

16. *v.* Phr. *to knot and tie*, to make both ends meet, to make one's income fit one's expenditure.

n.Yks.[2] We can hardly knot and tie.

17. To gather together, to form into bands or groups.

Ayr. Under the sense of this alarm they knotted themselves together, and actually drew out proposals and resolutions, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxviii.

18. To knot thread in a particular way, to work at 'tatting'; to knit.

Sc. 'Knotting' is an old work often referred to in letters and novels of the end of last and beginning of the present century. It is done ... with a small shuttle held in the right hand and passed through a loop of the thread passed over the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and drawn into a tight knot. It has been revived at times under the name of 'tatting,' Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899); Miss Pratt gabbled and knotted, Ferrier *Inheritance* (ed. 1882) I. xv (*ib.*). **m.Yks.**[1] Thou must learn to knot, while there's a bit of garn about.

19. In weaving: to pick the 'knots' off a piece. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

20. To bud, put forth shoots, to flower.

Nhp. The may is not knotted yet (E.S.). **Hrt.** Clover is known [to be fit for mowing] by its being fully knotted, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

KNOT, *sb.*[2] Irel. The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula.* n.Ir. (J.S.) Ant. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 182.

KNOTCHEL, see **Notchel.**

KNOTLESS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Of thread: having no knot; *gen.* used *fig.*, esp. in phr. *like a knotless thread*, slipping away quietly or easily.

Sc. Used of one who disappears from a company without being observed, or without giving any previous intimation. 'He slipt awa just like a knotless thread' (Jam.). **n.Sc.** I see not what comes of them, they go away like knotless threads, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7). **Ayr.** Ye'll slip frae me like a knotless thread, Burns *My Tocher's the Jewel*, st. 2. **Dmf.** A line in its kintra's memory bricht En't like a knotless threid i' the nicht, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 106.

KNOTLINGS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **knotlens** Dor.; **knottlin(g)s** Som.; **notlins** s.Pem.; and in forms **natlin(g)s** Dev.[1] Cor.[3]; **nattlings** Dev. Cor.[1]; **netlens** Dor. [no·tlinz, w.Cy. also nā·tlinz.] The 'chitterlings' or small intestines of a pig, occas. of a calf, prepared and eaten as a dish.

s.Pem. Pigs' intestines cut up fine and fried (W.M.M.). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] When cleaned [they] are looped together into a kind of plait or knot, and are then fried. **Dev.** 'Er was the cleverest hand at nattlings and bliddy puddens I ever comed across, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 258; These are sold in all west-country markets, and by some are esteemed toothsome morsels, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.), **Cor.**[13]

KNOTTING, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Som. [no·tin.] A material used by painters to put on knots of wood, to prevent them from showing.

n.Yks. Put some knotting on first (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] Put on the knots in planed timber before it is painted, to hinder the knots from discolouring the paint. **w.Som.**[1] Called also Patent Knotting, a preparation of naphtha used by painters to 'kill' the turpentine in the knots of fir timber, otherwise the natural turpentine would 'kill' the paint, and so every knot would be visible in the finished work.

KNOTTINGS, see **Nottings.**

KNOTTLE, *v.* Chs. Hmp. Som. Also written **nottle** Chs.[1] [no·tl.] To entangle.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'No wonder he did'n grow —the mores o' un was all a knottled up to a rigler wig.' Said of a plant turned out of a pot.

Hence **Knottled,** *ppl. adj.* stunted in growth.

Chs.[1] Said of imperfectly formed fruit or stunted and diseased plants. **Hmp.** Holloway.

KNOTTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Suf. [kno·ti, no·ti.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Knotty sowens,** (2) — **tams,** (3) — **tommies** or **tammies,** lumps of meal formed in making 'sowens' or porridge; porridge made in such a way as to have lumps of meal in it.

(1) **Sc.** Knotty sowens, and a wee grain o' butter, *Sc. Haggis*, 71. (2) **Sc.** A cant name for the knots skimmed off oatmeal porridge before they are completely made. . . In making the porridge these should be broken, when it is not meant to use them by themselves (Jam.). **Rnf.** *ib.* (3) **Lth.** *ib.* **N.Cy.**[1] Milk boiled and poured upon oatmeal. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Boilt milk wi' t'haver meal thrown in i' hanfuls. It comes oot i' lumps as big as a cock-heed, an' as sweet as a nut. **Wm.** Ah wish Ah hed a basinful o' knotty tommies fer mi' supper (B.K.).

2. See below.

e.Suf. Said of milk which, when drawn from the cow, is coagulated into lumps (F.H.).

3. Short, stout, and deformed in person. e.Yks.[1]

4. Of the sea: slightly curled by the breeze.

n.Yks.[2] There was a knotty sea.

5. *sb.* A game similar to shinty; the ball used in such a game. Cai.[1] Cf. **knout.**

KNOUL, KNOUP, see **Knule, Knaup,** *sb.*

KNOUT, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The ball or piece of wood that is struck in the game of shinty. Cf. **knotty, 5.**

KNOUT, see **Nowt.**

KNOUT-BERRY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. e.Cy. Also written **cnout-** Lan.; and in form **knouten-** w.Yks.[1] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus.* Cf. **knot-berry,** s.v. **Knot,** *sb.*[1]

Edb. It grows on peat on the sides or tops of the mountains. . . In the Highlands of Scotland they are sometimes brought to table with the desert, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 113, ed. 1815. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** White *Nhb.* (1859) 355; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** 'Ev' yer been oop to Foontain's Fell? There's lots o' knouten-berries grows oop theer (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** The northern pesants [*sic*] of Lan. have a tradition that K. Cnute or Cnout being reduced to great extremity was preserved by feeding on this fruit (K.). **e.Cy.** (B. & H.)

KNOW, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Colon. [nō, nɒə, nā.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Kna,** (2) **Knaa,** (3) **Knaow,** (4) **Knaw,** (5) **Kneaw,** (6) **Knoa,** (7) **Knoan,** (8) **Knoaw,** (9) **Knoo,** (10) **Knoow,** (11) **Knouth,** (12) **Known,** (13) **Na,** (14) **Nah,** (15) **Nao,** (16) **Naoh,** (17) **Naw,** (18) **Neaw,** (19) **Noa,** (20) **Noa-ŭ.**

(1) **Cum.**[3] Thou knā's thou dud it, 112. **Wm.** I kna haw they fend all, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.**[1] It's nut to kna. **Lan.** This was a bonny come up, ye knā, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 20. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Thoo knaas aa like te he' thee near. **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **Ess.**[1] (3) **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (4) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Ink-horn words . . . we knaw lile abaut, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 19. **n.Yks.**[24], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I've read th' history o' Scotland, and happen knaw as mich on't as ye,

Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Doctors, they knaws nowt, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 2. **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** Dunt knaw, sir, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** I knaw who'th a dood et, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 334. (5) **Lan.** Oi kneaw not what he's fun, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 76. (6) **Lan.** Ey knoas neawt abowt him, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* i. (7) **Lan.** An' oi've a reet to say who knoan, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 134. (8) **Sus.** Don't knöaw, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 50. (9) **Lei.**[1] (10) **Lan.** As mony a one knoowas, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv. (11) **Wxf.**[1] Ich knouth im. (12) **Lan.** Aw known nought abeawt it havin' banked som'dy afore, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 15. (13) **Sur.** I dun na' whaät the Church be comin' to, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. viii. (14) **Wm.** Gaffer lile nahs hoo meh hart ebs en' flows, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 18. (15) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (16) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (17) **Dev.** Eef thow naw nat, Aw thou vairest among hummen, go thy way vorth be tha vootsteps uv tha vlock, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. (18) **Lan.** Aw neaw as yo tak t'Penny Novelist, *Essay on Dreams*, 4. (19) **s.Chs.**[1] 85. (20) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Knà't**, (2) **Knaw(e)d**, (3) **Kneuw**, (4) **Knewd**, (5) **Knewn**, (6) **Knood**, (7) **Know(e)d**, (8) **Known**, (9) **Knu**, (10) **Naew**, (11) **Nao·d**, (12) **Nawd**, (13) **Noad**, (14) **Noa·ŭd.**

(1) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.**[3] A stranger . . . 'at varry few knà't owte about, 110. (2) **Yks.** I knawd oud Joshua Gilsland, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) xviii. **w.Yks.** I . . . knaw'd everything 'at pass'd, Lucas *Stud. Niddèrdale* (c. 1882) 149. **Lin.** I knaw'd a Quaäker feller as often 'as towd me this, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 5. **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** I never knawed right about heaven and hell, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **w.Som.**[1] I've a vorgot more-n ever he knaw'd. **Dev.** When first I knawed un, *Red Rose* in *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. **Cor.**[12] (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Ir.** You knewn very well that both, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xvi. (6) **Lei.**[1] A knood as his hour were coom. (7) **n.Ir.** A knowed a man, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 40. **Ant.** I met an ould caillach I knowed right well, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 7. **Dwn.** A niver knowed him tae be ocht else but a God-fearin' man an' a gentleman, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 16. **Dur.** I thowt you knowed, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 264. **w.Yks.** If you nobbut knowed, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 238. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He knowed better all the while. **War.**[123], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** Hollered all I knowed, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Ess.**[1] **Sur.**[1] I thought there might be some one that know'd him. **Ken.**[1] **w.Cy.** We chaps knowed nothen bout thik snare, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 393. **Dor.** I knowed him well, *Rustic Argus* in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 526. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah known 'im ivver so long agoo. **War.**[3] **Hrf.**[1] I known it very well. **I.W.** Pleasant spoke as ever I known, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 182. (9) **Wm.** Tha o knu et t'king thowt he war net gahn ta part wi his yed, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 15. (10) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (11) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (12) **Nhb.** Aw nawd nowt, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 346. (13) **s.Chs.**[1] 85. (14) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Knaan**, (2) **Knà'n**, (3) **Knaw'd**, (4) **Knawen**, (5) **Knawn**, (6) **Kneawn**, (7) **Knew**, (8) **Knoan**, (9) **Know(e)d**, (10) **Nao·d**, (11) **Nao·h'n**, (12) **Noa·n**, (13) **Noa·ŭd.**

(1) **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[3] He was niver knà'n ut smile, 111. (3) **w.Som.**[1] I've a-knaw'd jis thing avore now. (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (5) **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **Lan.** If yo were kneawn for young Holte, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 60. (7) **I.Ma.** The differ wouldn be knew, Brown *Witch* (1889) 43. (8) **e.Yks.** If t'truth wer' knoan, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 19. (9) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ant.** Whatever luck has followed him was never rightly knowed, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 43. **Not.** If I'd knowed I'd ha' been busted before, Prior *Renie* (1895) 173; **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[12] **Sur.** I've know'd a litter o' seven whelps reared in this hole, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 44, ed. 1857. **Ken.**[1] I've knowed 'im ever since he was a boy. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (10) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (11) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. (12) **s.Chs.**[1] 85. (13) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to know by*, (2) *— for*, (3) *— on*, (4) *— to*, to know of or concerning; to be familiar with; (5) *— oneself*, to know how to conduct oneself, to know one's proper station; (6) *— tin*, to be a clever fellow; (7) *— what is o'clock*, to know what is going on; (8) *not to know one's own*, to be a thief; (9) *to let one know*, (10) *to let one know one's master*, to beat, give a good thrashing to.

(1) **Chs.**[3] I know nothing by myself [from my own personal knowledge]. **w.Som.**[1] Heard only in certain negative constructions —*gen.* to know anything by a person means against him; but in reply to a question, such as, Are there any ducks to sell about here? the answer would be, Neet-s aay noa· buy· [not that I know of]. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.) **Som.** (F.A.A.); And I d' know for a bank-cock wi' one, and a dunnock's ready, and a bobby's a-builden, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 23. (3) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy noa· tŭ ŭ tùm·nuwps neyst; bŭr ah)l nuur tel dhey tóo it [I know to a tumnowp's neist; bur ah'll nur tell thee to it]. **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] An old man had been using a liniment for some time past: 'He'd miss it now: he knows to it.' **Lei.**[1] Ah knoo to foor boods' nayzen. Ah didn' knoo tew it. **War.**[23] **w.Wor.**[1] Please, miss, 'ould yŭ like a young lennet or a throstle? I knaows to some nesses. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] To know the whereabouts of a thing—a more definite expression than know of, which is understood to mean rather the knowledge that a certain thing is somewhere, than that it is in any particular spot. 'Dost'ee know to the brummock, Dick?' **Hrf.**[2] (5) **sw.Lin.**[1] I should like her a place where she would get to know hersen. She was a proud stuck-up thing, she didn't know hersen a bit. **Nhp.**[1] They do not know themselves. **War.**[3] (6) **Cor.** He's the chap what knaw tin, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1865) 183. (7) **Nrf.** 'My chummy he knowed what was o'clock.' So he kept old Kidman yarning, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 216. (8) **n.Lin.**[1] To say that a person does not know his own, is a courteous way of stating that he is a thief. (9) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Oi'll let yor knoo. **War.**[23] **Suf.** I'll let him know, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (10) **Lei.**[1] 'I'll let you know your master,' or 'I'll let you know who is your master.'

2. *Comp.* (1) **Know-all**, a person very wise in his own conceit; (2) **-nothing**, (3) **-nought**, (*a*) stupid, ignorant; (*b*) a stupid, ignorant person; (4) **-noughtness**, want of intelligence.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] A poor know-nothing thing. **War.**[23] **e.An.**[1] A poor know-nothing creature! **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] There idn no ignoranter gurt knaw-nothiner battle-head athin twenty mild o' the place. Gurt knaw-nothin', holler-mouth, he's so hignorant's a hoss. **Dev.** Thaize nawnothin chaps, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 28, ed. 1865. **Cor.** A g'eat lazy knaw-nothing pattick, Forfar *Cousin Jan* (1859) st. 3. (*b*) **War.**[2] He's a know-nothing. **w.Som.**[1] (3, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] I calls-n the hignoran's knaw-nort's gurt slatterpooch in all the parish. **Dev.** Be nawnort voks et hath bin told, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 64, ed. 1865; 'E's a knaw-nort gert vüle, 'e is. I'm cussed ef 'e idden! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.** I niver seed such'n a knaw-nowt, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 77. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tidn no good to harky to a gurt knaw-nort like he. **Dev.** Dick's a lazy gert knaw-nort of a boy, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 165. (4) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *sb.* Knowledge, intelligence, sense, 'head.'

n.Yks.[1] He's quiet aff's know, an' talks quiet raffly; **n.Yks.**[2] It's a lang way past his knaw. It put me off my knaw. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thav'e been drillin ta my naw for menny a week, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 48; Off yan's knaw, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 5, 1895); **w.Yks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] Poor fellow! he has but little know. My know is better than yow thowt. **Nrf.** This baats all my know holler, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 15; The little thing seems half a innocent, it hasn't got half its know (G.E.D.). **Suf.** If any one dare to doubt this, he would be looked upon as having 'no know,' Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 34. **e.Suf.** That's quite beyond my know (F.H.). **Sus.**[1] Poor fellow, he has got no know whatsumdever. **Dev.** Tam's naw et wadd'n quite za zmal, Ez nat ta tul a bite vrim scal, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 43, ed. 1866.

4. Phr. (1) *to know a know*, a strong asseveration: to know certainly, *gen.* used *neg.*; (2) *— one's own know*, to have one's own knowledge about anything, to know one's own business; (3) *to lose one's know*, (*a*) to lose one's way; (*b*) to lose one's senses or memory.

(1) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **s.Ir.** 'Sorrow a know I know,' said the boy, Trollope *Land-Leaguers* (1885) 6. [Aus. 'Do you know what that is?' . . . 'Not a know do I know,' Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xv.] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] I know my own know about it, and that's enough. **w.Yks.** Still, she knew her own know, being crafty and secret, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x; **w.Yks.**[1] Ivry yan knaws his awn knaw best. (3, *a*) **Nrf.** He has lost his know (W.W.S.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 66. **Suf.** I quite lost my know after that walk (M.E.R.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] She's almost lost her knaw. **e.Suf.** He has lost his know (F.H.).

5. An apparition, phantom, shape.

Shr. The know of a dog, ma'am, [is] the shape of a dog when the dog isn't there, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 104; **Shr.**[1] O Miss Ann, theer's the know of a dog, Oh! oh!

KNOWD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **noud** Gall.; **nowd** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*; a small, worthless fish.

Ayr. Fishes that are counted of little value. Perhaps the yellow gurnard or dragonet (JAM.). **Gall.** Little fish about the size of herrings with a horny skin common in the Galloway seas, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] [SATCHELL (1879).]

KNOW(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **nowe** Lnk. 1. A small hill, a mound, hillock. Cf. **knoll**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. The path rose and came at last to the head of a knowe, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxx. **Sh.I.** The night-mist shrouds the very knowe where she and I last met and parted, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 36. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Her sunny knowes, her wimplin' burns, her streams o' crystal clear, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 45. **Elg.** The lammies, on the bonnie knowe, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 86. **Bnff.** Wi' glee ilk mornin' did I see My Bell come o'er the know, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 48. **Abd.** It's a lang hour since he gaed o'er the know, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 92. **Kcd.** The maids they were milking and bughting the ewes, And some wi' their lads on the gay, broomy knowes, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 68. **Frf.** Now springs the docken by the dyke, The nettle on the know, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 110. **Per.** Mary went to a knowe that commanded the road, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 280. **Fif.** Hallo! they three times loudly cry: Now a' the knowes are quakin, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 143. **Dmb.** Round the jutting knowe The birling shows her broad and homely prow, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 17. **Rnf.** December sheets wi' ice the knowes, An' staps the burnie as it rows, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 77. **Ayr.** Upon a knowe they sat them down, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 44. **Lnk.** To vent his waes aside the lanely nowe, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 76. **Lth.** We'll aff to fair Roslin an' sweet Habbie's Howe, By fairy-led streamlet and castle-crowned knowe, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 149. **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as ... Rig, Edge, Know, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** On the knowe a' girnin' sat the witches o' Edencraw, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Slk.** They lay slain on every knowe, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Grassy howes, and fairy knowes, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 28. **Dmf.** Whan 'gainst a knowe my tae comes fair, And doon I fa's, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 41. **Gall.** The burning of the whinny knowes, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 6. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The plover's wae cry 'Mang the benty knowes high, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 2; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] If't cums on rain when t'teyde's at flowe You may yoke t'plew on any knowe; Bit if it cums when t'teyde's at ebb Then lowse yer plew an' gang to bed, *Old Saying.* **Wm.** Gained the knowe at Cassel-how, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 38; (C.W.D.) **w.Yks.** The sharp rise of an hill, HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Hoo lies i' th' owd churchyart upo' th' knowe yonder, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 193, ed. 1884; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1,2]

Hence **Knowie**, *adj.* full of knolls. Cld. (JAM.)

2. *Fig.* A protuberance of any sort; the head.

Sc. He has need to ha'e a clean pow, That ca's his neighbour 'nitty know,' RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Gall.** E'en Nature's knowes that now are fled, .. She'll them supply wi' teats o' woo, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 85, ed. 1897.

3. A parting in the coal which sets the coal down with little trouble.

Nhb. A 'back' or 'knowe,' sometimes, 'tis true, Set doon maw top wi' ease eneugh, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; **Nhb.**[1] A back or knowe, which sets the coal down with little trouble after the kirving and nicking of the jud have been completed by the hewer.

KNOW(E, see **Knoll**, *v.*[2]

KNOWFUL, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **knawful** n.Yks.[2] Intelligent, well-informed; knowing.

n.Yks.[1] A knowful kind o' body; **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1]

KNOWIN(G, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **knaain** Nhb.[1]; **knawen** Cor. 1. *ppl. adj.* Clever, intelligent, well-educated; shrewd, crafty, cunning.

Rnf. The woman is a pious, knowing, strict Presbyterian, WODROW *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 414. **Lnk.** A knowing and religious gentleman, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 43, ed. 1828. **Nhb.**[1] He a knaain chep. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] He's a knowin' little chap, he's bin o' thearth afore! **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** The handiwork of a knowin' workman, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 1. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** Aw looked mighty knawen and bowed, T. TOWSER *Tales* (1873) 8. **Slang.** You professed to teach him a knowing thing or two, *Raby Rattler* (1845) iv.

2. *sb.* A small quantity, just enough to be visible.

Wgt. Ye'll aye hae eneuch and a knowin' to spare, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets* (1882) 4th S. 192. **n.Ir.** She thinks yer min's a wee knowin' tricked wi' the wae yer rinnin' aboot, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 53; **N.I.**[1] We took a wee knowin' o' whisky.

KNOWL(E, see **Knoll**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

KNOWLEDGE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Slang.

1. Range, remembrance, view; esp. in phr. *to get beyond* or *out of one's knowledge*, to lose one's way.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Poo' little thing! [a stray lamb]—Ah suppose it's got beyond its knowledge! Ah should ba quoite out o' my knowledge i' Lon'on. **War.**[2] Look at this poor dog, he's got out of his knowledge. I ain't seen Joe for many a day; he's gone right out o' my knowledge; **War.**[3]

2. *Comp.* **Knowledge-box**, (1) the head; (2) a term applied to any one full of knowledge or information.

(1) **w.Sc.** An old withered beldame, leading the man of her choice with his knowledge-box swung in a belt of flannel, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 136. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I' thoose days th' generality o' foak didn't set mitch value up uv a well-furnisht knowledge box, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 48; Theau'rt scrattin' thi knowledge-box, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 88. **Slang.** The chat is that Nap, when he had him in tow, Found his knowledge-box always the first thing to go, *Tom Crib's Mem.* (1819) 17. (2) **Per.** He was a perfect knowledge-box—An oracle to great and sma', NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 98.

KNOWLEDG(E)ABLE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Chs. Lin. Glo. Sus. I.W. Dev. Also written **knowledgible** N.I.[1] Ant. Intelligent, well-informed, clever; knowing, sharp, sensible. Also used *advb.*

Rnf. What a band they were of single-minded, energetic, 'knowledgable' men, GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 11. **Gall.** Ever since I was of age to hear knowledgeable spoken, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 79. **Ir.** The deciphering of them proved a stiff task for a more knowledgable person than herself, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 21. **N.I.**[1] Pigs is a dale knowledgibler nor people think. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** Dark Pathrick from Donegal, who give himself out as mighty knowledgeable entirely, *Century Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 46. **w.Ir.** A gintleman like you that ought to be knowledgable, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 49. **Cum.** I ass't a man from Embleton, a varry knowledgable man too, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 45; **Cum.**[4] The faithful, knowledgeable service of the three collies, *Rise of River*, 186. **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.**[1] He's a very knowledgeable boy, and 'll sit and talk like an old man. **Sus.** He had seven shepherds on the hill, but this was the oldest of them, and most knowledgeable, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1893) 45; **Sus.**[1] **I.W.** This yere's a knowledgeable world, terble knowledgeable world 'tis to be zure, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 112. **Dev.** Dogs be knowledgeable creatures, *Reports Provinc.* (1888) 99; It's a pleasure to hear a minister speak so knowledgeable, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 123.

Hence **Knowledgeably**, *adv.* cleverly, intelligently.

Ir. Keeping to the merest commonplaces ... which anybody else could have discussed quite as knowledgeably, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 137.

KNOWLEDGY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Sharp, knowing, "cute"; deft.

Ee-z u nau·lijee soa·urt uv u fuul·ur [he's a clever sort of a chap]. There idn no more knoledgyer bwoy'n our Jim, no place.

KNOWN-LAND, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] See below.

Where lands are unenclosed; if a person knows his own land, and it is marked off from that of others by merestones or natural boundaries, it is called known-land to distinguish it from land not held in severalty.

KNOWP, see **Knaup**, *sb.*

KNOWSH, *sb.* Cai.[1] [knauʃ.] A hump, a large protuberance.

KNOWSTER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A knock.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *knustra*, to bruise (AASEN).]

KNUB, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Yks. Nhp. Also written **knubb** S. & Ork.[1]; **nub** w.Yks. [k)nub.] 1. *sb.* A smart blow, a thump. S. & Ork.[1] 2. A gentle push, nudge. Nhp.[1]

3. A short club. S. & Ork.[1] 4. *v.* To thump, pummel. S. & Ork.[1] 5. To nudge, to jog, shake.

w.Yks. To give a person an hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot, HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Nhp.**[1]

[3. Norw. dial. *knubb*, a log, block (AASEN); so Dan. *knub* (LARSEN). 5. Norw. dial. *knubba*, to push.]

KNUB, KNUBBLE, KNUBBLINGS, KNUBBY, see **Knob, Knobble, Knoblings, Knobby.**

KNUBLOCK, see **Knoblock.**

KNUCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Yks. Dev. Cor. [nuk, nʉk.]

1. *sb. pl.* The game of 'knuckle-bones.'

Dev. Frequently played with winkle shells, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

2. *pl.* A game of marbles. Also called **Knuck-pits.**

n.Yks.[4] A game very commonly played, . . several holes being made in the ground some inches apart, the object being to shoot a marble from one to the other. **Cor.**[3] Knuck-pits, a game in which marbles have to be 'fired' a certain number of times into three pits.

3. *v.* To shoot a marble by straightening the bent thumb.

w.Yks. Ah can knuck a taw twenty yards on level grund (Æ.B.).

[1. Du. *knoke*, a bone or a knuckle, a knuckle-bone (HEXHAM).]

KNUCK, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also written **knuk.** [knʉk.] In spinning: a small quantity of wool.

Shū ran doon da hidmist rower o' a knuck, an' open'd anidder ane at shū hed lyin' afore da fire, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); Hit's better ta loss a knuck or sae o' da best of a fleesh, dan ta loss da life o' da yow, *ib.* (July 10, 1897); The 'muckle wheel' is taken off the butt wall, and cairds, knucks, sweeries and reels, are laid aside for a season, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 196.

[MLG. *knucke*, 'ein zusammengedrehtes Gebündel Flachs, &c.' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

KNUCK, *sb.*[3] Irel. A corner.

n.Ir. Set aff down the fields till the knuck, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 86.

KNUCKER, *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form (?) **knucher** Sur. [nʉ·kə(r).] 1. To neigh, whinny.

Ken.[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** De hausseses knuckered an knuckered, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[12]

2. *Fig.* To chatter, giggle. Sur. GROSE (1790).

KNUCKEY, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *to be like knuckey*, to remain as one is.

When a boy is asked what he will be, it is sometimes answered on his behalf, 'I'll be like Knuckey, be as I am,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 425.

KNUCKLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **nuckle** Sh.I.; and in forms **knickle** Edb.; **knockle** Dur.[1] Cum. s.Chs.[1]; **nockle** Wm. [nu·kl, nʉ·kl, no·kl.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Knuckle-bleeders,** the leaf-stalk of the horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*; (2) **-bones,** the game of 'dib-stones'; see **Dib,** *sb.*[3]; (3) **-deep,** as far as the knuckles, *fig.* slightly involved.

(1) **Nrf.** Boys try to get one another to allow them to hit them over the knuckles with the end which grows next the branch (B. & H.). (2) **Gall.** Playing at quoits, tops, marbles, tic-tac-toc, jacks, knuckle-bones—it was all the same, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xii. (3) **Lnk.** Had ye been knuckle deep wi' the dirty drab, ye might a said sae, but ye tell't me langsyne that ye could na lo'e her, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 19.

2. A measure, the length of the second finger from the tip to the knuckle.

Sh.I. He wis aeten aboot twa nuckle o' it, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77; What's twenty year ta dee or me? Hit's no a knuckle o' wir towes Set oot upon a haagless sea, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 51; He's rippid in aboot a knuckle an' a half frae da fringe, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898).

3. The protuberant part of any joint; the middle joint of a finger.

w.Yks. A person is said to be 'on his knuckles' when kneeling. The shoulder-bone is called the 'shoulder-knuckle' (C.C.R.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

4. *pl.* A game of marbles. Cf. **knuck,** *sb.*[1] 2.

n.Yks.[4] A game very commonly played, . . several holes being made in the ground some inches apart, the object being to shoot a marble from one to the other.

5. *v.* To measure a 'knuckle,' or the length of the finger from the tip to the knuckle.

Sh.I. Shū an' Sibbie wis knuckling a slip to see if he wis lang aneugh ta slip doon fir da sleeves, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900); Shū knuckl'd a slip 'at shū wis wirkin apo', *ib.* (July 23, 1898).

6. With *in*: a term in marbles, see below; also used *fig.*

Per. In playing marbles, you may have to play from the foot of a wall. You call out 'span,' which gives you some 8 inches of space from the wall. But suppose your enemy cries out 'knuckle in' before you claim 'span,' you must play from the foot of the wall where your marble lies (G.W.). **e.Lth.** Quincey, knuckle in your trinket; I will none of it, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) III.

7. To shoot a marble, keeping the knuckles on the ground; *gen.* with *down.*

Per. (G.W.) **Edb.** That laddie's no' knicklin' richt; ye should knickle deid, ye ken, STEVENSON *Puddin* (1894) 17. **Gall.** Knuckling little stones for the idlesse, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 247. **Dur.**[1] A cry among boys when playing at marbles. . . He whose turn it is, is to shoot with his hand on the ground, and not from any height above the ground, a privilege to which he is only entitled by having first cried out 'Please at you.' **Cum.** To keep the knuckle down to a certain mark in sending a marble (M.P.). **Wm.** This ensures the marble being projected by the thumb alone. If the player wishes to evade 'knuckling' he calls out 'barnockles' (B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Lan.**[1] To play games of marbles. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Nrf.** We stood one side of the ring and bowled for the other with our toys [taws], what you knuckle with, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 8. **w.Som.**[1] Bill! I 'on't have it! I cried knuckle-down 'vore thee's fire. **Dev.** Used by schoolboys, to bid the player keep his knuckle close to the ground, when the taw had run close against a wall, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 76.]

Hence **Knuckler,** *sb.* a marble.

Gall. Five marbles of the variety known as commonies, one noble knuckler of alabaster, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) ii.

8. With *down*: a term in marbles, see below.

Sc. To expose the knuckles to the 'nags' (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Nool). **War.**[2] In the game of Three Holes, or any like play. . . The unsuccessful one . . . is entitled to 'knuckle-down' when he pleases. That is, he may place his shut fist over the hole, knuckles upward, and the other players may shoot at his hand, three times each, from taw: after which he is at liberty to join in the next game as an equal.

9. With *up*: to shoot a marble with the knuckles raised above the ground. War.[2]

10. To bend, yield, submit; to humble oneself, become subservient to; *gen.* with *down, to,* or *under.*

Sc. She plants a something in the breast That's unco sweer to knuckle, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 1. **Lnk.** Misluck may sen' ye win' an' rain, But no for that ye'll knuckle till her, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 43. **Ant.** A wudna knuckle tae him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Tom teāmly knuckl'd to his wife, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 138. **Wm.** Ah wad'nt nockle-under ta nea-boddy if ah thowt ah war reet (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] Tho'll a'e ti knuckle doon. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Thah'll ha to knuckle in an' du thi wark. He couldn't knuckle dahn to that sort o' wark (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] He shows a stiff front now bud he'll ha' to knuckle under. **Lan.**[1] Aw shall never knuckle-down to that chap, aw con tell thi'. If hoo once gets thee to knuckle-under tha's done for. **e.Lan.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Suf.** To crouch, grovel, as a cat or dog (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] Nif dis'n want to lost thy place, thee'ds best go and knuckle-down to once. 'Sthink I was going to knuckle-under to her. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 239; **Dev.**[3] I tellee plain, I bant gwaine to knuckle-down to he. **Cor.**[2]

11. With *down*: to kneel. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) 12. Of corn: to become beaten down, laid. w.Som.[1]

Hence (1) **Knuckled-down,** *ppl. adj.,* (2) **Knuckly,** *adj.* of corn: beaten down, laid.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] (2) *ib.* I be afeard that there whate 'ont stan' up: lookth maain knuckly, I zim.

13. To move or walk in a shambling or halting manner; to walk quickly, run.

w.Som.[1] Poor old fellow, he can't hardly knuckly 'long. A man despatching a boy on an errand would say, 'Look sharp and knuckly 'long.'

14. With *up*: of a horse: to go weak on his legs. s.Chs.[1]

KNUCKLED CAKE, *phr.* Sc. A particular kind of cake; see below.

Per. Cakes pressed out with the knuckles instead of being rolled out with the rolling pin. Usually called bannocks (G.W.). **Bwk.** Knuckled cakes, made of meal warm from the mill, haurned or

havered [toasted] on the decayed embers of the fire, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 66.

KNUCKLEY-HOLE, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also in form **nocklty whol** Wm. A game played with marbles; a punishment inflicted on the loser in a game of marbles. Cf. **knuckle.**

Wm. Let's lake at nocklty-whol (B.K.). **n.Lan.** What is called *gen.* in Furness Knuckley Hole, in which the loser in the game places a marble between his fingers below the knuckles, and the winner fires another at the marble so placed, generally hitting the loser's knuckles (W.H.H.).

KNUDGE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **nudge** Abd. A short, thick-set, and strong person or animal. Cf. **gudge**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. Daniel Smith's 'a stoot nudge' (G.W.). **Dmf.** He's a perfect knudge (JAM.).

Hence **Knudgie**, *adj.* short, thick-set, and strong. *ib.*

KNUILT, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **knoilt.**

1. *sb.* A blow, a smart rap.

Fetchin' him a knuilt i' da side, shū sent him i' da livin' fire, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); Shū fetch'd da ting o' sleepin' whalp a knoilt i' da ribs wi' her fit, *ib.* (Aug. 27, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *v.* To strike smartly. S. & Ork.[1]

KNUIST, KNUL(E, see **Knoost, Knool.**

KNULE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **nule**; and in forms **knoul** (JAM.); **nool** (JAM. *Suppl.*). **1.** A knob, knot; a swelling, excrescence.

Per. An excrescence on a tree or piece of wood caused by an insect is known here as a knule (G.W.). **Ayr.** (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Knule-kneed**, having enlarged or protuberant knee-joints, knock-kneed. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Per. (G.W.); (2) **-knees**, swollen and enlarged knee-joints. Cld. (JAM.); (3) **-toed**, having toes with swellings on the joints. Per. (G.W.), Cld. (JAM.); (4) **-toes**, toes having swellings on the joints. *ib.*

[EFris. *knulle, knul*, 'Klumpen, Humpen, Knorren, rundliche Verdickung od. rundlicher unförmlicher Auswuchs' (KOOLMAN).]

KNULE, KNULL, KNUPE, KNUR, see **Knewel, Noop, Gnar(r.**

KNURDY, *sb.* s.Wor. The smallest pig of a litter. (H.K.)

KNURL, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knerl** se.Wor.[1]; **knurle** Dmf.; **nurl-** Stf.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Wor. Shr.[2] Wil.[1] Cor.[12]; and in forms **knarle** s.Cy.; **knorel-** Abd.; **knorl** Cai.[1]; **knorle** Bnff.[1]; **norl-** Bch. [knərl, nərl, nōl.] **1.** *sb.* A lump, knob, protuberance; a clot. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

Hence (1) **Knorlack** or **Knorelick**, *sb.* a large lump or protuberance; a large clot; a swelling; (2) **Knorlag**, *sb.* a small lump or knob; (3) **Knorlie** or **Knurley**, *adj.* having small lumps or knobs; of soil: full of lumps or clods.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] **Bch.** I wat she raised a norlick on my crown, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** The first wallop gart him dird to the groun', an''s elbow yerked on a knorelick o' frosted earth, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774. (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) *ib.* **War.**[3] Land with many small clods which do not yield easily to agricultural operations is said to be so full of knurley clats that it cannot be got to a tilth. **Wil.**[1]

2. A knot in timber. Cf. **gnarl**, *sb.*[1]

Shr.[1] Tak' it a bit lower; yo' canna saw through that knurl, it's 'as 'ard as brazil.'

Hence **Knurly**, *adj.* (1) of wood: knotty, hard; (2) *fig.* ill-tempered, sulky.

(1) **Cai.**[1] **War.**[2] A knurly piece of wood. A knurly board; **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[2] **Cor.**[1] He's a nurly fellow to deal with; **Cor.**[2]

3. A game somewhat resembling cricket, in which a wooden knob called the 'knurl' is struck with a bat. S. & Ork.[1]

Hence (1) **Knurl-stick**, *sb.* the stick used in the game of 'knur and spell' (q.v.); (2) **Knurly**, *sb.* a small wooden ball used in the game of 'bandy' (q.v.).

(1) **Yks.** (K.) (2) **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] Knurlies were greatly prized for purposes of the game of bandy. They were excellent substitutes for the turned wood balls made for the modern game. **Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1896).

4. A knot in twine, string, &c.

Cai.[1] **Dmf.** Amang his curling haffet locks She knotted knurles three, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 240.

Hence **Nurled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, ribbed. Nhp.[1], Shr.[2]

5. A dwarf, hunchback; a short, thick-set, stumpy person; a term of contempt.

s.Sc. Puir knurl, whaever cuts out first I'm sure ye hae nae chance, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 209. **Ayr.** The Laird was a widdiefu', bleerit knurl, BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, st. 2. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Shr.**[1] Whad a stumpy knurl Dick keeps!—'e dunna grow a bit. 'E may well be a knurl, 'is nasty owd faither's punned 'im into the yerth aumust. **e. & s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Knurled** or **Knurlit**, *adj.* stunted in growth, dwarfed, ill-thriven; (2) **Knurlin**, (*a*) *sb.* a dwarf; (*b*) *adj.* dwarfish; (3) **Knurly**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] A knurled tree. **Lakel.**[2] T'barn's knurl'd wi' cauld, tak't in. **Cum.**[4], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] The cabbitch dunna come on kindly, they bin all knotted an' knurled. (2, *a*) **Ayr.** Wee Pope, the knurlin, 'till him rives Horatian fame, BURNS *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 3. (*b*) **Abd.** She wud ne'er hae gane astray Wi' knurlin' little Sandy, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 34. **e.Lth.** Kyley, Kyley! saxteen pund for thae knurlin creatures, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 112. (3) **War.**[2] A knurly little man.

6. *v.* To strike so as to raise a lump. Bnff.[1]

KNUR(R, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hrt. s.Cy. Also written **knir(r** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Edb.; **knurre** N.Cy.[2]; **nur** Der. nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **nurr** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; and in forms **knar** ne.Yks.[1]; **knaur** Sc.; **knor** N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[24] w.Yks.[35] s.Cy.; **knorr** ne.Lan.[1] [nər, nā(r).] **1.** A knot of wood, a round knotty projection on a tree; a gall; used *fig.* of a rough, hard man. Cf. **gnar(r**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 425; (JAM. *Suppl.*) **s.Sc.** His trunk and arms are like the knur and branches of an oak, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **n.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He's a regular nurr. **nw.Der.**[1] **Hrt.** Oaks bear a knurr, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

2. A wooden ball or hard knot of wood used in the game of 'knur and spell'; the game of 'knur and spell.'

Bwk. In simmer days wi' shinties armed We made the knurr to flee, An' never heeded clours or fa's Sae lang's we hailed the tee, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 236. **Cum.**[4] **s.Wm.** About half the size of a cricket ball (J.A.B.). **Yks.** A game played by boys with a little round cheese ball struck from one to another with knur-sticks (K.). **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Spring off a yer chair like t'knur aht ov a spell, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 10; The knur . . . is a small round ball made of hickory for match-players, but for the ordinary play of the lads made of clay and covered with bright white glaze. . . In a match the players have an equal number of rises, and he who strikes the knur the furthest out of these rises wins, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 325; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** More might have happened, in a game in which he seemed to be converted into the 'knur,' KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 213; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Used for playing hockey. **Der.** I'm as hard as a nur, and as tough as whit-leather, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 277; **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The game of hockey.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Knur and spell**, (2) **-spell**, a game resembling 'bat, trap, and ball,' see below; (3) **-spell and dandy**, the game of hockey; (4) **-spell and kibble**, see (1); (5) **-stick**, the stick used in the game of 'knur and spell,' a 'trip-stick.'

(1) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** Among their other accomplishments they were considered champions of knor and spell, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 90; (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] The spell is a kind of stage, with three or four iron feet to drive into the ground; on its top is a steel spring, containing a cup for the knor; it is kept down by a 'sneck,' which is tapped by the player with the 'pommel,' when the knor is intended to be struck. Two persons or two sides may play. Each has the same number of strokes, previously agreed upon, and counts 1 for every score of yards he drives the knor. Popular about Dewsbury, &c.; **w.Yks.**[5] When the 'knor,' after being coated with whitening to render it conspicuous to the 'lookers out' in the distance, is placed in the concave at the end of the spring (held down by a catch), the 'primstick' is taken in hand. . . The standing distance being measured, and the proper elevation of the spring secured by observing the height, the ball leaps when the spring is touched, the final touch comes, and the swinging rap given, which sends the ball flying in the distance. The count is by 'scores,' pegs being fixed at every twenty yards, and the distance thus reckoned.

The afternoon of Good-Friday, in particular, is generally devoted to this game, when players from different towns and villages round about contend with each other. **Lan.** There's a knurr and spell match to-day, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 275. **Shr.** At Newport the game of the season was dog-stick or trib and nur, otherwise called knurr and spell, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxiii. (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **sw.Lin.**[1] (5) **Yks.** (K.)

4. *Fig.* The head.

w.Yks.[2] I mun wash my knur to-day. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'll fetch thē a cloot oher thỹ nur if ta' duz n't ho'd thỹ noise, an' soon.

5. *Fig.* Anything small or stunted in growth; a dwarf.

Edb. They've kyanised the useless knir, She canna decompose—nae mair than her accursed annuity, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 36. **Rxb.** A decrepit person (JAM.). **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Knurer,** *sb.* a short, dwarfish man; (2) **Knur't,** *adj.* stunted in growth, knarled, ill-thriven; (3) **Nurrit,** *sb.* a little insignificant or dwarfish person.

(1) **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. [GROSE (1790).] (2) **Cum.** A bit eh knurrt esh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 220; **Cum.**[4] Applied to oak such as is used for rustic garden seats. (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.)

[1. A knurre, *bruscum, gibbus,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Flem. *knor,* a knot of wood (SCHUERMANS).]

KNUSE, *v.* Sc. Also written **nuse** (JAM.); and in form **knoose.** **1.** To bruise; to press down with the knees; to pommel, beat with the knuckles or fists.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776). **n.Sc.** He nus'd him with his knees (JAM.). **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.,* Scenary ed.

2. To knead. **n.Sc.** Nusing at a bannock (JAM.).

[1. Dan. *knuse,* to bruise (LARSEN); ON. *knosa* (VIGFUSSON).]

KNUSKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *adj.* Of persons: thick, gross. Lnk. (JAM.) **2.** *sb.* A strong, firm boy. Ayr. *Gl. Surv.* 692 (*ib.*).

KNUSLY, *adv.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Snugly, comfortably.

Per., Slg. Bawty . . . wagging his tail, Turn'd him about and laid him knusly down, *The Ghaist,* 4 (JAM.).

KNUT, *v.* and *sb.* Slg. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To halt slightly.

Esp. used to denote the unpleasant jerk which a horse sometimes gives on his pastern when he sets his foot on a round stone.

2. *sb.* A slight halt.

KNUTLE, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) To strike with the knuckle; to strike with feeble blows frequently repeated.

KNUTSFORD-DEVIL, *sb.* Chs.[1] A name sometimes given to the bear-bind or hedge-lily, *Convolvulus sepium.*

KNUTTER, *v.* Glo. Hmp. [nʉ·tə(r).] To neigh, 'knucker.' Glo.[1], Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

KNUZ, *sb.* and *adj.* Stf. War. Wor. Glo. **1.** *sb.* The ball of hard wood used in the game of 'shinty' or 'bandy.' Cf. **knur(r, 2, knurl, 3.**

Stf. NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1896). **War.**[2] **Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1896).

2. *adj.* Sturdy, compact, hard. *ib.*

KNUZZLE, *v.* Twd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To squeeze, press, esp. with the knees. See **Noozle.**

KNYAFF, *sb.* Sc. Written **nyaff** Abd. A dwarf, a very puny person or animal.

Abd. A bit nyaff o' a doggie nae bigger than my han'. Charlie's a nyarbin' nyaff (G.W.). **Fif., Ayr.** (JAM.)

KNYP, *sb.* Sc. [**kneip.**] A sharp blow; the sound of a blow; also in phr. *to cry knyp.*

Abd. I'll gar yer chafts cry knyp owre that ill-hung tongue o' yours, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 97; I'll gie ye a knyp o'er the head (JAM.).

KNYPE, *v.* Bnff.[1] To strike with a sharp blow; with *our* (*over*): to knock over with violence.

KNYTE, KOAB, see **Knoit,** *sb.*[1], **Kjobe.**

KOBNOGGLE, *v.* Lan.[1] [ko·bnogl.] To pull the hair and then hit on the head with the knuckles; to 'cobnobble.'

KÖDE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **køde** and in form **køthe.** The piltock or coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* See **Cooth,** *sb.*[2]

Sometimes applied to a half-grown 'piltock' or a good fat piltock. In Dunrossness the 'liver-piltocks,' piltocks roasted on the fire with the livers inside, were called 'liver-kødes, or køthes, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 20.

KOIL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **koiltett.** In *comp.* **Head-koil,** the protecting top sheaf of corn on a haystack. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 15.

KOISTER, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ill-tempered. (HALL.)

KOK, *v.* Sc. [kǭk.] To faint. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

KOKIN, *prp.* Bdf. Going.

A word used by children, and seeming to imply censure, 'Where are you going (kokin)?' BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 126.

KOKS, *sb.* Sc. [kǭks.] A child's expression for the faeces. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

Hence **Koky,** *v.* to evacuate the faeces. *ib.*

KOLE, see **Kale.**

KOLGREF, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *to lay anything in kolgref,* to do anything roughly. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 84.

KOLL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **kool.** A round-topped hill. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 77.

[Norw. dial. *koll,* the top of the head, the round top of a hill (AASEN); ON. *kollr,* a top, summit (VIGFUSSON).]

KOLLYET, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Of cattle: polled, without horns. The same word as **Cullyat.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 15.

KOMIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A duty or obligation.

S. & Ork.[1] It's gude or ill i' dy kōmin to du it.

KONFIS, *v.* Sh.I. To suffocate.

I wis nearly konfis'd wi' da reek, an' me craig is sair yet, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898).

KONGL, *sb.* Sh.I. A piece of burning peat. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *kogla, kongla, kongul,* a fir-cone; ON. *kǫggull,* a piece, a lump (AASEN).]

KOOFIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A broad, flat, round-shaped seashell. S. & Ork.[1]

KOO-FISH, *sb.* Sh.I. A species of shell-fish. S. & Ork.[1]

KOOK, *sb. Obs.* Cor. A species of the game of quoits.

A trial of casting quoits farthest and nearest the goal, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 112. **w.Cor.** The old game of 'kook,' BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 79; (M.A.C.)

KOOM, *sb.* Sh.I. Coal-dust, small coal; small fragments of biscuit, &c. S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Coom,** *sb.*[1]

KOOPI, *sb.* Sh.I. The box containing the limpet bait. Cf. **kubbi.**

Used by the Bressay fishermen, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 33.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kupa,* a bowl, a little round vessel (AASEN); ON. *kūpa,* a bowl, box (VIGFUSSON).]

KOOR, *v.* Sh.I. The same word as **Cower,** *v.*[1] (q.v.)

To sit oorin or koorin ower de fire, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39.

KOOR-A-LAG, *sb.* Sh.I. People in a turbulent uproar. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

KOORIN, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] Cattle.

KOOTS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[3] A game similar to quoits. Cf. **kook.**

I was told by some boys who were throwing flat stones (with the motion of a quoit player) at a stick placed in the ground that they were playing koots.

KOP, *int.* Lakel. The call to a horse which one wishes to catch. Also used as *v.* See **Coop,** *int.*

Lakel.[2] Shoot kop an' hod a bit o' cooarn, an' ye'll catch a nag happen. **Wm.** (B.K.)

KOPE, see **Coop,** *int.*

KOPPIE, *v.* Rnf. (JAM.) To chide, reprove.

KORKALIT, KORKIE-LIT, see **Corkie-lit.**

KORP, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. The croak or cry of the raven. Cf. **kurrup.**

'Korp, korp!' da corbie cried, . . 'Korp, korp!' *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899).

KORSHER, see **Kercher.**

KOTLIEOUGH, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A small gate to a field.

KOTTLED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[2] Perplexed.

KOUP, see **Keoup.**

KOUSH, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Also in forms **cous, kous** Lan.; **koushle** n.Lin.[1] The hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* See **Kecks,** *sb. pl.*[1], **Kesh,** *sb.*[1], **Kewse.**

Lan. (HALL.), (B. & H.) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 341. **n.Lin.**[1]

KOWETOP, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] In brewing: the barm which rises above the rim of the tub. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

KOY, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** An enclosure, a sheltered place where cattle may be kept during the night. (Jam.) **2.** A bed. S. & Ork.[1]

[**1.** Sw. *koja*, cottage, hut (Widegren). **2.** Norw. dial. *koia*, a bed, berth, hammock (Aasen).]

KOYT, *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat, to flog. Cf. **coit.**

KŌZ, *v.* Sh.I. To exchange, barter, 'coss.' S. & Ork.[1]

KRAAHIEL, *sb.* Sh.I. The young black mussels growing on half-tide rocks. S. & Ork.[1]

KRAANBERRY, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **kraaneberry.** The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.*

KRAANSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The corallite, *Millepora polymorpha.* S. & Ork.[1]

KRACKENBACK, *sb.* Wm.[1] A sea-serpent.

KRAIKSET, *adj.* Sh.I. Fractious, complaining. (K.I.)

KRAMICS, see **Cammock**, *sb.*[1]

KRAMMER, *sb.* Sh.I. A cat. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

KRAMMOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. The paw of an animal, esp. of a cat. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 27.

[A der. of ON. *hrammr*, a paw; see Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 72.]

KRAMPIES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. A dish formed from the liver of fish. Cf. **crampis.**

The liver of the fish . . . entered into the formation of numerous nutritious dishes such as . . . krampies, krappin, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; Da chauds an' da krampies, da oceans o' gree, *ib.* 179.

KRANSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Cross-grained, ill-tempered. S. & Ork.[1]

KRAPPIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A dish formed from the liver of fish. Cf. **krampies.**

Fish liver mixed with oatmeal (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Nutritious dishes such as krampies, krappin, mooguildin, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; Ye ken krappin' tak's a gude while ta boil, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898).

KRAST, *v.* Mtg. Of grass: to adhere to the scythe in mowing.

When the grass adheres to the scythe in mowing, like a gummy, sticky plaster, the labourers say it is krasting and is a sure sign of rain (E.R.M.).

KRATCHIN, *sb.* Lan. Also written **cratchin.** A notion, thought, idea; a whim, peculiar fancy.

I've a kratchin kom'n int' meh yed, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) II, ed. 1801. s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

KRATH, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **kroth** ne.Lan.[1] A frame to lay sheep upon for salving, &c.

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

KRATHER, *sb.* Lan. A cradle.

Th' babby's i'th krather asleep, Mellor *Poems* (1865) 13.

KRAUPERTS, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum* (s.v. Knauperts).

KRAUSOM, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] A pitiable object. See **Chrisom.**

KREEAN, *v.* Wm.[1] To cry, weep aloud; to bray like a donkey. See **Crean.**

Still in common use. 'Stop thi kreeanen, wilt ta?' 'Hark e that cuddy kreeanen!'

KREEL, *sb.* n.Cy. A worsted ball, the worsted *gen.* being of different colours. (Hall.) See **Crewel**, *sb.*[1]

KREEST, *sb.* and *v.* Or.I. [krīst.] **1.** *sb.* A squeeze; pressure, crush.

'An' gin ye be bad, i' God's name begone!' Quod Jenny wi' a kreest, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 170, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 796; Dennison *Gl.*, *ib.* 801; Applied also to a falsetto voice, a forced cry, groan (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. *v.* To squeeze, press. Dennison *Gl.* in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801; (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[**1, 2.** Norw. dial. *kreist*, pressure; *kreista*, to squeeze (Aasen).]

KREGGLETY, *adj. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] Not firm, unstable.

KRIBBI, *sb.* Sh.I. A haddock-line creel. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 34.

KRIECKLE, *v.* Sh.I. To creep, crawl; to stagger, 'creekle.' S. & Ork.[1]

KRITTITY, *adj.* N.I.[1] Of uncertain temper; skittish, cross, unreliable.

KRIVOCKED, *pp.* Wm. Crouched in a cramped or in an awkward position.

I was krivocked behint a rock (R.H.H.).

KRÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. [krǒ] **1.** An enclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. Cf. **crew**(e.

The dyke which leads out from the sheep-fold or krö, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 17; The krö is a small round enclosure into which sheep are driven, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 175.

2. *Comp.* **Krö-stuggi**, the dike which keeps sheep from being scattered when driven into a sheepfold. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 18.

[**1.** Icel. *krō*, the pen in which lambs when weaned are put during the night (Vigfusson).]

KROCKET, *sb.* Abd. The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 188.

KROD, *sb.* Mtg. An undergrown, diminutive fellow. (E.R.M.)

KRÖL, *sb.* Sh.I. [krǒl.] A cake or biscuit made from meal.

Meal . . . had to be most economically used whether baked into brönies, bannocks, or krölş, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177.

KROOK, *sb.* Sh.I. A jar for liquor.

An irregular tallow dip, stuck in the neck of an empty Dutch krook, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 198; On the table stood a couple of Dutch krooks, the contents of which cheered the hearts of those weather-beaten sons of toil, *ib.* 236.

[Dan. *krukke*, a jar.]

KROOKATIE, *adv.* Sh.I. On the haunches. S. & Ork.[1]

KROONER, *sb.* Sh.I. The grey gurnard. The same word as **Crooner** (q.v.).

Twa brismaks, a stäblin', an' four krooners! *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898).

KROTH, see **Krath.**

KROUCHEN, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Perched. (Hall.)

KROWE, see **Crew**(e.

KROYTL, *sb.* Sh.I. A bubbling noise like pouring fluid into a bottle. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

KRUB(**B**, *sb.* Sh.I. A crib, a small enclosure. The same word as **Crub**, *sb.*[2] S. & Ork.[1]

Hence (1) **Krubbie**, *sb.* a place or hole in which potatoes, &c. are covered up; (2) **Krubbik**, *sb.* a bait-box.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2) A . . . name for the bait-box, used in Conningsburgh, is 'krubbik,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 33.

KRUFF, *sb.* Sh.I. A box or pen for lambs or calves. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 34. See **Cruive.**

KRUGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Bait for fish. S. & Ork.[1]

KRUMMIK, *sb.* Sh.I. The hand bent to form a hollow; a small quantity, as much as can be held in the hollow of the hand.

'We juist pit a grain [of tea] i wir krummik fir ivery one.' 'Deil hair I care, pit as mony krummiks as doo tinks fit,' *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899); Shū took her krummik o' saut oot o' da saut cuddie, *ib.* (June 2, 1900); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 105.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *krumma*, a hand (Aasen); ON. *krumma*, a crooked hand, paws (Vigfusson).]

KU, *sb.* Cor.[3] A small ulceration in the eye.

KUBBI, *sb.* Sh.I. The box or hollowed stone from which a pig eats its food. Cf. **koopi.**

Called in Unst and Foula 'de grice kubbi,' which name is more properly applied to the stone, which was the utensil formerly used, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 33.

KUCK, *int.* ? Mid. A term of encouragement to a horse.

Instead of pulling up, he let the reins hang loose, and even said 'Kuck' to old Spanker, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. vii.

KUCKLES, *sb. pl.* Irel. The seed-pods or burrs of the field-thistle, *Carduus arvensis.* Cf. **cuckle**, *sb.*[1]

Lns., Mun. The spiky, globular seed-pods of the ordinary field-thistle, which are blown about by the wind (P.W.J.). Wxf. Fruits that are often mistaken for haws. Prob. hips (B. & H.).

KUDBURRA, *sb.* Suf.[1] A wheelbarrow. Cf. **crowd-barrow.**

KUDDAN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A blanket.

KUICKLED, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Applied to the condition of corn after a storm of wind or rain has passed over it. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14. Cf. **cockle**, *v.*[1]

KUIT, *sb.* Sc. An ancle. The same word as **Coot**, *sb.*[2] (q.v.)

KUKKER, *v.* S. & Ork.[1] To comfort, 'cocker.' *MS. add.*

KULAMITE, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. The same word as **Culamite** (q.v.). e.Yks.[1] Formerly in *gen.* use but now *obs.* n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Kulamiting**, *ppl. adj.* hypocritical.

Not. A kulamiting old wretch (J.H.B.).

KU-LAR, *v.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To lend. w.Cor. BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

KULN, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A windmill. (HALL.)

KULPY, *adj.* Suf. Thick-set, stout. (HALL.), (E.G.P.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

KUM, *sb.* and *v.* m.Yks.[1] 1. *sb.* Scum. 2. *v.* To scum.

KUN, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A masculine, forward woman.

KUNA, *sb.* Sh.I. A wife, a married woman. S. & Ork.[1] [Norw. dial. *kona*, a woman, wife (AASEN); Dan. *kone*.]

KUNK, *sb.* Sh.I. A measure or quantity of carded wool, ready for spinning.

'Der a ootcry i' da toon, Gibbie says, fir socks an' frocks fir da sodjers,' Sibbie answer'd, as shü took up twinty-four row'rs and made up a kunk, *Sh. News* (Jan. 27, 1900).

KUN(N, *v.* *Obs.* Glo. The same word as **Con**, *v.*[3]

Kun, to try whether a hen is ready to lay an egg, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 239; To kunn a hen, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*

KUNTIPUT, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. A clown. (HALL.) The same word as **Country-put.**

K'UP, *v.* Cor. To call to a horse to move on faster. See **Coop**, *int.*

Joan beat, and kicked, and k'uped, and coaxed, the horse went but little faster, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 112.

KUPP, *sb.* Sh.I. The stern of a vessel. S. & Ork.[1]

KURF, *sb.* Sh.I. A surface, a fine surface. S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Curf**, *sb.* (q.v.)

KURF, see **Carf**, *sb.*[1]

KURFIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A shell. S. & Ork.[1]

KURFUFFLIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Muffled up. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **carfuffle.**

KURK, see **Kirk.**

KURKALIT, *sb.* Sh.I. The same word as **Corkie-lit** (q.v.). SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 181.

KURKEEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A little stack or mow.

Ich woode be pitcht ee kurkeen [I would be poked into the mow], 106.

KURN, KURNEAL, see **Kirn, Cornel**, *sb.*[12]

KURNEE, *adj.* Wxf.[1] The same word as **Cornee** (q.v.).

KURNUR, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *not to say kurnur*, to be silent. S. & Ork.[1]

KURP, KURRUCK, see **Kerp, Kirrock.**

KURRUP, *sb.* Sh.I. [kə'rəp.] The croak of the raven, &c.

Laek da corbie Wi a kurrup for a sang, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 67.

KURT, *adj.* Sh.I. [kərt.] Sparing, short.

Doo's very kurt wi' dy misser i' da moarnin'. My cup is no naur foo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898).

[Norw. dial. *kort*, short, curt (AASEN).]

KUSS, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **kuzz** w.Yks.[2] [kus.] 1. *sb.* A kiss. See **Cuss**, *sb.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. As I gav Mary a kuss shoo let ma lewk at t'babby, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 9; w.Yks.[1234] Lan. Let's just ha' one kuss, lass, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii; Lan.[1] n.Lan. T'kusses a hiz mouth, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2. e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kuss-cat**, a nickname; (2) **-hole**, the mouth.

(1) w.Yks. They kursened him 'Kuss-cat,' an' they call him soa yet, HARTLEY *Budget* (1868) 36. (2) w.Yks.[2]

3. The mouth. w.Yks.[2] Pipe his kuss [look at his mouth].

4. *v.* To kiss.

N.Cy.[1] m.Yks.[1] Go thy ways, and kuss granny, honey. w.Yks.[134] Lan. Aw could just like to kuss tho once, afore we starten, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii; Lan.[1] n.Lan. Let him kuss ma we t'kusses a hiz mouth, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2. e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Kusser** or **Kussa**, *sb.* (*a*) one who kisses; (*b*) the mouth; (2) **Kussing**, *sb.* a kiss.

(1, *a*) n.Cy. (B.K.) w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1883). (*b*) I'll smack thy kusser, *ib.*; w.Yks.[2] Hit him i' t'kussa! (2) Lan. Give us a kussin, WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) iv.

KUSSEN, see **Cast**, *v.*

KUSSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A calf. (W.A.G.)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kussa*, a cow-calf (AASEN). See **Cush**, *sb.*[1]

KUSTKEY, *adj.* Cor.[3] Cracked in various places.

Thai ould sprengs was oäl kustkey.

KUTE, see **Coot**, *sb.*[2], **Cute**, *v.*, *adj.*

KUTERING, *vbl. sb.* Wm. Talking in an under-tone. Cf. **chuttering.**

Whar ther's seea mich kuterin' an' talkin' there is neea wark garn on (B.K.).

KUTH, *sb.* Or.I. The same word as **Cooth**, *sb.*[2] (q.v.) HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 25, ed. 1891.

KUVVEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. 1. *sb.* A warm covering. 2. *v.* To wrap oneself up carefully. S. & Ork.[1]

KY, see **Kie**, *v.*

KYAN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dev. [kai·an.] Cayenne pepper.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. (J.F.M.), n.Lin.[1] Dev. My father born at Plymouth, and the son and grandson on both sides of Devonians, always pronounced Cayenne as if it was written Kyàn, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 238. [Her mouth had been so heated with Chian, *Westm. Mag.* (1774) II. 447.]

KYAND, see **Kynd.**

KYARDAN, *vbl. sb.* Bnff.[1] A scolding, 'carding.' See **Card**, *v.* 6.

KYAUP, KYAUVE(N, KYAW, see **Keoup, Kiauve, Caw.**

KYBOSH *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] [kai·boʃ.] Wages, money.

KYBOSH, *sb.*[2] Cor. Affectation, display, pretence.

When next I have a shiner [sweetheart] No more kybosh for me, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25; (M.A.C.)

KY(E, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also Som. Dev. Also written **ki** w.Yks.; and in forms **kae** w.Som.[1]; **kahe** Chs.[1]; **kai, kay** w.Yks.; **kee** Stf.[1] Dev.[1]; **kees** Dev.; **keye** Cum.[14]; **kie** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. nw.Der.[1] [kai.] 1. Cows, kine; cattle. See **Cow**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. She's gaun to look after the kye, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxv. Sh.I. The pör man's kye are shön kyanded, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 209. Or.I. She . . . had heard that the cream she mixed with her tea came from certain quadrupeds vulgarly called kye, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 17. Cai.[1] Abd. Fesh hame the kye, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. Kcd. Horse, pigs, an' kye were droont i' Dye, An' sheep by scores in A'an, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2. Frf. They're fleid they've lost twa kye, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxv. Per. He has a snod bit house An' twa-three gude milk kye, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 51. Fif. E'en senseless kye did rowt wi' glee, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10. Rnf. Nae doubt she has a pickle kye, BARR *Poems* (1861) 17. Ayr. Till kye be gaun without the herd, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 7. Lnk. The ky within at their confinement moan, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 114. Lth. O, a' ye men folk come to buy At canny Cupar Fair Heilan cattle, stots, or kye, Of your spare brass beware! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 17. Edb. The park contain'd some score o' kye, *Tint Quey* (1796) 18. Bwk. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. Slk. I see Mysie milkin the kye, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 102. Dmf. I looked at kye o' the Galloway breed, They were meikle and fat, and nae horns in their head, But I'm sure there were bonnier kye left at hame, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 81. Gall. I will help you with the kye, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 230. Kcb. I've a well-stockit hame o' my ain, Wi' horses an' kye, an' a hantle o' siller, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 150. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. 'Hoos ta wi' kye?' 'Ay, twa kye an' yea yaud' (J.Ar.); Cum.[14] Wm. A gat up an set off fert kye, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. n.Yks.[123], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] In W. kye is used to denote particular herds, kine being used for cows in general. 'Fetch kye up,' signifying the cows requiring to be brought home for milking. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[124] Lan. You might ha' tarried . . . till the kye were astir, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) I. 29, ed. 1872; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's heärd ther's seven kye to milk. w.Som.[1] Dev. Posts which he had set up for his 'kees' to rub their sides against,

Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Whan tha goast to tha melking o' tha kee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 202.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Kye-byre,** a cow-shed; (2) **-gate,** stint or pasturage for cows; (3) **-herd,** a cow-herd; (4) **-time,** the time for milking the cows.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (4) **Gall.** After kye time . . . at the back o' the barn, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 289.

[1. OE. *cȳ*, pl. of *cū*, cow.]

KYE, KYED, see **Key,** *sb.*, **Cade,** *sb.*[2]

KYERLOCK, *sb.* Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] Also in form **kyerlic** Oxf.[1] The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.* See **Carlock.**

KYISH, *adj.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dirty. (Hall.)

KYKE, KYLA, see **Keck,** *v.*[1], **Keek,** *v.*[1], **Kyloe.**

KYLE, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Yks. Hrt. Also written **keil** Hrt.; and in forms **cahl** n.Yks.[1]; **carle** n.Yks.[2] A boil, ulcer, sore; a carbuncle.

Lakel.[1] As sair as a kyle, *Prov.*; **Lakel.**[2] An angry or inflamed sore which does not head up to burst like a bile. **Cum.**[4] Kāai·l. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[12] **Hrt.** Verjuice . . . eats off keils (from weak and sore eyes), Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

[A kyle, a boil, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Norw. dial. *kyla*, a boil (Aasen); ON. *kȳli*, a boil, abscess (Vigfusson).]

KYLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. A sound, strait.

Sc. These straits or kyles bear to this day appellations, commemorating the events by which they were thus distinguished, the former being called Kyle Race or the King's Kyle, and the latter Kyle Haken, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1803) III. 371 (Jam.). **w.Sc.** All the horses and cows sold at the fair swim to the mainland over one of the ferries or sounds called Kyles; one of which is in the east, the other on the south side of Skie, Martin *Desc. W. Islands* (1716) 205 (*ib.*).

[Gael. *caol*, a narrow strait, sound, firth (M. & D.); *caol*, a firth or kyle (Macbain).]

KYLE, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] [**kail.**] A wedge.

Is thor a kyle i' this mell, Bob?

[Dan. *kile*, a wedge.]

KYLE, KYLE-VINE, KYLIE, see **Coil,** *sb.*[2], **Keil,** *sb.*, **Kile, Keelyvine, Kyloe.**

KYLIN, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Saving, economy.

Ant. It'll tak' guid kylin tae mak' the oul hie dae tae the new thing comes, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Cp. Ir. *caolaim*, I lessen (O'Reilly).]

KYLOE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **kylo** w.Sc.; and in forms **carly** n.Yks.[2]; **kiley** Nhb.; **kyla** Nhb.[1]; **kyley** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1]; **kylie** Sc. [**kai·lō.**] A small breed of Highland cattle. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Mony ane wad rather see him again at the tale o' three hundred kyloes, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv. **Per.** Wi' hummelt kye an' kyloes horn'd, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 147. **w.Sc.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Arg.** Then he gave the stroke that's worth fifty head of kyloes, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 127. **Bwk.** They were only bits o' kylies, But they looked sae nice an' snug, Calder *Poems* (1897) 82. **Slk.** I canna think o' the Deevil even yet, without seein' him wi' . . . the horns of a Lancashire kyloe, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 284. **Rxb.** He coungers our kyloes and causes our kebs, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 204. **n.Cy.** He put out his horns like a kiley cow, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1]

KYLPSE, *sb.* Lin.[1] Also in form **kypse.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A mean object of any kind.

KYND, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **kyand.** To tend cattle.

The people were constantly among the hills tending their sheep and kyndin the cows, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176; The pŏr man's kye are shōn kyanded, *ib.* 209.

KYOCHIN, *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. A 'coughing.' Cf. **kecht.**

Synnie taks a kyochin, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 107.

[Cp. LG. *kuchen*, 'keichen, husten' (Berghaus).]

KYONNEEN, KYP-, see **Kinnen, Kip,** *sb.*[3]

KYPE, *sb.* Sc. Amer. Also written **kipe** Abd.; and in forms **kypee** Amer.; **kypie** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] [**kai·pi.**]

1. A hole made in the ground for use in a particular game of marbles or ball. Also in *comp.* **Kypie-hole.**

Cai.[1] **Abd.** A cup-shaped hollow in the ground (W.M.); (G.W.)

2. A game of marbles or ball, in which the marble or ball is aimed at a hole in the ground. Also in *pl.*

S. & Ork.[1] **Cai.**[1] A boys' game with ball and bat. A hole eight to ten inches wide and deep was made in the ground. Into this one from a distance of three or four yards attempted to pitch a ball. One at the kypie hole, having a broad bat, attempted to prevent this. The one who succeeded in getting the ball in next took the bat. **Abd.** We had but ae hole at the kypies to fin', Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 256; (W.M.); Wi' bools, at kipe an' ring, and eke wi' shinny at the ba', Walker *Bards* (1897) 629. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390.]

KYPE, *v.*[1] n.Cy. To belch, vomit. (Hall.) Cf. **kep,** *v.* 5.

KYPE, *v.*[2] Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To be very stingy. (Hall.)

KYPE, KYPIE, see **Keep, Kep,** *sb.*[2], **Kipe,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Kippie.**

KYST, *sb.* Sc. Also written **kist-** and in form **keest.** Sap, substance (Jam.). Cf. **kysty.**

Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (Jam.) **Slk.** *Gen.* of hay and grass (*ib.*). **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

Hence **Keestless,** *adj.* (1) tasteless, insipid; affording no nourishment; (2) without substance or spirit.

(1) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

[The same word as ME. *cust*, excellence, quality (Mätzner); OE. *cyst*, excellence, virtue, goodness, lit. choice (B.T.); cp. OFris. *kest*, choice (Richthofen).]

KYSTY, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **coysty** w.Yks.; **kaisty** n.Lan.; **keisty** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **kesty** m.Yks.[1]; **kiesty** w.Yks.; **kisety** Wm.; **kisty** s.Wm. w.Yks. Lan.; **kyesty** Wm. w.Yks.[1] [**ki·s-, kī·sti, kai·sti.**] Dainty, fastidious, difficult to please, squeamish; peevish. See **Kyst.**

Lakel.[1] Applied *gen.* to those who are difficult to please with the quality of their food. 'Thū lyle kysty fairy' [You little unthankful imp]; **Lakel.**[2] Fooak 'at's varra pensy aboot what they eat, er said ta be kysty. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Et folks wes ter'ble kisety If tha cuddent it without, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 38; (A.C.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's nut been up aboon hauf an hour, 'fore shoe begins to be vara tim'rous an keisty, ii. 291. **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 108; Ooer kysty to be amang dacent foke, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 31; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Thou o'er kaisty to eat thè meat (R.H.H.); **n.Ian.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

KYTCH, *v.* Sc. To give a hitch up to anything carried on the back; to toss over the head; to drag to and fro.

Ayr. Kytching his pack, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188; In *gen.* use (J.F.). **Lnk.** O' you they'd mak' a hurly-cart, an' kytch ye owre the flair, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 93.

KYTCH, KYTE, KYTH, see **Keytch, Kite,** *sb.*[2], **Kith.**

KYTHE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **cythe** Sc.; and in forms **caith** Frf.; **keeth** Sc. (Jam.); **kith** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **kyth** Sc. n.Cy. [**kaið.**]

1. *v.* To make known, to show, display.

Sc. It would have kythed Cellini mad, had he never done ony thing else out of the gate, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v; When the moon begoud to keek From Thetis' rim and kythe her disk, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 68. **n.Sc.** Some little thing of this nature, whereby I might kyth my gratitude, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 86. **Frf.** It is but a scorn for them to speak of sympathie that is not ready to caith it in doing, *ib.* 72. **Per.** He began to kyth his sickness the first of March, *ib.* I. 100. **Rnf.** Her Palace too, scarce kythes o' eild, For cent'ries firm an' trig, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 93. **Ayr.** Their faces blythe fu' sweetly kythe Hearts leal, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 3. **e.Lth.** Ye banded friends for noble aims, Wha kythe the kindly London face, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 17. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1]

2. To become known or manifest, to appear, to show oneself; to have the appearance, to seem, look.

Sc. True loves kythe in time o' need, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 32; I doubt if your sporran wad hae been as well filled as it kythes to be by the weight, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. **Elg.** On thy dark, thy monst'rous heart, Strong anguish never kythes, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 136. **Bch.** Did Ajax' courage ever kyth, To say anes he wad byde? Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 22. **Abd.** He'll kyth in his ain colours, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Frf.** His heartie was wae An' a' thing kythed dowie aroun', Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 29. **Per.** The rocks and woods in rosy light Were kythin' like a fairy dream, Ford *Harp* (1893) 71. **Fif.** His skeilles, and skriechs, and skellochs dreir,.. Made soon th' ambassadour to kythe, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 127. **Ayr.** She kythed in such a variety of cuffs and ruffles, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxviii. **e.Lth.** Na, na, let him kythe in his ain colours, that folk may ken him, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 194. **Edb.** Face sae apen, free and blyth, Nor thought that sorrow there cou'd kyth, Fergusson *Poems* (1773)

200, ed. 1785. **Hdg.** Ye plains an' vales that kythe sae fair! LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 1. **Peb.** Your counterfeit cythes for a wee Like fruits o' grace, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 96. **Slk.** He kythes quick roon the corner (J.F.); He came to the den wi' the moss inbound, An' O, but it kythed a lonesome dell! HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** Aw'll nit believe but there's fairies, though they dinnit kythe to een like ours, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) II. 136; **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Kything,** (*a*) *sb.* an appearance, manifestation; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* revealing itself; *fig.* of the sky: brightening, clearing; (2) **-sight,** *sb.* the view a fisher has of the motion of a salmon by marks in the water.

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** His abundant hair . . . was also clouded and streaked with the kithings of the cranreuch of age, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. (*b*) **Abd.** His eye caught something movan' on the hillside atween him an' the kythan' sky, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 123. (2) **n.Sc.** As distinguished from what they call a bodily sight (JAM.); When they expect to have bodily sight, the fishers commonly use the high sight on the Fraserfield side above the bridge; but below the bridge . . . they have keething and drawing sights, STATE *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 126 (*ib.*).

3. To become intimate, to grow friendly; to unite.

Abd. Do what I may, I fin, my heart aye kyth's to Willie yet, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 48. **Dur.** On Tunstall grows the bonny Rose, At Hetton, the lilly [*sic*] pale; But the bonny Rose, wont kythe with Bowes, Sweet lilly of the Vale, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 37. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Does it kythe well?' does the composition mingle?

4. *sb.* An appearance, show; the appearance of growth.

Abd. But nature, thy feature, An' mien o' various kythe, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 32 (JAM.). **Ayr.** When Hughie's weary darg is done, Whau's e'en but yet a kythe, man, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 219. **Nhb.**[1] The tender shoots or blades of herbs or trees, *Hodgson MS.*

[1. For gentil herte kytheth gentillesse, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 483. OE. *cȳðan,* to make known (pret. *cȳdde*).]

KYTHEN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The knot of sand thrown up by sand-worms during a receding tide.

KYTHESOME, *adj.* Sc. Also written **kythsome.** Of pleasant and prepossessing appearance.

Sc. Some folk sing o' the summer wi' its blythesome kythesome days, WRIGHT *Laird Nicoll,* 20. **Per.** An' blythsome an' kythsome, Enjoy a dander sweet, SINCLAIR *Lays* (1818) 9 (JAM.).

KYUT, see **Coot,** *sb.*[2]

L

LA, *int.* Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Wor. Ess. Som. and Amer. [lā.] **1.** Oh! Lo! prob. a corruption of 'Lord.'

e.Yks.[1] La, bud thoo's fond, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **I.Ma.** Stay la, stay, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 72, ed. 1889. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Som.** La! I sim I could n' go away from Charterhouse, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 74, 217.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **La-hurr**, an old hunting term, 'see the hare'; (2) **-ri**, an exclamation denoting surprise; (3) **— there**, an exclamation.

(1) **n.Lan.**[1] (2) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**[1] (3) **Som.** But la there! I don't think much o' he, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 44.

LA(A-, LAAD, see **Look, Low**, *adj.*, **Lade**, *v.*[1], **Load**, *sb.*[1]

LAAG, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **laug.** [lāg.]

1. *v.* To pull, drag; to draw by united effort.

My legs is at dat wi' da gjoger efter laagin' up shürely fifty paet-kissies o' tatties fae da fit o' da toon, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 115; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *sb.* A pull, shove (as with the oars, or in dragging a boat over the beach).

Hae agen—Feth we're da better o' dee, my Sibbie, or dan we'd no gotten sic laags, *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. ? Direction; lie of things; tack.

A'm seen dee apon anidder laag at a cairdin', *Sh. News* (Dec. 2, 1899).

LAAG, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [lāg.] To pour water on; to bale out water.

Shü took da buggie wi' hit ower ta laag hit oot apo' William's mull, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898).

[Norw. dial. *laga*, to pour water on (Aasen).]

LAAGER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **laeger.** The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.* Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 89; S. & Ork.[1]

LAAGER, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **laeger.** Eager, keen. S. & Ork.[1]

LAAK, *v.* Cor.[3] To cover.

Ees laaked weth mud from top to toe.

LAAK, LAAL, see **Lowk**, *v.*, **Lake**, *v.*[1], **Lile.**

LAALY, *sb.* Sh.I. [lā·li.] A toy.

A creetik's pen is no a laaly, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 33.

LAAM, LAAN, LAANCE, see **Lam, Lame**, *adj.*[1], **Land**, *sb.*[1], **Lowance.**

LAAR, *sb.* Sh.I. A gentle breeze.

A boanie nicht hit wis, . . bricht munelicht an' a laar o' wind frae da sood-wast, Burgess *Sketches*, 89; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cp. Dan. *laring*, a slight breeze, cat's paw (Larsen).]

LAAR, LAAS, LAAT, LAATER, see **Lers, Lace**, *sb.*[1], **Lart, Laughter.**

LAAV, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **lauv.** [lāv.] Of a bird: to hover in the air.

Shü glower'd efter da corbie, as he laav'd his uneven coorse, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899); Bit wis hit no dee 'at I saw dastreen, Lauvin abön da Fitchie green? Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 8; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. *lave*, to hang on the point of falling (Larsen); ON. *lafa*, to dangle (Vigfusson).]

LAB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. I.Ma. [lab.] **1.** *sb.* A blow.

Ags. (Jam.) **I.Ma.** I'll give you a lab if you won't keep quiet. She gave him a lab on the lug (S.M.).

2. The act of throwing. Lnk. (Jam.) **3.** A game of marbles. N.I.[1] Cf. **lob.** **4.** *v.* To strike severely; to beat. Sc. (Jam.), I.Ma. (S.M.) **5.** To pitch, toss. Lnk. (Jam.) **6.** To fall flatly.

Sc. To lab in the glaur (Jam.). **Ayr.** Ne'er try to bamboozle 'im, Or else ye . . . in the dyke-shuch may lab, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 137.

LAB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **labb** Bwk. [lab.] **1.** *sb.* A portion, piece. Cf. **leb(b.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** A lab o' the lassies' new made whey, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 71, ed. 1889. **s.Sc.** See that ye get labs by herte O' the prophit Jerimiah, Watson *Bards* (1859) 107. **Bwk.** Neist day, the corn was blawn to labbs, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Ant.** He has got a lab o' money, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Labie**, *sb.* a large irregular piece.

Nhb.[1] With knives as keen as Hector's sword, They cut each man a labie, *Genuine T. Whittle* (1815).

2. *v.* To devour by picking or plucking out large pieces.

Bnff., Per. (Jam.) **Cld.** Lab up your parritch an' rin (*ib.*). **Nhb.**[1] The cushats is labbin the young bagies. Ducks lab in feeding upon vegetables.

LAB, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Som. Dev. Also written **labb** Dev.[1] [læb.] **1.** *v.* To 'blab,' let out secrets.

w.Som.[1] Be sure you don't zay nort about it to he, else he'll sure to lab it out to zomebody or 'nother—he never can't keep nothin.

2. *sb.* A tittle-tattler, chatterbox; one who cannot keep a secret; also in *comb.* **Lab-o'-the-tongue.**

w.Som.[1] He's a rigler, proper lab. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Ees dedent thenk tha hads't a be' zich a labb o' tha tongue, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 3.

[**1.** Nother for loue labbe hit out, *P. Plowman* (C.) xiii. 39. Du. *labben*, to bable (Hexham). **2.** I nam no labbe, . . . I nam nat lief to gabbe, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3509.]

LAB, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Intoxicated.

Gall. Johnnie Downie's cabin Whare aft dear Scotia's bard got lab in, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 464, ed. 1876.

LABB, *sb.* Sc. The sound of the lapping of waves. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

LABBER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Som. [la·bə(r, læ·bə(r).] **1.** *v.* To dabble or splash in water.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Splashing and labbering aboot i' the tide, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 17; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] T'barn labbers aboot i' yon slap hoal whahl sha's drinch'd thruff. **ne.Yks.**[1] He labbered aboot i' t'watther. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Labbered**, *ppl. adj.* of fish: mature enough to ripple the stream; (2) **Labberment**, *sb.* a splashing; a washing of linen on a small scale.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] There's neea fry labber'd yet. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] A dabbling in water, as opposed to the regular working in water which a 'washing-day' presupposes; **n.Yks.**[2] **m.Yks.**[1] Give over making such labberment.

2. To wet; to become wet.

Dur.[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] To plod through wet grass or turnips. **e.Yks.** (Miss A.) **w.Yks.** It's labərd mə sadli tə gan intət wet gəs [grass] tə fetsh t'kye up tə milk. Yan gits labərd sumtaims wi liukin t'wet kürn (W.H.).

Hence (1) **Labberly**, (2) **Labbery**, *adj.* wet, rainy.

(1) **Som.** A labberly May makes a good crop of hay, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 69, ed. 1853. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] Labbery weather. **e.Yks.** I'se sorry you've coom'd to-night, missus, it's so labbry (Miss A.).

3. To trail in the dirt; to draggle.

n.Yks. (T.S.) **w.Yks.**[5] Cam hoam wi' her frock skirts rovven an' labbering behint her.

4. To besmear, esp. with mud; to daub; to lubricate; also used *fig.*

n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks.[2] I gat sair labber'd; n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] He was labber'd all oher wi' muck. She labber'd butter on boäth sides on her bread.

Hence (1) **Labbered-up**, *ppl. adj.* very much besmeared with mud; (2) **Labbery**, *adj.* of roads: miry, muddy.

(1) e.Yks. You'll get strangely labbered up (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) *ib.*

5. *Comb.* **Labber-gob**, treacle.

e.Yks.[1] So called because the lips become besmeared with it when it is eaten.

6. *sb.* A person whose dress is wet and draggled; a 'draggle-tail.' n.Yks. (T.S.)

[1. Cp. Swab. dial. *läppern*, 'spielend in Flüssigkeiten plätschern' (Schmid).]

LABBER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Som. Also in form **lebber** Lth. (Jam.); **lyabber** Cai.[1] **1.** *v.* To 'slabber'; to make a noise with the lips in swallowing a liquid; to let fall a portion of one's food while swallowing. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Lth. (Jam.) **2.** To loll out the tongue; to lick up anything. Som. (Hall.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **3.** *sb.* The act of swallowing a liquid so hastily that a portion is allowed to fall, and a noise made with the lips; the noise thus caused. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

[1. LG. *labbern*, 'lecken' (Danneil).]

LABBET, *sb.* Cor. Also written **labbat** (-**ut**) Cor.[3] [læ·bət.] **1.** A boy that waits on a mason, butcher, &c.; a menial of the lowest grade.

Cor.[3] I wen't be au labbat tu ee. w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

2. A fool. Cor.[3]

LAB-DAB, *sb.* e.An.[1] A profuse perspiration.

The wench is all of a lab dab.

LABE, *v.* Sc. Chs. [lēb.] To heap on, to place upon in great quantities; to lay on a burden. Cf. **lave**, *sb.*[1]

Lnk. (Jam.) s.Chs.[1] Ün ahy)m shóoür, aay dhi lai·bn dhü büt·ür on, it)s shai·mfül tü bi-uw·ld [An' I'm sure, haï they laben the butter on, it's shameful to behowld].

LABICAN, *sb.* Pem. [la·bəkən.] A gossip, tattler, busybody. See **Lab**, *v.*[3]

s.Pem. Thike Peg is a most miserable owld labican as ever wäs (W.M.M.).

[Cp. LG. *labbekatt*, 'ein alberner Schwätzer, Plauderer; *labbelott*, ein fauler Schwätzer, ein albernes Frauenzimmer' (Berghaus); Flem. *labbekak*, 'babbelaar' (Schuermans).]

LABIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **labbie** Slk.; **lebbie** n.Sc. Lth. (Jam.); **labey, laby** Rxb. (Jam.) [lē·bi, la·bi.] The flap or skirt of a man's coat or shirt.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. The labies o' his sark were wamflin' in the win', Service *Notandums* (1890) 20. Lth. (Jam.) Slk. He gies the labbie of his jockey coat a fling back, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Rxb. The cou'ter thro't Had brunt his new coat labey, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 145.

LABIES, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A store; plenty, abundance.

LABLOLLY, see **Loblolly**.

LAB-OATS, *sb. pl.* e.Suf. Sloppy food. (F.H.)

LABORD, see **Lap-board**.

LABOUR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. and Amer. Also written **labor** Amer.; and in forms **laaber** Sh.I. Cai.[1]; **lawbour** Abd. [lē·bər.] **1.** *v.* To till, cultivate land; to plough.

Sc. The tenants had as much land as a plough could labour, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; *ib.* (1800) I. 237; Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 370. Cai.[1] Abd. Lawbourin the rigs in an honest wye, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. Ayr. But wha wad keep the handless coof, That couldna labour lea? Burns *Can ye labour lea*, st. 3. N.I.[1] To labour a field.

Hence **Labouring**, *sb.* a farm.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; My hostess took me to see her labouring or farm, which was not much better than the labourings of our gentry fifty years ago, Ramsay *Sc. in Eighteenth Century* (1888) II. 180. Sh.I. Doo canna be expeckit ta be fechtin' wi' a laaberin', an' for my pairt, . . A'm sick an tired o' laaberin's, *Sh. News* (Mar. 11, 1899).

2. To work as a mason's labourer; to do rough as distinguished from skilled labour.

w.Yks. Regularly used. 'I am now labouring for the masons' (W.H.V.).

Hence **Labouring**, *vbl. sb.* rough work as distinguished from skilled labour.

w.Yks. He gate wark, but as it wor labourin he didn't cahr long at one spot, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 26, 1896).

3. *sb.* Tillage.

Cai.[1] [Amer. A land measure of 177 acres, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 191; Any field of small size, *ib.* 249.]

LABOUROUS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [lē·bərəs.] **1.** Laborious. m.Yks.[1] **2.** Labouring.

Ayr. The labourous folk with their wages, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ii.

LABOURSOME, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **laaboursome** w.Yks.[1] [lē·bə(r)səm.] Laborious; fatiguing.

n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] We've a lang laboursome geeat te gan; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Heead-wark's as laboursome as backwark, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 5; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

[He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow leave By laboursome petition, Shaks. *Hamlet*, I. ii. 59.]

LACE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **laas** Wm.; **laayce** Brks.[1]; **laice, lais** w.Yks.; **leaas** Cum.; **leace** Cum. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **leas** Cum.[4]; **leass** Cum.[1]; **leeace** n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1]; **leyace** I.W.[1]; **liase** Lakel.[2] [lēs, leəs, liəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lace-horse**, a short three-legged trestle, to support the pillow in the lap of the lacemaker; (2) **-running**, *obs.*, a fashion of working by hand a running pattern on a ground of Not. net; (3) **-song**, a jingling song sung by young lacemakers.

(1) Nhp.[1] Sometimes a semicircular band or half hoop is attached to the top of the tressel, to hold the pillow when it is not in use, or to relieve the knees from the weight of the larger pillows when at work. (2) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (3) Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] The burdens, stanza, &c., so arranged as to assist the young worker in computing the various movements of the bobbins. Lace-making is almost always accompanied with singing.

2. The round stick used to form the mesh in netting fishing-nets. Dor. (C.V.G.)

3. *v. Fig.* To beat, flog; esp. in phr. *to lace a person's jacket*; also used *fig.* to beat in competition.

N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Ah'll liase thi jacket. Cum. Beurdy, at ah was gaan teh give a leaasin tull, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 40; Cum.[4] Wm. Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93. n.Yks.[2] A good leeacing; n.Yks.[4] Ah'll lace the soondly when Ah catch tha. e.Yks.[1] If thoo diz that ageean Ah'll leeace thĭ jacket fo' thä. w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[5] He desarves his back weel läacing. Lan. Towd me hoo'd get me well laced, *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1865) 45; Lan.[1] To strike with a leather thong. n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. Th' lad desarves a reight-dine good lacin', *Sheaf* (1878) I. 61; Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy)l gy'iv· im ŭ reg·ilŭr gùd lai·sin, ŭn sée iv dhaat·)l shaa·rpn im ùp aan·i [I'll give him a regilar good lacin', an' see if that'll sharpen him up anny]. s.Stf. He could lace all the chaps in the place at runnin (T.P.). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] s.Not. A took a gret stick, an' a did lace 'em (J.P.K.) n.Lin.[1] Cum thỹ waays fra them berry-treäs or I'll laace thĕ. s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Nhp.[1], War.[123] Shr.[1] If that lad wuz mine I'd lace 'im as lung as I could stand o'er 'im; Shr.[2], Hrf.[2], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Thee 'ooll get a laaycin' when me-uster zees what e hev a-bin at. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] Sus. Holloway. Hmp.[1] I laced 'un sweetly. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] To flog with some weapon, as a strap or pliant cane. The word would not be used to imply a beating with fists, stiff stick, or cudgel. The idea of chastisement or correction is implied in this word. A mother would use it to a child. 'Let me zee thee do it agee-an! and zee nif I don't lace thy backside.' Dev. I'll lace thee till thee kissent stand! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Chell lace tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 80. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.), Cor.[12]

4. To mix spirits with tea or coffee; to mix anything with tea.

Ayr. Their Bohea . . . no doubt but it had a lacing of conek, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. Nhb.[1] Cum. We'll always hae the bottle on . . . an leace our tea, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 67; Cum.[4] Ale warmed in a kail-pot or set-pot, sweetened and spiced, laced with rum. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Tea leeac'd wi' gin; n.Yks.[4] m.Yks.[1] Thou's laced some honey into that tea of thine, my lad. n.Lin.[1] To put a small quantity of spirits into any kind of drink. sw.Lin.[1]

They won't think much to it, unless their tea is laced. **War.**[3] May I lace your tea?

Hence (1) **Laced**, *ppl. adj.* intoxicated; (2) **Laced-cup**, *sb.*, (3) **-tea**, tea or coffee mixed with spirits.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Cum.** A glass of rum poured into the last cup [of tea], and called a laced cup, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 79; **Cum.**[14] (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

LACE, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also written **lase.** [lēs.] A Cornish perch; 324 square feet; also sixteen feet square of land.

I had twenty lases of baga-roots, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 253; (J.W.); **Cor.**[12]

LACE, *sb.*[3] Yks. A small crack or break in stone.

N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. iv. 324. **w.Yks.** In most cases, hardly discernible, till the stone breaks. Laces most freq. occur near 'throws' or 'ruttles' (W.H.V.).

LACE, *v.*[2] Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **leeace** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [lēs, leəs, liəs.] To go along at great speed.

n.Yks.[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** I laced away from him (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**[1] She did cum laacin' past.

LACE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Cor.[3] [lēs.] **1.** *v.* To carry, convey.

'You lace the barrow up to the first gaate, and I'll lace un the rest ov the way.' To lace a 'turn of water,' i. e. to carry the water.

2. *sb.* Phr. *to fetch a lace of anything*, to go for and bring back any article.

LACER, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **leeacer** n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) [lē·səⁿ(r), liə·səⁿ(r.] Any person or thing unusually large or good. Cf. **lacing.**

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] That now is a leeacer; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1]

LACHE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **latch** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Cum.[14]; and in forms **lach** w.Yks.; **lack** n.Cy.; **laich** e.Lan.[1]; **laych** Chs.[1]; **leach** Lan. nw.Der.[1]; **leche** Dur. Yks.; **leech** Lan.[1] Chs.[3]; **letch** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[2] [latʃ, leitʃ, letʃ.] **1.** A pond; a pool.

Lan. One of the fragments lay in a leach of blood, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 163; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Lache-hole**, *sb.* a muddy hole; a puddle. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

2. A swamp, a quagmire; a 'dub'; a wet mass.

Sc. 'If we were ance by Withershin's Latch the road's no near sae saft.' . . They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream, mantled over with bright green moss, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 425. **Bnff.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] A long narrow swamp in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass. **Nhb.** Just at the foot of Fernham Letch, Where Drummond drew a half drowned wretch, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 344; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (J.H.), **Yks.** (K.) **w.Yks.**[1] Louping ower dubs, laches an sikes, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.**[1] Comin' tearin' alung i' th' dark, aw went reet through a leach o' watter, an' o'er my shoe-tops. **Chs.**[3] A spring in a field forming a swamp.

3. An occasional watercourse; a narrow ditch; a deep cart-rut; a gutter washed by the tide on the sea-shore. Cf. **lake**, *sb.*[2]

w.Sc. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Dur.** (K.), **Cum.**[14], **Yks.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Latchy**, *adj.* full of ruts. w.Sc. (JAM.)

[1. MHG. *lache*, 'lache, pfütze' (LEXER); so Swiss dial. (*Idiotikon*); Tirol dial. *lak*, 'kleines stehendes Wasser' (SCHÖPF). 3. OE. *lacu* (*lace*), a stream of running water (EARLE *Charters*, 465).]

LACHT, LACHTER, LACHTHER, see **Loft, Laughter.**

LACING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also written **leeacing** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* [liə·sin.] Large; tall; of superior quality. Cf. **lacer.**

n.Yks.[2] A leeacing chap. **e.Yks.**[1] A leeacin tonnap. A leeacin oss, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

LACING-MOB, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Also in form **leeacing** n.Yks.[2] An old woman's cap, enriched with lace. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

LACK, *v.*[1] Irel. Bdf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lackee** Dev.[1]; **lacky** w.Som.[1] Cor.; **lauck, lock** Wxf.[1] [lak, læk.] **1.** To be in need of; to fall short of; to miss.

Wxf.[1], **Ken.**[2] **I.W.**[1] I lacks zum moour beer. **Som.** Me heart was nigh broke wi' lacken' an' longen', LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 6. **w.Som.**[1] The most usual word, esp. in the hill district. 'My Tommy was vourteen months old, lack a day, when my man was a brought in dead.' 'I count you do lack vor ate some more beef an' pudden avore you'll be able vor t'an'le thick.' **Dev.**[1] I'm a guess I've a be lack'd, 14. **Cor.** To buy a pound o' backy, That us and measter wonderfully lacky, *Cornwall*, in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

2. To be absent, esp. from home; to loiter.

w.Som.[1] Can er depend 'pon ee, eens you 'on't lacky hon the time do come? **Dev.** Lackeeing indel an' ondel ruze th' contra-zide vro' cock-leart ter dimmet, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) II. v; **Dev.**[1] Why did a lackee so long and make ma keep et zimmering in the crock? 12. **n.Dev.** Tha wut lackee an overwhile avore tha coms't, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 199.

Hence (1) **Lacker**, *adj.* absent from and missed at home; (2) **Lackish**, slow, backward, reluctant to act.

(1) **n.Dev.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Bdf.** Very lackish to do't (J.W.B.).

3. To desire, wish.

Sus. I don't lack any poor fellur to get hisself in sich a mess as I did, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) 4. **Hmp.**[1] I lacks to go.

LACK, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Der. Lei. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **lak** Sc.; and in form **lake** Sc. [lak.] **1.** *v.* To dispraise, slight, undervalue; to malign, calumniate.

Sc. He that laks my mare would buy my mare, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Bnff.**[1] **Bch.** Sadly me she sham'd and lacked, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 39. **Abd.** I didna mean to lack The ane, when I but of the other spak, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 84, ed. 1812. **Edb.** When that I buy, this my use, What I would have I loath and lack, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 393, ed. 1815. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

2. *sb.* The act of vilifying. Bnff.[1]

3. A disgrace, scandal.

Sc. Ye've married een below our degree, A lake to a' our kin, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 203.

4. Loss, harm, damage. **Lei.**[1] He won't take lack.

5. Phr. *to take the lack, obs.*, to be slighted, jilted, used of a lover when he departs suddenly. Der.[1]

[1. Yit somwhat lakken him wolde she, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 284. 5. EFris. *laken*, 'tadeln, schmähen, schimpfen; Redensart (in Bezug auf Mädchen die einen Freier erst verachten u. schlecht machen)' (KOOLMAN).]

LACK, *v.*[3] e.An.[1] Also in form **lag.** [læk.] Of a goose: to come repeatedly to, and continue for some time in her nest. Cf. **lag**, *int.*

Said to be a sign of her desiring incubation.

LACK(-, see **Lache, Lawk(s.**

LACK-A-DAISY-ME, *int.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Also written **lack-a-daays-e'me** n.Lin.[1]; **lack-a-daaysy-me** Brks.[1] An exclamation of surprise. n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1], Brks.[1]

LACKANEE, *int.* Sc. Alas!

Rnf. But O lackanee! had he kent but a styme O' the blirt that was brewin' for him, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 134.

LACKEN, *sb.* Sc. Coarse German cloth.

s.Sc. 'James Pettie, merchant,' over a door garnished on each side with lacken, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 177.

[G. *Laken*, cloth.]

LACKEY, *sb.* Yks. Not. [la·ki.] A messenger; an errand-boy; a 'hanger-on.'

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** Ah war a butcher's lackey once [i.e. errand-boy]. I'll not be your lackey; do your arrands yourself (J.P.K.).

['Mong boys, grooms, and lackeys, SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 18.]

LACKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **lakie.** [la·ki.]

1. A clout, rag; a contemptuous term for a garment.

Though ivery fauld o' your lackie was a leaf o' da Confession, an' ivery hair apo your head da treed o' a long-winded theological argument, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 260.

2. The third stomach of a ruminating animal; the stomach. (W.A.G.), S. & Ork.[1]

[1, 2. Norw. dial. *lake* (also *lakje*), a rag, clout, the loose part of a garment; also, the third stomach of a ruminating animal, 'omasum' (AASEN).]

LACKITS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. [la·kits.] Small sums of money; oddments.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Nhp.**[1]

Vails or gifts to servants. . . In some places a sovereign or half-sovereign is called a lackit, and the term is not applied to any smaller sum of money.

LACK-O'-ME, *int.* Sh.I. Woe's me!

Eh! lack o' me, I'm wae to see you, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 58.

LACKY, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [la·ki.] A term used in playing marbles; the last turn. Cf. **larry,** *adj.*[2]

LACKY, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat severely. (Hall.)

LACKY, see **Lack,** *v.*[1]

LAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **lade** w.Som.[1]; **ʔlant-** e.Lan.[1] [lad.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lad-bairn,** a male child; (2) **-candlestick,** the common oxlip, *Primula variabilis*; (3) **-lass,** a rough, romping girl, a tomboy; (4) **-licked,** beaten or vanquished by a youth; (5) **-like,** boyish, masculine; (6) **-louper,** a romp, tomboy; a forward girl; (7) **-'s-love,** (*a*) the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*; (*b*) in phr. *as light as lad's-love,* very light, puffy, inflated; (8) **-love-lass,** (9) **-'s-lover (Lants lavver),** see (7, *a*); (10) **— of wax,** a fine spirited fellow; a sharp, clever youth; (11) **-savvur,** see (7, *a*); (12) **-wean,** a little boy; (13) **-wench,** see (3); (14) **Lads-alive,** an exclamation.

(1) **Sc.** Atween the bowsters and the wa', It's there they got a bonnie lad-bairn, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 255. **Ayr.** Seven weans —five dochters, and twa twin-babies o' lad bairns, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc. **Lnk.** Your wife's brought to bed wi' a bra lad bairn, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 141. **Nhb.** She was the proud mother of 'a lad-bairn,' *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.** Which is t'cheapist—lad-barns or lasses? *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 8, 1896). (2) **Cum.[4]** (3) **n.Yks.** Stop in, thou great lad-lass (I.W.). (4) **ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1]** The owd uns bin 'ard-fisted, but the young uns bin nimble, yo' sin, an' so owd Jim got lad-licked; **Shr.[2]** (5) **n.Yks.[2]** A ladlike lass. (6) **n.Yks.** Thūz naut bət ə girt ladlauper, ðləs gāin əmaŋ lads. Yon sāvənt las ət dhēv gitən tət top hūs iz ə gərt ladlauper, shəz ðləs ōkərin eftor t'lads (W.H.); **n.Yks.[1 3 4], m.Yks.[1]** (7, *a*) **Sc.** A fainter suggestion of . . . lad's-love in the old china cup, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 44. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Gall.** I should like to plant lad's love and none-so-pretty on her grave, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 272. **N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Cum.** (B. & H.) **Yks.** *Nature Notes,* No. 9. **n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1 2]** **Lan.** Wi ladslove clumped between, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 476; **Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 2 3]** **Midl.** The scent of the honeysuckle and ladslove, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 112. **nw.Der.[1], Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.[1], s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]** Look up the trees beneath the eaves Sweet-briar and lad's-love, swelling into leaves, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 32. **War.[3], Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.[1], e.An.[1] Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 137, col. 2. **Sus.[1] s.Hmp.** She sent up a bit o' lad's-love, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. **Dev.** He with a bit of lad's love in his buttonhole, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 3; **Dev.[3 4], Cor.[3]** (*b*) **n.Yks.[2]** Our loaf's as light as lad's love. (8) **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.), **n.Lin.[1]** (9) **e.Lan.[1]** (10) **Nhb.** And here comes te the lads-o'-wax, Wilson *Oiling Dicky's Wig* (1826) 2; **Nhb.[1]** 'Howay, lads-o'-wax!'—a common exhortation to rally for a charge or a fresh effort. **e.Yks.[1]** Noo mĭ lad o' wax! get oot o' way. **n.Lin.[1]** (11) **Lan.[1]** (12) **Sc.** Bonny orphan lad-weans twa To seek their bread wi' me, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) II. 175. (13) **s.Stf.** Everybody liked her, lad-wench tho' her was, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (14) **Nhb.[1]** A freq. preface to a sentence.

2. Phr. (1) *Ah lads!* or *Allads!* an exclamation of surprise; (2) *bad lad,* the devil; (3) *lads in black,* the clergy, ministers; (4) *the black lad,* (5) *the old lad,* see (2).

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah! lads of Cleveland (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Allads, oud frend, thah's geen us a clencher at last, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 4; **w.Yks.[2]** Allads, Dicky! (2) **n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.** Common, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891). (3) **Edb.** The masked stings About the lads in black that hings, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 142. (4) **Sc.** The auld black lad may hae my saul, if I ken but o' ae Macnab, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 317. (5) **Ayr.** The Auld Lad cam ben wi' a veesage o' wunner And speered them the cause o' that horrible yell, Service *Notandums* (1890) 90. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Sum freetful craters . . . at ad a scaard t'owd lad, Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 43. **Lan.** Scutterin' past as if th' owd lad wur droivin', Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 14, ed. 1868. **s.Chs.[1]** Yo must ha' gotten th' owd lad upo' yur back, or yŏ wouldna be so nazzy, 53.

3. A familiar or affectionate term for a man; a husband, son, or boon companion, a fellow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He relaxed the reins, and shook them loosely. 'Come now, lad, take your ain way o't—let's see where ye'll take us through,' Scott *Guy M.* (1815) III. ii. **Sh.I.** Roond ta da lad dan turnin, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 54. **Bnff.** One of them was almost thrown into convulsions when he knew that a 'worm was out.' . . When any of them wanted a scene, they merely said, 'Geordie, there's a lad oot!' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) vi. **Abd.** The wabster lad bang'd to his feet, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 135. **Kcd.** All ye lads with balded pow, Where curly locks lang since did grow, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 45. **Per.** He sends word to a' his counsellors, a' the ablest lads he has gathered about him, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 32. **Ayr.** He's a gey lad, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 221. **Edb.** Sae rules my lad ilk pawkie wife, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 19. **N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]** A company of comrades—not necessarily young men. 'Haaks's lads,' 'Backworth lads.' **Dur.[1]** He's the lad for running. **Lakel.[2] w.Yks.** We begin to understand one another better bi nah, dooant we lad? Hartley *Tales,* 2nd S. 27; **w.Yks.[3]** The 33rd Regiment are called 'Havercake Lads'; the Oddfellows 'th' Odd Lads.' **Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.[1]** A man will address his boon companion as 'owd lad.'

4. A bachelor, an unmarried man.

Sc. The men are all lads, however old, so long as they remain in a state of 'single blessedness,' Brockett *Gl.* (1846); He's no married yet, he's only a lad (Jam.). **Cai.[1] Ags.** Auld lad, an old bachelor (Jam.).

5. A male lover, sweetheart.

Sc. O, the jads! The minister's awa—they've in their lads, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 20. **Cai.[1] Abd.** Ye've a lad yersel', eh? Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 78. **Kcd.** The maids they were milking and bughting the ewes, And some wi' their lads on the gay broomy knowes, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 68. **Frf.** Lang was I to my lad's departure sweer, Morison *Poems* (1790) 126. **Per.** Having had, thretty years syne, a lad o' her ain, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 92. **Dmb.** If he has lost his lass his antie has gotten a lad, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vii. **Rnf.** When a lad that loes ye weel . . . Maks offer o' his heart and hame, Barr *Poems* (1861) 1. **Ayr.** They had a' lads: indeed, half the young fallows of the kintra side were gyte aboot them, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 101. **Lnk.** If Mary Anne has a lad, she will stand by him, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 151. **Kcb.** My heart is leal to the lad I lo'e, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 19. **Nhb.[1]** She wis gan a waak wiv her lad. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.[1]**

Hence *to be lad and lass, phr.* to be lovers.

Frf. Gudeman, when we were lad an' lass, Your tongue was like a honey kaim, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 207.

6. A manservant, menial; a farm-servant.

Sc. 'Lay up like a laird and seek like a lad.' Spoken to them who take no care to lay up what they had in their hands, and so must drudge in seeking of it, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 240; A male servant who has not arrived at manhood, or at least at his prime (Jam.). **Abd.** The farmer'll gang forth and look about, An' raise the lads . . . to yoke them to the flail, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873. **N.Cy.[1]** The grandfather of a friend of mine . . . used to ask for his servant, aged about 55 or 60, 'Where is my lad?' **Nhb.[1]** An unmarried farm servant. 'Sarvin-lads hez getten good weyges thor hirin.' **Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] ne.Lan.[1]** A boy servant, a low common youth.

7. A person, used depreciatingly of either sex.

w.Som.[1] Nearly always qualified by 'purty.' 'Her's a purty old lade, her is, and no mistake.' 'He's another purty lade, let'n alone and zay nort, he'll put in 'bout of a two or dree bricks an hour.'

8. Used of a person or thing that is very good or very bad.

s.Per. 'It's a lad,' it's a very rainy, windy, or warm day. 'Ye're a lad,' an extreme instance of your class. Of a very bad little girl the remark was made, 'Mary's a lad' (G.W.).

9. *v.* In *pass.* to be born, said of a male child.

w.Yks. Yo see afoare you t'wonderfulest lad as iver wor ladded, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix.

LAD, *sb.*[2] Lakel. [lad.] A pile or stack, esp. in *comb.* **Lad stones,** stones piled on the top of a mountain.

Lakel.[1] Cum.[4] As on Wetherlamb Mountain.

[OE. *hlæd,* a pile (Sweet); ON. *hlað* and *hlaði,* a pile, stack (Vigfusson).]

LAD, *sb.*[3] Yks. [lad.] **1.** The upright bar of an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, which turns the wheel. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** A stay for timber work; a back stay for corves or wagons. w.Yks. (J.P.), (T.T.)

LAD, see **Lade,** *v.*[1], **Lead,** *v.*

LADDER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [la·də(r, la·ðə(r, le·ðə(r.] **I.** *sb.* Dial. forms. (1) **Laddher**, (2) **Lader**, (3) **Ladther**, (4) **Larder**, (5) **Latha**, (6) **Lather**, (7) **Lathor**, (8) **Latther**, (9) **Leather**, (10) **Ledder**, (11) **Ledor**, (12) **Lether**, (13) **Luthur.**

(1) **Ir.** The loan of a laddher, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 72. (2) **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Alader). (3) **w.Ir.** The bishop had the cunnin' to take away the ladthers, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 89. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (4) **Sus.**[1] I was going across totherday-morning to fetch a larder. (5) **Nrf.** I had to get a latha to go up on the stack, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 148. (6) **Lnk.** He . . . speel'd the lather like a monkey, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 74. **e.Yks.** Come off yer lather, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 13; **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**[1] Fetch t'long lather. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[4] Mother, have yer see'd our new lather? **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **Ken.** (G.B.) (9) **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** THROSBY *Thoroton's Hist. Not.* (1797) III. 456; **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Stay is the ledder of death, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) *Introd.* 63, ed. 1842. **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] (11) **Rut.**[1] The top of y[e] Ledor, *Acc.* (1760) (s.v. Lather). (12) **Rnf.** They've aff the lether ta'en, By whilk he'd to his eyrie gane, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 155. **Ayr.** Ken how to speel the lether, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 168. **Lth.** A painter off a lether, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 286. **Nhb.** Could learnin's lether moont se hee, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** Some folks calls it a lether (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Hain the lether, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 63. (13) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ladder-cart**, a skeleton hay-cart; (2) **-loose** or **-lowse**, a dropped stitch in a stocking, &c.; (3) **-stave**, (*a*) the rung or round of a ladder; (*b*) a joint of beef at the flank near the ribs; (4) **-stid**, a right to put a ladder upon another man's land, when repairing, &c.; (5) **— to Heaven**, the Jacob's ladder, *Polemonium caeruleum*; (6) **-tree**, the piece of wood or iron in front of a cart that regulates the angle to which it can be tilted for unloading; (7) **-tying**, the process of fastening the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

(1) **nw.Dev.**[1] Rare. (2) **w.Yks.**[1] It has prob. received this denomination, because when a loop slips, the bars, as they are called, cross the stocking, like the staves in a ladder (s.v. Louse-ladder). (3, *a*) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (4) **Der.** We the jury doe asigne him alader stid or roome to get alader at convenyent times in the yeare, *Holmesfield Court Rolls* (1709) in ADDY *Gl.* (1888). (5) **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 115. (6) **Cor.**[3] (7) **Sus.**[1] The pole is reached by women standing on ladders.

2. A frame in the form of a ladder on which to store cheeses.

Wor. Auction catalogue of the furniture, &c. of a farmer: 'Cheese cowl, ladder and tram,' *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 329; A frame not unlike a short ladder which crossed the cheese cowl, resting on its edges, *ib.* 497. **Som.** Cheese ladders made ladder-fashion for the sake of ventilation (W.F.R.).

3. Part of the movable framework of a cart for carrying hay, &c.

Bdf. The ladder lengthens the cart behind the body, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128.

4. A part of a wooden plough.

nw.Dev.[1] The hand-rest . . . is nailed to the front spill and to the outside bar of the ladder, which is carried by the hal. The grute-rest . . . is also nailed to the front spill and the ladder (s.v. Sull).

5. *Obs.* A gallows, gibbet.

Sc. We'll dance upon the ladder tap Whan Hangie puts Meg in the rope, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 11. **Or.I.** When he was upon the ladder he prayed that God would inflict some visible judgement on his Uncle, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 46, ed. 1883. **Per.** Then in a tether, he'll swing from a ladder, FORD *Harp* (1893) 58.

6. *v. Obs.* To apply a ladder to, for the purpose of ascending.

Sc. His friends came rushing forward to ladder [ledder, ed. 1814] the walls and rescue him, PITSCOTTIE *Chron. Sc.* (1768) 191 (JAM.).

7. To hang down.

Lakel. Thi shoe whang's ladderen aboot lowse (B.K.).

LADDER, see **Lalder**, *v.*[1]

LADDIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **ladie** Bch.; **lathie** Bnff. Frf. Edb. [la·di.]

1. A young lad or boy; a young son; an affectionate or familiar term for a man. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. He wears a tousie red wig that micht set a haflin laddie, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. **n.Sc.** Ye hae beat my laddie wi' the tag fower times in ae week, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 168. **Bnff.** I'll come an' meet wi' thee, my Lathie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 172. **Bch.** I might be wady, For getting sik a lusty ladie, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 40. **Kcd.** I . . . warsled sair wi' English facts To pang my laddie head, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 133. **Frf.** It is, my lathie, and I'll keep kick, kick, kicking away to the *n*th time, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxxvi. **Per.** Hoo's yir laddies, Dominie? IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 15. **Fif.** Mistress Douglas has gotten a laddie, MELDRUM *Margrédel.* (1894) 102. **Ayr.** I'll follow the gipsy laddie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 9. **Lnk.** Laddies an' lassies wi' wee bare feet, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 13. **Lth.** Dinna fricht your laddie wi' the 'black-boo' man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 146. **Edb.** Bred to be a shepherd lathie, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 197. **Gall.** Come into my room, laddie! CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 5. **Wgt.** Like ither wee laddies, my belly got toom, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 56. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** From cursty thus oft Peggy seemed to haste. . . Ay, laddy, seem'd indeed, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17; **Cum.**[14], **Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Laddikie**, (2) **Laddock**, *sb.* a little lad, a term of affection for a boy.

(1) **Abd.** He wud be sair affeckit no?—he liket the laddikie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 199. **Frf.** A gey guid-lookin bit laddikie aboot saxteen years auld, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 57. (2) **Lnk.** Our Jack wha wis a little gabby gaun laddock, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 136.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Laddie-bairn**, a male child; (2) **-band**, a band or troop of boys; (3) **-cowt**, a term of affection; (4) **-days**, boyhood, the days of youth; (5) **-herd**, a herd-boy; (6) **-hood**, see (4); (7) **-in-a-jacket**, a novice; (8) **-wax**, a term applied to youths and boys; (9) **-wean**, a small boy.

(1) **Ayr.** The responsibilities and blessings of another laddie bairn, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 71. **Lnk.** She shall hae a beard before the laddie bairn she's ca'd for, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 52. (2) **Hdg.** Of a valiant laddie-band I chosen was the king to be, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 183. (3) **Lan.** 'Good lad, owd laddie-cowt,' cried Tum o' Jerry's, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 69. (4) **Lth.** Ah! weel I mind his laddie days, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 196. **Edb.** Since that nicht in my laddie days when I lost my pack, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23. (5) **Per.** Oor wee laddie-herd—he rins Skeer nakit, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. (6) **Per.** I love to be thus backward cast To laddiehood in heart, FORD *Harp* (1893) 352. (7) **Lnk.** It was a poor choice between the antiquated stickit minister who couldn't teach and the bumptious 'laddie-in-a-jacket' from the Normal, who knew little that was worth teaching, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). (8) **e.Yks.**[1] (9) **Ayr.** Some half dozen laddie-weans were sitting by the road-side, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 280.

3. Phr. *to be a laddie for*, to have a strong propensity to, a great liking for.

Lakel. He's a laddy ta mow. A laddy to drink (B.K.). **Cum.**[1] He's a laddie for o' maks o' spwort. **w.Yks.**[1] Is' a laddie for puddin.

4. A male lover, sweetheart.

Per. I will . . . take the laddie whom I love, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 137. **Rnf.** The wordies sae sweet that my laddie let fa', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 52. **Ayr.** Its glint tauld my ain kindly Kate That her laddie was doon in the plantin', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 106. **Lnk.** My laddie is a country laird, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 75. **Lth.** I'll never mair wander, dear laddie, frae thee! MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 84, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Auld grannie could ken Whan my laddie cam' courtin' at e'en, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 273. **Dmf.** I thought my laddie spak' sae fair, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 132. **N.Cy.**[1]

5. *Obs.* Woollen trade term: a machine used to piece 'cardings'; see below. Also in *pl.* form.

w.Yks. Formerly used for piecing the ends of cardings taken from the carding machine so as to make one continuous, rolled, soft, round 'sliver,' ready for spinning. The machine took its name because it did the work formerly done by children, who used to take the cardings from the carding machine and rub the ends together by hand so as to connect them, their hands sometimes being made quite raw and bleeding by the work (S.J.C.); (J.M.)

LADDISH, *adj.* Yks. Boyish.

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Hah these laddish tales cum to a body's mind, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 16.

LADE, *sb.*[1] Ess. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **leade** Dor.; **liade** Dor.[1] [lēd, leəd.]

1. The frame or rails projecting from the ends or sides of a wagon, to give it greater width; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sur.[1], Sus.[1 2], Hmp.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. Putt with lades, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 8, 1896) 1, col. 1; One kerry with lades, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). w.Som.[1] Toa·un núv·ur dùe· vur tu lae·ud dhik dhae·ur guurt dhing pun dhu wag·een, ee ul tae·ur dhu lae·udz oa un aul tùe pees·ez [It will never do to load that great thing upon the wagon, 'he' will 'tear' the lades of it all to pieces]. The part here described is properly a rave. Cor.[3]

Hence (1) **Lade-cart**, *sb.* a cart having 'lades' or projecting side-pieces; (2) **-horse**, *sb.* the second horse of a team; (3) **-rail**, (4) **-shride**, *sb.* a 'lade' or the framework on the side of a wagon.

(1) Dor.[1] (2) Ess. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (3) Dev. A heavy fellow whistling not too loudly on the lade-rail, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxviii. (4) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A ladder. Dev. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIV. 237.

[1. EFris. *lade*, 'ein Etwas worin od. worauf man ladet od. legt'' (KOOLMAN); cogn. w. OE. *hladan*, to load.]

LADE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Nrf. [lēd.] 1. A channel or waterway leading to a mill. Cf. **lead**, *sb.*[2] 12.

Sc. I ran by the side of the mill-lade, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. Abd. The ouzel . . . skimmed alang the lade, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 12. Ayr. Aften the spate of her eloquence is like the gush of the lade at the Brig-en', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 159. e.Lth. I'll show ye whaur to rin anither lade, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 207. Gall. The ducks I heard giein queer eldrich squakes about the lade, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 159, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] In place-names, as in West-lade, on the Tweed. Weetslade, or Weetsleet, is also the name of a township in the parish of Longbenton. [The fields of his farm, along which passed the lade that conducted the water from the dam to the threshing mill, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 266.]

2. A ditch, drain. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nrf. (HALL.)

[1. He ditted þe water lade, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12019. OE. *lād*, a water-way (EARLE *Charters*, 496).]

LADE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **laid** Sc.; and in forms **laad** Wm. w.Yks.; **lad** n.Lin.[1]; **late** w.Som.[1]; **lead** Cum.[4] Wor.; **leadd** Cum.; **leead** Wm.; **leyad** I.W.[1]; **liade** Dor.[1] [lēd, leəd, liəd.] I. *v.* Gram. forms: *Pp.* (1) **Lade**, (2) **Laded**, (3) **Leaadit**, (4) **Leeaden**, (5) **Lod.**

(1) Per. The silent hills hummed wi' the honey-lade bee, FORD *Harp* (1893) 146. Edb. A pear-tree at its gable en'—Twa, lade wi' apples, at the back o't, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 314. (2) Edb. They . . . come hame like tir'd ponnies laded, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 59. w.Som.[1] (3) Cum. Ah's whyte suer ah could ha leaadit t'steamer me-sel, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 40. (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Sh.I. Haein his gun weel lod, He cocked an' fired, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 123; He cam hame, lod ta da gunnil, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86. Ess. The waggon was lod, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 178.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. *v.* To load.

Bnff. Lawyers . . . May lade their pleas wi' sicken clogs, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. Edb. The bee With sweets ambrosial laids its little thigh, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 119. Dmf. Wi' years he wasna laded, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 91. Nhb. Ye should ha' keept him here to lade, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7. Dur.[1] Cum. He med leàdd ma till a pund wid his steànn pwoks, DICKINSON *Joe and Geol.* 5; He sed he cud làde as fast as they beàth cūd fwork, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 86; Cum.[4] Wm. They laad theirsells with burthens of iniquity, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 396; T'heead-man et ship et a com in wes litan omma ta help ta leead it ta ga back, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 25. w.Som.[1] Naew doa·n-ee lae·ud aup dh-oa·l au·s t-aev·ee [Now don't load up the old horse too heavily].

Hence (1) **Lademan**, *sb.* a miller's carter; (2) **Lader**, *sb.* a man who carries his wares by the aid of a horse with pack-saddle and panniers; (3) **Lading**, *sb.* (*a*) a burden, a weight carried upon the back or shoulder; (*b*) a wharf for loading wood.

(1) Sc. The servant belonging to a mill, who has the charge of driving the loads to the owners, as well as lifting them up (JAM.). Lth. I filled the arduous post of a lademan . . . at a grinding mill on the Tyne, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 245. (2) n.Yks. *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 14 *note*. (3, *a*) Dmf. The fates hae laid on me sic lading, To love, without hopes of my Jean, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 129. s.Cy. (HALL.) I.W.[1] He got a good leyadun. (*b*) Ess. Horsey Ilande is inuironed with creekes, which lead to certain ladinges, as to Laudymer lading, NORDEN *Ess.* 10.

2. To bale out, to empty water by means of a vessel; to ladle.

n.Cy. To take water by hand out of a pond, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Lakel.[2], Cum.[4], n.Yks. (J.E.D.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 485. ne.Lan.[1] Chs. The whey is constantly laded-out, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 53; Chs.[1] The process is frequently resorted to in order to catch fish. Brooks are sometimes dammed up, and the water allowed to run off below the dam. Trout and eels remain in the deeper pools left by the receding water, which are then laded, and a considerable number of fish are taken. s.Chs.[1] Wi)n bin lai·din dhŭ wai·tŭr aayt ŭ)dh os·-wesh i bùk·itlz [We'n bin ladin' the waiter aït o' th' hoss-wesh i' bucketles]. Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1 2] Glo. To lade pools in order to catch fish, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 241; Glo.[1], n.Bck. (A.C.) Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] The water come in the back kitchen so vast as ever we could lade it out. Cor. The seaners proceed . . . with flaskets to lade the fish on board, COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 107.

Hence (1) **Lade-bucket**, *sb.* a small dipping-bucket used in brewing, &c.; (2) **-gawn**, (3) **-pail**, *sb.* a pail having a vertical handle, used for ladling; (4) **-scoop**, *sb.* (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a small scoop used in brickmaking; (5) **-skip**, *sb.*, see (3); (6) **Lader**, *sb.* a ladle; (7) **Lading-can**, (8) **-piggin**, (9) **-tin**, *sb.* a small tin can used for ladling; (10) *lading and caling*, (11) *— and teeming*, *phr.* living from hand to mouth; saving in little things so as to make both ends meet.

(1) nw.Dev.[1] (2) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Stf. It is often painted black and its upright handle is much larger than that of the gaun proper, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 474; Stf.[1] Used in brewing. Lei.[1] War.[2] Not very common; War.[3], Wor. (J.R.W.) w.Wor.[1] Ladle for serving out pig's wash. s.Wor. A 'bowl' of wood, iron, or tin, fastened on a long stave, and commonly used for lading out water or wash from underground cisterns (H.K.); s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr. It inna a gaun; it's a lade gaun. Look how long th' andle is! *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 474; Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] A measure holding about a gallon. Glo.[1] (3) Nhp.[1] A gallon measure with short upright handle; used in brewing. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or in making cider. (4, *a*) Nhp.[1] With a long handle, for the purpose of filling and emptying the copper and mash-fat, when brewing. (*b*) Sus. Used to take up water . . . whilst moulding bricks (F.E.S.). (5) Nhp.[1 2] (6) s.Not. Bring me a lader full of water (J.P.K.). (7) Lakel.[2] w.Yks. (S.P.U.); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. Un hoo up wi a ladin can un fot him such rap on th' yed, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 7. Chs.[1] Containing two or three quarts. (8) w.Yks. 1711. Aug. 29. Pd. Widdow Roodes for a ladeing piggin, 10s., *Bradford Par. Accts.* (9) s.Dur. 'Give us t'laden' tin—a' want to git some watter out o't boiler.' The ordinary quart-tin in use in kitchens (J.E.D.). (10) Chs.[1] Oo's a sore life on't, for t'mak things do; oo's allus ladin and calin. (11) Lan. Yes, it's all lading and teeming with him, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 485.

3. With *out*: to pour off. Wor. (W.C.B.)

4. *sb.* A salt-making term: a shovel with which brine is taken out of the pan. w.Wor.[1]

[1, 2. I wyll lade this carte, *je chargeray ce chariot.* Lade this water out of this dytche, *puisez leaue hors de ce fossé*, PALSGR. (1530) 600, 601. OE. *hladan*, to load, also, to lade, draw water, 'haurire' (B.T.).]

LADE, *v.*[2] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [lēd.] To lay down a hedge.

To lade and steep hedges is to lay them down and bank up with earth, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

LADE, *v.*[3] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A joiner's term: to fasten anything with bands of iron. (HALL.)

LADE, see **Lad**, *sb.*[1], **Load**, *sb.*[1]

LADEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A load, burden.

Edb. Brandy strang . . . To gar the stamach bide the bang Nor wi' its laden grapple, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 168, ed. 1785.

LADENED, *pp.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms **laden't** Sc. (JAM.); **laiden'd** Lth.; **leeadened** Yks. [lē·dənd.] For 'laden,' see **Lade**, *v.*[1]

Sc. WILSON *Poems* (1876) 102 (JAM.). Slg. We've shorn bare ilk ripen'd laden'd rigg, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 14. Ayr. Love's dreams were laden'd Ilka moment wi' joy, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 269. Lnk. The laden'd breeze wi' rich perfume I long to breathe, PARKER *Poems* (1859) 15. Lth. Wi' buns an' shortbread laiden'd a', BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 18. Kcb. These are they that have . . . ladened the hearts of their poor afflicted brethren, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 503. Don. Examine yer heavy-ladened consciences, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 211. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

LADENIN TIME, *phr.* Sc. (JAM.) The time of laying in winter provisions.

LADGEN, see **Laggin**.

LADLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Pem. Hrt. I.W. Also written **laidle** n.Sc.; and in forms **laddle** n.Yks.[2]; **leyadul** I.W.[1] [lē·dl, leə·dl.]

1. A large spoon; a wooden spoon of the ordinary shape. Pem. (E.D.), I.W.[1]

2. A receptacle with a long handle used to collect the offertory in churches.

Abd. The elders seized the ladles and perambulated the kirk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Fif. It would be a cheap kirk at ony rate. They wouldna need to gang round wi' the ladles, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 26. e.Lth. There was naethin but bawbees in the ladle whan it gaed by me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 208.

3. Phr. (1) *not to have to look for the ladle when the pot comes a-boil*, to be prepared, to take proper precautions; (2) *not to hold one's dish under that ladle*, not to submit to ask anything of any one; (3) *to coup the ladle(s*, to turn head over heels.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Yks. Ah'l nivver hod mah dish under that laddle (T.S.). (3) Uls. Many turned up their forked end, As we call 'coup the ladles,' *The Boyne Water*, in *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 15. Ant. Still in use, but more *gen.* used in *sing.* (W.J.K.)

4. A tadpole. Also in *comp.* **Ladle-yed.** Cf. **laidlick.**

n.Sc. 'Laidle' was aye the name. Ye ken they're juist the shape o' an auld-fashioned ladle (W.C.). e.Lan.[1]

5. *Comp.* **Ladleman**, a fly which attacks cherries.

Hrt. We call them ladlemen, or the green fly or bug, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

LADLE, *v.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To dawdle.

LADY, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laady** w.Yks.; **leade** Wil.; **leady** I.W.[1] Dor.; **leddie** Sc. Chs.[3]; **leddy** Sc. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [lē·di, leə·di, lia·di, le·di.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lady-beetle**, (2) **-bug**, (3) **-clock**, the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (4) **-cockle**, the cockle, *Mactra truncata*; (5) **-couch**, see (3); (6) — **Coventry**, a game at cards; see below; (7) **-cow**, see (3); (8) **-day day**, Lady-day, March 25th; (9) — **Done**, a term of praise; see below; (10) — **Ellison**, (11) **-fly**, see (3); (12) **-'s hole**, a game at cards; (13) — **in the straw**, a woman in childbed; (14) — **knives and forks**, the fingers placed in a certain position; see below; (15) — **Landers**, (16) **-lock**, see (3); (17) **-moon**, a new moon; (18) — **of May**, the May-queen; (19) — **of the lamb**, see below; (20) — **of the land**, (21) — **on the mountain**, (22) — **on yonder hill**, children's singing games; see below; (23) **-prien**, a small pin; (24) **-'s taste**, treacle made hard by boiling; (25) **-'s thimble**, a children's game; see below; (26) **-toed**, a term applied to a horse which turns out the hoofs of its fore-feet in running; (27) **-'s tree** or **Ladies' tree**, a piece of sea-weed, used as a charm against fire; (28) **-wife**, *obs.*, a woman who conveyed to seamen's wives information of the arrival of their husbands' boats at the Shields bar; (29) **-yed**, a tadpole; (30) **Ladies' lapdog**, a white-striped grub, which feeds upon the hop-leaf.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur.[1] Ken. *Science Gossip* (1874) 140; Ken.[12], w.Som.[1] (3) n.Yks. (G.E.D.), n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1] (4) Ant. (W.H.P.) (5) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (6) Nhp.[1] Our mode of playing the game is, to deal the whole pack of cards to any number of players; the eldest hand plays one of which he has a pair, or what is better a 'prial' (a corruption of pair-royal), saying (supposing it to be a two) 'Here's a good two, what say you to that?' the player who has another two puts it down with 'Here's another as good as that;' he who has the third, says 'Here's the best of all the three,' and the possessor of the fourth exultingly exclaims, and 'Here comes Lady Coventry!' picks up the trick and begins again. He who plays all his cards out first is entitled to a fish for each card remaining in the hands of his adversaries. (7) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Cum. (J.W.B.) Yks. Lady-cow, lady-cow, fly thy way home, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1842) 263, ed. 1886. n.Yks.[124] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Cow-lady); w.Yks.[4] Lan. HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 71; Lan.[1], Chs. (J.W.B.), Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], Lin. (W.W.S.), Lei.[1] Nhp. He then sought a lady-cow's cottage of moss, CLARE *Poems* (1835) 89; Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[23], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 241; Glo.[1], Oxf., Bdf. (J.W.B.) e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1], Wil.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] (8) Dev. 'Next year Easter 'll fall on Lady-day day.' Common. 'I was born 'upon the wistest day in the year—'pon Lady-day day beyun' all the days in the wordle!' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (9) Chs.[1] At Utkinton Hall, near Tarporley, there once lived a certain Lady Done, whose character and manners seem to have rendered her very popular amongst the country people, and whose memory appears still to be cherished. So that, when wishing to praise a woman, it is not uncommon to say of her, 'There's a Lady Done for you.' (10) Sc. DASENT *Tales from Norse* (1859) 90, *footnote*; (JAM., s.v. Landers). (11) n.Yks.[2] (12) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (13) Lan. HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 260. (14) Lon. (A.B.C.) w.Som.[1] Children are very fond of placing their hands in certain positions, and changing them at each couplet of the following: 'Here's my Lady's knives and forks, and here's my Lady's table; Here's my Lady's looking-glass, and here's my Lady's cradle.' (15) Sc. Lady, Lady Landers, Tak up your coats about your head And fly away to Flanders, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 201; When the children get hold of this insect, they generally release it, calling out: 'Lady, Lady Landers! Flee away to Flanders! (JAM.) Cld. When any of our children lights upon one of these insects, it is carefully placed on the open palm of the hand and the following metrical jargon is repeated till the little animal takes wing and flies away: 'Lady, Lady Lanners, Lady, Lady Lanners, Tak up your clowk about your head An' flee awa to Flanners. Flee ower firth, and flee ower fell, Flee ower pule and rinnan well, . . Flee ye east or flee ye west, Flee till him that lo'es me best,' *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 326 (*ib.*). (16) Nhp.[12] (17) w.Sus. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 10. (18) Sc. I am Queen of the Wake, and I'm Lady of May, And I lead the blithe ring round the May-pole to-day, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxi. (19) Oxf. At Kidlington in Oxon the custom is that on Monday in Witson week there is a fat live lamb provided and the maids of the town, having their thumbs tied behind them, run after it, and she that with her mouth takes and holds the lamb is declared the Lady of the Lamb: which, being dressed with the skin hanging on, is carried on a long pole before the Lady and her companions on the Green, attended with music and a Morris dance of men and another of women; when the rest of the day is spent in dancing, mirth, and glee. The next day the lamb is part baked, part boiled and roast for the Lady's feast, when she sits majestically at the upper end of the tables and her companions with her, with music and other attendants, which ends the solemnity, BLOUNT *Jocular Tenures* (1784), in STAPLETON *Oxf. Parishes* (1893) 160; The Lady of the Lamb was common to many villages in this part of Oxf. . . This custom was carried out at Ensham in a slightly different manner. There the prettiest girl of the parish was chosen, and after catching the lamb, she rode, in gay attire, the foremost horse of the team which brought home the lamb. The last girl who rode in the procession at Ensham . . . died subsequently to 1840, STAPLETON *ib.*; *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 107. (20) Dwn. One child sits on a bank and the others come up to her in a long line. The 'old woman' says the first five lines. No question is asked by the 'lady,' she simply takes one child. The 'old woman' shakes hands with this child, and says good-bye to her. When all the children have been 'taken in' . . . the 'old woman' says the other three lines, and so one by one gets all the children back again, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 317. I.Ma. *ib.* 315. Shr., Glo. *ib.* 316. Brks. The Brks. version is said, not sung, and is played with two leaders, 'old woman' and 'lover.' As the lover chooses a child, that one is sent behind him holding round his waist. . . Finally . . . the game ends in a tug of war, *ib.* 317.

Som., Dor. 'Here comes the lady of the land, With sons and daughters in her hand. Pray do you want a servant to-day?' &c., *Som. and Dor. N. & Q.* I. 133, in Gomme *ib.* 314. **Dor.** The first Dor. game is played as follows:—The girls are chosen, the one to represent a lady and the other a mother, who is supposed to be taking her children out to service. She has one or more of them in each hand, and leads them up to the lady, saying or singing the first verse. The dialogue then proceeds, and the verse is repeated until all the children are similarly disposed of. A few days are supposed to pass, after which the mother calls to see her children, when the lady tells her she cannot see them. At last ... the children are all 'sat down' behind the lady, and the mother asks one child what the lady has done to her. . . Each one says she has done something to her and made a pie, and when all have told their tale 'they all turn on her and put her to prison.' The second game somewhat differs. One child takes seven or eight others whom she pretends are her children. Another child, presumably a mistress in want of servants, stands at a distance. The first child advances, holding the hand of her children, saying the first verse... This process is gone through again until the mistress has engaged all the children, . . when she is supposed to let them all out to play with the mustard pots, Gomme *ib.* 317. [For rhymes and further information see Gomme, 313–319.] (21) **Shr.** Gomme *ib.* 320. **Brks.** *Antiquary*, XXVII. 254, in Gomme *ib.* 322. **Ess., Ken.** Gomme *ib.* 321. **Sur.** In the Barnes version, the centre child calls one to her from the ring by singing the second verse and naming the child she chooses, *ib.* 322. **Sus.** Stands a lady on the mountain, Who she is, I do not know ; All she wants is gold and silver, All she wants is a nice young beau. Take her by the lily-white hand, Lead her across the water; Give her kisses, one, two, three, For she is her mother's daughter, *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. i. 210. [A ring is formed, one child in the centre. The ring sing the first verse and then the centre child chooses one from the ring. The chosen pair kiss when the ring has sung the second. The first child then joins the ring and the game begins again, Gomme *ib.* 322.] [For rhymes, see Gomme, 320–322.] (22) **Der.** Only three children play, the lover, lady, and fairy. The girl stands a little distance off. The lover says the first four lines, then approaches the lady, falls on one knee, and says the next line. The lady replies and retires further away. The lover then falls on the ground and says the next line. As this is said the good fairy appears, touches the fallen lover with her hand, and he is immediately well again, Gomme *ib.* 324. **Suf.** The children form a ring, a boy and girl being in the centre. The gentleman commences by singing the first verse. Then they say alternately the questions and answers. When the gentleman says the lines commencing 'Stab me,' he pretends to stab the lady, who falls on the ground. Then he walks round the lady and sings the last verse . . . and lifts up the lady, *ib.* 323. [For rhymes see Gomme 313.] (23) **Lth.** (Jam.) (24) **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Clagham). (25) **n.Lin.**[1] All but one sit in a circle, and the one who does not, takes a thimble and goes round to each person, and pretends to give it to each one, saying as he does so, 'I give you my lady's thimble; you must hold it fast, and very fast, and very fast indeed.' The thimble is really given to one of the children, and the giver chooses one of the others to guess who has it. Every one in the circle tries to seem as if he or she had it. For every wrong guess a fine is paid. The person who guesses right takes the thimble round the next time. (26) **Gall.** (A.W.) (27) **Dev.** Very few cottages in fishing-villages are without their 'ladies' trees.' These are small tufts of dried seaweed, fastened in stands, and generally placed on the middle of the chimney-piece, *Answers* (Dec. 12, 1891) 45, col. 3. **Cor.** Bits of seaweed called Lady's Trees to this day decorate many a Cornish chimney-piece, *Cornh. Mag.* XXXIII. 60; *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 206; **Cor.**[1] (28) **Nhb.** Haswell *The Maister* (1895) 138, *note.* (29) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 1, 1894). (30) **Hrf.**[2]

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Lady Anthrer-grerninum**, the maidenhair fern, *Adiantum nigrum*; (2) **-apple**, a particular species of apple, *Pyrus malus*; (3) **-'s bedstraw** or **Ladies' bedstraw**, (*a*) the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (*b*) the smooth heath bedstraw, *G. saxatile*; (*c*) the crosswort, *G. cruciata*; (4) **-'s boots**, (*a*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*b*) the plant *Cypripedium Calceolus*; (5) **-bracken**, the lady-fern, *Athyrium Filix-foemina*; (6) — **buddick**, a rich, early variety of apple, *Pyrus malus*; (7) **-'s candlestick**, *obs.*, the great cowslip, *Primula elatior*; (8) — **crab**, a variety of apple; (9) **-('s cushion(s** or **Ladies' cushion(s**, (*a*) the sea-pink, *Armeria maritima*; (*b*) the thrift, *A. vulgaris*; (*c*) the white rock-cress, *Arabis albida*; (*d*) the mossy saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (*e*) see (4, *a*); (*f*) the kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (*g*) the black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; (*h*) the field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*; (10) **-'s eardrops**, the *Fuchsia*; (11) **-('s finger(s** or **Ladies' fingers**, (*a*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (*c*) see (4, *a*); (*d*) see (9, *f*); (*e*) the meadow pea, *Lathyrus pratensis*; (*f*) the horse-shoe vetch, *Hippocrepis comosa*; (*g*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*h*) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*; (*i*) the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (*j*) the oxlip, *Primula variabilis*; (*k*) a variety of apple; (12) **-finger-grass**, see (4, *a*); (13) **-flock**, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (14) **-'s frills**, a garden variety of the primrose, *Primula vulgaris*; (15) **-garten-berries**, the fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; (16) **-'s garters** or **Ladies' garters**, the striped ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; (17) **-'s glove**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (13); (*c*) see (11, *g*); (18) **-gold**, *obs.*, the marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; (19) **-grass**, see (16); (20) **-'s hair** or **Ladies' hair**, the quaking grass, *Briza media*; (21) **-keys**, (*a*) the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (*b*) see (11, *b*); (22) **-'s knives and forks**, the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (23) **-'s laces**, see (16); (24) **-'s lint**, the great stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; (25) **-lords**, see (11, *b*); (26) **-'s milk sile**, (*a*) the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (*b*) see (13); (27) **-'s navel**, the common navelwort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*; (28) **-'s needlework** or **Ladies' needlework**, (*a*) the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (*b*) the hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*; (*c*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (29) — **never fade**, the pearly everlasting, *Antennaria margaritacea*; (30) **-'s nightcap**, (*a*) the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (*b*) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (31) — **of the meadow**, a sweet-smelling, cream-coloured flower growing in meadows; (32) — **orchis**, the plant *Orchis purpurea*; (33) **-'s petticoat**, see (30, *b*); (34) **-'s pincushion**, (*a*) see (9, *a*); (*b*) see (26, *a*); (*c*) see (4, *a*); (*d*) the flower of the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*e*) the yellow fumitory, *Corydalis lutea*; (*f*) the white meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (*g*) the garden scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; (35) — **poplar**, the poplar, *Populus fastigiata* and *P. alba*; (36) **-'s purses**, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (37) **-'s ribands**, see (16); (38) **-'s ruffles**, (*a*) the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (*b*) the double white narcissus; (*c*) the dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula*; (39) **-shake**, see (20); (40) **-'s shoe**, the common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; (41) **-'s shoes**, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (42) **-'s shoes and stockings**, see (4, *a*); (43) ; **-'s slipper**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (11, *e*); (*c*) see (11, *f*); (*d*) see (11, *b*); (*e*) see (9, *f*); (*f*) see (41); (44) **-'s smock** or **Ladies' smock**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) see (30, *a*); (*c*) see (11, *b*); (*d*) a variety of saxifrage; (45) **-'s soap**, the crow-silk or duck-mud, *Conferva rivularis*; (46) **-'s thimble** or **Ladies' thimble**, (*a*) the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (*b*) see (11, *g*); (*c*) the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (47) **-'s tresses** or **Ladies' tresses**, the orchid, *Spiranthus autumnalis*; (48) **-'s tuft**, the Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*; (49) **-'s wedding**, the early white *Phlox*; (50) **-'s white petticoat**, see (24); (51) **Ladies and Gentlemen**, see (11, *b*); (52) **'-balls**, see (9, *g*); (53) **'-bower**, the wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*; (54) **'-cheeses**, the marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (55) **'-feather-beds**, the plant *Saxifraga granulata* or *S. platypetala*; (56) **'-fingers-and-thumbs**, see (4, *a*); (57) **'-golden bedstraw**, see (3, *a*); (58) — **in the shade**, Love-in-a-mist, *Nigella damascena*; (59) — **in white**, see (28, *c*); (60) **'-purses**, the flower of the *Calceolaria*; (61) **'-shoes**, see (4, *a*); (62) **'-thistle**, the milk-thistle, *Carduus Marianus* and *C. benedictus*; (63) **'-traces**, see (47).

(1) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (2) **Dor.** Cheeks that are fresh and round as lady-apples—eh, little girl, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) ii. (3, *a*) **Or.I.** Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 173, ed. 1883. **n.Yks., Not.** (L.C.M.), **Wil.** **Dev.** Sweet thyme and ladies' bedstraw, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 12. (*b*) **Glo.** (*c*) **e.Yks., w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.) (4 *a*, *b*) **Dev.**[4] (5) **Rxb., Dmf.** Having removed the heather and decayed leaves of lady-bracken which covered the inscription, *Blackw.*

Mag. (June 1820) 278 (Jam.). (6) Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (7) n.Cy. *Obs.*, Lawson *Ray Corresp.* (1688) in (B. & H.). (8) Chs.[1] (9, *a*) Chs.[13], Dor. (C.W.) (*b*) Dor. *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1. w.Som.[1] (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (*d*) Cum., w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.), Not. (L.C.M.), Bdf. (*e*) Dor. (*f*) Wil.[1] (*g, h*) Ken. (10) Sus. Friend *Plant Names* (1882) 21. w.Som.[1], Dev.[4] (11, *a*) War.[3] Brks. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 242. Ken., w.Som.[1] (*b*) Glo.[1], Ken., Wil.[1] (*c*) e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 128. w.Yks., e.Lan.[1], Lin., Nhp.[1], Hrt., Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus.[1] (s.v. Pattens and Clogs). Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] (*d*) Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 283. n. & e.Yks., Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Rut., e.Cy., Hmp. Dor. (G.E.D.); By leädy's-vingers that did spread In yollow red, at Meldonley, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 35. (*e*) n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks., Wil.[1] (*f*) Wil.[1] (*g*) Ant. (W.H.P.), Nhb.[1], Wor., Shr.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. Its ridge of blown sand, bright with crimson lady's fingers, Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 47, ed. 1889. (*h*) Rxb. (Jam.), Nhb.[1], Dur., Yks., n.Yks. (I.W.) (*i*) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (*j*) Yks., Nrf., Suf. (*k*) Chs.[1] (12) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. (13) Not. (14) Stf. (15) Rxb. (Jam.) (16) Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], w.Som.[1] (17, *a*) Nhp.[1], Wil.[1] (*b*) Nhp. (*c*) Shr.[1] (18) Der.[1] *Obs.* (19) Chs.[1], Shr.[1], Dev.[4] (20) Nhb.[1] Lin. (I.W.); *Obsol.* (T.H.R.) e.An. [(C.W.P.)] (20, *a*) Ken. (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1881) 211. w.Ken. (W.F.S.), Wil. (K.M.G.) (*b*) Ken.[1] (22) w.Som.[1] Very common on Dunkery and Porlock Hill. (23) Nhp. Tried through the pales to get the tempting flow'rs, As lady's-laces, everlasting peas, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 96; Nhp.[1] (24) Dev.[4] (25) Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] (26, *a*) Chs.[1] A great favourite in cottage gardens. A legend is still current in the county that during the flight into Egypt some of the Blessed Virgin's milk fell on its leaves and caused the white spots with which they are now stained; Chs.[3] (*b*) Yks. It is possible the name of the flower is derived from a fancied resemblance in shape to the milk-strainer. (27) w.Som.[1] (28, *a*) Wor. (C.W.), (E.S.) (*b*) Chs.[1] (*c*) War.[2] (29) Glo.[1] (30, *a*) Hmp.[1] Wil. *Garden Work* (1896) No. cxi. 76; Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] (*b*) Hrf., Glo.[1] (31) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. (32) Ken. (33) Wil. *Garden Work* (1896) No. cxi. 76; Wil.[1] (34, *a*) Hmp.[1] (*b*) w.Yks.[2], Chs. (*c*) Dor. (G.E.D.) (*d*) War.[3] (*e*) Dev.[4] (*f*) Yks. (*g*) Suf. (35) Chs.[13] (36) Nhb.[1], e.An. (37) Shr.[1] (38, *a*) Wil. *Garden Work* (1896) No. cxi. 76. (*b*) Wil.[1] (*c*) Nhp. The garden form; Nhp.[1] A small plant, with rough serrated leaves and a white flower, growing in meadows and bank-sides. I am unable specifically to designate this plant. (39) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) (40) Wil.[1] (41) e.An. (42) Bck., Ken. (43, *a*) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.), Hrt., Wil.[1] (*b, c, d*) Wil.[1] (*e*) War.[3] (*f*) Cor. (44, *a*) Or.I. Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 177, 178, ed. 1883. Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 294. Dmf. The pale purple or white of the ladies' smock, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 305. e.Yks., w.Yks.[28], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei., Nhp., War. (J.R.W.), War.[2] Wor. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 36. se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Rdn. Glo. Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) iii. Hrt., Suf.[1], Sur., Sus., Hmp.[1], Wil. Som. There was rhattle-caps, an' wag-wands, an' ladies' zmocks, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39. w.Som.[1], Dev.[34], Cor. (*b*) e.Yks., Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Sus.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. Dev.[4], Cor. (*c*) Hmp.[1] (*d*) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (45) Nhb. *Nature Notes*, No. 9; Nhb.[1] A silky green weed which abounds in streams during a continuance of dry weather in summer. (46, *a*) Nhb.[1], e.An. w.Som.[1] (*b*) Nhb. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. Nrf. (*c*) Lan. (47) w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 431. Dev. Autumnal crocus and lady's tresses with pearly bells, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 159. (48) e.Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 4. w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) (49) e.Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) (50) Hrf. (51) Nhp.[1], Shr.[1] Ken. The light spadices representing ladies and the dark ones gentlemen. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] (52) Wil.[1] (53) Glo. Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) xvii. (54) Dor. (G.E.D.) (55) Sus. (S.P.H.) (56) Wil.[1] (57) n.Yks. Tweddell *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 109. (58) Som. (W.F.R.) (59) Wil.[1] (60) Chs.[1], Shr.[1] (61) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (62) n.Lin. Dev.[1] From its broad leaves being dappled with white, in testimony, it is said, of the Virgin's having once employed them as a convenient receptacle for milk when no other was at hand. (63) Hmp. White *Selborne* (1788) 163, ed. 1853.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Lady-bird**, the pintail, *Dafila acuta*; (2) **-dish-wash**, (3) **-dishy-washy**, the water wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (4) **-fowl**, the young female widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; (5) **-hen**, the lark, *Alauda arvensis*; cf. **Our Lady's hen**; (6) **-lint(y-white**, the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (7) **-'s o' heaven's hen**, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (8) **-red-tail**, the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*; (9) **-wash-dish**, see (3); (10) **— with the ten flounces**, (11) **— with the twelve flounces**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

(1) Dub. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 155. (2) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. w.Som.[1] (3) w.Som.[1] (4) Lon. Swainson *ib.* 155. (5) *ib.* 92. (6) Nhb.[1] In appearance and attitude not unlike linnets, hence their popular name, Lady Linty White, Hardy *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Field Club*, X. 561. (7) Sc. The bit thing . . . that . . . chirrups awa like the lady's o' heaven's hen, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 232. (8, 9) w.Som.[1] (10) Shr.[1] (11) Shr. Swainson *ib.* 58.

4. The wife of a landowner or 'laird.'

Sc. Used *gen.* with somewhat of ridicule or jocularity, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. Ayr. A Highland laird Wha had a bonnie lady, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 33. Lnk. Gowdenleas' leddy will Jeanie be, For I am the Laird o' Gowdenleas, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 12. Lth. I'll mak ye a leddy, and faither a laird, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 41. Edb. Our Laird was then a douce, plain man. . . His Leddie bounteous helpt the poor, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 40. Dmf. Giving the Lady (as every Laird's wife was once called), a spinning day, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) vi, ed. 1868.

5. A woman who can afford to live without working for her living; an idle woman.

n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] I be a lady to-day cause my daa-ter's come, *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] Nif I was so well off's you be, I should be a lady. Not to be confounded with a 'real lady'—i. e. by birth and education.

6. *Obsol.* Prefixed as a title, esp. to widow ladies. n.Lin.[1]

7. The second person of a band of reapers or mowers. e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Lord**, *sb.* **6.**

8. Used as a term of contempt. Hrf.[2]

9. Used in oaths and exclamations: the Virgin Mary; *gen.* in phr. *by Leddy.*

w.Yks.[1] Skipton! nay, byt' leddy, ii. 303. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] By Leddie me! s.Chs.[1] By Leddy! hey's gotten the best on me (s.v. Juke). Der.[1] Bilaed'i,, commonly used; bilai', less so.

Hence **Ladykin, Lakin**(g, or **Lawkin**, *int.* an oath, exclamation; *gen.* in phr. *by ladykin.*

Fif. Now I ken it well, by'r laking it is his, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 76, ed. 1871. Lan. 'By lakin,' quo he, 'that aw conno tell,' Axon *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 15. Chs.[123]

10. Lady-day.

Ess. Paid a yeares rent for Thomas Coale due at Lady 1694, £1 3s., Wake *Colne Overseers' Accts.* (1694). n.Ess. Common now (C.D.).

11. A short three-legged trestle, to support the pillow in the lap of a lacemaker, her foot resting on the rail at the bottom to steady the frame. Nhp.[1] See **Lace-horse.**

12. *adj.* Ladylike, fit for a lady.

Dmf. Tibbie wi' her ladie happing, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 99.

13. *v.* With *it*: to be the lady or mistress, to be the wife of a laird.

Ayr. Our Laird . . . aft vow'd . . . Ye should lady it doon at Cardoo, lass, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 248.

LADYFIED, *adj.* Oxf.[1] [lē·difaid.] Ladylike.

LADYNESS, *sb.* Sc. Gentility, ladylikeness.

Ayr. An ancient matron, with something of the remnant of ladyness about her, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxviii.

LAE, LAEGER, LAEK, LAELOCK, see **Lave**, *sb.*[1], **Lea**, *sb.*[2], **Leave**, *v.*[1], **Laager**, *sb.*, **Lake**, *v.*[1], **Laylock.**

LAEN, LAENDER, LAER, LAETH, see **Lone**, *adv.*, **Lander**, *v.*, **Lair**, *sb.*[3], **Loath.**

LAF, LAFE, LAF(F, see **Leaf**, *sb.*[2], **Lave**, *sb.*[1], **Loft.**

LAF(F, *sb.* and *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **laft** w.Som.[1] Cor.[1] [lāf.] **1.** *sb.* A lath; a dial. form of ? loft. Cf. **lart.**

w.Som.[1] Dree paewn u laa·f naa·yulz [three pounds of lath nails]. Dev. Za theene's a laff, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 55, ed. 1853. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320; Cor.[12]

2. *v.* To nail on laths for plastering.

w.Som. Dhu juys wuz su ruuf, kiod·n laa·ftee [The joists were so rough (one or I) could not lath], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 6; w.Som.[1] Our Jim's a good fellow to work, he'll lafty vaster-n one here-n there. Who can lafty 'pon they there crooked old rafters?

Hence (1) **Laftin-hammer**, *sb.* a hammer, joined to a small axe, used by plasterers in nailing on laths; (2) **-nails**, *sb. pl.* nails used by plasterers in nailing on laths. w.Som.[1]

LAFFIN, see **Lofting.**

LAFFY, *adj.* Sc. Soft, not pressed together.

Lnk. 'Laffy hay,' hay that has not been trodden into a compact mass; a laffy feather bed (JAM.).

LAFT, LAFTING, see **Lauch**, *sb.*[1], **Laf(f, Lofting.**

LAG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. [lag.]

1. *sb.* The stave of a cask, tub, pail, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **laggin**, *sb.* **1.**

n.Yks.[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A owd tub lagg, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 23; A cover fitted with notches to two prominent lags that have a string thro' them to carry it by, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703) (s.v. Benkit); **w.Yks.**[12], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Dŭ)n·ŭ ruwl dhaat· chey·z-tŭb ŭlŭng·)th pai·mŭnt; yoa·)n rig·l it au· tŭ laag·z [Dunna rowl that cheise-tub alung th' pa'ment; yo'n wriggle it aw to lags]. **Not.**[3] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 342. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *pl.* Stays for timber-work. Also called **Lads** (s.v. **Lad**, *sb.*[3]). w.Yks. (T.T.)

3. A piece of wood filled with small holes in which pegs are placed, used in the formation of the pattern in worsted weaving.

w.Yks. The lag and peg form part of the dobby of a loom. They revolve round a drum, and by means of levers raise the ends of warp as required for the pattern (S.A.B.); (J.M.)

4. *v.* To cover the cylinder or boiler of an engine with wooden staves or boards. w.Yks.[2]

[1. Norw. *lagg*, a chime, a stave (LARSEN).]

LAG, *sb.*[2] Sus. Som. [læg.] A long, narrow, marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream. Cf. **leg**, *sb.* **7.**

Sus. If ye go through the lag you'll come to the gull, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 437; (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.)

LAG, *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. [lag.] A game of marbles; see below. Cf. **laggy**, *sb.* **4.**

w.Yks.[2] A number of boys put marbles in a ring, and then they all bowl at the ring. The one who gets nearest has the first shot at the marbles in the ring. He has the option of either 'knuckling down' and shooting at the ring from the prescribed mark, or 'ligging up' (lying up), that is putting his taw so near the ring that if the others miss his taw or the marbles in the ring, he has all the game to himself next time. If, however, he is hit by the others he is said to be 'killed'; **w.Yks.**[4]

Hence **Lag**, *v.* in phr. *lag at the bools!* the challenge to play a game of marbles. ne.Abd. (W.M.)

LAG, *sb.*[4] Hmp.[1] [læg.] A pair, couple.

'A lag of gulls,' a young goose and gander.

LAG, *sb.*[5] Sh.I. Also in form **laag.** A loose handful or wisp of hay, &c., hanging loosely from a bundle; a small quantity of wool.

Lass, rive oot a lag o' yon mashie. Yon's a burden fir a horse, lat alaene a lass. . . Fling da maeshie apo' me lass, an' poo da loose lags frae him [it], *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); Shŭ . . . laid aff ta Girzzie foo needfil shŭ wis . . . fir a laag o' 'oo', *ib.* (July 7, 1900).

LAG, *adj.*, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[6] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Also e.An. [lag, læg.] **1.** *adj.* Slow, tardy; sluggish, laggard. Also used *advb.* Cf. **laggy.**

Sc. Strummin about a gill we're lag Syne drowsy hum, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 132 (JAM.). **Per.** Thou in thy day wast neither lag nor lame, STEWART *Character* (1857) xlviii. **Slg.** I'll own the gift is unco lag, yet better late than never, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1795) 39. **Rnf.** Lauchlan had looms, but was lag at the weaving, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 78. **Ayr.** An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame, BURNS *Address Deil* (1785) st. 3. **Lnk.** The terms came lag enough about To tally wi' the rentals, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 4. **Lth.** Auld wisdom's yoke's owre lag o' limb Thae geniuses to haul up, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 69. **Dmf.** Conduct my lag, faint, weary soul, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 63.

2. Last of all, behind; habitually late or behindhand.

Bnff.[1] He wiz lag oot o' the squeel. **Cld.** Ye wudna be richt an ye were na lag: they're hame afore ye (JAM.). **Lakel.**[2] In choosing the order of playing some children's games 'foggy' and 'lag' stand for first and last. **s.Wm.** 'Lag o' thee,' I go after you (J.A.B.). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **s.Chs.**[1] A schoolboy's word. Baa·rli mée laag· [Barley me lag]. **Der.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Boys playing at marbles call out 'Lag' when wishing to play last. **Suf.**[1] He is lag of me, he is not so forward (in his work) as I am.

3. *v.* To loiter, linger, hang behind; to go slowly; to hesitate, delay. Also used *fig.*

Fif. The lazy Beggar, clad in rags, Can scarcely budge below his bags; But at a gill he never lags, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 115. **Slg.** Now dinna lag, GALLOWAY *Duelling* (1795) 9. **Ayr.** Wha wud lag whan Wallace wight Has ta'en his sword in hand, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 25. **Peb.** His bonnet . . . Had left, wi' speed, the portly pate, Unable there to lag, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 39, ed. 1817. **Bwk.** How drearily The days and weeks lag on, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 43. **Gall.** Clim' till I lag and tire, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 332, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** He's laggin' behint sumwhear, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 44; **w.Yks.**[4], **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Now then, come alung; 'ou yo' done lag behind. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Lagging**, *ppl. adj.* slow-moving, loitering; used *fig.*; (2) **Lagginback**, *sb.* a lazy, idle, slow-moving person.

(1) **Per.** The sun shines nae mair on our low laggin' streams, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 38. (2) **Lan.** Theaw lengthy, lanky, laggin-back, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 2.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Lag-abag**, (*a*) a lazy, idle person; (*b*) the hindmost of a drove, &c.; (2) **-arag**, see (1, *a*); (3) **-end**, (*a*) the heaviest portion, either of work or of weight; (*b*) the remainder; the latter end; (4) **-foot**, slow in passing; (5) **-last**, a slow, dilatory person, a loiterer; one who is habitually late or behindhand; (6) **-ma-last**, always behind, loitering; (7) **-man**, an epithet applied to the last of a gang of reapers or mowers; (8) **-tail**, see (5).

(1) **Suf.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3, *a*) **Shr.**[1] Yo' al'ays gin me the lag-end o' the sack. (*b*) *ib.* Poor oud fellow! it's very 'ard to know want at the lag-end on 'is days. (4) **Ir.** Its serene beauty . . . helped to make the lag-foot hours halt by more slowly and heavily, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 204. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy wish· yŭ)d lóok ŭ bit slip·i. Yoa· bin au·viz uwd Laag·-laast [I wish yŏ'd look a bit slippy. Yo bin auvays owd Lag-last]. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Now then, shift yore fit; I warrant yo' bin al'ays lag-last; **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] Now then, lag last, you be like the cow's tail, allus behind, you be, *MS. add.* (6) **Cum.**[14] (7) **Shr.**[2] (8) **e.An.**[1]

5. To tire, weary, fatigue, exhaust. *Gen.* in *pp.*

n.Yks.[1] Sair lagged wi' hugging a big bairn; **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah feels ommaist lagged ti deead. **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I've gi'n them two herses a rest to-daay, thaay was lagg'd oot cumin' all th' waay fra Stow Green. **s.Wor.** It be that 'ill as lags me till the prespiration runs down mah faace (H.K.). **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1]

Hence (1) **Laggan**, *ppl. adj.* fatiguing, beginning to weary; (2) **Lagged up**, *phr.* heavy about the heels with mud in wet weather; (3) **Lagging**, *ppl. adj.* toilsome, wearisome, fatiguing.

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) *ib.* 'A lagging end,' a toilsome occupation.

6. *sb.* In phr. *to have no lag in one*, see below.

Suf.[1] We say of a brisk forward lad not easily knocked up, or of a stout horse, 'there's no lag in 'em.'

7. *pl.* Dregs, sediment. N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Lays).

[1. Some tardy cripple . . . came too lag to see him buried, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 90.]

LAG, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[7] Wm. Yks. Midl. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. [lag.] **1.** *v.* To crack or split, used esp. of wood.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856). **w.Yks.**[2] **Lei.**[1] To crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 'This wood's sadly lagged.' **Nhp.**[1] To crack by exposure to the sun. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Lagged**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Laggy**, *adj.* of timber: having a natural crack or split.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] This defect is indicated, before it is felled, by the fissures in the bark. When the cracks radiate from the centre, it is called star-lagged; if they run in circles, hoop-lagged. All kinds of timber are subject to these flaws, but they are most common to the horse-chesnut. (2) **se.Wor.**[1]

2. *sb.* A defect or crack in timber. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

LAG, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[8] Cor. Also in form **lig** Cor.[23] [læg.] **1.** *v.* To draggle in the mud; to bedraggle or cover with mud. Cf. **lagger**, *v.*

Now don't ee lag or stag yourself By stanking through the plosh, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] He'd been riding over the downses and came in all lagged from head to foot.

2. *sb.* A dirty mess or smear or coating of mud on the bottom of a dress, &c.

Cor.[1] I hate a lag as much as any one ; Cor.[3] 'In a lig,' smeared or covered all over with mud (used only of persons or clothes). A man in that state is said to be 'in a lig' or 'in a regular lig.'

Hence **Laggy** or **Liggy**, *adj.* muddy, mucky, damp. (J.W.), Cor.[2]

LAG, *int.* and *sb.*[9] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **laag** N.Cy.[1]; **laig, lake** Nhb.[1] [lag.] **1.** *int.* A word used in calling or driving geese.

N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der. (T.H.), Shr.[1]

Hence **Laggie**, (1) *int.* a call to geese ; (2) *sb.* a goose.

Gall. (1) Laggie ! laggie ! is the call on geese, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. (2) The tod comes scoolin' frae the cleuch, And snaps the laggies a', *ib.* 244.

2. *sb.* A wild grey goose, *Anser cinereus.* Also in *comp.* **Lag-goose.**

Cum. (W.K.) Nrf. A bunch of grey lag-geese as wor scoffin' [eating] the young wheat in a field, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 122 ; Suf.[1]

LAG, see **Leg**, *sb.*[1]

LAGDT, *sb.* Sh.I. A piece of cloth or wool tied to the mane or tail of a horse, or the wool of a sheep, as a mark by which to distinguish them. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *lagðr*, a lock of wool (VIGFUSSON).]

LAGGEN, *v.* Cor. Also written **lagen** Cor.[1] [læ·gən.] To splash in the water; to walk in the water with bare feet. Cf. **lag**, *v.*[4]

Cor.[1] Applied to fish, also to children playing in the sea without shoes or stockings ; Cor.[2]

LAGGER, *sb.*[1] Glo. w.Cy. [læ·gə(r).] **1.** A long narrow strip of land or cŏpse.

Glo. A narrow strip of unenclosed land uniting two portions of a farm. When this has access to more than one farm it is called a 'way-acre' (W.W.S.); GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870) ; Glo.[12], w.Cy. (HALL.)

2. A broad green lane. Glo. *Hrf. Gl.* (1839) ; Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

LAGGER, *sb.*[2] War.[24] s.War.[1] A litter, mess.

LAGGER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Also in forms **laiger** (JAM.); **lyaager** Cai.[1] [la·gər, lē·gər.] **1.** *v.* To bemire; to bespatter or besmear with mud, &c.; to sink in a mire. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **lag**, *v.*[4]

n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] He took the horse our far up the lair, an' laggert thim. Cld. (JAM.) Dmb. The bully-ragging Doctor had been deeper laigered and made ten times clartier than he was, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. Lnk. There we laiggart a' our cheeks Wi' the bonnie purple dye, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 49.

Hence (1) **Laggering**, *ppl. adj.* miry, apt to bemire ; (2) **Laggerit** or **Laggert**, *ppl. adj.* bemired, besmeared with mud or clay ; (3) **Laggery**, *adj.* miry, dirty.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) Sc. (JAM.) ; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lnk. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. (3) n.Sc. A laggery road (JAM.).

2. To encumber, overload; to carry or lead with difficulty. Also with *with.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] There's hir laggerin' wee that littlin o' hirs. A got 'ir laggerin', an' tackin' haim girs t' the kye. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Laggert**, *ppl. adj.* encumbered, overloaded.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Bch. Fan laggert wi' this bouksome graith, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 11.

3. To walk lazily or with difficulty.

n.Sc., Cld. He cam' laigerin' alang as if naebody wantit him (JAM.).

4. *sb.* Mire ; a muddy place. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **5.** *pl.* Mud-spots. n.Sc., Cld. (JAM.)

LAGGERMENTS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* Shr.[1] Fragments ; odds and ends of pieces left from work.

Pick up yore laggerments, they bin all o'er the 'ouse.

LAGGIN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. Shr. Also written **laggan** Dmf. e.Dur.[1]; **laggen** Sc. (JAM.) e.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Shr.[1]; **lagging** n.Yks.; and in forms **ladgen** Chs.[123]; **lagen**(e Sc. (JAM.) ; **lagin** Ant.; **laigen** Bnff. Abd. Lnk. ; **ledgen** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **leggen** Sc. (JAM.) Chs.[1] ; **leggin** Sc. (JAM.) [la·gin, -ən, lē·gən.] **1.** *sb. pl.* The staves of a barrel or other hooped vessel. See **Lag**, *sb.*[1]

Nhb. *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 16, ed. Gomme. e.Dur.[1] Lan. The fence... was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins,' worn-out treadles, and discarded weight ropes, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 68 ; I'd bruz'd skin off me broo o' bit hop o' summun o' th' laggins i' th' side o' th' tub, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 17 ; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. He was strictly enjoined to make the laigen or bottom hoop of rowan tree, . . which was supposed to be an infallible specific in cases of witchcraft, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 206. Dmf. They talk about the 'laggan' o' the pingle, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[14]

3. The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden pail, cask, &c. ; the bottom of a drinking vessel.

Sc. Ane about the mou' o't, And ane about the body o't, And ane about the leggen o't, And that's a girdit coggie, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 17; (JAM.) Sh.I. Lat's see if der no a drap or sae i' da leggin' o'm, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899). Bnff. Beggar Rabie at a weddin Wha clauts the laigen o' ilk bicker, Wharein are dribs o' kail or liquor, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 175. Abd. (G.W.) Fif. Wi' suppin' kail they a' are done Ere cogs are to the leggin Half-clear'd, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 148. Ayr. The laggen they hae clautet Fu' clean that day, BURNS *A Dream*, st. 15. Gall. That gird [hoop] round the laggin', or 'staps' which compose the sides of the bottom of any vessel, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. Kcb. The little feckless bee, wi' pantry toom, And hinny-crock ev'n wi' the laggin lick'd, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 1. Nhb. (HALL.), Nhb.[1] Dur. A rounded corner, GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Cum.[4]

4. The cavity round the bottom of a hay-stack boiler. Nhb.[1]

5. *Comp.* **Laggin-gird**, (1) the hoop securing the bottom of a tub or other wooden vessel ; (2) in phr. *to cast a laggin-gird*, to bear an illegitimate child.

(1) Sc. Ye'll souk the laggen-gird off the quaigh, and mar your minstrelsy and our mirth, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 407 (JAM.). Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. (2) Sc. She has coosten a lagen-gird, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 63, ed. 1881 ; (JAM.) Bch. There wis ane o' the queans had casten a lagen-gird, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17.

6. Phr. (1) *from lug to laggin, fig.* from ear to ear; all over, from top to bottom ; (2) *to ungirth the laigen, fig.* to be delivered of a child.

(1) Lnk. In twa ticks a young shaver had me saipit a' owre, frae lug to laggan, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 109. Cum. She up wid t'puddin', an' varra nar knock't Bob off t'chair wid it. He was aw rhubarb from lug to laggin, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 78 ; Cum.[4] (2) Bnff. You hear, an' e'en ungirth their laigen ; O Howdie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 100.

7. *pl.* The part of the wooden frame upon which the stones are laid in building an arch. ne.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.)

8. The rim of a churn above the place where the lid rests. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **9.** The pendant part of the hay in a stack, corresponding with the eaves of a house. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

10. *pl.* The bindings of brooms or besoms.

n.Yks. The girths (Or laggings as we Clevelanders them call) Of bramble-briars which bind up the ling, TWEDDELL *Poetry of Old Besom* (1888).

11. *pl. Obsol.* Refuse pieces and strips of wood, used to 'line out' or make level a roof, under the tiles. Shr.[1]

12. *v.* To repair the 'laggin' or bottom of a hooped vessel by closing the seams, which have opened by being kept too dry, by putting them into water.

Cld. (JAM.) Chs.[1] The water swells the wood so as to close the seams, and makes the vessels again usable ; Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1]

13. Phr. *to lip and leggin*, see below.

Fif. A phr. relating to drink in a cup or vessel. The person to whom the drink is offered holds the vessel obliquely so as to try whether the liquid it contains will at the same time touch the leggin or angle at the bottom and reach the lip or rim. If it does not he refuses to receive it, saying 'There's no drink there ; it'll no lip and leggin,' HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 9 ; (JAM.)

LAGGINGS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. A species of coal used in Sheffield. (J.S.), (S.O.A.)

LAGGY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **laggie** S. & Ork.[1] Fif. (JAM.) [la·gi.] **1.** *adj.* Slow, tardy ; lazy. See **Lag**, *adj.*

Per. Meg at wark was neither lane nor laggie, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 160.

2. Last of all, used by boys in var. games. Cf. **lacky**, *sb.*

Cum. Used by boys in playing marbles when any one wishes to be last (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[4] A boy shouts 'Laggy,' or 'Bags Ah laggy,' when he desires to take the last turn in any game.

3. *sb.* A loiterer, lingerer; the last to arrive. S. & Ork.[1], e.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Laggie-bag**, *sb.* the hindmost or last. Fif. (Jam.); (2) **-last**, *adj.* always behindhand, loitering. Cum.[14]

4. A game of marbles; see below.

Cum.[4] A game with marbles, in which one or more holes are made in the ground, and the marbles dribbled to the holes by the players in turns; the player who first reaches the hole, knocks away his opponent (s.v. Saggy).

LAGH, *sb.* Irel. A sea-weed, a tangle with nine divisions or tails, *Laminaria digitata.* Ant. (W.H.P.), Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.)

LAGHERY-MAN, *sb.* s.Don. A dwarfish, bewitched person. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *lucharman*, a pigmy (O'Reilly).]

LAGHTA, *sb.* Irel. A monumental pile.

w.Gal. They erect laghtas, or pillars of loose stones, on the road to the graveyards, each family having its own laghta; three stones are placed at a time, in the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, by the head of the family or the principal representative present, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 120.

[Ir. *leacht*, a pile of stones in memory of the dead (O'Reilly).]

LAGLE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A label.

There wad-n no mark 'pon the bottle, and I told-n to be sure-n put the lagle [lae·ugl] 'pon the laxitory; and tidn my faut her-ve a tookt the lotion, vor I could-n tell no difference.

LAGMAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh. and Or.I. The President of the Supreme Court, formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. See **Lawman**, s.v. **Law,** *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. The Prefect or Lagman of Shetland, in presiding at the great Legislative Assemblies which were held in the country, .. was assisted by counsellors, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 103, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** The president, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Foud or Lagman, Barry *Hist.* (1805) 217 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Sw. *lagman*, a superior judge in the country (Wide-gren); ON. *lög-maðr*, lit. law-man (Vigfusson).]

LAGRAETMAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Or.I. One acting as an officer to a lagman (q.v.). Cf. **law-rightman**, s.v. **Law,** *sb.*[1]

Members denominated Lagraetmen or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands, Barry *Hist.* (1805) 217 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *lögrēttu-maðr*, a member of the *lögrētta*, the public court of law (Vigfusson).]

LAG-WOOD, *sb.* Dor. [læ·g-wud.] The large sticks from the head of an oak-tree, stripped of bark.

w.Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1; *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1]

LAH, LAHY, LAICH, see **Lay, Low,** *adj.*, **Lache.**

LAID, *pp.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Laid bet,** beaten down with opposition; (2) **— by the wall,** dead but not buried; (3) **— fast,** stuck fast; weather-bound; imprisoned; (4) **— forth,** decked out, arrayed, 'got up'; over-dressed; (5) **— in,** (*a*) supplied; (*b*) of a mine: not working; (6) **— off,** (*a*) incapable of work through illness, &c.; (*b*) see (5, *b*); (7) **— off the feet,** unable to walk; (8) **— on,** having engagements or arrangements; (9) **— out,** (*a*) see (4); (*b*) of a tub of coal: containing stones or foul coal, put on one side, forfeited; also used *subst.*; (10) **— to,** (*a*) resorted to, frequented; (*b*) hard-worked.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Fairly laid bet,' thoroughly overcome. (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Dev.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **n.Yks.**[1] (5, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] How are you laid in for eldin? (*b*) **e.Dur.**[1] (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[14] (*b*) **e.Dur.**[1] (7) **Lnk.** She was laid aff her feet, And sairly she dwined, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 29. (8) **e.Yks.**[1] Hoo is thä laid on fo' next week? *MS. add.* (T.H.) (9, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Laid out lahk lamb an' sallit,' dressed up with a great amount of personal finery. **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] She was that laaid oot iv'ry body was cryin' shaame on her. (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] When a corf or tub contains an excess of small coal or stones, it is forfeited, or laid-out. **Nhb., Dur.** A laid-out tub is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal of a certain specified quantity; the hewer of such tub being fined according to some scale for the amount of such stones, &c., found in the tub, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (10, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The well is very much laid-to. (*b*) **n.Yks.** Thoo's sair laid teeah (T.S.).

2. Lain, lain down; gone to bed.

Abd. Wha . . . prematurely in their last lair Ha'e lowly laid, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1856) 71. **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** 'He is laid,' has lain down, is lying down (F.H.).

3. Confined to bed through illness.

Nhp.[1] A poor man would say he had been laid two or three weeks, if he had kept his bed that time.

4. Killed. Suf. (Hall.)

5. Frozen, slightly frozen.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** The broad was laid, people was skating over it, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 22; When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be laid, Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

6. Bogged.

Nrf. If the pits are not cleaned animals feeding in the fields are liable to get 'laid' or bogged, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1898).

7. Compelled, obliged.

Ayr. Gif ye get her ye will be laid, I doubt, to use the timmer, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 145.

LAID, LAIDED, see **Load,** *sb.*[1], **Lead,** *v.*

LAIDLICK, *sb.* Bnff. [lē·dlik.] A tadpole. (W.C.), Bnff.[1] See **Ladle,** *sb.* **4.**

LAIDLY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **laidley** Nhb.[1]; **lidly** Sh.I. [lē·dli.] Ugly, loathsome, foul; clumsy.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Sc.** A laidly flup, a clumsy and awkward fellow (Jam.). **Ags.** A lascivious person is commonly designed 'a laidly lown' (*ib.*, s.v. Laith). **Per.** Scotch'd is the laidly dragon Lucifer, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 48. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A laidley Worm in Spindleston Heughs, Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 312; **Nhb.**[1]

[With laidly lips, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 566. OE. *lāðlic*, hateful, horrible.]

LAIDNER, *sb.* Sc. A larder; a winter's stock of provisions. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (Jam.); The more substantial burgesses of Stirling laid in at the laidner time a cow for every person of the family, Ramsay *Scotland in Eighteenth Century* (1888) II. 68; The laidner, or slaughtering time was an occasion of much festivity, *ib.* 69. **e.Fif.** (Jam.)

LAIER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Suf. Ess. Soil; dung. Suf. Grose (1790). Ess.[1] Cf. **lair,** *sb.*[1]

[The same word as earlier *laier*, soil, ground. What laier much better then there or cheaper, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 141.]

LAIF, see **Loaf.**

LAIG, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Also in forms **laag, laug** Sh.I.; **lyaug** Abd. [lēg.] **1.** *sb.* Idle, silly talk; gossip.

Sh.I. Dat's dy daily laag noo for a ook, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Bnff.**[1] That's naething bit the laig o' the queentry. **Kcd.** The miller left his mill and kiln To join them in their laig, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 71.

2. A person given to gossip. Bnff.[1]

3. *v.* To talk loudly and foolishly; to gossip, talk idly.

Sh.I. Du wis in a roos whin du raise. Wha's yön da's been laugin' wi'? Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Ye winna need to sit there lyaugin wi' fowk an' negleckin yer erran, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix.

LAIG, *v.*[2] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To wade. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

LAIG, see **Lag,** *int.*

LAIGAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **laichen** Ayr. A large quantity of any liquid.

Lnk. (Jam.); Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 432. **Ayr.** *ib.*

LAIGEN, LAIGER, LAIGH, see **Laggin, Lagger,** *v.*, **Laugh, Lay, Low,** *adj.*

LAIGHIE-BRAID, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A person having a short, thick body; any animal having short legs and a thick body.

LAIGHTON, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **liten** n.Cy. A garden.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Yks.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 542; **w.Yks.**[3]

[OE. (Nhb.) *lehtun*, 'hortus' (*John* xix. 41), (W.S.) *lēahtūn* (B.T.); *lēac*, a garden herb, a 'leek'+*tūn*, an enclosure.]

LAIGISHIN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [lē·giʃin.] A large, cumbersome quantity.

'She teuk sic a laigishin o' things away wuv her as aa nivver seed' (said of a bride whose outfit had been unusually extensive).

LAIGLEN, LAIK, see **Leglen, Leak.**

LAIN, *sb.* Glo. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **laine** Sus.[1]; **lane** Hmp.[1] [lēn.] **1.** A layer, stratum.

Ken.[1] There's quite a lain of snow. **Hmp.**[1] **n.Hmp.** 'A lane of corn' in a stack is a layer (J.R.W.). **Som.** Used of layers of turf in a wagon; fourteen 'lains' make the load complete. Also of layers of sheaves in a wagon (W.F.R.). **Dev.** I zim I'd best way putt another lain avore I begin to make 'n out (i.e. to form the roof portion—spoken of a corn stack), *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. *Obs.* A division of arable land sown in regular succession to prevent the ground from being too much exhausted.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245. **Sus.** The farm shall be sown in four regular laines, or divisions, to prevent the ground from being too much exhausted, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 25; Laine land or arable. What is called in Sus. three laines, that is, wheat once in three years, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815) XXVIII. 124. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245.

3. An open tract of arable land at the foot of the Downs. Sus.[1]

LAIN, *v.* Wil. [lēn.] To dress the wing and point of a ploughshare. Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

LAIN, see **Lone**, *adv.*

LAIN ASIDE, *phr.* Nhp.[1] Hnt. (T.P.F.) Unable to work from bodily indisposition.

LAINCH, LAINER, see **Launch, Lanner.**

LAING, *sb.* Or.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A narrow ridge of land. S. & Ork.[1]

LAING, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) To move with long strides.

LAINGE, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Hrt. Subtle; flexible.

Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 95.

LAINGER, *v.* Nhb.[1] To saunter idly.

LAIP, see **Lap**, *v.*[1], **Leap**, *v.*

LAIR, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Som. Dev. Also written **lare** Nhb.[1]; **layer** ne.Sc. Nhb. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2] w.Som.[1]; and in forms **lear** Chs.[1] War.[3] Dev.; **leer** Dev. [lēr, leə(r), liə(r).]

1. *sb.* A resting-place; a bed. Also used *fig.*

Sc. An ill lair (Jam.). **Abd.** Wake ye, sleep ye, my hapless boy; . . Lack ye the warmth of a mother's eye On thy cauldrife, lonely lair? Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 136. **Kcd.** It noo had been a year or mair Since Allan gaed to his last lair, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 14. **w.Sc.** Drowsy and stupid, they rose from their lairs, rubbed their eyes, and looked around, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 100, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** My lair is in a foreign land, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 205. **Lth.** Easy chairs, and sofa lairs, Tauld plainly how the cat lay, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 72. **Bwk.** Amang the blankets in my lair I'll sleep fu' bien, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 104. **Slk.** To tak a lair was naething wrang, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279. **Lan.** On I went towards the thicker forest . . . and began to look about me for a good lair, Gaskell *Curious if True* (ed. 1890) 190. **Nhp.** Falling back in easy lair, Sweetly slumb'ring in my chair, Clare *Poems* (1820) 50; **Nhp.**[1] A person thrown from a horse or carriage would be said to have had a bad lair. **Hnt.** He's taen to his lair (T.P.F.).

2. The place where cattle lie; the land on which sheep are folded.

Dur. The kine lay at laire (K.). **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Warp land is not one-half such bad layer for tonup-sheep as a sight o' th' top-land is. **Nhp.**[1] Cows are said to be at lair when they are lying down in shady pasture. 'Cows at lair in bushes lie concealed,' Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 83; **Nhp.**[2]

Hence (1) **Lairer**, (2) **Lairing-staff**, *sb.* a staff used by herd-boys to drive the flocks to their 'lair'; (3) **Learage**, *sb.* a resting-place for cattle or sheep.

(1, 2) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Dev.** A farmer informed me that the reason why the top of a hilly field is much better than the rest is that the sheep and cattle make their learage there, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

3. *Comp.* **Lear-ground**, good ground for feeding and fattening sheep. Chs. Bailey (1721).

4. An enclosure or shelter for stock; a cow-shed.

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** Let's gan ta t'lair an' hev a leak at it, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 30. **War.**[3]

5. The particular home of domestic animals to which they have become accustomed.

w.Som.[1] A dog escaped from a new master will 'go back to his layer.' . . So of cows, horses, or cats. **Dev.** We Dartmoor people are like a wether sheep, we come back to our old leer, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 97.

Hence **Layerd**, *adj.* of animals: accustomed to a new home; domesticated.

w.Som.[1] Neef yùe kip'-m u tuy'd aup gin ee'z u lae'urd, ee oa'n ai'm t-uurn uwai' [If you keep him tied up until he is used to his new home, he will not attempt to run away].

6. A plot of ground in a cemetery; a grave.

Sc. If I sud be ta'en awa' afore I see ye again . . . ye'll mind an' lay me in oor wastmost lair, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 97. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The keeper of the register charged himself for the burial lair of a child, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 176 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Death is howkin' for our banes a lair, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 27. **Ayr.** The deceased were strangers and had no regular lair, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlix. **Lnk.** I would purchase a lair in the Necropolis, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 58. **Dmf.** This is one of the lairs of the Harknesses, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 114. **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

7. *Comp.* **Lair-stone**, a tombstone.

Sc. (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** When a rainbow appears the following rhyme is shouted at the top of the voice: 'Rainbow, rainbow, Brack an gang hame, Yir father an yir mither's aneth the layer stehn; Yir coo's calvt, yir mare's foalt, Yir wife 'ill be dead Or ye win hame,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 153. **Abd.** A lair stane in God's acre, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Nhb.**[1] The Ancient Chapel of Hayden [Haydon Bridge] has an aisle on its south side with very old lairstones built up in its walls, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. ii. 382.

8. *v.* To lie, rest; to dwell; to sink to rest.

Rnf. He draws his stipend—lives baith snug an' bein, An' where we lair at last, neer cares a preen, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 141. **Ayr.** The lee-light that December gi'es Was lairing in the wast, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 35. **Nhp.** The berries of the brambly wood . . . Which when his cattle lair he runs to get, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 74.

9. To lay down.

Nhp.[1] Growing corn, which is beat down in one direction, is laired. To lair a hedge is to lay down the young wood. To lair carnations is to lay them down, in order that they may be pegged into the earth, to cause them to strike. **War.**[3]

10. To bury. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ae half hour tint all my peace And lair'd my soul in dole and pain, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 9. **Elg.** Your langest teeth there might ye lair, And eat as lang as ye could stare, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 221. **Edb.** Nor care tho' a' her sons were lair'd Ten fathom i' the auld kirk-yard, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785.

[1, 6. Þe first [discipline] . . . es in askes and in hare, And weping and vneses lair, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 29091. OE. *leger*, a lying, a couch, a grave (B.T.).]

LAIR, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Also written **lare** n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **laird** Nhb.[1]; **layer** Nhb. Dur. [lēr, leər.] **1.** *sb.* A quagmire; a muddy place; mud; quicksand, or any soft and yielding surface.

Sc. (Jam.) **Kcd.** The heat wad drive a coo to the moss To sink in a watery lair, Grant *Lays* (1884) 118. **Abd.** I've seen them tumblin' i' the lair, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1856) 74. **Rnf.** Thro' glaury holes, an' dybs, nae mair, Ye'll ward my fettles frae the lair, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 32. **Slk.** Yonder gaes anither down through a lair to the e'en holes, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 153, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** My short legs could not step over this lair, or sinking mire, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 112. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aye sinking mair deep i' the lair, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 43; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1]

Hence **Lairy**, *adj.* wet, swampy, miry.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** The 'wee things' stacher through The lairy snaw, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 144. **Per.** Saw you my ewes? . . Did ony . . . come near the lairy springs? *Donald and Flora*, 19 (Jam.). **Gall.** Dragoons were urging their horses forward . . . among the soft lairy places, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 14. **Nhb.**[1] They run me to the lairy bog, and round about the lea, *Spraggon's Auld Grey Mare.* **Lakel.**[1][2], **Cum.**[4]

2. *Comp.* **Lair-hole**, a boggy spot; a muddy hole.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. They can . . . mairch thro' whins, lair whooles, and deep sykes, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 72; Nhb.[1]

3. *v.* To become embogged; to stick fast in mud or snow; to wallow.

Abd. Gien she didna luik till her feet she wad be lairt i' the bog, MACDONALD *Sir Gilbie* (1879) xlvi. Frf. Laired by spunkies i' the mist, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 24, ed. 1882. Fif. In that uglie tun [tar-barrel] stood lair'd tip to the chin, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 33. Per. How foolishly they're tint, If drunkenness we lair in, STEWART *Character* (1857) 77. Slg. In the gutters to the wame The horses lair'd, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 9. Rnf. The lads at the pleuch, When they're lair'd in a sheugh, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 18. Ayr. I thought me on the ourie cattle, Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle, . . And thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 3. Lnk. The cart-wheels were laired in the mire, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 150, ed. 1897. Edb. Nae Hottentot that daily lairs 'Mang tripe, or ither clarty wares, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785. Bwk. The lairing or bogging of a horse in this hole, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. Peb. Lair'd, he roar'd 'relieve 's! relieve 's!' *Lintoun Green* (1685) 33, ed. 1817. Slk. The dead light . . . will lair me amang the hags and quags, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 218, ed. 1866. Rxb. Nor mair in bents and bogs he laired, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 216. Dmf. Some nichtit traveller, storm-sted Was lairt ayont the hill, REID *Poems* (1894) 64. Gall. Wallowing, struggling, like a creature lairing in mud, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 463, ed. 1876. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He was laired iv a bog.

Hence **Laired**, *ppl. adj.* dirtied, made miry, choked up with mud.

Nhb., Dur. Commonly applied to the falls of a bucket or clack, thus prevented from working, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] They [sheep] clarty an' lairt wi' mud, *Pen. Obs.* (May 10, 1898).

[1. Norw. dial. *leir*, clay (AASEN); ON. *leir*, clay, mud (VIGFUSSON).]

LAIR, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **laer** Sh.I.; **lare** Sc. Lnk. Edb. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12]; and in forms **lar** w.Yks.[2]; **layer** n.Yks. [lēr, leər.]

1. *sb.* Learning, knowledge; education. Cf. **lear**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

Sc. The lair that he learnt aff the loofs o' his mither, which was a' the schoolcraft he e'er received, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 310. Sh.I. De head is mebbie cramm'd wi' laer, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). Abd. When Sanny, Jock, and Janettie Are up and gotten lair, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 332. nw.Abd. We leet the damishell awa to get a raith o' lair, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 12. Frf. I keep him aye baith hale an' trig, An' do my best to gie him lair, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 44. Per. They of their young ones took no care To give them either school or lair, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 1, ed. 1853. s.Sc. Find that out by your lair, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 375. Dmb. Mind your lair, and never heed the young leddies, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. Rnf. Here, in a blink, ye're taught sae smart, A' sorts o' Foreign lair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 94. Ayr. He wasna a deacon at book lair, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. Lnk. Hoo they best can use their lare Tae please the rich, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 83. e.Lth. They said his heid was juist pang fu' o' lair, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. Edb. What is called classic lare, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 4. Slk. I suspeck, sir, that mother wut and mother feeling hae mair to do wi' the truth o' metaphysical etymology and grammar than either lair or labour, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 222. Dmf. Pangt wi' fowth o' fearsome lair, REID *Poems* (1894) 56. Gall. We a' ken weel . . . your head has lair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 313, ed. 1876. Wgt. Dauds o' lair an' guid sense, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 51. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb. There was a man i' the crowd, sae chock full o' lare, That he nyem'd the nyems o' the things that was there, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 9; Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[124]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lair-father**, a schoolmaster, an instructor; an exemplar; one whose conduct has influenced others; (2) **-master**, an instructor.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] n.Yks. Thou's had a good layer-father, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 609; n.Yks.[12] (2) Sc. A guid lair-master (JAM.).

3. *v.* To learn.

Edb. A wheen lowse maxims lair'd at college, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 63. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2] Go and lar thy lesson.

Hence **Laired**, *ppl. adj.* learned, instructed, informed.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A mensefully lared man.

4. To teach.

Slk. Speak to him, an' lair him, or pray him down, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 175, ed. 1866. n.Cy. I lared her lessons twice a day (J.H.). Nhb.[1]

[1. Telle me man þat art of lare, quat lande ys paradis, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 999. OE. *lār*, lore, learning, teaching.]

LAIR, *sb.*[4] n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **laer** n.Yks.; **lear** e.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **leer** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. [lēr, liər.] A barn.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Yks. The end of a barn, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks. T'liar wɔz fild wi stria (W.H.); Mack hast and hye thee ore to'th laer to me, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 4; n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] It's liggin ov oor lair fleear. e.Yks. Growing into disuse, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); (Miss A.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He ax'd i' t'lair te let him sleep, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 259.

[Perh. the same word as **Lair**, *sb.*[1], a barn being a place where corn is 'laid.' Cp. G. *Lager*, a store, warehouse.]

LAIR, *sb.*[5] Nhb.[1] [lēr.] The interior fat of a pig melted.

LAIR, LAIRACH, LAIRAG, see **Layer, Lerroch, Laverock**, *sb.*[1]

LAIRD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. [lērd.] **1.** *sb.* A lord; a landed proprietor; a landlord; a yeoman.

Sc. A Rajah out there is no muckle mair than a Laird, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxvi. Sh.I. Ower head an' ears in debt ta da laird, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17. Or.I. The laird will adhere most rigidly to the customs of his forefathers, so far as relates to ploughing, sowing, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 20. n.Sc. The laird is the wonder of the parish, and the terror of the minister, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 54. ne.Sc. The laird's gaen to stop the cuttin' o' peats althegither neist season, GRANT *Keckleton*, 39. Mry. Wae befa' thy faithless son, Though lord or laird he be, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 46. Bnff. Some Farmer lads . . . To ape their Lairds may think nae shame, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. Abd. Something o'er, forbye what pays the laird, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. Kcd. JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 30. Frf. The best that yokit plows, an' paid the Lairds Sae mony marks, for fine corn yards, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. Per. The tenant wi' his ain laird, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 68. Fif. I'm de laird of all de byres, and Jean's de laird of all de cows, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 119. Slg. A Hieland laird may rax wi' rent, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 66. Dmb. A laird worth fourteen thousan' merk, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 90. Rnf. We never hear o' . . . poor folk roupit to the door To pay the needfu' laird, BARR *Poems* (1861) 62. Ayr. My faither and my grandfaither before him were baith lairds in their ain richt, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 8. Lnk. Will was himsel' a kind o' laird, For he'd a hoose, an' a kail yaird, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 61. Lth. BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 57. Edb. The flocks upo' the bent Are poindit, to gie lairds their rent, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 171. Bwk. A great proportion of the inhabitants [of Gordon] being small lairds, or proprietors of land, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 11. Peb. Lairds and Portioners, in squads, Came down to feast their eyes, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 26, ed. 1817. Dmf. I hope we'll find That our young laird will be nae waur Than those we had lang syne, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 167. Gall. The lairdy langs for titles braw, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 136, ed. 1897. n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Yeomen or lairds of a portion of land, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 171; Nhb.[1] A landowner residing upon and cultivating his own land. Cum. The small proprietors—provincially lairds or statesmen, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 133; Cum.[4] More *gen.* applied to the eldest son of a statesman. Wm. The laird an his lackeys Were feasting, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 5. w.Yks.[4]

Hence (1) **Lairdlin**, *sb.* a petty lord; (2) **Lairdliness**, *sb.* lordliness; (3) **Lairdly**, *adj.* lordly; (4) **Lairdship**, *sb.* (*a*) lordship; (*b*) landed estate; house property; ownership.

(1) Per. 'Mang lairdlin's an' leddies, an' baubles an' braws, FORD *Harp* (1893) 239. (2) Elg. Notwithstanding the lairdliness and gravity of my aspect, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 106. (3) Abd. Her daddy's lairdly kin, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 633. Kcb. He has chosen this lairdly churl To mate wi' your young sweet May, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 100. (4, *a*) Slg. Should ony wi' his lairdship thraw, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 66. Lnk. There's some ane to his Lairdship speakin', MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. Lth. I fain wad let your lairdship see Sufficient cause To mak your hill to a' as free As ance it was, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 187. Dmf. I hae . . . felt the fauld O' Lairdship keeping oot the cauld Snell blast o' the uncivil warld, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 26. Gall. He would as soon have thought of . . . having the lairdship of a barony as of getting ham to his breakfast, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 208. (*b*) Or.I. Having become

uncontrolled proprietor of the lairdship, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 16. **Bnff.** Gorgeous dresses—such a Provide Keith's lairdships ne'er before had seen, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 119. **Per.** In this life ye've lairdship sma', HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 57. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 32. **Dmb.** I Wi' Cowdens' lairdship am already by, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 103. **Ayr.** I hae a lairdship i' the town, And siller i' the bank to bout, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846-7) I. 120. **Lnk.** My lairdship can yield me As meikle a year, As had us in pottage and good knockit beer, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 313 (JAM.). **Nhb.** And waste and burn, and leave forlorn, The Lairdships on the Border, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 57.

2. *v.* To be 'laird'; to own, hold land in possession.

Lnk. The bit property he lairds may come to oor twa sel's, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 82. **Edb.** He delved on the lands he had lairded before, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 109. **Kcb.** Aff ye kink an' skirl like mad, An' laird it ower the hailwur, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 143.

LAIRD, **LAIRICK**, see **Lair**, *sb.*², **Larick.**

LAIR-IGIGH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The name of a bird.

Sth. There is a great store of . . . lair-igigh or knag (which is a foull lyk vnto a parroket, or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beek in the oak-trie), duke, draig, &c., GORDON *Hist. Sth.* (1726) 3 (JAM.).

LAIRK, see **Lirk.**

LAIRLY, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **layerly** n.Cy. Wm. Idle, lazy; disagreeable; low, base; also used as a *sb.* a lazy, disagreeable person.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (HALL.) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** He has hed deains wie awth lairlys, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 18; A layerly fellow (K.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

LAIROCH, **LAIROCK**, **LAIRY**, **LAIST**, see **Larach**, **Laverock**, *sb.*[1], **Lear**, *adj.*[1], **List**, *v.*[3]

LAISTER, *sb.* Cor.[12] [lē·stə(r).] The yellow water-iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

[OCor. *elester*, pl. of *elestren*, a sedge, a flag (WILLIAMS); Wel. *elestr*, pl. of *elestren*, the iris (DAVIES); Ir. *eleastar*, *feleastar*, the iris (O'REILLY); Gael. *seilisdeir*, the yellow iris (MACBAIN).]

LAIT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **late** n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **laid** Fif. (JAM.); **laith** Sc. (*ib.*); **leet** n.Yks.; **lythe** Dmb. (JAM.) Gall. N.I.[1] **1.** The pollack, *Merlangus pollachius*, esp. the immature fish.

Sc. MARTIN *St. Kilda* (1753) 19 (JAM.). **Fif.** Laid, a greenish fish, as big as a haddock, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 129 (*ib.*). **Dmb.** The fish which frequent Lochlong are cod, . . lythe, whitings, *Statist. Acc.* III. 434 (*ib.*). **Gall.** There was nothing except lythe and saithe in the nets,—save some small red trout, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii. **N.I.**[1] **n.Yks.** They are called leets on the coast near Scarborough, *Encycl. Brit.*, s.v. Gadus (JAM.); (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] The name is applied to fish of a certain size caught when railing, and probably half-grown coal-fish as well as half-grown pollack are included under it.

Hence **Lything**, *vbl. sb.* fishing for 'lythe.' N.I.[1]

2. The coal-fish, *M. carbonarius*, in the third year. Bnff. (JAM., s.v. Gerrack.)

LAIT, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **late** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **layt** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cum.[1] Wm.; and in forms **laat** Cum. Yks.; **leat** N.Cy.[1]; **leeat** n.Yks.[4] [lēt, leət.] **1.** *v.* To seek, search for; to seek and bring with one, to fetch.

Sc. Not common and now almost confined to the *s.* and border districts (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** 'To late up and down,' to go in search. 'Late it' (K.); What are you lating in the dike? *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 574; **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He's ga'an out to lait t'sheep in (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] Late us mi shun, will ta? What ar ye laten? Ah's laten t'cuddy fer sewer, t'auld beggar. Ah've lated hee an' low fer that nooat. Fooak 'at's allus laten er varra oft fooak 'at's liat. **Cum.** Mittens ur laatit for fingers or thumbs, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 176, ed. 1876; To look the hens' nests for eggs or to gather them in from unlikely places (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1] Gang an layt te kye heàmm; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Noo keep this i' mind, when you're laytin' a wife, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 55. **s.Wm.** Then [she] laited up sum of her awn claes, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah awlus 'ev ti late that lass ivery tahm Ah want her. Ah've lated high an' low foor't, bud Ah caan't finned it neeawheear. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's laatin bo'd-nests. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 69; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah lated it hauf-an-hour an then couldn't find it. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Better lated than to late, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 338; **w.Yks.**[1] What hed I to do, bud gang an late 'em all owert' moor, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** I'll leeave yo to lait up owd acquaintance, BRIERLEY *Red. Wind.* (1867) iv; This superstition led to another, that of lighting, lating, or leeting the witches, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 211; The witches were said to meet on All-hallows eve in the Forest of Pendle. Lighted candles were carried about the hills from eleven to twelve o'clock that night, and if the witches failed to extinguish a light, the person whom it represented was safe from the witches power for the season, *ib.*; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lated**, *ppl. adj.* searched for; found; (2) **Later**, *sb.* a seeker; (3) **Lating-candle**, *sb.* a candle used on 'lating-night,' q.v.; (4) **-night**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah fan him, bud Ah's a good later. **ne.Yks.**[1] Boys, searching for something lost, will say, 'Lossers, laters; findders, keepers,' i.e. losers and seekers understand that those who find will keep. (3) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (4) At Longridge Fell . . . was a custom observed on the eve of the 1st Nov. called 'Lating the Witches,' in which lighted candles, called lating candles, were carried about from 11 till 12 at night, and which, if they burnt steadily, were supposed to counteract the influence of witches during the season, but if they went out, portended evil to the bearer, *ib.*

2. *sb.* A search. **n.Yks.**[2] I mun hev a late.

[1. ffor to high hym in hast, & his home laite, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13973. Norw. dial. *leita*, to seek (AASEN), so ON. (VIGFUSSON).]

LAIT, see **Late**, *v.*[1], *adj.*, **Lathe**, *v.*

LAITCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also Hmp. Also in form **latch** Bnff.[1] Abd. [lētʃ.] **1.** *v.* To be idle; to show laziness; to loiter.

Bnff.[1] He's eye latchin' at 's wark, an' eye ahin. He steed latchin' aboot o' the rod. **Abd.** Dinna latch that wye at yer wark. Ye're nae sae latchin' at yer supper. I widna need to be latchin' when I'm suppin' wi' you (G.W.). **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Laitchety**, *adj.* idle, careless, slatternly. Hmp. HOLLOWAY; (2) **Latching**, *ppl. adj.* lazy, indolent. Bnff.[1]

2. To be gay; to laugh, titter. n.Cy. (HALL.) **3.** *sb.* Indolence. Bnff.[1] **4.** An indolent person.

ib. He's a mere latch wee's wark; he's eye ahin.

LAITE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **layt.** [lēt.] A small quantity of any liquid. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *hleyti*, also spelt *leyti*, Icel. *leiti*, a share, a part (VIGFUSSON).]

LAITERAN, **LAITH(E**, **LAITHRON**, **LAITIN**, see **Lateran**, **Lait**, *sb.*[1], **Lathe**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[1], **Latheron**, **Latten**, *sb.*

LAITS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **leats** Per.; **leets** Ayr. **1.** Manners; demeanour; habits, customs.

Sc. Of lusty laites and high honour, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 87. **Ags.** (JAM.) **Per.** Be advis'd to mortify Your youthfu' laits by piety, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 120; A rackless youth may prove a man right wise, And may like you the leats of youth despise, *ib.* 179. **Ayr.** Some o' your saunts . . . found it easier to lay down their life than their ill leets, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 124. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. **Bwk.** All the ill laits that ever followed swine, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. **Rxb.** Coost up auld laits o' kith an' kin, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 15 (JAM.).

2. Tricks, pranks.

Rxb. If for little rompish laits I hear that thou a pandy gets, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 13, ed. 1808.

[And he did thame ressaif with princely laitis, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 186. ON. *lāt* (pl.), manners, also *lāti* (VIGFUSSON).]

LAIVE, **LAIZE**, see **Leave**, *v.*[1], **Lease**, *sb.*[3]

LAK, see **Lack**, *v.*[2]

LAKE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Chs. Midl. Shr. Hmp. Wil. Cor. [lēk.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Lake-hen**, the coot, *Fulica atra.* Cum.[4]; (2) **-weed**, (*a*) the spotted persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria.* Chs.[13]; (*b*) the water pepper, *P. Hydropiper.* Chs.[13]; (*c*) the amphibious persicaria, *P. amphibium.* Shr.[1]

2. A small pool or puddle; a pond formed by damming up a stream.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Midl.** Puddles of water standing in roads, or on land, after rain, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Hmp.** (H.E.)

Hmp., Wil. Any small pool, such as is formed by a stream crossing a road (G.E.D.).

3. A space in the open sea where a particular current runs; a sea-cove. Cor.[12]

LAKE, *sb.*[2] Cum. s.Wal. Gmg. Pem. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **leak** s.Hmp.; **lyke** e.Cum. [lēk, leək.] 1. A brook, rivulet, or stream. See **Lache**, 3.

e.Cum. (E.W.P.), s.Wal. (C.V.C.) Gmg. Washing lake, near West Cross, Mumbles Road, *Ordnance Map.* s.Pem. I'na think yeà can cross, there's too much waàter in the lake (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Hmp. (T.L.O.D.) s.Hmp. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 202. Wil.[1] Dor. (C.V.G.); Luckford lake forms part of the boundary of the (so-called) 'Isle' of Purbeck (C.W.). w.Som.[1] The word is not applied to a large pond or sheet of water, but always to running water. A com. direction is, 'go on till you come to a lake o' water.' Running streams are of three kinds—the smallest being a lake. Dev. A goyle, down which ran a tiny lake, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 2; Trentishoe Lake crosses the coast road from Trentishoe to Combmartin, and falls over the cliffs, *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 375; Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

2. A dried-up watercourse in the moors. Som. Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 197.

[1. ON. *lækr*, a brook, rivulet (Vigfusson).]

LAKE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Glo. Also in forms **laak** Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[5]; **laake** Yks.; **lac-** w.Yks.[1]; **laek** Dur. Wm. w.Yks.; **laik** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Lakel.[12] Cum.[18] n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Lin. Glo.[12]; **laike** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Yks.; **lakk-** w.Yks.; **layk** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **layke** w.Yks. Lan.; **leak** n.Cy.; **leayk** Cum.[14]; **leyak** n.Yks.[4]; **leyk** Lan. [lēk, leək, liək.]

1. *v.* To play, sport, amuse oneself; to play at, perform.

Sc. *Manch. City News* (Dec. 30, 1899); (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[12] Dur. Ah wanted a toy fer Bobby to lake worth, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 5; Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum. Some at three card lant wad laak, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 59; Cum.[14] Wm. Laaking on the banks of Windermere, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785); A thowt mappm thae wer . . . laekan et summat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1; Wm.[1] Very commonly used. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks.[123]; n.Yks.[4] Tho'll lake on wi' t'dog whahl it'll bite tha. ne.Yks.[1] Will ta com an' laak a bit, Jack? e.Yks. Noo, lads; let's lake at tig, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 69. w.Yks. He lakes up an' doon amang t'bags, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 22. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] He tacks efter her, to lake at chicken-chow, ii. 287; w.Yks.[2] Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? w.Yks.[345] Lan. Aw've ne'er no time to leyk, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 5; They were used to call this pastime 'laking wi' t'boggart,' i. e. playing, Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 383, ed. 1872; Lan.[1] n.Lan. He likes to layke too mich (G.W.); n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan. Used from Foulridge, Colne, and Burnley up to and including Blackburn, *Manch. City News* (Dec. 23, 1899); ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] *Obs.*; Chs.[23], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. *Manch. City News* (Dec. 30, 1899). Glo. To be heard in the Cotswold district, *ib.*

Hence (1) **Laker**, *sb.* a player; an actor; (2) **Lakesome**, *adj.* frolicsome, playful; (3) **Lakets**, *sb. pl.* trifles, odd things, small sums of money; (4) **Lakey**, *adj.*, see (2); (5) **Laking**, *sb.* a toy, plaything; also called **Baby-lakin** (q.v.); a trifle; (6) **Laking-brass**, *sb.* (*a*) pocket-money, money spent on enjoyment; (*b*) the stakes on a gaming-table; (7) **-do**, *sb.* a gambling affair; (8) **-gang**, *sb.* a band of players; (9) **-house**, *sb.* a playroom; a theatre; a gaming-house; (10) **-kist**, *sb.* a box of toys; (11) **Lakish**, *adj.*, see (2).

(1) N.Cy.[1] Cum. Anudder gay good laiker, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 66; At lanter the caird-lakers sat i' the loft, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 66; Cum.[1], n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. [Of actors] Here coom t'laekers, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 166; Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357. ne.Lan.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. (4) Cum. A playful horse is said to be lakey (W.K.). (5) n.Cy. (J.H.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Ah ast for a lake fer t'himbest bairn, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 5; Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum.[3] 'At seàvs his oan laikins, an' laiks wid anudders; Cum.[4] Wm. I brout her a Lunon laken, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 69. n.Yks.[1234], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[12345], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (6, *a*) n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (7) *ib.* (8) w.Yks. Like yo, a lakin gang, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 43. (9, 10, 11) n.Yks.[2]

2. With *in*: at cards: to lead, begin.

w.Yks.[2] A whist-player will say, 'Now, then, lake in!' 'It's my turn to lake in.'

3. To idle, trifle; to stop work, be out of employment.

n.Yks. It's rēdər ə bad job for mə, a'v had tə lēk this las twia ər thrē wīks (W.H.). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Th' engine's brokken daan, an soa aw had te laik for hawf a day, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 43; I've no brass—I wor laking all last week (J.W.D.); (S.J.C.); w.Yks.[35] Lan. If they're smashed we shall have to lake a week, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 25; The cotton operative when off usual work says he is lakin', *Manch. City News* (Dec. 23, 1899). e.Lan.[1] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712; Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Laking**, (*a*) *sb.* a holiday; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* idling, taking a holiday, playing truant; (2) **Laking-bout**, *sb.* a bout of idleness, a holiday; (3) *laking o' weft*, *phr.* out of work while waiting for a supply of weft.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. We had but a week's laking at this time, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 50. (*b*) Yks. (H.W.), Not.[2], Glo.[12] (2) n.Yks. W'ad gotten a laakin bout, Munby *Verses* (1865) 60. (3) w.Yks. (J.M.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Lake-day**, a holiday; (2) **-lads**, (3) **-lasses**, companions, playmates.

(1) Yks. Wednesday's a kind iv a laäke-daäy, fur them i' t'shops i' Settle (F.P.T.). (2) Lakel.[2] A grizzled auld chap sits doon ta think aboot t'laik lads an' lasses ov his barnish days. w.Yks. When they wor laik-lads and laik-lasses together, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 25, 1896). (3) w.Yks. I can remember . . . going with my lake-lasses to see the foundation-stone of the new one laid, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xxxvii. Lan. Hoo went wi' two o' her lake-lasses for a walk, Fothergill *Healey* (1884) viii.

5. Phr. (1) *belly go lake thee*, take thy fill, indulge thy appetite; (2) *to lake at joggernoles*, of lambs, &c.: to butt.

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) e.Yks. Look at them lambs! they're laäkin' at joggernoles (F.P.T.).

6. *sb.* Play, amusement, fun; a game.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Dur.[1], Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] A lake at caards. He's full of his lake. 'All maks o' lakes,' all kinds of entertainments. w.Yks.[3], n.Lan. (G.W.), ne.Lan.[1]

7. A holiday.

w.Yks. Six weeks laik, Bickerdike *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 3.

Hence **Laker**, *sb.* a holiday tourist.

Cum., Wm. The Wm. and Cum. people call the visitors to their beautiful lakes, as a pun on their own word to play, 'summer lakers' (J.H.). Wm. A laker, a banker's son, from London, in an elegant thin lounge coat, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 48.

8. A plaything, toy. s.Sc. A lassock's laiks (Jam. *Suppl.*).

9. *pl.* Marbles staked in the games of 'Ringie' or 'Dreep.'

Abd. When the ring was the game a' the lakes he wad win, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 137; A ring then is made, an' oor 'lakes' are put in, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 76. Per. (G.W.)

[1. Of clay þai kest att him þe clott, And laiked wid him sittisott, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 24027. ON. *leika*, to play, sport. 8. ON. *leika*, a plaything, doll, puppet. For an interesting monograph on this word see Hallam's *Four Dialect Words* (1885) (E.D.S. No. 48).]

LAKE, *v.*[2] Lan. Der. [lēk.] To lap up. Lan. (Hall.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[ON. *leika*, to lick, lap up, *gen.* of fire; see Vigfusson (s.v. *leika*, II. 2).]

LAKE, *v.*[3] Or.I. 1. To give credit to, to trust. S. & Ork.[1] 2. Used *neg.*: to give no heed to.

He never lake't at it, *ib.*

[1, 2. ON. *leika* (*hugr*) *á*, to have a mind to; see Vigfusson (s.v. *leika*, II. 4).]

LAKE, *v.*[4] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [lēk.] 1. Of cattle: to be costive. n.Cy. Holloway, w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] 2. *Comp.* **Lakeburn**, a disorder among cattle. n.Yks.[2] [Inflammation of the third stomach of a cow, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 154.]

LAKE, LAKE-WAKE, see **Lack**, *v.*[2], **Lag**, *int.*, **Leak**, **Lyke-wake**.

LAKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **leaky**. An irregularity in the tides, observed in the Firth of Forth. Also called **Leaky-tide**. See **Lake**, *sb.*[2]

Per., Clc. In Forth there are . . . certain irregular motions which the commons betwixt Alloa and Culross . . . call the Lakies of Forth; by which name they express these odd motions of the river when

it ebbs and flows: for when it floweth, sometime before it be full sea, it intermitteth and ebbs for some considerable time, and after filleth till it be full sea; and on the contrary when the sea is ebbing, . . and this is called a lakie, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 87 (JAM.). Clc. The tides in the river Forth for several miles both above and below Clackmannan, exhibit a phenomenon not to be found . . . in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide which happens always in good weather during the neap tides, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 616 (*ib.*).

LAKIE, see **Lackie**.

LAKOO, *sb.* Ch.I. The goose-grass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*. *Science Gossip* (1876) 119.

LALACK, see **Lallack, Laverock**, *sb.*[1]

LALDER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also written **laldher** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **ladder** Cum.[14]; **lalther** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1]; **lilder** Lakel.[2] [la·lðə(r.] 1. *v.* To lounge about idly; to behave in a giddy, romping manner. See **Lall**, *v.*[1], **Lolder**.

Lakel.[2] Lalderen aboot, clashen in an' oot first e yah body's hoose an' than in anudder. Fooak 'at lilder aboot frae yah spot tull anudder er up ta nowt. n.Yks.[14], m.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Lalderish**, *adj.* lounging, listless, lazy.

n.Yks.[14] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 8, 1894).

2. To sing in a loud, noisy manner, to hum.

n.Yks. Thoo's allus lalthering and singing (T.S.); n.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Bost.* (1856) 713; Lin.[1]

3. To gossip. Cum.[14] 4. *sb.* Loud and foolish talk. *ib.*

LALDER, *v.*[2] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] To put out the tongue. See **Lall**, *v.*[2]

LALDIE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to give* or *get laldie*, to punish or receive punishment.

Per. 'I'll gie ye laldie, for I hold another trump.' Fairly common (G.W.). Ayr. If it had come to the maister's ears I'm thinking ye would have got laldie, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 226.

LALDRUM, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **laldrom** w.Yks.; and in forms **lalthdrum** e.Yks.[1]; **lalthrum** e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **ledrum, leldrum** n.Lin.[1] [la·ldrəm, la·lðrəm.]

1. *sb.* Noisy, foolish talk, nonsense; an improbable tale, falsehoods. Also used *attrib.* See **Lalder**, *sb.*

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; w.Yks.[2] Come, none o' your laldrums! What laldrum stuff tha'rt talkin'! n.Lin.[1] I can't abide my bairns for to reäd them novels; ledrums like them. I reckon theäse here leldrums aboot witchin' is all a noht.

2. A noisy, talkative girl.

e.Yks.[1] She's a good lalthrum, if that's onny use tĭ yă, bud if yă want her tĭ worrk, why that's another thing.

3. A simpleton, a complete fool. e.An.[1] 4. *v.* To sing in a foolish or childish manner. e.Yks.[1]

LALIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **laulie**. A child's toy.

I wis buyin' a laulie Fir wir peerie boy, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

LALL, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Also written **lal** Cum.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Suf.[1] [lal.]

1. *v.* To lounge, loiter, to wander aimlessly about. n.Yks.[4], e.An.[1] Cf. **loll**, *v.* **1.**

Hence **Lallen**, *ppl. adj.* dawdling; of a child: hanging about its mother. Suf.[1] 'Tis a poor lallen thing.

2. To sing or shout loudly; to cry out; to quarrel.

n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 342. n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3]

3. *sb.* A lazy, inactive person, a lounger; a dawdling child hanging about its mother.

Ayr. A lall has less capacity for work than a tawpie (JAM.). Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. e.An.[1] With the idea of silliness annexed. Suf.[1] It's such a lal.

Hence **Lall-tit**, *sb.* a spoiled child. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. Loud, lively, or spirited singing; ranting psalmody. n.Yks.[1]

[1. Sw. dial. *lalla*, to wander aimlessly about (RIETZ). 2. LG. *lallen*, 'unvernehmlich undeütlich sprechen' (BERGHAUS).]

LALL, *v.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. [lal.] To put out the tongue; of the tongue: to protrude. Cf. **loll**, *v.*[2]

Lakel.[2] Ah'll larn thi ta lall thi tongue oot at me. 'T'tongue was lallen oot a fiut varra nar.' Of an exhausted horse. Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] He lall'd oot his tongue and meead feeaces at mă. w.Yks. That woman's the moäst inserlent out, I feels like lallin' my tungue aat at 'er (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] That herse lalls his tung oher th' bit. s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

LALLACK, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Wor. Also written **lalack** Lakel.[2]; and in forms **laleek** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **lallik** Lakel.[2]; **lallock** n.Yks.[3]; **lalluck** s.Wor. [la·lək.]

1. *v.* To idle about, to go gossiping from house to house. Lakel.[2], s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.) See **Lall**, *v.*[1]; cf. **lollock**.

2. To hang the tongue loosely from the mouth; to put out the tongue. Cf. **lall**, *v.*[2]

Cum. Leuk at thur sheep laleekan the'r tongues oot (J.D.). e.Yks.[1] Brazzant huzzy lallackt her tung oot at mă, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Lalliker**, *sb.* the tongue.

Lakel.[2] Lal oot thi lalliker.

3. *sb. pl.* Play, frolic.

Nhb.[1] Run away oot and get your laleeks.

Hence **Lallocking** or **Laleeking**, (1) *sb.* unrestrained junketing or scampering; (2) *ppl. adj.* boisterous.

(1) n.Yks.[3] (2) Nhb.[1] That dog's a greet laleekin animal.

LALLACK, see **Lollock**, *sb.*

LALLDABBER, *sb.* Yks. A blow.

Sharpen 'em up if they're numskulls, wiv a lalldabber ower their heed, LANCASTER *Mod. Yks. Poets*, 66.

LALLOP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Also written **lallap** e.Yks.[1]; **lallup** Cum.[4] n.Lin.[1] [la·ləp.]

1. *v.* To lounge or loll about; to walk awkwardly or skippingly, to move heavily. See **Lall**, *v.*[1]; cf. **lollop**.

n.Yks. If any one or anything fell, it would be said it or they com lalloping down (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] I lallop'd me down upon t'bink. e.Yks.[1] She diz nowt bud hing lallopin oot o' windher leeakin at fooaks passin. War.[4] There goes Bet a lalloping down the street as usual.

Hence **Lallopy**, *adj.* lounging, idle, and slovenly in gait or habit.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A lang lallopy lass as lazy as she's lang. m.Yks.[1]

2. Of a dress, &c.: to trail, to drag or flap on the ground.

e.Yks. Wimmin weears ther goons si lang noo-a-days at they gan lallapin ivver si far uppa grund, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 91. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Lallopping**, *ppl. adj.* hanging down, trailing.

Cum.[4] Them nasty lallopping curls, I niver could abide them, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) II. 290.

3. To walk among soft mud. n.Lin.[1]

4. *sb.* A lazy, lounging person, an idler; an awkward or slatternly girl; *gen.* in *pl.* form.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Lollops), ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's a sore lallups, noht she hes is iver fit to be seän.

5. *pl.* Rags, tatters.

Cum.[4] When a dress is much torn, you may hear the expression 'Thoo's hingin' i' lallups.'

LALLOP, *v.*[2] Cum. Yks. Also written **lallup** Cum.[14] [la·ləp.] To put out the tongue. See **Lall**, *v.*[2]

Cum. Ah thowt ah could see 'em sitten doon lalluppen oot his tung, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 22; Cum.[14] n.Yks. Whativer's ta lalloping thi tongue oot i' that way for? (W.H.) e.Yks.[1]

Hence **Lallopy**, *adj.* of the tongue: too long for the mouth, protruding; also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[2] 'A lallopy tongue,' that of the tale-bearer.

LALLOP, *v.*[3] Lan. Lin. Also written **lallup** Lin. [la·ləp.] To beat, chastise, strike, 'wallop.'

ne.Lan.[1] Lin. She lallup'd into owd cat's nose, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 79; Lin.[1] Do not lallop the jazzen. n.Lin.[1]

LALLY-WOW, *sb.* Lin. A cat.

Lin.[1] The lally-wow is kittling. s.Lin. *Obs.* (T.H.R.)

LALOCK, LALTHDRUM, LALTHRUM, see **Laylock, Laldrum**.

LAM, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. Eng. Colon. and Amer. Also written **lamb** N.Cy.[1] Nhp.[2] s.Wor. Shr.[2] Glo.[2] e.An.[1] n.Dev. Colon.; **lamm** Ken.; **lamme** n.Cy. Chs.[23]; **lamn** s.Wor.; and in forms **laam** n.Lan.; **lem** Cor.; **lomm** s.Lan.; **lum-** n.Lin.[1] [lam, læm.] 1. *v.* To beat soundly, to thrash, flog; to hit hard, strike; freq. with *into*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He lams his wife. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[34] e.Yks. Lam intiv him, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 27; e.Yks.[1] Lam intiv his muttons, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[123] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 275; Lan.[1] n.Lan. T'watchmen at went about t'city fund ma, they

smaät me, they laäm'd ma, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). **Chs.**[123], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** That's right, lam it into him (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Lam 'im well now y'ave gor 'im (J.P.K.). **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.**[1] Horse-breakers lamming into young horses, *World* (Jan. 12, 1881). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[23], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 416. **Ken.** I'le lamm your hide (K.). **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**[1] He pared-n down there right, and, my eyes, nif he didn lam un! **Dev.**[3] **n.Dev.** Es lamb'd en, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 346. **w.Cor.** I'll lem thee if the baint quiet (M.A.C.). [**Colon.** I'd have lambed him down, I tell you! TASMA *In her Youth* (1890) xx. **Amer.** Lam him one over the head, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

Hence **Lamming**, (1) *sb.* a beating, thrashing; (2) *adj.* huge, great, violent.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] He's getten a good lammin. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[3] Au'll gie thee a gooid lammin. **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** He desarves a down-right good lamming for his impudence (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Noo, then, if thoo doänt pick up that theäre taw an' walk thy chalks I'll gie thĕ a lumming. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[2] Give him a good lamming. (2) **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.** I'd gee mun zich a lammin lick, I'd make mun of elections zick, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 176; **Dev.**[1] Their high-kick'd loady heads . . . way a lamming wallige of hair bevore and a vumping nug beheend, 8.

2. Phr. *to lam for eels*, to thrash the water in order to make the eels go into a net. **e.An.**[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Lam-an-sally**, a beating; (2) **-net**, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water; (3) **-ord**, a sledge-hammer; (4) **-pay**, to beat, chastise; (5) **-pie**, see (1).

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] Iv mahy dog dù)nŭ dóo ŭz ée)z tuwd, ahy)shl aa)tŭ gy'iv' im laam'-un-saal'i [If my dog dunna do as he's towd, I shall ha' to give him lam-an-sally]. (2) **e.An.**[1] (3) **Ant.** Near the kish is the lam-ord, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23. (4) **n.Cy.** Principally applied to children (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

4. To run quickly.

w.Yks.[5] Whear's tuh lamming tul? Ther wur a peeler after him—by Gow didn't he lam!

5. *sb.* A blow; a hard hit or swipe.

s.Lan. (F.R.C.) **Midl.** Much used at cricket (C.A.M.). [**Amer.** Give him a lam, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

[**1. ON.** *lemja* (pret. *lamði*), to thrash, flog, beat (VIGFUSSON); cp. OE. *lemian*, to lame any one, to break a horse.]

LAMAR, see **Lammer.**

LAMB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lam** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. e.Yks.[1] Oxf. Dor.[1] Dev.[4]; and in form **lamba** S. & Ork.[1] [lam, læm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lamb-ale**, a village feast formerly held about Whitsuntide; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-blasts**, passing showers of snow, rain, or hail, accompanied by high wind, occurring about the time of young lambs; (3) **-cage** or **Lambs'-cage**, a crib for foddering sheep in fold; (4) **-'s-creep**, a hole in the hurdles to enable the lambs to get out of the fold; (5) **-earth**, a variety of dark-coloured vegetable soil, yellow loam; (6) **-fashion**, in phr. *to be dressed lamb-fashion*, to be dressed in youthful style; (7) **-flags**, small natural-faced flags; (8) **-gimmer**, a young sheep or ewe lamb of a year old; (9) **-hog**, a young sheep before it is shorn; (10) **-house**, a shelter for lambs; (11) **-lady**, the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (12) **-leg**, a leg of lamb; (13) **-'s-leg** or **Lambs'-legs**, nasal excrement; (14) **-pie-sote-it**, the game of 'hide and seek'; (15) **-purtence**, a lamb's head with its appurtenances, heart, lungs, and liver; (16) **-skin**, a cloudy sediment sometimes found in beer and vinegar; (17) **-showers**, (18) **-storms**, see (2); (19) **-teind**, the wool collected as 'teinds' by the parish minister; (20) **-time killing**, the time when lambs are killed for the market; (21) **-tow**, (22) **-'s wool**, lamb's wool when shorn; (23) **-'s-wool sky**, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud; (24) **Lambs' pummices**, see (15).

(1) **Oxf.** A fat lamb was chased by girls with tied hands. She who caught the lamb with her teeth was declared 'lady of the lamb.' Next day lamb partly boiled, partly roasted, partly baked, was served to the lady and her companions, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 107; Towards a substitute [Militia] for Joseph Hall on Lamale Munday, £23, *Kidlington Overseers' Bks.* (1795) in STAPLETON *Four Oxf. Parishes* (1893) 164; The Club Feast and the Lamb Ale are probably remnants of the Feast of the Lamb in Whitsun-week, STAPLETON *ib.* 161. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Wil.** Usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft ash-rods about 6 to 7 ft. long and about 1 ft. diam., DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] (4) **Wil.**[1] (5) **Nhp.**[12] **Bdf.** At Risely the yellow loam thrown up from below by the drainers is called 'lamb earth.' I judged from its raw state, wanting maturity, and being lately cast (J.W.B.). (6) **War.**[2] Dress'd up like an old yowe lamb fashion. **Oxf.**[1] A' old yow dressed lamb fashion, *MS. add.* **Dev.** Mrs. Hodge is a fine-looking ole dummun, but I dŭ zim 'er dresses 'erzel oncommon fine, 'er's like a ol' yaw [ewe] dressed up lambfashion! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (7) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.) (8) **n.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Gimmer). (9) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (10) **Sh.I.** They would stand and speak for a good while up at the lamb-house, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 22. (11) **n.Lin.**[1] (12) **Edb.** Good, cheap lamb-legs At eight pence price, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 7. (13) **Suf.**[1], **Cor.**[2] (14) **e.Yks.**[1] (15) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (16) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (17) **e.Lan.**[1] (18) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** A slight fall of snow in spring, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 15, 1894); **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). (18) **S. & Ork.**[1] Now *gen.* commuted to a money payment. (20) **Edb.** Our wives, fegs! Had best no green at lamb-time killing, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 8. (21) **Wor.** Still the usual name among farmers, on account of the shortness of its staple, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 473. **w.Som.**[1] I count I've a got about o' vive pack [of wool] 'thout the lamb-tow. (22) **w.Yks.** Wool clipped from the body of sheep under 12 months old (J.M.). (23) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** The peasant will look in vain for the . . . lamb's-wool sky, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 18; **Dev.**[1] [It] pretty certainly prognosticates rain. (24) **Chs.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Lamb's-cress**, the hairy bitter-cress, *Cardamine hirsuta*; (2) **-'s-ear**, the hoary plantain, *Plantago media*; (3) **-'s-ears**, (*a*) the woolly woundwort, *Stachys lanata*; (*b*) the rose campion, *Lychnis coronaria*; (*c*) the premorse scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (4) **-'s-foot**, (*a*) the lady's mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (*b*) the vetch, '*Vicia ornithopus*' [? *Lotus corniculatus*]; (*c*) the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (5) **-'s-grass**, a name given to the various kinds of early spring grasses; (6) **-in-a-pulpit**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (7) **-lakens** or **-lakins**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (8) **-'s-lettuce**, the corn salad, *Valerianella olitoria*; (9) **-'s-lugs**, a hoary-leaved garden plant; (10) **-mint** or **Lammint**, (*a*) the garden mint, *Mentha viridis*; (*b*) the peppermint, *M. piperita*; (11) **-'s-pummy**, the garlic-wort, *Erysimum alliaria*; (12) **-'s-quarters**, the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (13) **-skin**, a kind of *Ulva* or *Conferva* growing on drains [not identified]; (14) **-('s-sucklings**, (*a*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*b*) the white clover, *Trifolium repens*; (*c*) see (12); (15) **-'s-tail**, a water-plant, see (13); (16) **-('s-tails** or **Lambs'-tails**, (*a*) the catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, or willow, *Salix Caprea*; (*b*) the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (17) **-('s-toe(s** or **Lambs'-toes**, (*a*) see (14, *a*); (*b*) the kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (*c*) the black medick, *Medicago lupulina*; (18) **-('s-tongue**, (*a*) the goose-foot, *Chenopodium album* and *Ch. urbicum*; (*b*) the rib-wort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; (*c*) see (2); (*d*) see (3, *a*); (*e*) the mouse-ear, *Hieracium pilosella*; (*f*) the corn-mint, *Mentha arvensis*; (*g*) the common hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendium vulgare*; (19) **-'s-tongues**, the persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria.*

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Cum.**[4] (3, *a*) **Chs.**[1] Often grown as a border edging. (*b*) **Chs.**[3] (*c*) **War.** (4, *a*) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. (*b*) **Lan.** (*c*) **Der.** (5) **w.Cy.**, **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1] (6) **Dev.**[4] (7, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** (J.W.O.), **Cum.**[14] (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 284. (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10 *a*, *b*) **Dev.**[4] (11) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (12) **Ir.**, **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**[1] (13) **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** We had to rake 'em all out with a rake along with old reed-roots, lambskin and hair-weed, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 104. (14, *a*) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** (*c*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (15) **Nrf.** Found on most of the broads and in the dikes, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 369; Rare (P.H.E.). (16, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Yks.**, **Not.**, **Lin.** (R.E.C.), **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **Bck.**, **Cmb.** (W.W.S.), **Ess.**, **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **Shr.**[2] (17, *a*) **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lei.**[1] **War.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. (*b*) **Rut.** **Nhp.** And handfuls got of rose and lambtoe sweet, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 94; The yellow lambtoe I

have often got, *ib.* 198; Nhp.[2], War.[3] (*c*) Stf. (18, *a*) Chs.[1], Shr.[1], w.Som.[1], Dev.[4] (*b*) Nhb.[1], Shr. w.Sus., Hmp. Holloway. (*c*) Sus.[1] (*d*) Dev.[4] (*e*) War.[3] (*f*) Sc. (Jam.) (*g*) e.Sus., w.Som.[1] (19) Dev. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

3. Phr. (1) *in two claps of a lamb's tail*, in a moment, very quickly; (2) *to be set forth like lamb and sallit*, to be gaily dressed.

(1) Sh.I. Ye'll pilk up da sillicks laek stour, an' your büddie is fue in twa claps o' a lamb's tail, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 13. (2) n.Yks. She was set forth like lamb and sallit (T.S.).

4. A term of endearment; freq. in dimin. forms: **Lammie** or **Lambie, Lammikin.**

Sc. My lambie, my bonnie doo, what ails ye? Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 156; A lammiken lassock I troo, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 320. Sh.I. Bit lamb! we saa nae mair o him, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 55; S. & Ork.[1] Lamb at du is. Or.I. Weel, trouth, lam, thou'll sthune be richt aneuch, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 162. Abd. I'm right fain, ye needna doubt, To meet my Lammy, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 116. Frf. Nell, oor wee lammie—the flower o' the flock, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 60. Per. The bonny lamb!.. it micht tak up wi' waur folk, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. Rnf. Soon his dear lammy Stuck horns on the head of her silly auld man, M[c]Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 303. Ayr. I stand in need, my lambie, o' a' your winsome comforting, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. Lnk. It hasna ta'en meat Sin' the very first hour that it cam—the wee lamb, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 15. Lth. My ain kind-hearted lammie! Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 191, ed. 1856. Kcb. Death's han'... Touched the care-furrowed broo o' my puir lammie's faither, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 150. N.Cy.[1] Maw bonny lam. Maw canny lammie.

5. A ruffian armed with a bludgeon, formerly hired at election time.

s.Not. Hired nominally for the protection of candidates and their friends, really as a means of corruption and intimidation. The 'Nottingham Lambs' have a name in history (J.P.K.).

6. A vagrant committed to prison for three days only. n.Lin.[1] **7.** The common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.* e.An.[1]

Hence **Lambing** or **Lamming**, *sb.* the peculiar bleating sound made by snipes.

Nrf. The bleating sound being described... as 'Lambing'—because of its similarity to the bleating of lambs, Smith *Birds* (1887) 430; (G.E.D.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77.

8. *pl.* The flowers of the horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum.* Dev.[4]

9. *v.* To bring forth lambs, to 'yean.'

Sc. I wish you lamb in your lair, as many a good ew has done. Spoken to those who lie too long a-bed, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 195. Sh.I. The sheep... lamb not so soon as with us, Brand *Zetland* (1701) 701 (Jam.). n.Cy. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Lambing**, *vbl. sb.* the bringing forth of lambs, yeaning; (2) **Lambing-season**, (3) **-time**, *sb.* the season for the birth of lambs.

(1) Ayr. Shall I... mak a kin o' Doomsday Book anent the lambin' o' the yowes? Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. n.Cy. (J.W.) Oxf. The lambing is now nearly over, save where ewes are breeding from tegs, *Oxf. Times* (Mar. 7, 1896). (2) Ayr. The lambing season had just closed, leaving a fair brood of lambs, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 97. (3) Or.I. If in the spring, about lambing time, any person goes into the island with a dog, or even without one, the ewes suddenly take fright, *Statist. Acc.* V. 545 (Jam.). Edb. Tenting their ewes, their lamming time, Gif tod or corbies visits pay them, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 202. Gall. My father does not need me now at home—at least, not till the spring and the lambing-time, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 91. n.Cy. (J.W.) Dor. We be near lambin'-time now, and 'tis puzzlin' to know how ye're a-goin' to manage it, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 44.

10. With *down*: to note the birth-date of lambs. Sus. (J.L.A.)

LAMBAS, see **Lammas**, *sb.*[1]

LAMBASTE, *v.* Irel. Lin. [lambē·st.] To beat, thrash; of rain: to beat down. See **Lam**, *v.*, and **Baste**, *v.*

Ir. And it doin' so finely until the rain gat lambastin' it, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 95. Wxf. Glad I wasn't standing in his shoes that day, when the mistress was lambasting him, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 33. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 342. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Lambasting**, *sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Wxf. To give Mr. Plundhergun, as he called him, a lambasting, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 106.

[Stand off awhile, and see how Ile lambaste him, *Britannia Triumphans* (1637) (Nares).]

LAMBKINS, *sb. pl.* Wil.[1] The catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana.*

LAMBS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also written **lams.** [lamz.] **1.** Pieces of wood in a loom between the treadles and the healds.

w.Yks. Wooden levers usually about 2½ ft. deep by ½ ft. thick, used underneath the healds to connect them with the treadles (D.L.); w.Yks.[3] Connected by strings with the treadles below and the 'jacks' above, and work the 'yelds.'

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lambs-long**, the longer pieces of wood in a loom; (2) **-short**, the shorter pieces. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

LAMBSKINET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Shr.[2] A game at cards, played by young people.

[Fr. *lansquenet*, a Lanceknight, or Germane footman, also, the name of a game at cards (Cotgr.); G. *Landsknecht*, a foot-soldier, Paul (s.v. *Knecht*).]

LAME, *adj.*[1], *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **laam** n.Yks.[4]; **laem** sw.Lin.[1]; **leaam** Cum.; **leahm** n.Yks.; **leam** Cum.[4]; **leeam** Wm. n.Yks.; **liam** Wm. [lēm, leəm, liəm.] **1.** *adj.* Injured, crippled in any limb.

Yks. (J.W.) e.Lin. Lame in his hand (G.G.W.). sw.Lin.[1] He has gotten a läem hand wi' swinging.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lame-soldier**, *obs.*, the dwarf-winged orchis, *Orchis ustulata*; (2) **—tale**, an excuse, a false story, a misrepresentation.

(1) Cum.[4] (2) n.Yks. Noo A's omist confident 'at that's a leahm teahl. If h's deun owt wrang he's oll'as sum leahm teahl redy (W.H.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. Slow-footed, laggard; clumsy.

Rnf. They're feckly fleein' frae the rent; An'... They're neither lag nor lame aboot it, Young *Pictures* (1865) 164. Ayr. At rhymin' wark ye are no lame, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 121. Gall. It flew frae hame About an hour sincesyne, And after it I was na lame, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

Hence **Lamely**, *adj.* slow, halting.

e.Lth. Pluck ne'er lag nor lamely, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 12.

4. *v.* To hurt, injure, wound.

N.I.[1] I got a stab of a bayonet in the groin, which has lamed me to the ground. Cum. He sed he remembert t'pooar fella leaamen his neif... wih sum eh t'machinery, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 99; Cum.[4] The cause of delay proved to be that he had lamed his eye. Wm. A wossant leeamt at o, fer it wes varra soft, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8; Ah liam'd me snoot, at hev Ah ower yon yat bar (B.K.). n.Yks.[4] Let goo, thoo's laaming mah airm. Onny road he's laam'd t'lad foor leyfe. ne.Yks.[1] Ah's weeantly laam'd i' my shoodher wi t'rheumatics. Lan. Aw cud see noan ut wur oather kilt ur lawmpt, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 55. sw.Lin.[1] So long as he gets his belly-full, and don't get läemt.

5. *sb.* A hurt, injury, an accident.

Cum. My fadder—he has git'n a leam, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 6; Cum.[4]

LAME, *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Also written **laem** Sh.I.; **laim** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **leam** Sc.; **leem** Kcb.; **lem(e** Abd. [lēm, liəm.] **1.** *sb.* Earthenware, loam-ware, crockery.

Sh.I. Wis kind o rackliss wi da laem, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 25; Da lame wid be taen oot o' da rack an' set upo' da table, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 86; Shü begood ta tak' da laem aff o' da table whin we a' raise, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897). Cai.[1]

2. A broken piece of earthenware or crockery.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. I smash'd the naphtha lamp to lems, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 130; (G.W.); (W.M.)

3. *adj.* Made of earthenware or porcelain.

Sh.I. Shü spread a tooel ower da lame plate wi' da flooer, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897); Shü swill'd aff o' da cups an' plaetirs intil a laem plate wi' lue water, *ib.* (May 20, 1899). Abd. A lame pig [an earthenware jar] (W.M.). Frf. He dreamed that he was a lame pig, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 260, ed. 1842. Gall. Ashets seem to have been the first things of lame ware, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 22, ed. 1876. Kcb. Are we not God's leem vessels? And yet when they cast us over a house we are not broken into sherds, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 182.

[1. OE. *lām*, clay, earth; *lāmen*, made of clay.]

LAME, *v.*[2] Ken. To lay the blame on any one.
You lame it on me (W.F.S.).

LAME, see **Lem,** *sb., v.*

LAMENESS, *sb.* Som. Dev. [leə·mnəs.] The foot-rot in sheep.
w.Som.[1] This here ground's so strong, always brings on the lameness in the sheep. Dev. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i.

LAMENTABLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Suf. Sur. Sus. Also in form **laarmentaäble** e.Sus. [ləme·ntəbl.] **1.** *adj.* Unpleasant, disagreeable.
N.I.[1] The smell of the fish was most lament'able.

2. *adv.* Used as an intensive.
N.I.[1] It's a most lamentable wet day. Suf.[1] Lamentable bad. Lamentable lame. Sur.[1] If I wanted them they'd be that lamentable busy they couldn't come to work. Sus.[1] He says to me says he, ''tis larmentable purty weather, Master Crockham.' 'Larmentäable!' says I. e.Sus. Carriage bin took out again, zur, an' t'harses be that laarmentaäble flogged this marnin', *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 250.

LAMER, LAM-FEG, see **Lammer, Lanner, Lem-fig.**

LAME-SKIRTING, *vbl. sb.* Dur. Taking coal off the side of an excavation to make a narrow place wide, or a wide one wider.
The term is peculiar to the Etherley district, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

LAM-FLOOR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Stf. The fourth parting in the body of the nether coal. Stf. (K.), Stf.[1] Cf. **laming.**

LAMGAMMACHY, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A long, incoherent speech, a long, rambling description, much foolish talk.

LAMIGER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **lammiger** Dor. [læ·midʒə(r).] A lame person, a cripple; also used *attrib.* Cf. **lamiter.**
Dor. What can we two poor lammigers do against such a multitude! Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 339; Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1] One recently become lame. Som. (W.F.R.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Poor old fuller, he's a come to a proper old lamiger [laam·ijur] wi' two sticks. Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. n.Dev. Dowl take tha lamiger methodie, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 118.
Hence **Lamigerin,** *adv.* in crippled fashion.
w.Som.[1] He was a spry fellow one time, but he's a come to go ter'ble lamigerin.

LAMING, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Stf. In coal-mining: a thin layer in the strata, a parting. (K.), Stf.[1] Cf. **lam-floor.**

LAMITER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **lameter** Sc. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.; and in forms **laimeter** N.I.[1]; **laimiter** Abd.; **lyemittor** Nhb. [lē·mitə(r.] A lame person, a cripple; a deformed person. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **lamiger.**
Sc. Though you may think him a lamiter, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xvii. e.Sc. Ay, he's livin' yet, . . but he's a lameter, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. Abd. Dawvid's been a perfect laimiter wi' a sair fit, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. Frf. Our pet aversion was a snivelling, watery-eyed lamiter mannie, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 134. Per. His family are a' awa' but ane, a lamiter, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 61. w.Sc. They said tae, he was a lameter, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 207, ed. 1877. Ayr. Jenny Hirple, a lameter woman, Galt *Entail* (1823) xiii. Lnk. I'm a lamiter or I wad hae been, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 277. e.Lth. Ye wad mak a puir lamiter, a helpless crupple, o' that soond man, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 113. Edb. His ankle left him a grievous lameter, hirpling on a staff, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. Slk. Am I to be for life a lameter! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 246. Gall. Dunt-duntin' like a lameter hirplin' on two staves, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliii. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] He'll be a lameter for life. Nhb. Aw wis a l'yemittor, thoo wis strite as a rashor, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 31. n.Yks. A lameter with a stick, Linskill *Tales,* 165; n.Yks.[1 2]

LAMMACE, *v.* Yks. [la·məs.] To beat with heavy blows. n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Lammacing,** *sb.* a beating, thrashing. *ib.*

LAMMAS, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Wal. Lin. Shr. Som. Also in form **lambas** Wgt. [la·məs.] In *comb.* (1) **Lammas-apple,** an early kind of apple ripening about Lammas Day; (2) **—fair,** a fair held about Lammas-time at the beginning of August; (3) **—flood(s,** heavy rains occurring at the beginning of August and causing the rivers, &c. to swell; (4) **—houses,** small huts erected about Lammas-time; see below; (5) **-night,** the night of August 1st; (6) **—plum,** a dark purple plum ripening about Lammas-time; (7) **—rain(s,** (8) **—spate(s** or **speets,** see (3); (9) **—stream,** a spring tide in August; (10) **—Sunday,** the Sunday nearest to the 1st of August; (11) **-tide,** the season of Lammas; (12) **—towers,** small towers erected at the beginning of summer; see below.
(1) w.Som.[1] (2) Or.I. The Lambas Fair . . . is held on the second Tuesday of August, and lasts for several days. It is the great event of the year in Kirkwall, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 30. Kcd. I canna tell the day an' date, But Lammas Fair was by, Grant *Lays* (1884) 27. Ayr. Some time before, Lammas fair had been celebrated in the county town, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 217. Wgt. The third and greatest fair is call'd Lambas Fair, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 21. (3) Sc. (Jam.), N.I.[1] (4) Wal. On Lammas Sunday little houses, called 'Lammas Houses,' were set up on 'corse.' They were made of sods, reeds, and sticks, and a fire was lighted inside them, and apples roasted, people paying a penny to go in and have a roasted apple, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) III. 349. (5) Wgt. Ilka Lammas nicht, Whan the twal' 'oor is at han', The warlocks an' bogles there hae micht Nocht mortal can withstan', Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 209. (6) Shr.[1] 'Whad bin yo' ātin', Jack?' 'On'y a bit o' glue off the Lammas-plum tree.' (7) Sh.I. The Beltin mist and the Lammas rain, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 23. Per. Devon's no' aye dark wi' Lammas rain, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 23. Fif. Het simmer suns an' Lammas rains, Have mantl'd a' the spreadin' plains Wi' yellow wavin' corn, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 119. Lnk. The sweat gaed trintlin' owre his cheeks In draps like Lammas rain, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 13. (8) Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Dey niver ken, or dinna consider, at der sic a thing as Lammas speets, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). Gall. If the Lammas spate made the brig totter, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 372, ed. 1876. (9) Cai.[1] Noted for its great rise and strength of currents. (10) Wal. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 349. (11) Frf. Pleasant it was at Lammas tide Down by the Watermou' to wade, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 90. Wgt. Nane I trow That . . . whun they hear the wraith-bell jow, Gae oot at Lammas tide, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 211. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) (12) Sc. All the herds of a certain district, towards the beginning of summer, associated themselves into bands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or more. Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place . . . as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas Day. This tower was usually built of sods, for the most part square, about four feet in diameter at the bottom and tapering to a point at the top, which was seldom above seven or eight feet from the ground. The name of Lammas-towers will remain (some of them having been built of stone) after the celebration of the festival has ceased, *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* (1792) I. 194, 198 (Jam.). Lth. (Jam.)

LAMMAS, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in form **lammis** w.Yks. [la·məs.] **1.** *v.* To run, to go off in a hurry, disappear quickly.
Nhb.[1] Lammas, lads; lammas! Lakel.[2] Thoo mun lammas off efter him as hard as thoo can leddur. w.Yks. 'Let's lammis aght o' this,' aw said, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 44; w.Yks.[2] He can lammas! w.Yks.[5] I lammases back an' intut celler-hoil, 32. Lan. He lamassed off again, *Ab-o'th-Yate, Oddlad* (1884) 11; Be limber-legged, an' lammas eawt, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 45, ed. 1871; Lan.[1]

2. With *about*: to run about quickly, 'knock about.'
w.Yks. Thah can lammas abaht t'field an flay t'rabbits, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1880) 14.

3. *sb.* Phr. *to take one's lammas,* to go off, run away.
Yks. There is not a boy in the shop, they have all taken their lammas (M.N.).

LAMM(E, see **Lam,** *v.*

LAMMEL, *v.* Shr.[12] [la·ml.] To beat. See **Lam,** *v.*

LAMMER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **laamer** Sh.I. ne.Sc.; **lamar** n.Sc.; **lamer** Sc.; **laumer** Abd. [la·mər.] **1.** Amber; also used *attrib.*
Sc. It is your lady's heart's blood; 'Tis as clear as the lamer, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 181; Her locks that shine like lammer, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 102, ed. 1871. ne.Sc. An amber bead vernacularly called laamer was commonly used to remove a chaff from the eye both of man and beast, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 40. Cai.[1] Kcd. Her face was fair, her features sweet, Her eyes were like the lamer, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 133. Rnf. They

say it leuks like lammer, Sae clear ilk day, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 92. **Lnk.** The summer sun wi' lammer licht shines thro' the castle ha', THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 1.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lammer-bead**, an amber bead; (2) **-wine**, an imaginary liquid of great virtue.

(1) **Sc.** The full glory of a grogram gown, lammer beads, and a clean cockernony, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; In olden time, the present made by a mother to her daughter on the night of her marriage was a set of lammer beads to be worn about her neck, that from the influence of the bed-heat on the amber, she might smell sweet to her husband (JAM.); Lammer-beads and red thread were supposed to be a charm with power to repel witchery in former times, BROWN *Dict.* (1845). **Sh.I.** A string o' laamer beads fir pitten roond aboot her neck, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 250. **n.Sc.** I know you well by your lamar beads, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 170, ed. 1875. **Abd.** A string o' laumer beads, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 17. **Frf.** JAMIE *Emigrant's Fam.* (1853) 48. **w.Sc.** The sweat was breaking ower my brow like lammer beads, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 218, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** Black luggie, lammer bead, Rowan tree and red thread, Put the witches to their speed, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (2) **Sc.** This imaginary liquor . . . was esteemed a sort of elixir of immortality, and its virtues are celebrated in the following infallible recipe: 'Drink ae coup o' the lammer-wine An' the tear is nae mair in your e'e,' &c., HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 9.

[**1.** Fr. *ambre*, amber, with article prefixed. **2.** (1) Halie water, and the lāmer (*v.r.* lāber) beidis, *Bp. of St. Androis* (1584) 307.]

LAMMERMOOR LION, *phr.* **Sc.** Also written **lamer-moor.** A sheep.

Sc. 'You look like a Lamermoor lyon.' Lamermoor is a large sheep walk, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 380. **Bwk.** He's as bold as a Lammermoor lion, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 103. **Lth.** (JAM.)

LAMMIE SOUROCKS, *phr.* Rxb. (JAM.) The sorrel-dock, *Rumex Acetosa.*

LAMMIKIN, see **Lamb, 4.**

LAMMIT, *phr.* Sh.I. Also in form **laamiet** S. & Ork.[1] [la·mit.] My lamb! an address of endearment.

Ance upon a day I wis light-hearted an' hallegirt enough, bit lammit ye're, dat's awa noo, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 52; Yae, my lammit, I widna say bit what dey'll be someen comin dis lent da nicht, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 3; Lamit! my lamit! JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 112; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *lamb mītt*, my lamb!]

LAMMOCK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Lin. Hrf. e.An. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **lammak** w.Yks.[2] Hrf.[1]; **lammick** Dor.; **lammuck** n.Lin.[1] [la·mək, læ·mək.] **1.** *v.* To lounge lazily. **e.An.**[1] Cf. **lommock**, *v.* **4.**

Hence **Lammocking**, *ppl. adj.* ungainly, clumsy; slouching, loose-limbed.

w.Yks.[2], **s.Chs.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **Dor.** He'll adorn it better than a poor lammicken feller like myself can, HARDY *Tess* (1891) vii; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

2. To throw things about in a violent or wasteful manner. n.Lin.[1]

3. *sb.* A large quantity. Cf. **lommock**, *sb.* **1.**

e.An.[1] A good tidy lammock of grass.

4. A rogue, rascal. **Cor.**[3]

LAMMOCK, *sb.*[2] m.Lan.[1] [la·mək.] In phr. *to go up i' lammock*, to go to bed.

LAMMOCK, *v.*[2] Shr.[2] Ken. (G.H.) Also in form **lammick** Ken. To beat. Cf. **lammel.**

LAMMY, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Also written **lamb-y** Cor.[2] A kid; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Fodder thy lammies anent the shepherds' shielins, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. **Cor.**[1] Sometimes made into a pie called 'lammy pie'; **Cor.**[2] 'How did you like missus's lammy-pie last night?' 'Excellent, . . 'twas the best lamb I ever tasted.' 'Lord love ye, . . lammy-pie isn't made of lamb,' WARNER *Tour through Cor. in* 1809.

LAMN, see **Lam**, *v.*

LAMOO, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) In phr. *to gang down like lamoo*, to be easily swallowed, to give pleasure in swallowing.

LAMP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Slang. [**lamp.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Lamp-lands**, lands the rent of which was formerly bequeathed to the church for the maintenance of certain altar-lights; (2) **-lighter**, in phr. *like a lamplighter*, very quickly; (3) **-o'-the-watter**, phosphorescence upon the sea.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.** T'lass, bein new, off shoo went like a lampleeter ta do az shoo wor bid, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Feb. 11, 1861). **Slang.** I ketched sight o' Jack Hargrave and his pal a cutting away like lamplighters, SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* (1856) 169; They scampered, like lamplighters over the plain, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *St. Medard.* (3) **Nai.** (W.G.)

2. A fire of coals burnt in a suspended iron grate or frame.

Nhb.[1] The lamp in the rear of the early railway trains was a coal fire of this description. It is sometimes called a fire-lamp, and may yet be seen in use about colliery railway cabins. **Stf.** An iron cradle containing fire let down into a coal pit to make a draught of air (K.); **Stf.**[1]

LAMP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **lemp** Sc. (JAM.); **lomp** w.Yks.[1] Hrf. [**lamp, læmp.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with long, heavy steps, to stride; to walk quickly; to hurry onwards. See **Lamper**, *v.*[1]

Sc. Her father's doing that let her run lamping about the country, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiii. **Abd.** Whip-the-cat's aff frae hoose to hoose, Wi' his oxter'd lap-buird lampin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 2. **Fif.** Lampin' alang in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw athort the sea, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3. **Rnf.** Losh! he lamps at the rate o' four yards at a striddle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 42; Folk frae ev'ry door came lampin', WILSON *Watty* (1792) 7. **Ayr.** I see him lamping down the hill, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 171. **Lnk.** Mang the lang kail-stocks they lampit, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 65. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Stf.** They went lampin' along the Bils'n road, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

Hence (1) **Lamper**, *sb.* one who takes long, heavy steps; a tall woman; (2) **Lamping**, *ppl. adj.* striding, taking long steps; (3) **Lampy**, *adj.* having a striding gait.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Lnk.** See what lampin' strides she tak's, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 10. **Edb.** Gawfer, wi' his cutty-thees, And lang lowse lampand legs, *Carlop Green* (1793) 126, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Lampin Tibbie Deemster saw us, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 104. **Peb.** Lampand Lowrie frae the loan, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 39, ed. 1817. **Nhb.**[1] A lampin walker. (3) **Nhb.**[1]

2. To beat, thrash. Cf. **lump.**

n.Sc. (JAM.); BROWN *Dict.* (1845). **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z au·viz laam·pin dhŭ chil·dŭrn [Hoo's auvays lampin' the children]. **s.Stf.** I'll lamp his hide when I catch him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He threatened to lamp me. **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

Hence **Lamping**, *sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Stf.[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] I have given him a good lamping. **Shr.** I'll gie ye such a lampin! (A.J.M.) **Hrf.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

3. To beat, vanquish, conquer.

Abd. Ye thought ye wad lamp us, did ye? I was fairly lampet at that game (G.W.).

Hence **Lampin**, *sb.* a beating, defeat.

I have some good cards here; we'll gie them a richt lampin', *ib.*

4. *sb.* A long, heavy step.

Lnk. (JAM.) **Dmf.** His lassie-like gang, As far frae the lamp o' the muirlan' herd as the mirk is far frae the mune, REID *Poems* (1894) 198.

[**1, 2.** Norw. dial. *lampa*, to walk with heavy steps; to beat, thrash (AASEN).]

LAMP, *v.*[2] n.Sc. (JAM.) Of the ground: to become covered with a fine gossamer film from dew or frost.

LAMPER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **lampern** Yks.; **lampon** Chs. [la·mpə(r, læ·mpə(r).] Var. species of lamprey, esp. *Petromyzon marinus* and *P. fluviatilis.* Also in *comb.* **Lamper-eel.**

Per. (G.W.) **Gall.** They are so much like horse-hair, that the folks think it is hair alive; they even put hair in the water to see if it will become lamper eels, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 312, ed. 1876. **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 458; **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.** Lampers, which are imported from York and other places, KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 8. **Chs.** (E.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 387. **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Lampered**, *adj.* mottled, stained.

Cor.[1] 'Lampered all over,' like the sea lamprey; **Cor.**[2] Lampered all over with dirt.

LAMPER, *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Hrf. e.An. Hmp. Also in form **lomper** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Hrf.[1] Hmp.[1] [la·mpə(r), lo·mpə(r).] **1.** To walk heavily; to stride, to take long steps. Also with *along.* See **Lamp**, *v.*[1]

w.Yks.[2] Freq. applied to the action of a horse. **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Lompering**, *ppl. adj.* idling. Hrf.[1]

2. Of a hare: to jump leisurely. e.Suf. (F.H.)

LAMPER, *v.*[2] Cai.[1] [la·mpər.] Of milk: to coagulate, without use of rennet or other artificial means. Cf. **lopper.**

Hence *Lampered milk, phr.* milk that has been allowed to stand till it coagulates.

LAMPERN, see **Lamper**, *sb.*

LAMPERS, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Som. Also in form **lampreys** w.Yks.[1] [la·mpə(r)z.] A disease in a horse's mouth.

Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] Flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth, rising above the teeth, so as, in some measure, to prevent the horse from eating. This is frequently removed by a hot iron. ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] A swelling of the gums and palate.

[His horse . . . Troubled with the lampass, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, III. ii. 52. Fr. *lampas*, the lampasse (or swelling) in an horses mouth (COTGR.).]

LAMPIT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **lampet** Nhb.[1]; **lemped** Or.I.; **lempit** Sh.I. A limpet.

Sh.I. Wilks, buckies, and lampits, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xxix; I wis lüikin' efter some lempits for da sillocks, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 36. Or.I. Pickan lempeds i' the ebb, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 245. Lnk. Ate dulce and lampets from the sea, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 181. Nhb.[1]

LAMPLOO, *sb.* Bdf. Hrt. Dor. Som. An outdoor game among boys.

Bdf., Hrt. About twenty years ago the game was common in some parts, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 326. Dor.[1] Dor., Som. A goal having been selected and bounds determined, the promoters used to prepare the others by calling . . . 'Lamp! lamp! laa-o! Those that don't run shan't play-o!' Then one of the 'spryest' lads is elected to commence thus: first touching the goal with his foot or leaning against it, and clasping his hands, . . he pursues the other players who are not so handicapped, when if he succeeds in touching one without unclasping his hands, they both make a rush for the goal. Should either of the other boys succeed in overtaking one of these before reaching that spot, he has the privilege of riding him home pick-a-back. Then those two boys (i.e. the original pursuer and the one caught) joining hands carry on the game as before, incurring a similar penalty in case of being overtaken, *Som. and Dor. N. & Q.* (1888) I. 186, in GOMME *ib.* w.Som. The pursuing boys after starting were in the habit of crying out the word 'Brewerre' or 'Brewarre,' *ib.*

LAMPLUGH, *sb.* Cum. In *comb.* (1) **Lamplugh hawkies** or **hokeys**, a breed of black and brown cattle having white faces; (2) — **puddin**, a posset; see below.

(1) Cum.[1] Peculiar to Lamplugh, now extinct; Cum.[4] (2) Cum. Many good things—Lamplugh puddin', forbye Smooks on a broad teäble that neet, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; Cum.[1] A mess of toasted biscuits steeped in hot ale with spices; Cum.[4]

LAMPON, see **Lamper**, *sb.*

LAMPOON, *v.* Ken. [læmpū·n.] To beat down flat.

Of the bank of a pond: 'It wants baselling and lampooning' (E.R.O.).

LAMPREY, *sb.* Irel. Yks. The hilt of a knife; a knife.

Ir. Lamprey is a very eminent cutler in Dublin, whose name is stamped on the blade of his knives in the usual place, EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (1802) 129, ed. 1803; I out's with my bread-earner, and gives it him up to Lamprey in the bread basket, *ib.* 130. w.Yks.[2]

LAMPREYS, see **Lampers.**

LAMPSED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Dev. Lamed, disabled, injured.

Horae Subsecivae (1777); Dev.[1] n.Dev. GROSE (1790); And thee art a lamsed in wone o' thy yearms, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 127.

LAMPUS, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **lampas-o** e.Yks. [la·mpəs.] Of a fall: suddenly, heavily, awkwardly. Cf. **cat-lampus**, s.v. **Cat**, *sb.*[1]

e.Yks.[1] Ladher slipt, an Ah com doon lampas-o, *MS. add.* (T.H.) n.Lin.[1] He fell doon lampus up o' th' cobbles ageän Jackson shop wi'oot bein' aable to saave his sen a bit.

LAMY, *sb.* Heb.I. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218.

LAN, *sb.* Cum. Dev. A disguised form of the word 'Lord,' used in exclamations and mild oaths.

Cum. 'What the lan!' 'Lan! hinny, but thou hes mead a sessions o' theesel,' SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 84. Dev. For the lan's sake, 'Anner, do ye come 'long! DALZELL *'Anner*, in *Cassell's Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 334.

LAN, see **Lend**, *v.*

LANARK, *v.* e.An. To 'lark.'

e.An.[1] Nrf. They was lanarkin' an golderin te'gither (E.M.); Still in use (M.C.H.B.).

LANCASHIRE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Shr. Dor. In *comb.* (1) **Lancashire asphodel**, the bog asphodel, *Narthecium ossifragum*; (2) — **gloves**, hands without gloves; (3) — **Ladies' Coal**, the name of a particular stratum of coal; (4) — **law**, see below.

(1) Dor. (G.E.D.) (2) Chs.[13] (3) Shr.[1] (s.v. Coal-field). (4) w.Yks.[1] 'Lancashire law, no stakes, no draw,' a saying, whereby a person who loses a wager endeavours to evade payment when the wager was merely verbal, and no stake deposited.

LANCE, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Suf. Som. Also in forms **lanch** w.Som.[1]; **lansh** n.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **launch** Suf. [lans, lanʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A lancet. Also used as *v.*

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. A pouch that held a lance an' probe, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 74. Sig. The esculapian squad That carry lances, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 43. Lnk. Gang up the lum, doctor, and stick the lance intil him, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 117. Gall. They use the lance and clyster, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. n.Yks. Find me my lanshes, LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* (1886) lxii. w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1], Suf. (C.T.) w.Som.[1] Plaise to bring your lanch vor to lanch the cow; father zays he've a got th' information, and he must be a blid-ed to-rackly.

2. *adj.* Lancet-shaped.

Ayr. He was in ane o' the lang lance windows, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 21.

LANCE, *sb.*[2] w.Cy. Cor. Also in form **launce** (HALL.). The sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus.* w.Cy. (HALL.), Cor. (M.A.C.)

LANCE, *v.* Sc. Hmp. [læns.] To spring forward; leap, bound.

Sc. ? *Obs.* Thou hast a gude gray mare, That can baith lance o'er laigh and hie, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 423, ed. 1848. Hmp. The deer lance over the turf, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 283; Hmp.[1]

[He strak with spuris the stede in hy, And he lansyt furth delyuerly, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) III. 122. Fr. *se lancer*, to rush, to dart (LA CURNE).]

LANCH, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **lanchet.** [lænʃ, lānʃ.] A large bed of flints.

Difficult to cultivate, on account of the outcrop thereon of a large bed of flints called locally a 'lanch' or 'lanchet,' HARDY *Remedies* (ed. 1896) 217.

LANCH, see **Lance**, *sb.*[1], **Launch.**

LAND, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **laan** Bnff.[1] Cum.[4]; **laand** Sh.I.; **lan** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Chs.[1] Dev.[2]; **landy** Dev.[3]; **lant** S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] Der. n.Dev.; **laund**(e Sc. Sh.I. Not.; **lond** Lan. e.An.[12] e.Suf.; **londe** Nrf. Hmp.; **lont** Hrf.[2]; **loon** Chs.[1]; **loont** nw.Chs.; **lount** Chs.[123]; **lund** e.Yks. [lan(d, lænd, lond.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Land-and-band**, an old-fashioned way of reaping; see below; (2) **-bat**, the staff of the plough which keeps the colter in position, also used to tap the 'wreest' into place; (3) **-bernicle**, the barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*; (4) **-briars**, the long tangled shoots of the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (5) **-burst**, a succession of a few breakers at change of tide, or at intervals during a storm; (6) **-cormorant**, the goosander, *Mergus merganser*; (7) **-cress**, (*a*) the yellow rocket, *Barbarea praecox*; (*b*) the winter cress, *B. vulgaris*; (*c*) the lamb's cress, *Cardamine hirsuta*; (*d*) the large bitter-cress, *C. amara*; (8) **-dam**, a bank of earth made to stop a current, or to divert it into another channel; (9) **-daw**, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (10) **-ditching**, under-ditching; (11) **-ditch spade**, a small spade; (12) **-doctor**, a professional valuer of land; (13) **-doles**, portions of common meadow-land allotted to various holdings in a township; (14) **-drain plough**, *obs.*, see below; (15) **-drake**, the corncrake, *Crex pratensis*; (16) **-fall**, (*a*) the flood-tide; in phr. *to make a landfall*, to make a port in a storm; (*b*) *fig.* a windfall; (17) **-fall plough**, see (14); (18) **-folk**, country people, rural population; (19) **-gate(s**, towards the interior of the country; (20) **-grass**, (*a*) the slender foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*; (*b*) clover or annual grasses when mown for hay; (21) **-hall**, part of a 'sull';

see below; (22) **·harlan**, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*; (23) **·hay**, meadow hay; (24) **·horse**, in ploughing: the horse on the left; the one that treads on the unploughed land; (25) **·lark**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (26) **·lash**, a heavy fall of rain accompanied by a high wind; (27) **·lord**, the head of the family; the host; (28) **·lord at the door**, a term in whist; see below; (29) **·louper**, a vagrant; a vagabond; one who flees the country to avoid payment of debts or arrest; an adventurer; (30) **·louping**, rambling, migratory, shifting from place to place; (31) **·lubbing**, belonging to a countryman; (32) **·lung** or **·lin**, the liverwort, *Peltidea canina*; (33) **·mail**, rent; (34) **·('s·man**, one who earns his living on shore; a landowner; (35) **·march**, a boundary; (36) **·mark**, a mark on land by which sailors steer; (37) **·'s·mark day**, the day on which the marches are ridden; (38) **·master**, the proprietor of the land; (39) **·mate**, a man who reaps with another on the same ridge of ground; (40) **·mauls**, gulls that follow the plough; (41) **·mend**, to level the ground with a shovel after wheat has been sown; (42) **·merchant**, *obs.*, a dealer who carried woollen goods to country markets; (43) **·metster**, a measurer of land; (44) **·rail**, see (15); (45) **·reak** or **·roak**, fog arising from the ground; (46) **·robber**, the butterdock, *Rumex obtusifolius*; (47) **·sale**, coal sold at the pit's mouth and taken away in carts; also used *attrib.*; any depôt or yard for the sale of such coal; (48) **·scot(e**, *obs.*, the assessment of lands for the maintenance of the Church; (49) **·sea**, heavy breakers on the shore; (50) **·serjeant**, *obs.*, one of the officers of the border watch; (51) **·setting**, letting of land; (52) **·setting cop**, a fee or fine paid by the tenant at the letting of a farm; (53) **·shard** or **·sherd**, (*a*) a strip of greensward or of untilled land dividing two pieces of arable in a common field; (*b*) a terrace on a hillside; (54) **·share** or **·shire**, the part of the furrow-head which is next to the ditch; (55) **·shut**, a flood; (56) **·side**, the part of the plough which goes next to the unturned soil; (57) **·spring**, a spring which only flows in wet weather; (58) **·spring eels**, fresh-water eels; (59) **·stone**, a stone gathered from the soil of a field, in contradistinction to one found in the bed of a river; (60) **·stroke**, the iron which is fixed on the side of the head of the plough; (61) **·sucker**, a tenant who takes a farm with the intention of getting all he can out of the land in the first years of his tenancy; (62) **·tide**, the undulating motion seen in the air on a hot day; (63) **·tow**, a cable for fastening a boat to the shore; (64) **·tripper** or **·trippit**, see (25); (65) **·waster**, a prodigal; a spendthrift; (66) **·waters**, rivers overflowing and flooding the land; (67) **·ways**, by land; (68) **·whin**, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis* and *O. spinosa*; (69) **·yard**, a measure of land, (*a*) a rod; (*b*) 18 feet.

(1) **Yks.** The reaper would take a 'land' in a cornfield which was generally about six feet across and go down the whole length of the field. A woman would thus reap about half an acre a day and a man an acre. (2) **Ken.** (P.M.) (3) **w.Cy.** (E.H.G.) (4) **Shr.**[1] The term is chiefly applied to such 'briars' as grow under trees. (5) **Cai.**[1] (6) **Dub.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164. (7, *a*) **Yks., War., Mid., s.Cy.** (B. & H.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (*b*) **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (*c*) **w.Chs.** (B. & H.), **War.**[3], **Hmp.**[1] (*d*) **Chs.**[1] (8) **Nhp.**[1] Often . . . at a spring head, when cleaning out a watercourse; or in a ditch, in order to collect a supply of water for any purpose. (9) **Nhp.** Swainson *ib.* 83; **Nhp.**[1] (10) **Ess.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 203. (11) **Ess.** The small or land-ditch spade should be made gradually tapering from the shoulder to the bottom, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 510. (12) **Yks.** The manager of the estate sent a land doctor who charges so much per pound for valuing, *ib.* (1808) I. 362. (13) **Chs.**[1] Pieces or parcels of land or landoles situate lying or being in a certain meadow in Mobberley, *Extract from deed* (1834). (14) **Ess.** In use 50 or 60 years ago. It was all wood except for the iron share. The furrow was first made with a common plough and then the 'land-drain-plough' was used to make the furrow the required depth (H.H.M.). (15) **War.**[3] **Shr.** Swainson *ib.* 177; **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.E.D.) (16, *a*) **Sh.I., S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'That ship has made a brave land-fall.' 'They've got a bonny land-fall,' a large amount of property bequeathed. (17) **Ess.** Much of this land has been hollow drained at a pole apart. . . The means at present pursued to relieve the land of its surface water is to use the land-fall-plough and to water furrow, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 480; (H.H.M.) (18) **Ayr.** The land folk'll get a skelping the day if I dinna misdoubt, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 95. (19) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Landgates unto the hills she took the gate, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 95 (*ib.*). **Fif.** Ye may jist gae land-gaet back wi' them, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 136. (20, *a*) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 324. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Auy-v u-fún-eesh kuut-een au-l mee lan-graas, bud aay aa-n u-begee-n dhu mee-udz, naut ee-t [I have finished cutting all my land grass, but I have not yet begun the meadows]. (21) **Dev.** Land-hall or handle, made of oak, ash, or elm grown similar thereto, about four inches thick at the foot and beam mortice, Moore *Hist. Devon* (1829) I. 296. (22) **Wxf.** Swainson *ib.* 164. (23) **Dev.**[3] (24) **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We put him for the land horse; his feet are a bit tender. (25) **Nhb.**[1] (26) **Lnk.** When comes the landlash wi' rain and splash, *Marmaiden of Clyde*, in *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (Jam.). (27) **Sc.** His manner seemed that of a polished landlord towards an unexpected and unwelcome guest, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. iv; Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family or the host the landlord, Ramsay *Remin.* (1859) 216. (28) **Cum.**[4] Said at Whist when the high value of the trump used to take a trick shewed it to be the last in the player's hand. (29) **Sc.** Scouring the country like a landlouper, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ii. **Abd.** Some limmer or landlouper loun, Wi' braw claise on tak' lodgings i' your town, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1856) 9. **Per.** Peddlars and siclike landloupers, Spence *Poems* (1898) 83. **Rnf.** Ye vile land louper, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 109. **Ayr.** A land-louper that naebody kens onything about, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxviii. **e.Lth.** Ye lousy landlouper! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 237. **Edb.** Gae wa, ye landlouper, and stay in the land ye lo'e best, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 18. **Gall.** This hulking landlouper, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xv. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[24] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A vender of nostrums; a quack; **n.Yks.**[34] (30) **Sc.** The laws of our own land . . . have declared these land-louping villains impudent sturdy beggars, *Player's Scourge*, 1 (Jam.). (31) **Slg.** Told them to lock their slack land-lubbing jaw, Galloway *Sutor's Mag.* (1810) 27. (32) **Suf.** (B. & H.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (33) **Sh.I.** Land-mails, where these were exigible, and dues of every kind, were also paid mostly in wadmell and in oil and butter or other produce, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898); An annual tribute or rent was paid, known by the name of Land-mail; but in each year where the soil was not under tillage, the acknowledgment of land-mail was altogether remitted, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 43, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** The udal scats, with land-mails and teinds, being the characteristic burdens of the udal lands, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 130. (34) **Sc.** For Scotland's conquered up and down; Landmen we'll never be, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 320, ed. 1848. **Bnff.**[1] **Wgt.** Two guineas to every ordinary seaman, and one guinea to every landman belonging to this town, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 73. (35) **Abd.** The day of the ryding of the town's land-merches, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 13. (36) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] (37) **Lnk.** The other [custom] is the riding of the marches, . . done annually upon the day after Whitsun-day fair, by the magistrates and burgesses, called here the landsmark or langemark day, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 45, 46 (Jam.). (38) **Sh.I., S. & Ork.**[1] (39) **Hrf.** (P.R.) (40) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (41) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] (42) **Yks.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (43) **Arg.** The moderator . . . administered the oath to . . . John Currie, landmetster, and instructed said John Currie to measure out one half acre, *Law Case* (1822) (Jam.). (44) **Dev.** The land-rail seems to have never ceased its cry, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 72. (45) **n.Lin.**[1] (46) **Wil.** Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) vi. (47) **Nhb.**[1] A landsale colliery is one doing a home trade in house coals which are loaded into the carts on the spot. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (48) **Sus.**[1] (49) **Cai.**[1] (50) **Nhb.**[1] To the land-serjeant was committed the apprehending of delinquents and the care of the public peace. (51) **Sc.** (Jam.) (52) **Sh. & Or.I.** *Oppressions*, 126 (Jam. *Suppl.*). (53. *a*) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813), in *Archaeol. Rev.* (1888) I. 36; **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Either between two crops, or to mark a boundary where there is no fence. (*b*) **Dor.** Elworthy *Gl.* (1888). **w.Som.**[1] (54) **Dev.** Commonly cover'd with thorns and briars, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 243. (55) **Hrf.**[1] From the water being shot or projected over the land; **Hrf.**[2] (56) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Bdf.** The friction of the ground-rist, land-side and bottom of the plough, is known to add considerably to the draught of it, Batchelor *Agric.* (1815) 173. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] An iron plate or shoe fastened to the breast of a plough on the side which slides along against the unploughed soil or land. The landside is the part against which all the resistance of the raising and turning of the

sod presses. (57) Nhp.[2] Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 318. Wil.[1] Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) v. (58) e.Suf. (F.H.) (59) Bwk. In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed land-stones, are found of various sizes, *Agric. Surv.* 35 (Jam.). Wgt. A space in the centre . . . was paved with large land-stones, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 31. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] These pebbles are found from a half ounce to some tons in weight; and used in former days to be used as the sole material for paving and making roads. . . It is a common idea with the peasantry that 'stones grow.' (60) e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (61) n.Lin.[1] (62) Cld. Whar the dew ne'er scanc't, nor the landtide danc'd, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.). (63) Sh.I. If ye gie some folk a hair dey will mak' a tedder o' it; bit dey could a ca'ed it a laand-tow fir da magnifin' powers o' some ane 'at we ken o', *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). (64) Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. The sea-fowl are sand-pipers, here called land-trippers, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 14 (*ib.*); Swainson *ib.* 196. (65) Cld. (Jam.) (66) Dev.[2] There's lan-watters down to Vorda; Dev.[3] (67) Abd. He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 20. (68) e.An.[1] It probably has its name from spreading itself obstinately over the surface of the land, . . whereas the prickly plant, which is more generally called 'whin,' is . . . confined to borders or hedges. e.Suf. (F.H.) (69, *a*) w.Som.[1] We hadn a-went no more'n two or dree lan'-yard, hon off come the wheel, and there we was. Dev. I'll warrant I bring you within a land-yard of 'un, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxii. nw.Dev.[1] (*b*) Cor.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *land that is in heart*, land that has been recently manured; rich soil; (2) *to get out on the land*, to work in the fields; (3) *to give a plough land* or *to give a plough land in the beam*, to set it more to the right so as to cut a broader furrow; (4) *to go round land*, to die; (5) *to take land*, to rent a farm.

(1) e.Yks. Corne that is sowne on lande that is in hearte will allwayes bee sooner ripe, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 53. (2) Ken. (D.W.L.) (3) Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Giving a plough too much or too little land in the beam is when it is set too much to the right, or *vice versa*. (4) Cor. He went round land at last, an' was foun' dead in hes bed, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; I feel myself going round land; but with my last breath I'll do thee good, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 59, ed. 1896. (5) Sh.I. Marryin' an' takin' o' laand wis niver keepit hid yet, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897).

3. An estate of land.

Cum.[1] Willy Fisher o' Winscales hed three lands; Cum.[4] Hrt. The Baulk runs 'tween the two lands (H.G.).

4. Freehold land, in contradistinction to leasehold.

Chs.[1] It's not on lease, it's land. w.Som.[1] Ee-v u-boa·ut dhu luy·vz un u-mae·ud lan· oa ut [He has bought the lives and made land of it]—i.e. purchased the fee simple. 'Tid-n u bee·t oa ut lan·.' Of any unmarried female who is not thought likely to attract a suitor, the ordinary remark is 'Uur-z lan· aa·l wau·rn ur' [She is land, I'll warrant her]—i.e. that her possession is as secure to her father as freehold. Dev. (Hall.) n.Dev. And than there's the lant up to Parracomb Town, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 407.

5. Pasture land; stinted common pasture; a piece of land in a common field; untilled land.

Bnff.[1] A'm gain t'fork o' the laan, an' nae i' the corn-yard. N.I.[1] 'Come on the land,' i.e. come off the road into the fields. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Chs.[2,3]

6. Arable land as distinguished from pasture. Cai.[1], e.An.[1,2] **7.** Low-lying ground. Hrf.[2], Sus.[1] **8.** Unploughed earth. Nhb.[1]

9. The space between two furrows in a ploughed field; a strip of land in an unenclosed field.

Edb. Unruly bands, Do spread themsel's athwart the lands, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 12, ed. 1801. Gall. When a banwun o' reapers are kemping up a lan', the weak of course fall behind the stronger, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 245, ed. 1876. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.[4] An' noo as we've gitten till t'end o' t'land, what d'ye think o' yer-sels? Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 131. n.Yks. By 'lands' are here meant what in some parts are called 'steaches' or ridges, a certain breadth of ground ploughed together, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 103; 4 or 6 yards broad (I.W.); n.Yks.[1,4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. I have knowne a dozen ordinary shearers sheare fower landes in a day, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 43; e.Yks.[1] A breadth of ploughing about 10 feet wide. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The township of Wibsey is divided up into little narrow strips. . . The name given to them in past and present time is 'lands,' and they are let out, as the local phrase ran, 'by the land,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 14, 1885) 8; w.Yks.[1,2] Chs.[1] A butt in a field which belongs to another owner, and which no doubt has formerly been a strip in a common field. nw.Chs. *Sheaf* (1883) III. 15. Der. (L.W.) Not. He was riding down the middle of the land when I saw him (L.C.M.); Not.[2] s.Not. Under the old style of cultivation a close was ploughed in narrow breadths, called lands, each of which was ploughed in the contrary direction to the neighbouring lands. They were separated from one another by a deep furrow, and were of rounded shape. . . This configuration was for the purpose of drainage (J.P.K.). n.Lin. Long narrow slips called lands, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 279. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) sw.Lin.[1] He ploughed it up into round six yard lands. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Each land is separated by a narrow strip of green-sward called a balk. 'How many lands have you ploughed to-day?' 'A land of potatoes,' 'a land of carrots'; Nhp.[2], War. (W.G.), War.[2,3,4] s.War.[1] A land is one ridge and furrow. se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1,2], Glo. (S.S.B.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Families take lands as portions for reaping. Bdf. Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 359. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] In the old maps of un-inclosed parishes, each field is divided into furlongs, and each furlong into londs. Nrf. (A.G.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Sur. It treads a little leathery in some places in the middle o' the lands, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 90, ed. 1857; Sur.[1] w.Sus., Hmp. In wet soils ten ridges constitute a land, while in drier ones they reach as high as thirty-two, Holloway. Wil.[1] n.Wil. The long regular Atlantic swells of the furrows and lands, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 119. [Amer. When a field is ploughed in strips or sections to avoid 'dead furrows' each strip is called a land, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 420.]

10. A definite quantity of corn ready for cutting.

s.Oxf. The corn was measured out in 'lands' and so much paid for cutting 'a land,' Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 68. Hmp. Holloway (s.v. Broad band).

11. A storied building; a house let out in tenements; a story or tenement in such a building.

Sc. A certain old gentlewoman . . . who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xx. Bnff. The front Land, or House, consisted of three storeys, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 67. Abd. Get his Portrait fully drawn . . . And placit in front o' that bra' Lan' That's now their ain, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 133. Per. His own lodging and tenement was in danger of burning, because that the nether house under his land wanted a chimney, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 229. w.Sc. She lived in a storeyed building—in local vernacular, a land, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 69. Rnf. Directed for Mrs. Luk's, next land to the Sugarie, Wodrow *Corresp.* (1709–14) I. 108, ed. 1842. Lnk. When it's your turn o' the washin-hoose; but no till then, if ye were to bring the lan' doon aboot my lugs, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 24. Lth. The land cam' doun i' the deid o' the nicht, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. Gall. In the close streets . . . of Scottish cities, where, in tiers of stories or lands, as they are called, with a common staircase, often fourteen or fifteen families are sheltered under one roof, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 228.

12. Phr. *a land of houses*, a house let out in separate flats.

Sh.I. A large 'land' of houses, similar to those so common in Edinburgh, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 120. Ayr. I was on terms anent the bigging of a land of houses on my new steading at the town-end, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii.

13. *pl.* The high open parts of the New Forest.

Hmp. De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 111.

14. *v.* To divide a field in ploughing into given widths.

n.Yks.[1] T'far field's landed despe'tly oneven.

15. Of sand: to carry it from the beach to the top of the cliff. nw.Dev.[1] He us'd to draive the dungkeys landin' zan'.

16. To arrive, reach; to reach home; to come to the ground; also *fig.* to succeed; to finish any business.

Sc. How did ye land? how did the business terminate? (Jam.) N.I.[1] I landed off the car at six o'clock. Cum. He hadn't landed, that is to say, reached home, Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 89; Cum.[1,4] Wm. 'At Sarah Ann wad land A nivver meead nea fear, Wilson *K. Kirkie's Kersmassing*, 103; Wm.[1] We thowt he waddent come t'l Monda but he land't oop last neet. n.Yks.[1] He landed seeaf hame last neeght efter dark; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ah had ti put t'au'd meer intiv a muck lather, bud it's owered, an' ah's landed. Dust ta think thoo'll land? w.Yks.[5] Used often ironically, as when a lad having been absent upon an errand a very long time, his master says upon his re-appearance,—'Soa thah's landed hes tuh?' Lan. Owd Judd hadn't londed, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 222. s.Not. I shot, and my arrer just landed yonder hedge (J.P.K.). s.Lin. (T.H.R.) War.[3] 'Landed with feet to spare' [in jumping a brook], *Leamington Spa Courier* (Jan. 1885). Oxf. (G.O.)

17. With *up*: to clog with mire; *gen.* in *pp.*

Lin. (Hall.) **n.Lin.**[1] It gets fairly landed up wi' th' sand that weshes off 'n Manton common. **sw.Lin.**[1] Oh, dear, how landed up you've gotten. **e.An.**[1] He came walking over the ploughed field, and was londed up to the knees; **e.An.**[2] A plough is londed-up when clogged and impeded by a tenacious soil. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

18. To plough continuously round a first furrow; to plough the ridges up high for winter corn.

War. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **War.**[4] You're landing up those lands right well, Thomas, and quite rightly too; we'l be having a wet winter I feel pretty sartain.

LAND, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **lan.** A hook in the form of the letter S.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** The hook that attaches the swingle-tree to the yoke of a plough. In regular use (W.C.).

LAND, see **Lant**, *sb.*[2]

LAND-DAMN, *v. Obs.* Yks. Glo. Also written **lan-dam** Glo.[2]; and in form **landan** Glo. 1. To abuse with rancour. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 160. Glo.[12]

2. *Comb.* **Landam-lantan** or **-lantan-rantan**, to reprimand sharply; to rate. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 242; *Gl.* (1851).

LANDER, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Oxf. [la'ndər.] 1. A heavy blow. Cf. **lounder.**

Cum. A gev him sec a lander ower t'lug (J.D.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

2. Phr. *to send a person a lander*, to pitch him head over heels. Ant. (S.A.B.)

LANDER, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **laender, lanter** Yks.; **launter** w.Yks. To idle; to leave off work.

Ah dizzent lahke tu see t'quality laendering aboot wiv sike as wursels, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxxvii. **m.Yks.**[1] T'day-work's done and he'll be landering again some o' t'gates. **w.Yks.** I thought they could just launter to-day while t'storm lasts (W.A.C.).

LANDER, see **Launder.**

LANDERLY, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] 'Landward.'

LANDERN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Stf. Der. Also in form **landiron** w.Yks.[2] [la'ndən.] An old-fashioned fire-grate. See **Andirons.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2], **Stf., Der.** (J.K.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

LANDIMERE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **landemeer** Lnk. 1. A march or boundary of landed property; the ceremony of 'beating the bounds.'

Abd. (Jam.) **Lnk.** Delight of younger years, The celebration of our Landemeers, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 1; Landemeers, or land marches,—a certain rite or ceremony held in great veneration by a number of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, *ib.* 11.

2. Phr. *to ride the landimeres*, to examine the boundaries.

Abd. Item, given to the pyper when we raid the landemeris, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 12; Once in seven years the magistrates . . . have to this day been in use to go round all the limits of their burgage and country lands. . . This is called Riding the Landimeres (Jam.). **Lnk.** In Lnk. this is done every year. . . When they come in their progress to the river Mouse, everyone in the procession who has not passed this way before, must submit to a ducking in the stream (*ib.*).

3. *Comb.* **Landimeres'-day**, the day on which the 'landimeres' are ridden. Abd., Lnk. (Jam.) Cf. **land's-mark day.**

[1. ON. *landa-mæri*, a march, a border-land (Vigfusson).]

LANDIN, LANDING, see **Land('s-end.**

LANDING, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A stopping-place on the engine-plane. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

LANDIRON, see **Landern.**

LANDRIEN, *adv.* Sc. (Jam.) In a straight course; directly; with an express purpose.

Slk., Rxb. He came rinnin landrien. I cam landrien.

LANDRY-BOX, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A wooden box at the top of a set of pumps into which the water is delivered and spouted to where required. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

LAND('S-END, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Hnt. Also in forms **landin** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **landing** Fif.; **lan'en'** Gall. 1. The end of a furrow in a ploughed field; a 'headland'; the unploughed margin round the field. Cf. **grove**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** The gadsman cam' tiv the landin', Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; **Nhb.**[1] The end of . . . a drill in drilling, hoeing, little-ploughing, or scuffling, where it meets the heedrig or the end of a rig in harvesting. To 'go to a landin' means once across the full length of a furrow. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** The poor woman begged a few land ends of grass, got it dried, and preserved it, Everett *Blacksmith* (ed. 1834) 92. **n.Lin.** These were, and are still, usually called land ends, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 279; **n.Lin.**[1] Small portions of cultivated land between the Trent-bank and the road at the end of the lands in open fields. **Oxf.**[1] Can ee turn at land's ind? *MS. add.* **Hnt.** Keeping his mares always in a trot even at the land's-ends, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 211.

2. Phr. *to be at the land-end*, to be quite worn out.

n.Lin.[1] I could seä as thaay druv past that th' herse e' th' cart was clear at th' land end. This here cart's gotten to th' land end at last, we may knock it e' peäces for kin'lin' ony time.

3. The reaping of a furrow.

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** Twa landin's they had shorn or three, Ere day-light was appearin', Douglas *Poems* (1806) 142. **Lth., Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

4. The width of a swathe in mowing. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

LANDSTALL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **laanstehl** Bnff.[1]; **landstail** Sc.; **lan'stell** Abd. The parapet of a bridge; the part of the dam-head which connects it with the land adjoining.

Sc. Sir Patrick craved power to affix the land-stail of his dam-head on the other side of the river, Fountainhall *Decisions* (c. 1700) I. 313, ed. 1759 (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The fowk sittin upo' the lan'stells o' the brig, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **n.Yks.** *Obs.* The public bridge over the Lune . . . by a late violent flood the groundwork of the landstalls . . . is so decayed, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (July 23, 1678) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 14.

LANDWARD, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **landart, landwart.** [la'ndərd, -ərt.] 1. *adj.* Rural; rustic.

Sc. To gift them to some landart church, to save the expences of a pair of organs, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 81. **Or.I.** Being the most landward district in the large island of Pomona, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 13. **Abd.** Try a landwart lay ance mair, Walker *Bards* (1887) 607. **Fif.** The tither, nae less brym in zeal, In landwart parochins gaed stretchin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 11. **Slg.** The people being landwart simple people, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 161. **Rnf.** Wearin' sic fine, an' gentle cleidin', As ill befits their landart breedin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 122. **Lnk.** The landart lay, Ramsay *Patie and Roger* (1770) l. 7. **Edb.** We'll away to Ratho fair And see the landwart lasses, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 224. **Gall.** 'Good-day to you,' . . I said, lifting my bonnet to each, and speaking as I ought, just to show that I was none so rough and landward, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Landward-bred**, brought up in the country; (2)—**men**, rustics as distinguished from citizens; (3)—**town**, a farm-house in the depths of the country; a country house.

(1) **Sc.** But if you are landward bred it will be different, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **Gall.** Ye menseless landward-bred hound! Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xx. (2) **Abd.** Well may ye shout, stout burghers, And you, ye landward men, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 278. **Gall.** You are but thoughtless, ignorant, landward men, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. (3) **Sc.** We were at dinner and the door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. **Abd.** To bring a black disgrace Upon our landward toun, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 246. **Frf.** To yon landward town I'll steer, Morison *Poems* (1790) 105. **Per.** Wi' mony a welcome at the landwart town, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1892) 94.

3. *sb.* The country; inland parts.

Per. That day came great multitudes from all parts of landwart and the town to be blest of him, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 107.

4. Phr. *far to the landwart*, inland.

Ags., Frf. Far to the landwart, out o' sight o' the sea, is a common phrase among the fishermen, *Complaynt of Sc.* (ed. 1801) *Gl.* (Jam.)

[1. I sau mony landuart grumis pas to the corne land to laubir there rustical ocupatione, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 67. 2. (3) Tha . . . desirit to lyue in villagis and landuart tounis, *ib.* 43.]

LANDY, see **Land**, *sb.*[1]

LANE, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Wil. [lēn.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Lane-ends**, cross-roads; (2) **-way**, a lane. Cf. **loan**, *sb.*[2]

(1) **Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** Turn to the right at the lane-ends (L.C.M.).

sw.Lin.[1] I lit of him just agen the lane-ends. She made an end on hersen, and was buried at Broughton lane-ends. (2) Myo. She started with increased speed down a laneway that opened out a little on our left, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) i.

2. Phr. *to have a dirty lane to go down*, to have a bad time before one.

Lei. I know he has got a very dirty lane to go down for serving me a-that-ens, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186.

3. A roadway.

e.Yks. The lane of every turnpike road is to be sixty feet wide, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 178.

4. An irregular strip of grass bounding an arable field. Wil.[1]

LANE, *sb.*[2] Lnk. Dmf. Gall. (JAM.) [lēn.] The hollow course of a large rivulet in meadow-land; a brook whose movement is scarcely perceptible; the smooth, slowly moving part of a river.

LANE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **layne** Sc. Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **lean** Sc. N.Cy.[12] ne.Lan.[1]; **lein** Sc.; **len** Sc. To conceal, keep secret, connive at.

Sc. DALRYMPLE *Gl.* (c. 1800); Women and bairns lein what they ken not, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); I winna layne my name for thee, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 9, ed. 1848; Tell us, May Margaret, And dinna to us len, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 84. n.Cy. They will give it no laneing (K.); N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] To lean nothing. Nhb.[1] *Obs.* Cum. A cat cannot fare weel, an' lane, *Old Saying* (M.P.); Cum.[24] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Foak didn't stick at cawin it by its reight naame; they wad then a geen it na lanein, ii. 297; w.Yks.[4] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 275. ne.Lan.[1]

[Leue lady . . . layn nat yf ȝe knowen, *P. Plowman* (c.) III. 18; We are hebreis, nocht to layne, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, I. 212. ON. *leyna*, to hide, conceal (VIGFUSSON).]

LANE, see **Lain**, *sb.*, **Loan**, *sb.*[1], **Lone**, *adv.*

LANEING, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A lane. Cf. **loaning**.

LANELLAS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. [lane·ləz.] Umbrella coverings woven with a cotton warp. (W.F.)

LAN'ÉN', see **Land('s-end.**

LANEPER-CLOTH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A woollen cloth. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* (1754).

LANER-GOWN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A garment made of wool. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* (1754). [A der. of Fr. *laine*, wool.]

LANERLY, see **Lonely.**

LANES, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] Also written **lains.** [lēnz.] An iron ring at the end of a plough to which the horses are yoked. Cf. **land**, *sb.*[2]

LANG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Dev. Also in form **leng** w.Yks. 1. *v.* To long for, to desire.

Cai.[1] Nhb. Aw langed for some oh the collops, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; Nhb.[1] 'Lang sair,' greatly desire. Cum. If ah sud keep theh langen a bit, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 1. Wm. [A] dud lang ta see a bit a yerth ageean, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 20. w.Yks. Fitter to be lenging nor loathing. Fitter leave pigs lenging nor loathing, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Awve lenged whol e ardly cud bide Ta tell tha what's passin within, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 29. n.Lan.[1] Dev, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 243.

2. *sb.* A longing, desire, esp. in phr. *on* or *upon the lang.*

Wm. T'smell on't sets yan on t'lang fer yan's dinner. Ah'm fair on t'lang ta hear summat frae them that's away (B.K.). w.Yks. This barn's allus smackin' it lips an' slotchin', it's upo' t'lang fer summat it mother wanted when shoo wor carryin' it. Common (*ib.*).

Hence **Langsome**, *adj.* longing, desirous, wistful.

Fif. Wi' langsame gaze they did admire, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 72. e.Yks.[1] Jack kest a langsome lewk at them oringes, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. Homesickness; also in phr. *to die of lang*, to be very homesick, *to take lang*, to weary for home. Cai.[1]

LANG, see **Long**, *adj.*, *adv.*[2]

LANGAN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Cy. (HALL.) Shr.[2] The socket of a spade or shovel. See **Langet**, *sb.*[2]

LANGAR, *sb.* Cmb. The lash of a whip. (HALL.) See **Lanner.**

LANGEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **langal** Cai.[1] Rnf.; **langle** Sc. Gall. N.I.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **longel** e.Lan.[1] [la·ŋ(g)l.] 1. *sb.* A tether or rope by which the fore and hinder feet of a horse or cow are fastened together to hinder the animal from kicking; *fig.* a hindrance. Cf. **langet**, *sb.*[3]

Sc. Ye have aye a foot out of the langle, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); It is short while since the louse bore the langell, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 544. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). n.Ir. Ye shud put the langels on that beast, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 39; N.I.[1] 'He goes out of the langle,' applied to a person who goes on the spree occasionally. Cum.[14] A woollen fetter for sheep. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. *v.* To hobble an animal; to fetter; also used *fig.*

Bch. This propine . . . That your sma' banes wou'd langel sair, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 11. Abd. To langel a horse (JAM.). Rnf. We are langalled enough from many arts [quarters], especially in our Assemblies, WODROW *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 425. Gall. A quadruped is [camshackled], when its two forelegs are 'langled,' or confined with a chain, so that it cannot leap, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 108, ed. 1876. n.Ir. There's that moiley coo o' mine that a had tae keep langelled an' tethered for mony a year, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 53; N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Cum.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (C.C.); w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

3. To saunter slowly as if the feet were fettered. e.An.[1]

[Langelyn or byynd to-geder, *colligo*, *Prompt.*]

LANGELT, see **Langet**, *sb.*[3]

LANGEMARK DAY, *phr.* Sc. The day on which the marches or boundaries are ridden.

Lnk. The riding of the marches . . . is done annually upon the day after Whitsunday fair, . . called here the landsmark or langemark day, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 45 (JAM., s.v. Landsmark).

LANGET, *sb.*[1] Der. Hrf. Glo. Also written **langot** nw.Der.[1] [la·ŋgət.] A long strip of ground; a long, narrow wood.

nw.Der.[1] w.Cy. *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545. Hrf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Hrf.[1], Glo.[1] [A langate (neck of land), *lingula*, COLES (1679).]

LANGET, *sb.*[2] Yks. Shr. Also written **langett** w.Yks.[2]; **langit** Shr.[2] [la·ŋ(g)ət.] 1. The iron socket into which the 'tree' of a spade fits. Shr.[12] 2. A long and narrow iron stay such as is used to secure the 'hurter' to the axle-tree; an angular piece of iron or a bracket used to strengthen the chap of a vice. w.Yks.[2], Shr.[1] 3. *Comp.* **Langet-hammer**, a hammer the handle of which is riveted to the head by two long 'langets' proceeding from opposite sides of the head. w.Yks.[2]

LANGET, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Also written **langaet, langit** Nhb.; and in forms **langelt** Rxb. (JAM.); **langhold** n.Cy. w.Yks.[4]; **langket** Cum.[14]; **langlet** Abd.; **langlit** Rxb. (JAM.); **lanket** I.Ma. [la·ŋ(g)ət.] 1. *sb.* A shackle for an animal. Cf. **langel.**

Sc. 'It is not long since louse bore langett, no wonder she fall and break her neck.' Spoken when one has suddenly started up to a high station, and behaves himself saucily in it, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 198. Rxb. (JAM.), n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum.[14] w.Yks. Spaniels [spancels] upon horses feet, fastened with a horse-lock, to keep them from leaping wrong, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

2. Phr. *to lowse a langet*, to make haste, quicken one's pace. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To shackle an animal.

Abd. (JAM.), Nhb. (R.O.H.) I.Ma. There were a few oxen and horses also, tethered and lanketted, and kicking up the dust, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. x.

[1. ME. *langett*, a strap or thong (*Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 26).]

LANG FRAE SYNE, *phr.* Sh.I. Long ago. See **Langsyne.**

Leebie tell'd Bawby an' me no very lang frae syne, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899).

LANGHOLD, see **Langet**, *sb.*[3]

LANGIE-SPANGIE, *sb.* Sc. A game of marbles; see below.

nw.Abd. Usually played with 'muckle bools,' straight out, along a road (W.M.).

LANGISH, LANGIT, LANGKET, LANGLET, LANGLE, see **Longish, Langet,** *sb.*[18], **Langel.**

LANGLEY-BEEF, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrt. The ox-tongue, *Helminthia echioides.* Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (1750) 55.

[Langdebefe, *Buglossa, lingua bovis, Prompt.* Fr. *langue de bœuf,* Lange de beuf, oxe-tongue (Cotgr.).]

LANGLINS, *adv.* Sc. Slowly, long drawn out.

Rnf. Langlins mak your notes to groan Wi' waefu' screed, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 145.

LANGOT, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Also written **langote** Chs.[3]; and in form **lingot** Lan. [la·ŋ(g)ət.] **1.** The strap of a shoe; a shoe-string.

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[2] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 278.

2. Waste threads; unpleasant remnants of any kind; used *fig.* for old scores.

Chs.[1] An old debt hanging over one is a langot. 'He keeps pretty straight wi his acceaunt now; bu' there's an owd langot i' th' book.' Oftener than anything applied to an old ale-score; **Chs.**[3]

LANGREL, LANGS, see **Lankrel, Long,** *adv.*[2]

LANG SINCE SYNE, *phr.* Sc. Also in form **langsin-syne** Gall. Long ago. See **Langsyne.**

Edb. Things that happen'd lang-since-syne, In days whan they war' in their prime, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 14, ed. 1801. **Gall.** We gaed awa ance—it's langsinsyne now—wi' a wheen nowt, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 25, ed. 1876.

LANGSPIEL, *sb.* Sc. [la·ŋspīl.] A small harp.

Sc. Wauken langspiel an' wauken harp, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) cviii. 2. **Sh.I.** The sound of the Gue and the Langspiel, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xv; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *langspel,* a kind of cithern (Aasen).]

LANGSYNE, *adv., adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **langseyne** Cum.[4]; **langsine** Nhb.; and in forms **langsarn** ne.Yks.; **langsen** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **langsin(s** Cld. (Jam.); **langsyn** n.Yks.[1] [la·ŋsei·n, ·sai·n.] **1.** *adv.* Long ago, long since. See **Auld Langsyne** and **Syne.**

Sc. He'll be joined to the rest of them lang syne, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Sh.I.** Shü tinks o' the wy lang syne shü wis üsed, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 113. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** 'Tis wonderful to hear him tell The things that lang, lang syne befell, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 19. **Abd.** I kenned ane o' the name lang syne, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxvi. **Kcd.** Till nae lang syne nae mony kent, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1795) 235. **Frf.** The . . . chieftains that conquered langsyne, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 143. **Per.** I was gaun til Inverlyon no lang syne, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 66, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Rab Aikman had been betrothed to her lang syne, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 36. **s.Sc.** The blaeberry bank where we haunted langsyne, Watson *Bards* (1859) 7. **Cld.** It's langsin, mony a year, he did that (Jam.). **Dmb.** I heard my grannie tell langsyne, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 102. **Rnf.** Be blythe, brave, and free like our daddies lang syne, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 16. **Ayr.** A curler's dinner we were at thegither langsyne in the castle, Service *Notandums* (1890) 23. **Lnk.** I've read in children's books, langsyne, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 61. **Lth.** Langsyne to ilka ploy invited, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 7. **Edb.** Ae pound lang syne was worth our three, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 9. **Bwk.** The scenes I mingled in lang syne, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) p. vii. **Peb.** Langsyne I had a noble trade, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 88. **Dmf.** The stately forms That lang syne trod its ancient ha', Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 11. **Gall.** Twa lads that I neiboured lang syne, Irving *Fireside Lays* (1872) 228. **Kcb.** The young lasses get nae men now, sic as they are eithir, as they gat langsyne, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 30. **Wgt.** Wha say oor faithers in this isle Langsyne were monkeys, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 218. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** I fight, as langsyne, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 175, ed. 1842; It's langsen ah seed em (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Lang sen when mosstroopers an thieves fra the Borders, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5. **n.Yks.**[123] **ne.Yks.** Langsarn ah lost me wife, *Bilsdale Dial.* 11. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Lang-syner,** *sb.* a person who lived long ago.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Nhb.** Here, agyen, had awd langsyners Mony a weary warkin' byen, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33.

2. *adj.* Ancient, old-time.

Slg. Like our auld langsyne Gothic ware, Muir *Poems* (1818) 36. **s.Sc.** They hae torn up the sod o' the lang-syne fauld, Watson *Bards* (1859) 5. **Rnf.** They hae a fouth o' langsyne cracks, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 121. **Ayr.** Thinking of langsyne uncos and stories, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Lnk.** The rich crack o' the langsyne days, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. **Edb.** The langsyne customs . . . That were in vogue in ancient days, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 71. **Bwk.** In langsyne days, in ancient times, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 55. **Peb.** I've heard them tell their langsyne ploys, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 94.

3. *sb.* Ancient times.

Abd. A chip o' langsyne, he prefers grog to wine, Walker *Bards* (1889) 627. **Kcd.** My mind and my thoughts on the days of lang syne, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 68. **Rnf.** Sing of laurels won by Scots In the days o' langsyne, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 61. **Ayr.** The happy auld days of langsyne, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 11. **Lnk.** A legacy left frae the days o' langsyne, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 39. **Lth.** The thochts o' sweet langsyne, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34. **Cum.** Wi' a deed o' crueltie Is wedded to langsyne, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 32.

LANGUAGE, *sb.* Stf. Lin. In phr. *to use language, — all sorts of language(s,* or *— strange language(s,* to employ bad talk, foul abuse.

s.Stf. I'll have no man usin' language i' my house, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 215. **n.Lin.**[1]

LANGUISH, see **Longish.**

LANGUOR, *sb.* Sc. Also written **laanger** Sh.I.; **langer** Sc.; **langor, langour** Sh.I. Slg. [la·ŋ(g)ər.] **1.** Weariness, tedium, ennui; longing; homesickness.

Sc. Out o' sight out o' langer, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 680. **Sh.I.** Laanger is pitten mony a güde lass frae wark, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). **Abd.** O! dinna lat me sit, And die for langer, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) p. xx. **Per.** Ye maunna be seen Out wi' me at een, Though I should die wi' languor, Spence *Poems* (1898) 19. **Slg.** Her smile flegs aff my langour, Galloway *Poems* (1806) 24. **Rnf.** Winter's cauld, or Simmer's bloom, Shall keep my muse frae languor here, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 110.

Hence **Langersum,** *adj.* slow, tedious. Cai.[1]

2. Phr. *to hold a person out of languor,* to keep him from ennui, to divert him.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Some neighbour lad has called to 'hadd him oot o' langour,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 181; Hadd hersel' oot o' langor for a while, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 28. **Abd.** Tho' she maun ha'd him out o' langer, Love lurks beneath her seeming anger, And will ere lang appear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 37. **Edb.** To bang the birr o' winter's anger, And had the hurdies out o' langer, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 199, ed. 1785.

LANGVIA, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

LANG-VURDEN, *v.* and *adj.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To become long. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *adj.* Long in shape. *ib.*

LANGWIDGE, *sb.* Sc. Languor, languishing.

ne.Sc. Remember a' them 'ts lyin' on a bed o' langwidge, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 90.

LANIELS, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [la·niəlz.] The looseness in cattle.

LANING-VEIN, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **leaning-vein.** A vein of shelly limestone in the Purbeck series.

In the Isle of Purbeck, the Laning Veins, the Royal, Freestone, and Downs' Veins (the four principal veins quarried) all lie in the Intermarine Series, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 142.

LANK, *sb.*[1] War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lonck** Hrf.[2]; **lonk** Wor. Shr.[1] Hrf.[1]; **lunk** War.[3] [laŋk, læŋk, loŋk.] **1.** The groin; the flank; the hip-joint.

War.[3] I have got some lumps in the lunk. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] 'Whad mak's Bob limp athatn?' ''E's gotten a bwile in 'is lonk, poor bwoy.' **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[12] **Som.** After a lank comes a bank (said of breeding women), Ray *Prov.* (1678) 343. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Cor.**[12]

2. A dingle which is not very steep; a hollow. Hrf.[1]

[**1.** MDu. *lanck, lancke,* the side, loin (Oudemans); MLG. *lanke,* 'die Seite zwischen den Rippen u. der Lende' (Schiller-Lübben).]

LANK, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form **lonk** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [laŋk, loŋk.] **1.** A native of Lancashire. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 166.

Hence **Lanky,** (1) *sb.* a native of Lancashire; (2) *adj.* belonging to Lancashire.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** Lankies on entering a room, whether in the heat of summer or cold of winter, invariably rush to the fire-place, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226. (2) **Chs.**[1] Sometimes used in Chs. in reference to the 'up and down' fighting practised in that county, which is not tolerated amongst our own pugilists. If a Chs. man

resorted to 'punsing' he would be stigmatised as 'feightin Lanky.' 'They fowten up and deawn, Lanky fashion.' **s.Chs.**[1]

2. A Lancashire-bred sheep, remarkable for its wildness and excellent wool.

w.Yks. A kind of rough sheep, running mostly on moorland (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

LANKETT, see **Langet**, *sb.*[3]

LANKIBER, *sb.* Wm. A sheltered residence. (B.K.)

LANKIN, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] Lanky.

Ŭ grae·t big· langk·in yuwth [A grăt big lankin' yowth].

LANKISTER-LOUP, *sb.* Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Also written **Lankister-lowp** Lan.[1] The game of leap-frog.

LANKIT, *sb.* War. (C.B.) Shr. (G.F.N.) A short lane.

LANKITY, *adj.* War.[2] [la·ŋkiti.] Long and slender, lanky.

LANKLE-YED, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A wooden ladle with a long handle and a large bowl.

LANKREL, *adj.* Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Also in form **langrel**. Over-tall and thin; lanky.

LANKY, *sb.* Chs. Not. Suf. [la·ŋki.] **1.** A tall, thin person. Not. (J.H.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lanky-long-legs.** e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) **Lanky-loo**, a term of derision for a thin, shapeless, overgrown boy. Chs.[3], e.Suf. (F.H.)

LANNARD, *sb.* Cor.[2] The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.

[Lanarde a hauke, *lanier*, PALSGR. OFr. *lanier*, 'oiseau de proie' (LA CURNE).]

LANNER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. War. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Also written **lanna** Suf.[1]; and in forms **lainer** Hrt.; **lamer** Rxb.; **lannet** Shr.[2]; **lanniard** Nrf.; **lanyer** War. e.An.[1] Suf.; **laynere** Sc. [la·nə(r, lē·nə(r.] **1.** *sb.* The thong or lash of a whip; a strap.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 370. **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Shr.**[2], Hrt. (H.G.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); All of a whip but the whip-cord, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** The thong to which the whip-cord is attached (F.H.).

2. *pl.* Straps from the crupper and back-strap of a horse's harness which meet the collar. War. (J.R.W.)

3. *v.* To whip. **Suf.**[1] I'll lanna ye.

[1. Lanere, *ligula*, *Prompt.*; Lanyer of lether, *lasniere*, PALSGR. Fr. *laniere*, a thong of leather (COTGR.).]

LANNIKY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] Lanky.

Dhem laad·z ŭ Dob·snz bin groa·in ŭp des·pŭrt tau·l ŭn laan·ŭki [Them lads o' Dobson's bin growin' up despert tall an' lanniky].

LANNIMOR, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) A person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands.

[The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores*, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 102.]

LANNOCK, *sb.* w.Cy. Wil. [læ·nək.] A long, narrow piece of land. Cf. **langet**, *sb.*[1]

w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

LANNOCKING, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **lennocking**. [la·nəkin.] Slender, lean.

LANSH, LAN'STELL, see **Lance**, *sb.*[1], **Landstall**.

LANT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **lent** Sc. [lant.] **1.** *sb.* The game of three-card loo. See **Lanter**, *sb.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Gall.** That Scottish game at cards called Lent, which is generally played at for money, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 36, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Three-card lant, an lant oa at's on, an beggar me naybor, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 26; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Et three handed lant, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 80; **Wm.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Lanter**, *sb.* a player at loo. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14], Wm.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Lant-laker**, a player at loo. Cum.[14] **3.** A cheat. Bnff.[1] **4.** A dilemma. *ib.* **5.** A sound thrashing. Lakel.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.]

6. *v.* To loo at cards; to play the game of 'lant.'

Gall. One of the gamblers stands, that is to say, will play, and is lented, which is outplayed by those who stood and played also, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 36, ed. 1876. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.** (J.A.) **Wm.**[1] A lanted em wi t'ace iv his hand. **ne.Lan.**[1]

7. To vanquish, beat, get the better of.

Wm.[1] Ave lanted em this time onyhow. We hed a doo last neet en a dud lant em.

Hence **Lanted**, *ppl. adj.* defeated; disappointed.

Cum. A person is said to be fairly lantit when his plans are frustrated (J.D.); **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** Ah's lanted this time, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 263.

8. To cheat; to overreach; to beggar.

Bnff.[1] He lantit me wee that watch. **Wm.**[1], **Yks.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

9. To reduce to a dilemma; to bring to a stand. Bnff.[1], Slk. (JAM.) **10.** To jeer at, gibe; to make a fool of.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Wi' anger at thus bein' lanted My blood boiled—provokin' to get sic a jeerin', DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 68; (W.W.S.)

LANT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in forms **land** n.Cy. Lan.; **leint** N.Cy.[2] [lant.] **1.** *sb.* Stale urine; formerly used in var. manufactures and for washing clothes.

n.Cy. Us'd for scouring cloth in the Tucking Mills, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (J.D.) **Wm.** Steep seed wheat i' lant (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] Formerly used in the manufacture of alum in this neighbourhood. Large reservoirs were kept in certain parts of the town for the reception of the savings; but the substitution of ammonia for lant near a century ago, caused this singular traffic to cease. **w.Yks.** (J.G.), **w.Yks.**[1 285] **Lan.** BAILEY (1721); **Lan.**[1] Formerly much used by Lancashire cottagers for scouring or cleaning blankets and other woollen cloths; also for sundry medicinal purposes. In every yard or garden would have been found a receptacle for storing it. **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lant-horse**, *obs.*, the horse which carried 'lant' from the villages to the alum works; (2) **-pot**, a utensil for holding 'lant'; (3) **-ship**, *obs.*, the ship which conveyed the 'lant' from Whitby to the works on the coast; (4) **-trough**, a trough, built into the garden wall, in which to store 'lant.'

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Lant-horses with barrels slung across their backs were the carriers. (2) **Lan.** I . . . meunted o' ladder i' th' inside o' th' barn, weh o' ghreyt lant pot foo o' stinkink stur-o'-bewt, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 36. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] The hold or body of the vessels were formed as one cistern. (4) **Cum.** (J.D.)

3. *v.* Of ale: to put urine into it to make it stronger.

N.Cy.[2] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

[1. Norw. dial. *land*, urine (AASEN); ON. *hland* (VIGFUSSON).]

LANT, *v.*[3] Wm. Yks. [lant.] To delay; to keep waiting; to disappoint.

Wm.[1] Naa a'l nut gan, e'll be sewer ta lant ma. **w.Yks.** Ah'll lant him, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 263.

Hence (1) **Lanted**, *ppl. adj.* belated; left behind; (2) **Lanty**, *sb.* one who is late; a slow-coach.

(1) **n.Yks.** Of fish which escape from a fish-pond down the runnel, when there is not sufficient water to carry them to the river. *Obsol.* (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.** *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.**[1] Why thrain's geean. She was se lang gettin her fal-lals on, that Ah thowt we sud be lantid, an Ah's reet. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo! lanty.

LANT, *sb.*[3] Sc. Chs. [lant.] **1.** Commotion, confusion. Abd. (JAM.) **2.** Phr. *all lant and puff*, in hot, breathless haste. s.Chs.[1]

LANT, LANTAN, see **Land**, *sb.*[1], **Lend**, *v.*, **Lantern**.

LANTER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. [la·ntər.]

1. *sb.* The game of five-card loo; also in *comp.* **Lanter-loo**. Cf. **lant**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. Lanterloo—gleek and dice, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) ix. **Cum.** At lanter the card-lakers sat in the loft, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 66; **Cum.**[14]

2. *v.* To stake as in loo; to hazard.

Nhb. Each man with a creel or basket of candles, . . out of which he hazarded or lantered stakes, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 243.

Hence **Lantered**, *ppl. adj.* looed; also *fig.* hard-pressed, distracted, harassed; beaten.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] A gardener with a small garden, and with too many plants upon a given space, says they are too 'clumpert,' as he is lantert for room. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

LANTER, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **lantern**, **lantren** m.Yks.[1] [la·ntər.] To be late. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). See **Lant**, *v.*[3]; cf. **belantered**.

Hence **Lantered**, *ppl. adj.* delayed, made late, esp. in beginning a journey; benighted.

N.Cy.[1] **n.Yks.** When ye were lanter'd wi' yer bit o' wark, LINSKILL *Tales*, 35; **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Belanter'd).

LANTER, see **Lander**, *v.*

LANTERN, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **lantan** Nhp.; **lantun** Shr.[1]; **lanturn** Bdf.; and in forms **lanthorn** Nhp.[1] War. Cor.[1]; **lontun** Shr.[1] [la·ntə(r)n, læ·ntən.] In *comp.* (1) **Lantern-fish**, (*a*) the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*; (*b*) the smooth sole, *Arnoglossus laterna*; (2) **-leaves**, the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (3) **-light**, (*a*) the horn or glass panes of a lantern; (*b*) the late evening-tide; (4) **-man**, the Will-o'-th'-Wisp; (5) **-puff**, a hurry; petulant haste; (6) **-staff**, a piece of wood tied to a horse's foot to prevent his straying; (7) **-swash**, (*a*) excessive perspiration; (*b*) a great fright; a state of consternation; (8) **-sweat**, see (7, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Sus.** RAY *Corres.* (1677) 95. (*b*) **Cor.** (HALL.); **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] From its transparency. (2) **w.Cy.** (B. & H.) (3, *a*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] It was whyte transparent, an' wad ha' answered weel for lanthorn leets. *C. Pacq.* (Nov. 30, 1893) 6. **Wm.** I can't sleep et' neets, en' I'ze like lantern leets, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A pair o' cheeks like lantern-leeghts,' thin even to transparency. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah doot Ah s'an't be wi' ya whahl efter lantern-leet. (4) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** DAVIES *Broads* (1884) 267; It is popularly believed that if a man with a lighted lantern goes near . . . the enraged 'lanternman' will knock him down and burst his lantern to pieces, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 290. (5) **War.** I am in a lanthorn-puff, HOLLOWAY. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* I gid 'er a bit o' my mind, an' 'er tŏŏk off in a perty lontun-puff. (6) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. (7, *a*) **Nhp.** 'He's all of a lantan-swash,' said of a horse that has been ridden till he is all covered with sweat, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (8) **e.Dev.** This sturdy and very honest fellow was, as he elegantly described it, in a 'lantern-sweat' of terror, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvii.

LANTERN-LILY, *sb.* War. Also written **lanthorn-lily**. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (B. & H.), War.[3]

LANT-FLOUR, *sb.* Ken.[12] Fine flour.

LANTHORN, **LANTHORN-LILY**, see **Lantern**, **Lantern-lily**.

LANTING, *ppl. adj.* Wm.[1] Weakly, incapable.

E's nobbet a lile lantin soort ov a chap.

LANTLE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small piece. **Hrf.**[2] A lantle of bread.

LANTORN, *adv.* *Obs.* n.Cy. At a distance, 'alantom.' GROSE (1790).

LANTREE, *sb.* Yks. Hrf. [la·ntrī.] The bar of a plough or harrow to which the traces are attached; a swingle-tree. **n.Yks.**(I.W.) **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[12]

LANTREN, **LANTSLAVVER**, see **Lanter**, *v.*[2], **Lad**, *sb.*[1]

LANTY-PIE, *sb.* Cum.[4] A name given to the punishment of having the ears and hair pulled.

LANTY-SHOW, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Wm.[1] A kind of peep-show, a 'galanty-show.'

Among children an arrangement of ferns, flowers, &c., behind a piece of glass folded in paper, with an opening like a door cut on the glass side, was called a lanty-show.

LANYER, **LAOZE**, see **Lanner**, **Lay-overs**.

LAP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Cor. Also in forms **laep** Abd.; **laip** Abd. Lth. (JAM.) e.Lan.[1]; **lape** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1]; **lappy** Cor.[12]; **lawp** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **lep(p** Or.I. S. & Ork.[1] Lakel.[2] [lap, lēp, lep.] 1. *v.* To sup or lick up liquid with the tongue, like an animal. Also used *fig.*

Or.I. *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 117, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1885) V. 795. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** The red low laipin' up a' green thing, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 210. **Lakel.**[2] Lep it up. **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Though awful fond o' lappin' hissen—one as hated moore to see anybody drinkin' at his scoore, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 160. **Nhp.**[1] Also often used to a child who is tasting, first one liquid and then another. 'What do you go laping about so for?' **Shr.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Lapped**, *pp.* in phr. *lapped over tongue*, tasted, drunk; (2) **Lappings**, *sb. pl.* droppings or slobberings from the mouth of an animal.

(1) **Shr.**[1] It's as good drink as iver wuz lapped o'er tongue. (2) **Edb.** What I deemed the sweets that sprung Frae Jeanie's honey mou', Were lappings frae the lang rough tongue O' auld Tam Tamson's cow! MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 221.

2. To eat clumsily or greedily with a spoon.

Chs.[1] *Manch. City News* (Feb. 26, 1880). **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy rae·li wúz ŭshee·md tŭ sey aay ée lau·pt dhŭ spóon-mee·t in·tŭ im [I räly was ashamed to sey haĭ he lawped the spoon-meat into him].

3. *sb.* A drink; that which can be licked up with the tongue.

Abd. The doggies gang to the mill . . . An' tak . . . a lick o' the mutur an' a laep o' the dam, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 123. **Lakel.**[2] He likes his lep.

4. The noise of water among stones, esp. in phr. *the dead lap of the sea.*

Sh.I. Dey swittle an lap i da fardest caves, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 14. **Abd.** In some districts a certain sound given by the sea, when a storm is brooding, is known as the 'deid lapp o' the sea,' and is believed to foretell disaster, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 29, 1898).

5. Any weak, thin beverage; anything disagreeable to eat or drink.

e.An.[1] Thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. 'Poor lap!' **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Nrf.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Call this here tay! I calls it lap. **Cor.**[1] I don't like such cold lap; **Cor.**[2]

6. A plash, a sort of pool; a place where water stands. Lth. (JAM.)

LAP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lapp** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] Wm. w.Yks.; and in form **lep** n.Cy. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. w.Yks. [lap, lep.]

1. *v.* To wrap up, to enfold, cover over, envelope; to wrap round; with *up*: to bury.

Cld. In splicing a fishing-rod, the thread or cord is lapped round (JAM.). **Dmf.** I wad lap me up rich i' the faulds o' luve, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 20. **Ir.** Lapt out of sight behind him amid the grey web of the rain-mists, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 48; Lapt up in a mist like an' dim, *ib. Bogland* (1892) 68, ed. 1893. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The bandage still lap'd round his head, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 178. **Dur.** [The Lambton Worm] continued to increase in length until it could 'lap' itself three times round the hill, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 24; **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Helvellyn laps Dark cloods aroond it' heid, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 15. **Wm.** They lept strea round ther legs for gaiters, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 90. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll lap a bit o' clowt roond it, an' it'll be all reet. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Lap it up, an put it away, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 69; (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Let me lap some eeated claats Abaht thee throit an chist, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 20; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** Reet, Tummas, keep thysel' weel lapt up, FRANCIS *Frieze* (1895) 290; O' bunch o' stre lapt obewt him, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 8. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**[1] Lap thi flannel petticoat reawnd thi yed. **s.Stf.** Her fetched a hankecher to lap it in, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Lap yersens up well, it's very coa'd to-night (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Lap them tacks e' a newspaaper an' put 'em e' th' chist. When I am deäd you mun lap me up beside th' foot trod e' th' chech-yard among my forelders. **sw.Lin.**[1] I lapp'd it in cabbage leaves. Mind you lap up well. **Rut.**[1] You don't lap yourself up eneugh about the neck. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** She listened and lapped up her arms in her gown, CLARE *Poems* (1821) 146; **Nhp.**[1] Lap yourself up well before you go out. Lap the parcel in a bit o' paper. **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] We'll lap it up, and keep the cold out on it. **Wor.** 'E 'as to lap 'isself up well, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** She had nothing to lap 'em in, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxiv; **Shr.**[1] Fatch my ŏŏllen shawl to lap round the child—it'll be starved gweïn o'er the 'ill, fur it's a mighty cowd night. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Be sure and lap it [the baby] up warm (A.B.). **Oxf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I thort I wid'n lost'n, zo I lap 'm up careful like, in my hangkecher.

Hence *phr.* (1) *to lap up anything well*, to express nicely or politely; (2) *to be lapped up in*, to be much enamoured of a person, to be so fond of a person as to be blind to his failings.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] Oo·, ey)z ŭ strey·t-for·ŭt mon, iz Tùm; wotev·ŭr kùmz in iz yed ey aayt widh it, ŭn dù)nŭ mahynd nóo·bdi; ey

dù)nŭ laap·it ùp non, nee·dhŭr [Oh, hey's a streight-for'ut mon, is Tum; whatever comes in his yed hey aït with it, an' dunna mind noob'dy; hey dunna lap it up none, neither]. **s.Stf.** He do' blurt it out like me—he con lap it up well, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (2) **Cum.** Lap't up in his bit worthless sel', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 160. **n.Yks.** Ha yon oad woman iz fond o' yon rake ov a lad; sha's fairly lapt up in him. He can hardly du owt wrang for her (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Both wor lapt up in a dowter 'at wor worthy o' all t'love 'at they felt for her, *Yksman.* (1880) 85. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A een't noo friend to the poor; ah bean't no-ways lapped up in 'im. **Nhp.**[1] Mrs. S. is so lapped up in her new friend, she can do nothing wrong. **War.**[3] Common. **Glo.**[1] He was quite lapped up in him. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. *Fig.* With *up*: to hush up or conceal a misdeed, &c.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Tom gat his leg ower thraces [committed an offence] bud it's been lapp'd-up. **n.Lin.**[1] 'He's lapp'd it up very snug for a long while, bud all them as reäds newspaapers hes getten to knaw on his goins on at last.' 'He was as near as near, an' as awk'ard as a grund toäd, bud his wife was a real nist woman, an' soä you see she lapp'd him up a bit,' that is, her virtues in part concealed his faults.

3. To patch, mend, cover with a patch. S. & Ork.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **4.** With *down*: to cover.

sw.Lin.[1] They want straw so bad to lap down the stacks.

5. To fold up; to fold, roll up.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Cum.**[3] We ken 'at gud stuff Laps up i' lăl bundles, 38. **Wm.** Efter he'd keearfully lapt up his dibs, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 44. **w.Yks.** (W.H.S.); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Nhp.**[1] Lap up the table cloth. **Shr.**[1] 'Ere, lap that 'ankercher up afore yo' pŭtten it away.

6. With *up*: to finish, make an end of, bring to a conclusion; to leave off work, &c.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** When he'd preached half an hour an' mair, Come! thinks aa, it's time for him to lap-up (R.O.H.). **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Lap up, and leave (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] It's about over'd for to-day. Ah may as well lap oop. 'Lap oop, man, lap oop,' hold your tongue, say no more; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah think Willie's varry seean lapp'd up wi t'job. It's aboot tahm ti lap up. **e.Yks.**[1] Ahn't yä boon tĭ lap-up fo' neet? **w.Yks.** Afoare Ah lap up fer this wik, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 7, 1895); **w.Yks.**[1] It's time for me to lap up, ii. 289. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] It's welly toime to lap up. **n.Lin.**[1] A business is said to be lapped up when it is quite finished. 'I've gotten th' will prov'd an' th' legacies paaid, an' all th' ohd man's affairs lapt up an' dun wi'.'

Hence **Lapping-up**, *sb.* the end, conclusion, finish.

w.Yks. 'Mr. Wilkins, yo've forgotten ta menshen t'ladies e yore repooart a this meetin.' 'Noan soa, Mr. Chairman; if yo look at t'lappin-up on it yol see,' TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 9; T'lappin up ov it wer at ah sooin fan mesen at Bairnsla Railway Stashan, *ib.* (1892) 5. **Lin.** We shall hev snaw afoore th' lappin' up on it [before the end of the present cold weather], *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

7. With *up*: to sum up, conclude.

w.Yks.[2] And to lap it up. Lap it up, and keep it to thysen; don't tell everybody!

8. To put up whole pieces of white linen in rolls, ready to be sent abroad. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

9. To roll up grass or hay.

Ir. We'd get this hay lapp'd in half the time, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) iii. **N.I.**[1] They lap it from the swathe. **n.Yks.** One person made a row with a rake, the other shoved the hay with his feet until he had got sufficient; then shook it up, and taking it in his arms lapped it up in a round form, then set it on the ground (W.H.).

10. With *over*: to overlap, flow over. Also used *fig.*

Ir. Afore it lapt o'er on the beach, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 4, ed. 1893. **Lin.** I remarked to a labourer that 'we were getting more than our share of wet just now.' He replied, 'Yes, I think it has rather lapped over lately,' meaning that like froth over the edge or rim of a jug of beer, it had folded or wrapped over (J.C.W.).

11. To cut or polish cutlery, &c.

w.Yks. Sum glazin, sum buffin, sum groindin, sum lappin, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 150; Wa, then, they're lapt, *ib.* 52, ed. 1877.

12. *sb.* A wrap or covering; a wrapper or roll round.

Cld. Tak' the string anither lap roun' (JAM.). **Wm.** Last time I met with thee, Thou hardly had a lapp to swedle thee, BRATHWAIT *Mushrome* (1615) 129. **Lei.**[1] Yo'll want all your laps to-noight.

13. A patch or covering put on for the purpose of mending.

Sh.I. (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A patch of wood for mending a boat's board when split. **Cld.** (JAM.)

14. A flap, fold. Also used *fig.*

Dmf. Bluidie was the braid saddle lap, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 24. **Kcb.** To draw by the lap of time's curtain, and to look in, through the window, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 77. **Cum.** Yonder a fella eaten saddle-laps, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 4.

15. A fold in cloth or paper.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Weavers make frequent use of the word. 'I tried my cutt, and my cutt mark is only ten laps uppo yorn beam; I shan finish it by noon.'

16. A 'leaf' or fold of a table, clothes-horse, &c. Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1], Lei.[1]

Hence **Lapped**, *adj.* having a 'leaf' or fold.

Lei.[1] A three-lapped clothes' horse.

17. The end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving 'laps' round the low beam. w.Yks.[3]

18. The lobe of the ear, esp. in phr. *lap o' the lug.*

Sh.I. Tak' ye da lap o' my lug an' Arty o' Uphoos repents na his ill hertidness ta Willie Ridlan', *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

19. The lapel of a coat or waistcoat.

Sh.I. I stikkid de needle i' da lapp o' me waeskit, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899).

20. A small roll or cock of grass, cut for hay; *gen.* in *comp.* **Lap-cock.**

Ir. Put that hay in lapcocks, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 39; The grass first mown is dexterously wrapped together with the hands and one foot into lap-cocks, which seem like bundles of green cloth turned upon their mouths, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 237. **N.I.**[1] **Yks.** A small cock of hay of which the edges are tucked under the middle (H.W.); (W.H.S.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] A small bundle of hay twisted in the arms and laid to dry. **ne.Yks.**[1] A 'fold' of hay twisted in the arms and laid lightly on the ground. 'Wa mun a'e wer haay inti lapcock.' **m.Yks.**[1] Hay is in lapcock over a field when in small heaps. **w.Yks.** He could make the cock, called locally the lap-cock, *Life Peter Barker* (1876) 5.

21. A bundle or truss of hay or straw.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** 30 leps of oat straw, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Jan. 10, 1899); (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] 'A lap of hay was on the mow,' 'they did not make the hay up into laps,' *C. Patr.* (Mar. 9, 1894) 3. **Wm.** Tak a lep o' streea wi' thi (B.K.). **w.Yks.** A bundle of straw is in Craven a 'wisp,' and sometimes a 'lap' of straw, though the latter term is more properly applicable to a small bundle, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 368. **ne.Lan.**[1]

22. Mining term: the part of a roll or drum where the rope coils. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

23. *pl.* Layers of scrubbled wool. w.Yks. (J.M.)

LAP, *v.*[3] Som. Cor. [læp.] **1.** To flog, beat. Som. (HALL.), Cor.[12] **2.** To throb, as in pain. Cor.[2]

LAP, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[3] Wor. [lap.] **1.** *v.* To lop off branches of trees.

(W.C.B.) **s.Wor.** We must be to lap that withy tree this afternoon (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1]

2. *sb.* The lopped-off branches of trees. se.Wor.[1]

LAP, see **Leap**, *v.*

LAPARD, *sb.* Dev. The female pudendum. (HALL.)

LAP-BAND, *sb.* n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] A hoop-iron.

LAP-BANDER, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] That which binds one thing closely to another; *fig.* a great oath.

LAP-BOARD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **laa-** Cai.[1]; **lab-** Nhb.[1]; **labord** Dmf.; **labroad** Slg. Edb.; **law-** Sc. (JAM.); **lawbrod** Sc. Fif.; **lay-** Slk.; **lay-buird** Bnff.[1] The board on which tailors iron or press out their seams.

Sc. He'd wi' his labroad smash their brains out, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Maggy Weir*; The ane wi' the muckle shears and the tither wi' the lawbrod, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 83. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Whip-the-cats aff frae hoose to hoose, Wi' his oxter'd lap-buird lampin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 2. **w.Sc.** A journey-man or two, bearing the la-board or goose, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 80. **Fif.** To watch the hot goose hissing along the damped seam over the law-brod, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 16. **e.Fif.** They hae saved as muckle as'll buy them a guse, lawbrod, shears, thimble, tape measure, an' a bawbee's worth o' needles, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. **Slg.** His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers

bread, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 57. **Rnf.** Wi' a face like a tailor's law broad, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 85. **Ayr.** Jock brought the goose behind the tailor, bearing the law-board over his shoulder, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vii. **Lnk.** There learn with shears and lapbroad how To make a perfect man, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 155. **Lth.** A piece of smooth tapered wood about a yard in length, called a lap-board, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 172. **Edb.** He made enquiry regarding . . . cloth-runds, goosing the labroad, . . and all the other particulars belonging to our trade, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Slk.** A tailor's layboard, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Here's my labord polished finely, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 111; Wi' goose, wi' lapboard, and wi' thimmle, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 372. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He was sittin' cross-legg't . . . wid his lapbwoard an' geuss, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 1; (J.D.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

LAP-CLAP, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A loud kiss. (Hall.)

LAP-DAB, *sb.* Ess. Perspiration. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; (W.W.S.)

LAPE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Sus. Cor. Also in form **lap** Cor. [lēp, leəp.] **1.** *v.* To walk or wade through mud or mire.

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.**[2] To lape in the dirt is said of children who play in the mire. A child who comes into the house after playing in the dirt, or with dirty boots, is said 'to lape in and out,' regardless where he treads; **w.Yks.**[4], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Them gells is alus laapein' aboot e' that mucky streät.

2. To bemire, to besmear or bespatter oneself by walking through mud, &c.

e.Yks.[1] He must he' cum'd a mucky rooad; why he's laped-up tiv his knees. **n.Lin.**[1] Thoos laaped thee sen all oher, wheäre hes ta been? She was o'must laap'd up to th' eyes when she got hoäme.

3. To walk awkwardly; to go about in a slovenly, untidy way; to run about constantly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **e.Sus.** 'Laping about,' standing about, idly and listlessly, Holloway. **w.Cor.** I wouldn't live there, their maids are always lapping in and out running arrands (M.A.C.).

4. *sb.* A walk along a wet and muddy road.

n.Lin.[1] Thoo'll hev a straange laape if ta goäs by th' warpin' dreän bank awaay.

5. An awkward gait. Lin.[1]

LAP(E, see **Leap,** *sb.*[1], **Leep,** *v.*[1]

LAP-EARED, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. Sus. Hmp. [la·p-iəd.] Having large, hanging ears.

Lin.[1] **Nhp.**[1] Applied to horses and to other animals. **Sus., Hmp.** Having ears that hang down loose and flabby instead of standing erect; *gen.* said of a horse, Holloway.

LAPER, *sb.* Dor. A bed of shelly freshwater limestone at Purbeck.

This bed, which occurs in the 'Laning' or 'Leaning' Vein, is called in the Isle of Purbeck 'Laper,' and is quarried for paving-stones, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 142.

LAPESING, *prp.* Yks. Shr. Hrf. Also written **lay-passing** e.Yks. [lē·pəsin.] **1.** Tramping about. Hrf.[2]

2. Dabbling or messing about in water or 'slop' of any kind.

e.Yks. Trailing, dragging, as a dress which touches the ground at the back (J.G.). **Shr.**[1] Them childern bin al'ays lapesin' i' the waiter; I never seed the like on 'em.

LAPESY, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [lē·psi.] Sticky, dirty.

The roads are so lapesy.

LAPFUL, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [læ·pvēl.] An isolated heap of stones, esp. in phr. *devil's lapful.*

These heaps (one or two on the Brendon Hills) are known as 'Devil's lapfuls,' and it is believed that they could not be removed; that whatever stones might be drawn away by day would be replaced at night. Of the particular lapful in Winsford it is said, that the devil first intended to build the bridge over the Barle, close by, with these stones in solid masonry, and that he had brought them thus far from a long distance, when his apron-string broke, and the stones fell where they now are. He thereupon changed his mind, and constructed the present bridge called Tarr-steps with the great slabs of slaty rock found on the spot.

LAPHEAD, *sb.* Yks. [la·piəd.] A term of abuse, a fool, simpleton.

w.Yks. Side aht t'gate, yo gurt lapheead, if ta does'nt want runnin' ower, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 1, 1894).

LAPLING, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] [la·plin.] A vicious fellow.

LAP-LOVE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Midl. **1.** The climbing buckweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus.*

Tev. (Jam.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1792) II; (B. & H.)

2. The corn convolvulus, *C. arvensis.*

Tev. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.); (Hall.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

LAPPEEN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **laupeen.** The lapwing or green plover, *Vanellus vulgaris.* Cf. **lappinch.**

LAPPEN, *sb.* Oxf.[1] Written lapp'n. [læ·pən.] A silly person, simpleton, fool. 'What a gret lapp'n tha bist.'

LAPPER, *v.* Sc. [la·pər.] Of water: to ripple, lap, dash gently.

Sc. Its waves lappering softly against the heathy muir, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 255. **Gall.** I see again the bonny tide as it lappers again' the auld toor. It will lapper there mony and mony a day, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii.

LAPPER, see **Lopper,** *v.*[1]

LAPPERY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [læ·pəri.] Wet, rainy, showery.

Lappery weather like vor the haymaking, sir. 'Fear'd we be gwain to have a lappery harvest again.

LAPPIE, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) A plash, a sort of pool; a place where water stands. Cf. **lap,** *sb.*[1] **6.**

LAPPINCH, *sb.* Chs.[1] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

[They conne wel also duke in the water after lap-wynches, Caxton *Reynard* (1481) 60; Hy byeþ ase þe lhapwynche, *Ayenbite* (1340) 61. OE. *hlēapewince, Voc. Brussels* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 285.]

LAPPING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [la·pin.] **1.** A wrapping, covering. See **Lap,** *v.*[2] **1.**

w.Yks. Ðaz pūld ǫəl t'lapin of ət bed (J.W.). **ne.Lan.** Snow is th' earth's lappin' an' keeps all th' seeds warm, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 207.

2. Weaving term: the first portion of cloth woven, which is wrapped or 'lapped' round the beam; the length of fabric in the loom woven in excess of a complete piece.

w.Yks. No piece to be pulled off till a lapping of 3 yards of the following piece has been woven, *Bradford Obs.* No. 9948, 7; (W.T.)

3. A thin wrapping of yarn on the spindles, for making the bobbins fix securely. w.Yks. (W.T.)

LAPPING, *prp.* Yks. [la·pin.] In phr. *lapping and lolling,* sitting idly and doing nothing.

n.Yks. She's allus lapping and lolling ower t'firesahde (T.S.).

LAPPIOR, *sb.* Cor. A dancer. (Hall.), Cor.[12]

LAPSCALLION, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A 'harum-scarum' or 'dare-devil' character; a 'rapscallion.'

LAPSIDED, *adj.* Cum. e.An. Unequally balanced, lopsided; deformed on one side.

Cum. Nin on us could tell what teh mak eh sec a country at t'furst, whoar things was sooa lapsidit, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 205; **Cum.**[14] **e.An.**[1] As if the protuberance were caused by wrapping or lapping folds of cloth over the part. **Nrf.** One side weighing more than the other, with an idea of projecting (W.W.S.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

LAPSTER, see **Lobster.**

LAPSTONE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Glo. Nrf.? Wil. Som. Cor. [la·p-, læ·p-, see **Stone.**] **1.** A compressed circular stone, upon which a shoemaker hammers his leather.

Sc. *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The pat, pat of Willie's hammer, keeping up its useful clatter on the lapstane, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 68. **Nhb.** Swore that for a new lapstane, The cobbler had ta'en his heart, sirs, Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 118. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Lumps big as lapstons the lads gobbl'd down, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 65; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** A bull's hide wi a hammer an' lapston, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 35. **Lan.** If yon cobbler comes abeaut, aw'll mak' his yed int' a lapstone, Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) iii; I'll lay thee a grey lapstone, an' a tackin-end to boot, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 207. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.**[1] When a man is a little liberal it is said 'Oh! his heart's open; better throw the cobbler's lapstone in': i. e. in order to keep it open. The lapstone was a flat pebble the cobblers kept on their laps to welt the leather on. **Nrf.** One of 'em had a bit of leather and t'other a lapstone and all, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 139. **Cor.**[1]

Hence *beating the lapstone,* phr., see below.

? Wil. There is a custom of 'beating the lapstone,' the day after

Christmas at Nettleton, near Burton. The shoemakers beat the lapstone at the houses of all water-drinkers, in consequence of a neighbour, who had not tasted malt liquor for twenty years, having been made tipsy by drinking only a half pint of ale at his shoemaker's, at Christmas. . . [He said] 'I've only fell over the lapstone, and that has beaten my leg, so I can't walk quite right.' Hence the annual practical joke—'beating the lapstone,' HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) col. 85, ed. 1838.

2. *Fig.* A shoemaker.

w.Som.[1] A very common nickname. 'Now then, old Lapstone!'

LAPSY, *adj.* Sus. [læ·psi.] Lazy, slow; indifferent.

De thresher dat thumps in de dusty ol' flour Is lapsey, an woll not work faster, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) 31; Sus.[1]

LAPWEED, *sb.* Chs.[13] [la·pwīd.] The wild hop, *Polygonum Convolvulus.*

LAR, see **Lair**, *sb.*[3], **Larra**, **Lear**, *adj.*[1]

LARACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **lairoch**, **leeroch**, **leerrach** (JAM.); **lerroch** Edb.; **lerrock** Ayr. (JAM.) [la·rəx, le·rəx.] 1. The site of a building; the traces of an old building.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 432; Amidst the various changes and revolutions of time and proprietors they have continued in the same possession and on the self-same Larach, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 273 *note* (JAM.). Abd. When he was young the larach was quite distinct, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 141. Rnf., Ayr. (JAM.) Edb. In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785.

2. *Comp.* **Lerrock-cairn**, see below.

Ayr. It is said of anything that is rare or that does not occur every day that 'it's no to be gotten at ilka lerrock-cairn' (JAM.).

3. The artificial bottom of a stack made of brushwood. Per., Slg. (*ib.*)

4. A peat-moss.

Ayr., Gall. Will ye gang a day to the Leeroch? (*ib.*)

5. A cairn; a quantity or collection of any materials.

Rnf., Ayr. (*ib.*) Lnk. A lairoch o' dirt (*ib.*).

[1. Gael. *làrach*, the site of a building; a ruin; a habitation (M. & D.); Ir. *laithreach*, ruins of a building (O'REILLY), see MACBAIN.]

LARACK, *v.* w.Yks.[5] [la·rək.] With *about*: to 'lark' about.

Goas laracking abart ower mich fur my fancy. Shoo larack'd abart an' did nowt else wal shoo wur fair grown up.

LAR-A-MASSY, **LARAP**, see **Lor-a-massy**, **Larrup**, *v.*

LARBAL, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) Lazy, sluggish.

[Cp. obs. Sc. *larbour*, sluggish, see CRANSTOUN *Sat. Poems* (ed. 1891) II. 265.]

LARBETS, *sb. pl.* I.W.[2] [lā·bəts.] The testicles of lambs.

LARD, *sb.* Glo. Oxf. Suf. [lād.] 1. In *comp.* **Lard-beater**, an iron instrument used to beat the 'leaf' before it is melted down for lard.

Glo. Not now in use; but known by old people and handed down as a relic. As described to me it was a sort of thin flat spade of wood, about two feet long, including the handle (H.S.H.). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

2. Perspiration. Suf. I'm all of a lard (C.T.).

LARDED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. 1. Kneaded with butter. n.Yks.[2] 2. Covered with mud or dirt; bedraggled.

s.Lin. Wheer ha'e yh a bin? y'r larded up to y'r knees (T.H.R.).

LARDER, *sb.* Sus.[1] [lā·də(r).] The place where a gamekeeper nails up the weazles, stoats, and vermin which he kills.

LARDER, see **Ladder**, *sb.*

LARDING MONEY, *phr. Obs.* Wil. A small rent paid by the tenants in the manor of Bradford.

Thought to be so called from the tenants having liberty to feed their hogs with the mast in the Lord's woods (K.). [Larding-mony, *Pecunia pro porcis in alicujus sylva pascentibus*, COLES (1679).]

LARDY-CAKE, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Wil. A cake made with lard.

Oxf.[1] Laa·rdi kyai·k. Brks.[1] The plain cake much sweetened and containing lard. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

LARE, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A turner's lathe. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 243. [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] See **Larra**.

[*Tournoir*, a Turners wheel, called a Lathe, or Lare (COTGR.). Cp. ON. *löð* (nom. pl. *laðar*), a lathe (VIGFUSSON).]

LARE, see **Lair**, *sb.*[1,2,3], **Lers-**.

LAREABEL, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The sunflower, *Helianthus annuus.*

LARELYS, *int. Obs.* Wm. Used as an exclamation of surprise.

s.Wm. Larelys! but ye hed special luck, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 95.

LARGARS, see **Largess(e.**

LARGE, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Large boat**, a deep sea tug, or one of the larger class of tug-boats; (2) —**coal**, the best coal from which the small coal has been separated; (3) —**cock**, in haymaking, &c.: a large heap of hay, &c.; (4) —**Dicky Daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (5) —**neck**, a swelling on the neck, goître; (6) —**pebble**, a stone; (7) —**talk**, a report to the detriment or injury of any one; (8) —**white gowan**, see (4).

(1) s.Cy. [They] tow vessels down the river and Channel, or to and from the Continent. They frequently proceed long distances from their port in search of vessels requiring towing, &c., *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (2) n.Cy. *ib.* (3) Hrf. The clover . . . is then turned, and placed successively in rows, small cocks, beds, and large cocks, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 342. (4) Chs.[13] (5) Sus. Two remedies in use here for the cure of a common complaint, called 'large neck.'. . A common snake, held by its head and tail, is slowly drawn, by some one standing by, nine times across the front part of the neck of the person affected, the reptile being allowed, after every third time, to crawl about for a while. Afterwards the snake is put alive into a bottle, which is corked tightly and then buried in the ground. The tradition is that as the snake decays the swelling vanishes. The second mode of treatment is just the same as the above, with the exception of the snake's doom. In this case, it is killed and its skin, sewn in a piece of silk, is worn round the diseased neck, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 405. (6) Cor. A 'large pebble' (as Cornish miners call all stones), *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 230. (7) Lin. There is large talk about him (W.W.S.). (8) Rnf. Some of the prevailing weeds of the meadows and grass lands are . . . ox-eye or large white gowan, WILSON *View Agric.* (1812) 136 (JAM.).

2. Phr. *large with*, big with, in the family way.

Stf., War., Wor. It was when I was large with our Lizbeth, and 'er'll be 47 next birthday (H.K.).

3. Liberal, munificent.

Cai.[1] From pompousness, or boastfulness.

4. Self-important. Cai.[1] 5. Plentiful, numerous.

Sc. Fodder is large, *Scoticisms* (1787) 51. Abd. About this time some tug-whitings were taken, and by God's providence the fishes became larger, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 39; A' thing was large as cou'd hae been, And far frae dear, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 41, ed. 1873.

[3. So large of yift and free was she, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 1168. Fr. *large*, bounteous, liberal (COTGR.).]

LARGESS(E, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Also written **larges** Nrf. Suf.[1]; **largisse** Nhp.; and in forms **largars**, **large** Nrf.; **largus** n.Lin.[1]; **larjus** Lan. Ess.; **lorgesse** Chs.[13] 1. A gift of money, a gratuity, esp. that demanded by reapers during or at the conclusion of harvest.

Ayr. Giving him at the same time three placks for a largess, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. w.Yks.[3] Only used on Plough Monday. A man 'donn'd i' ribbins' went into the houses begging, and when money was given all the men cried 'Layergéss' three times, finishing with a longdrawn 'Whoo-oop.' Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 278. s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 20. Chs.[13] n.Lin.[1] The cry of the plough-jags when they go from house to house to perform and beg, PECK *Acc. I. Axholme*, 278. Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 557; Nhp.[12] Bdf. (J.W.B.); Extra ale, largess, &c., £o 2s. od., BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 80. Hrt. (H.G.); It is, or lately was, a custom for the men employed in getting in the corn, to meet in companies on the morning next after the 'harvest-home,' for the purpose of perambulating the neighbourhood of their work, to 'beg a fow-largess.'. . Each party is headed by a 'lord o' th' harvest,' who is generally spokesman for the rest. In most instances 'largess' is very liberally bestowed, both in money and kind, and the total sum collected is divided at the close of the day, HONE *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1068. e.An.[1] When they have received it, they shout thrice the words 'halloo largess.' Nrf. It is a general practice on the first day of harvest, for the men to leave the field about four o'clock, and retire to the alehouse, and have what is here

termed a 'whet,' that is, a sort of drinking bout... They previously solicit any who happen to come within their sight with, 'I hope, sir, you will please to bestow a largess on us?' If this boon is conceded, the giver is asked if he would like to have his largess halloed; if this is assented to, the hallooing is at his service, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. col. 1166; What larges did you get? (W.H.) **Suf.** Some children on several different occasions ran by the side of the carriage and cried 'Largesse' (L.D.); (C.T.); During harvest, if any strangers happen to come into the field, they are strongly solicited to make a present to the labourers... This present is called a Largess, and the benefactor is celebrated on the spot by the whole troop, who first cry out, 'Holla! Largess! Holla! Largess!' They then set up two violent screams, which are succeeded by a loud vociferation, continued as long as their breath will serve, and dying gradually away, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** The reapers ask all passengers for a largess; and when any money is given to them, all shout together, 'Largess! largess!' GROSE (1790); **Ess.**[1] **m.Ess.** Commonly used by farm-labourers as an appeal to a trespasser. 'I'll thank ye for the larjus,' *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 517. **e. & s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

2. The supper provided with the 'largess.'

Nhp.[1] The contributions thus obtained are employed to provide what they call 'the largess,' which is a kind of supper of bread and cheese, pipes and tobacco. A barn is generally the place chosen.

3. Phr. (1) *to cry* (*a*) *largess*, (*a*) to cry out the word 'largess' in return for a gift of money; see (3); (*b*) to ask for 'largess'; (2) *to drink largess*, to drink liquor bought with 'largess'; (3) *hallooing* (*a*) *largess*, the ceremony performed after the gift of largess; see below.

(1, *a*) **e. & s.Cy.** Harvestmen cry a largess so many times as there are pence given, RAY (1691). (*b*) **Bdf., Suf.** (J.W.B.) (2) **Bdf., Suf.** (J.W.B.) (3) **e.An.**[1] The ceremony is called 'hallooing a largess,' and is generally a harsh and discordant yell. **Nrf.** Supper ended . . . out of doors they go and a hallooing 'largess' commences thus: The men and boys form a circle by taking hold of hands, and one of the party standing in the centre, having a gotch of horkey ale placed near him on the ground, with a horn or tin sort of trumpet in his hand, makes a signal, and 'halloo! larr-r-r-r-r-r-gess' is given as loud and as long as their lungs will allow, at the same time elevating their hands as high as they can and still keeping hold. The person in the centre blows the horn one continued blast, as long as the 'halloo-largess.' This is done three times and immediately followed by three successive whoops; and then the glass, commonly a horn one, of... ale, freely circles. At this time the hallooing largess is generally performed with three times three, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1827) col. 1168–9. **Suf., Ess.** After the Harvest-home feast there still remains the old custom of 'Hallooing Largess.'.. Upon the breaking up of the 'Horkey,' the husbandmen of the farm assemble upon some near eminence or conspicuous place, and lustily call out 'Holla, holla, holla,—Largess.' The 'Holla' they repeat quick, reserving all their strength for the word 'Largess,' and on this word they dwell till their voice is exhausted... They repeat the shout as often as they have received 'largess,' *ib. Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1070.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Largess-feast**, the feast held at the end of the harvest; (2) **-money**, 'largess' money given to the harvest-men; (3) **-money spending**, (4) **-spending**, a gift to reapers in harvest-time; a supper given after the harvest has been got in.

(1) **Nrf.** When harvest was over and the largars feast had been held, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 21; A largars feast, *ib. Yarns* (1891) 114. (2) **Suf., Ess.** During the day it was the business of the 'Lord' to collect from the neighbours and friends of the farm what is called 'Largess money,' HONE *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1070. (3) **Nrf.** He was returning home from a large money-spending at the finishing of harvest, *Arch.* (1849) II. 300. (4) **Ess.**[1]

[1. Fr. *largesse*, bounty; a largesse, or handfuls of money cast among the people (COTGR.). 3. (1, *b*) To crye a largesse by-fore our lorde, *P. Plowman* (C.) VIII. 109.]

LARGING, *prp.* Cmb. Spending the money given as 'largess.' 'He's gone a-larging' (W.W.S.).

LARICK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **lairick** Abd.; **lerrick** Lth. [la·rik.] The larch, *Larix europaea.* Also used *attrib.*

Abd. I catched it i' the brainches o' a lairick, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii; There's burstin' buds in the larick now, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 2. **Lth.** The grainery . . . is to hae its tile roof pairced, sae that a lang peeled lerrick can be shuten through to a hicht o' twenty feet, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 297. **e.Lth.** Twinklin' on the lerrick taps in the wauk'nin' daw', MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 31. **Rxb.** A planting beskirted the spot Where pitches an' laricks were seen, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1805) 197 (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1]

[Du. *lariks*, a larch; Lat. *larix.*]

LARIE, LARJUS, see **Lorie, Largess(e.**

LARK, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Bck. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Som. [lark, lāk.] In *comp.* (1) **Lark-bunting**, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) **-'s-heel**, a long heel like that of a lark; (3) **-heeled**, having long, projecting heels; *fig.* nimble; (4) **-heels**, the larkspur, *Delphinum consolida*; (5) **-'s-leers, -lease**, or **-lees**, arable land not in cultivation, waste lands, any poor pasture; (6) **-'s-seed**, the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (7) **-spur**, the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris.*

(1) **Som.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 189.] (2) **Wxf.** One protested that she was a good singer in right of a lark's heel she had, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 60. (3) **N.I.**[1] **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's a reg'lar larkheel'd un yon. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Ben was a light-footed and lark-heeled lad, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 28. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.**[1] Look at that lark-heeled gawmaw. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Bin yo' sure yo'n got the instep o' that stockin' wide enough?—'cause Charlie's rather lark-'eel'd, yo' knowen. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Nhp.**[1] The tall-topp'd larkheels, feathered thick with flowers, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 57 (s.v. Clipping-posies). (5) **Nhp.**[1] Traced to the predilection of larks for barren and consequently unfrequented spots, where they build their nest upon the ground. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284; **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** The land here going to larks'-lays, BAYLY *J. Merle* (1890) xxxvii. **Wil.** The skylarks ascend in hundreds; giving rise to the old Wiltshire word lark-leer, applied to these wastes, KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) ix. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); The land was all larks'-lees, as you might say (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] I never zeed no jish mess in all my life, 'tis come to a rigler lark's-leers [laa·rks-lae·urz]. (6) **Wil.**[1] (7) **Bck.** (B. & H.)

LARK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [lark, lāk.] **1.** *v.* To play, trifle; to indulge in mischievous fun; to flirt.

Gall. Who goes a larking as others do, but never feels the genuine throbs of love, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 444, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Lan.** Yo'll ne'er get good wages wi' larkin', *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xvii. 262. **Lon.** No, sir, we're very little troubled with people larking, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 41, col. 1, ed. 1861. **Dev.**[1] **Slang.** And I never larf, and I never smile, And I never lark nor play, GILBERT *Bab Ballads* (1869) 89.

2. *sb.* A bit of merriment, a frolic, 'spree.'

Sh.I. Larks an herty lauchs aboond, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 31. **ne.Sc.** They greatly preferred a lark with the young fishermen, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 106. **Lth.** Thinking 'such a lark,' [She] puffed Ben so that She led him to the house, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 124. **Wgt.** They determined to play a lark upon him, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 305. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** Ye that like a lark or spree, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 12. **w.Yks.** T'chaps abaht Harrop Edge thowt they'd hev a lark wi' Doas an' Nanny, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 119; **w.Yks.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I shall have a lark when it's blind man's holiday. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** We had a rare lark (D.W.L.). **Dev.** Da git some precious larks an' rigs, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 10, ed. 1853. **Slang.** Lark, a piece of merriment; people playing together jocosely; fun or sport of any kind, GROSE *Cl. Dict.* (1823).

Hence (1) **Larkish**, (2) **Larky**, *adj.* fond of fun, frolicsome, given to 'larks.'

(1) **n.Yks.** We were rather larkish (I.W.). (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** A larky girl (J.W.).

3. A wild fellow, a 'rattlepate.' **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Dev.**[1]

LARK, see **Lowk**, *v.*

LARKSILVER, *sb. Obs.* Cmb. A fine paid by the parish constable of Meldreth to the Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

Ye townsmen paid... 3s. per annum for larkesilver, LAYER *Acct. of Meldreth* (c. 1635) in *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th S. v. 376.

LARMY, *adj.* Som. Sorrowful. (HALL.)

[Cp. Fr. *larmeux*, full of tears (COTGR.).]

LAROM, see **Larum.**

LARP, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [lāp.] A wasp.

LARP, *v.* Yks. To pull weeds out of corn by hand.
w.Yks. Larpin' ketlocks, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

LARP, see **Loop**, *sb.*[1]

LARRA, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **lara** Dev.; and in form **lar.** [lā·rə.] Any round piece of wood turned by a lathe; the bar of a gate or stile, the rail of a fence; the bar of a rack; the round joining the legs of a chair. See **Lare.**

Dor.(W.C.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.*(1873). w.Som.[1] A five-bar gate is 'a vive lar' gate.' 'The bullicks have a brokt the tap larra o' the Barn's Close gate.' The moveable bar of a rack in which the under row of tenter-hooks is driven, is called a larra, or rack-larra. See Poll-sheet. Dev. Any round pieces of wood turned by the turner's lare, or lathe, particularly the rounds joined to the legs of wooden chairs to keep them united, and tied together, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 243; Some larch lars and oak anches will last as long as anything. The top lar o' thick pair o' bars is a brok't, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 87; Mr. Saml. Dix 504 Larras at 6*d.* pr Larra, £12 12*s.* 0*d.*, *Receiver-General of Exeter's Accts.* (1752). The 'larras,' or movable bars, jointed together between each upright, so that they can slide up or down upon the post. A rack-larra is always of oak, about 7 ft. 6 in. long, and sawn about 5 in. square. There is a corresponding row of hooks in the larras, and when the wet piece is in its place, the larras are forced down with a lever until the cloth is of even width and of the required breadth. It remains in the rack until dry, *ib.* (1895). nw.Dev.[1] In a pair of drags (heavy harrows), the wooden beams which carry the tings.

LARRAMASSY, see **Lor-a-massy.**

LARRICK, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Careless. (HALL.)

LARRIE, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) Joking, jesting, gibing; a practical joke, a hoax, a 'lark.'

LARRIMAN'S DOG, *phr.* Chs.[1] In prov. *he's as lazy as Larriman's dog*, expressing the intensity of laziness. Cf. **Lumley's dog.**

LARROCK, LARRUM, see **Laverock**, *sb.*[1], **Larum.**

LARRUP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also written **larap** w.Yks. I.W.[1]; **larrap** Lan. I.W.[2]; **larrop** Cum.[14] Wm. Glo.[12]; and in forms **lerep** s.Cy. (HALL.) Dev.[1]; **lerp** Dev.; **lerrap** I.W.[2] s.Dev. Cor.; **lerrip** Wil. s.Dev. Cor.[1]; **lerrup** Sc. War. I.W.[1] Som. Dev.[2] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[123]; **lirp** Som.; **lirrip** Wil. Som.; **lirrop** Som.; **lirrup** w.Yks.[2] Dor. Som. Cor.[1]; **lorup** Dev.; **lurrup** w.Som.[1] Cor.[3] [la·rəp, le·rəp, li·rəp.]

1. *v.* To beat soundly, to thrash; to strike, bang.

Sc.(A.W.), Cum.[14] Wm. A larroping the poor beeast like onything, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. w.Yks. Whoivver's ta'en them childer dahn Away fra poor owd Dick Desarves his heead weel larapin, BILL HOYLUS *Poems* (1891) 90; w.Yks.[2], Lan.(F.R.C.), Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not.(J.H.B.); He larruped me ever so (L.C.M.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], m.Lin.(T.H.R.), Lei.[1], War.[23], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo.[12], Oxf.(G.O.), Brks.[1], n.Bck.(A.C.), e.An.[1], Suf.[1], e.Suf.(F.H.), Ess.(W.W.S.) Lon. And he tries to coax her into the stall to larrup her, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 75, col. 2, ed. 1861. Ken. In 'fork borrerin' and larrupin' doors o' nights,' or badgering old Snoove the blacksmith at his smithy door, they found ample employment, *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 127; They 'larruped' all the doors in the long village street that could be got at safely as well as effectively, *ib.* 157; (G.B.) ne.Ken.(H.M.) Sur. He's [a dog] been larrupped when he wus young for breakin' the skin o' the ship, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 182. Sus.[2], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] *Gen.* used when the weapon is a leather strap or a rope's end. 'Let me catch thee again, and zee if I don't lurrup thee proper way un!' Dev. Ef thee com'th niest me vur awhile tü come, I'll larrup thy hide vur thee! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] I wish I had the trimming o' an I'd larrup en to the true ben, 15; Dev.[2] n.Dev. That lerrupped Blake vor kissing Ruth, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108. nw.Dev.[1] I'll lerrup tha, eef thee kom'st yur again. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[3]

Hence **Larruping**, (1) *sb.* a thrashing, beating; (2) *ppl. adj.* thumping, 'whopping,' expressive of unusual size.

(1) Sc.(A.W.) Lan. Ey, it desarves a larrapin, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 33; A good larruping if he fell asleep over his work, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 30, ed. 1884. m.Lin.(T.H.R.) Nhp.[1] You shall have a good larruping, that you shall. War.(J.R.W.), War.[2] w.Wor. Not a lickin, sur, but a larrupin', as begins with a quiltin' an' inds ooth a leatherin', S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 248. Glo. I'll give him a nation good larroping when I catch him, GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (1898) 84. Oxf.(G.O.), Brks.[1], Ken.(G.B.) ne.Ken. If you do that again I'll give you a good larrupin' (H.M.). I.W.[12] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. Creeplin Philip ool gee me a lirropin shower anow! JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 149. Dev.[2] Jones gave that boy a good lerrupin'. Cor. I don't think Jan Trythall will beat his wife after that lerrupin', *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 101; Cor.[13] [Aus. Your father'll give you a fine larrupin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. xxi.] (2) nw.Dev.[1] Ot's bring zich a lerrupin' gurt bundle's that vor? Cor. They had purty trouble wi' a lerrupin' big hare, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] A lerrupin great turnip.

2. To walk in a heavy, shambling manner; to slouch, limp; to trail, hang down.

w.Yks.[2] A lame man was called 'old Lirrup.' To walk through the mud on a wet day. s.Cy.(HALL.) I.W.[1] Zee how he goos lerruping along; I.W.[2] Here comes wold Tom larrapen along the road. Som. I could scarce lirrup across they grouns (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.*(1873). w.Som.[1] Well, I never didn zee nobody lurrupy same's thee dus. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 249; Dev.[1] When the bridle is lereping under voot, 42. nw.Dev.[1] I zeed her lerrupin' alung jis' now. Cor.[1] Your gown is lirrupping in the mud.

Hence **Larruping**, *ppl. adj.* (1) slouching, shambling, skulking; idling; (2) ungainly, thin, tall.

(1) I.W. A larapping fellow, a native I'll vouch, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 15; I.W.[1] Wil. SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.* Dor. A lirruping hobble-de-hoy chap, HARDY *Jude* (1896) pt. I. iii. w.Som.[1] A gurt lurrupin' son of a bitch. Dev.[2] That Brown is a lerrupin' fellow. (2) Dev. I can't zee that yü've adüed wan bit ov work all theäse blessed day, yü larrupping gert haggage! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Hes lerrapen wife go about weth no shoes to her feet, T. TOWSER *Tales* (1873) 87; Cor.[2] w.Cor. Applied to a very long and thin man, of little strength or value, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

3. *sb.* A blow.

Frf. Did mony a lerrup at him ettle, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882.

LARRUP, *sb.*[2] Nrf. [la·rəp.] A small quantity.

Well! there's a larrup to bring, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

LARRUP, see **Lerrup.**

LARRY, *sb.*[1] Shr. w.Cy. Dor. [la·ri, lā·ri.] 1. A confused noise, as of a number of people all talking together; a disturbed condition. See **Larum.**

Shr.[1] I 'eärd a fine larry las' night—folks gweïn down the Moat lane. Dor. I've seen such larries before, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II. iv; My brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry! *ib. Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlvi.

2. A scolding, lecture.

w.Cy.(HALL.) [I'll give him such a larry as he has not had for a long while, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

LARRY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Glo.[1] 1. *sb.* Liquid mortar, grout.

2. *v.* With *in*: to flush up well with grout.

LARRY, *adj.*[1] Dev. Misty, applied to a land-fog coming down the estuary of Teignmouth, as distinguished from a sea-fog running up the river.

It looks larry-like along the river, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 87.

LARRY, *adj.*[2] Yks. Written **lari.** [la·ri.] Last in point of order.

w.Yks. In playing at games, e. g. marbles [toəz], boys have the following ordinals denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out 'feri' has the first turn. The order is fəri first, seki second, þədi third, lari last, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 115.

LARRY, see **Lorry**, *sb.*[1]

LART, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **laat, lāt** Som.; and in form **lawt** Som. [lāt.] 1. Dial. form of 'loft,' *gen.* used as the latter element of a compound.

Som. Hay-lart, apple-lart, &c. (W.F.R.); Cock-lart, hay-lart, W. & J. *Gl.*(1873). w.Som.[1]

2. A floor, esp. the flooring of an upper room or loft.

Dor. I found my piller out on lart (C.V.G.). Som. Never applied to a stone floor, but only to wooden floors, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Dev. The bed-clothes be all down 'pon th' lart, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 111, ed. 1871.

3. A shelf. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LARUM, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Shr. Also written **larom** w.Yks.; **larrum** Shr.[1] [lē·rəm, lā·rəm.] **1.** *sb.* The alarum of a clock.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] Dick, yo' mind an' get up w'en yo' 'ear the larrum.

2. A noise, commotion; a noisy scolding. See **Alarum.**

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.** Wot a larom, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 49. **Shr.**[1] I get too much larrum.

3. A long, wearisome tale; a false report.

w.Yks. Is that true, or is it a larom? *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 21. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He ewsed to tell sich long 'larums aboot them times afoore th' warpin' was on th' goā, I was stall'd wi' hearin' him.

4. *v.* To talk incessantly. e.Yks.[1]

LARY, *sb.*[1] Som. The flank. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Cp. ME. *lere*, thick flesh, the calf of the leg (CHAUCER).]

LARY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **larry.** A servant, drudge, a man of all work.

Ayr. A lime-lary, a hod-man (JAM.).

LARY, see **Lear**, *adj.*[1]

LAS-CHARGEABLE, *int.* ? *Obs.* w.Cy. Som. Be quiet!

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Som.** The last chargeable: that is, he who last strikes or speaks in contention is most blameable, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LASH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laish** Sc.; **leash** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Nhp.[1]; **leesh** Bnff. Nhb.[1]; **leisch** Fif.; **lesh** w.Yks. [laʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A heavy fall of rain; a dash or fall of water.

Sc. A lash of water, a great quantity of water thrown forcibly (JAM.). **Sh.I.** A'm gotten a lash o' a shooer 'at laid me ta da hide fir a' 'at I hed aboot me, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898). **Per.** The oaks cry out beneath November lashes, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 23. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Cor.**[1] A lash of rain.

2. A quantity, great number; abundance, plenty. See **Lashin(g**, *sb.*

Cld. A lash o' milk, a lash o' siller (JAM.). **Ayr.** It's a terrible lash o' siller for a bit o' cloth, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 171. **Lnk.** A body wad need something to haud their wits firm thegither under sic a scoutherin' lash o' knowledge, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 28. **N.I.**[1] The master bought a lash o' things from them. **Ant.** You have done a lash (S.A.B.); The coo gives lashes o' milk, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.)

3. Phr. *to walk in long lashes*, to walk with wide strides. n.Yks.[2]

4. A comb, a large-toothed hair-comb; *gen.* in *comp.* **Lash-comb.**

Dur.[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** (M.P.); Seldom heard now [1899] (J.A.); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Reed us mi heed wi a lash cooam (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Kester Cummintoad sed at thare lash coamb ad cut a new tooith, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (May 29, 1852); (L.M.S.); **w.Yks.**[135], **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Will-as-Thorn passed the lash comb through his hair, CAINE *Deemster* (ed. 1889) 166.

5. *v.* To whip, beat, thrash; to ply the whip. Also used *fig.*

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.** They're seenil right, but whan they're leeshin ithers, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 168. **Fif.** Terrour flew owr them wi' his whip, And scourg'd their pows as they did skip: He leisch'd the blude out o' their faces, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 159. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Leesh yor horse up, man.' To flick with a whip, a thong, or anything of the kind. **Cum.** We censure veyce, we virtue praise, An lash the sons ov preyde, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 54; **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** Instead of lashing me, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 15. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **w.Cor.** 'I was lashed often with a rope.' Common (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Lasher** or **Laisher**, *sb.* a long stick used for knocking down apples, beating bushes when bird-catching at night, &c. n.Wil. (G.E.D.); (2) **Leasher**, *sb.* a long leathern thong used by boys to whip their tops. Nhb.[1]

6. To beat the grains of wheat out of the ears; see below.

N.I.[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Sheaves are, or rather were, put into a tub, and beaten in such a way that the grains of wheat fall into the tub. This was done when a little flour was required for home consumption. **Lan.** WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 45. **Chs.**[1] To lash wheat was to take handfuls of straw and beat them, not too violently, against a piece of wood. By this means the finest grains were knocked out, and were saved for seed. The smaller grains, which were not so easily beaten out, remained in the straw, which was then threshed with flails for general purposes. Cottagers also often adopted this mode of threshing the small crops of wheat they sometimes grew in their crofts or gardens.

7. With *out*: to kick, used of horses or cows.

Sc. (A.W.), **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] He lash'd out baath his fit. **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When he fun th' swingle-tree cumin' on his hocks, he lash'd oot an' brok th' splash-boärd. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Sus.**[2] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Take care o' thick 'oss, he's apt to larsh out.

8. To speak one's mind plainly; to swear or use overstrong language; to get into a passion. Also with *out.*

War.[3] He lashed out at me, I can tell you. **Sus.** It maäks me lash like wud maself, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] He makes me lash and swear otherwhile when he be so lapsy. **w.Som.**[1] Maister's all very well, keep-m pleased, but when he's a zot up, then he do larsh out proper.

9. To spend money freely; to live or spend money extravagantly. *Gen.* with *out.*

Gall. Ay lashing and dashing As fast as he cud ca', Ne'er thinking—but drinking And florying awa, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[4] Deean't ya think t'young doctor's lashin' oot mair 'an what he can stand teea? **w.Yks.** Poor, but honest, they didn't lash eawt, Their way they wur careful to grope, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 29. **Chs.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] Ye see, he's old uncle he left 'im ten pound. Ah! fancy, he jus' did lash out upon that; treated everybody, he did. **w.Som.**[1]

10. To throw or dash anything down with violence; to do anything violently. Also used *fig.*

Lnk. To lash water or any liquid, to throw forcibly in great quantities (JAM.). **Gall.** What wi' lashin' through the dew on the meadow, and splashin' through the dubs o' the moss, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 2. **N.I.**[1] **Cor.** She and I tored up stairs, and lashed round the bed, and just to once granny did give one groan and died to reckly. She were athurt the planchin' and could n' die till we did put her right along it, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 322; **Cor.**[1] 'To lash in pieces' is to break in pieces; **Cor.**[2] He lashed it down.

11. Of water, &c.: to fall or be poured out with violence; to dash or splash; to rush, overflow.

Sc. Applied to rain or any body of water, as to lash on, to lash down (JAM.); The angry jow Cam lashan' down the braes, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (*ib.*). **Sh.I.** His cheek wis wet wi' da saut spray dat lashed sairly in his face, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 64. **Cld.** The burn's lashin' down over bank and brae (JAM.). **Lnk.** Should hurricanes arise, lashing seas up to the skies, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 135, ed. 1897.

Hence **Lashing**, *ppl. adj.* of water, &c.: falling with irresistible violence, like a torrent.

Sc. A lashan' rain, a lashan spait, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) 452 (JAM.).

12. Of rain: to pour, come down in torrents.

Sc. It's lashin' on, it rains heavily (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] To lash at 'e rain, to rain heavily. Hid's lashan an' rainan. **nw.Dev.**[1] The rain waz lashin' down. **Cor.**[12]

13. To stir water round a vessel to clean it out.

Lakel.[2] Lash a sup o' het watter roond tweea er three times.

14. To re-infuse.

m.Yks.[1] Put a sup more water in the tea-pot, and don't overlash it.

Hence **Lashings**, *sb. pl.* the weakest remains of any infusion. *ib.*

15. To work at anything with great vigour. Also in phr. *lash away!* an expression of encouragement to further energy.

Sh.I. Shü lash'd at wi' da swaet beginnin ta shaw apo' her broo, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Cum.**[1] A common expression of encouragement applied indifferently to work or play; **Cum.**[4] He had a great knack of saying: 'Lash away, lads, lash away!' GILPIN *Sngs.* 3rd S. 226. **Wm.** Lash away! Thoo'll owergit him (B.K.).

16. To feed immoderately. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

17. To comb.

Lakel.[2], **Cum.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lesh thee heead (R.H.R.); Ah used to goo, an' lash 'er 'er 'air oot (F.P.T.); (L.M.S.); **w.Yks.**[1] I lugg'd her a bit wi' lashin, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[35], **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

18. To go over ground with a brush lightly, so as to remove one substance without interfering with a lower deposit.

m.Yks.[1] Lash that straw up, and let t'caff bide.

19. To discuss more minutely, to dilate. w.Yks.[1]

20. To connect the 'healds' to the Jacquard engine, to form the var. patterns as required. w.Yks. (J.T.)

LASH, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] [læʃ.] The middle of the scythe-blade.

The parts of the blade are the 'point,' the 'lash,' and the 'heel.'

LASH, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Som. Also written **lasche** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1]; and in form **laash** e.An.[2] [laʃ, lāʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Relaxed in consequence of weakness or fatigue; feeble, unfit for exertion. n.Sc. (Jam.) **2.** Tender.

Som. A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one too lash, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 341.

3. *Comp.* **Lash-egg**, an egg without a full-formed shell, covered only with a tough film. e.An.[1], Nrf. (H.J.H.)

4. Of horses or cattle: loose, having a flux. Nhp.[2], Suf.[1]

Hence **Lashy**, *adj.* loose, having a flux.

Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849. **Suf.**[1] Autumnal grass is said to be lash for horses—or to make them lashy—that is, acts as an aperient.

5. Soft and watery, as applied to fruit or grass feed; wet, as applied to a meadow; flabby, insipid, as applied to meat.

Nhp.[2] Applied to a meadow causing cattle to be lash or loose. **n.Lin.**[1] Rare. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Autumnal grass is 'lash' for horses, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] Wet, as applied to a meadow, indicative of the quality of its feed, causing young cattle to be lash. Very young clover or very early feed on wet pasture is said to be 'tew lash' for cattle. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Lash-eating**, *adj.* insipid, tasteless; (2) **Lashy**, *adj.* soft and watery; wet.

(1) **e.Suf.** This is a lash-eating thing (F.H.). (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

6. Cold, damp, moist, chilly, raw; very wet.

N.Cy.[1] **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] It is exclusively employed here, to describe a peculiar, disagreeable state of the atmosphere. **Nrf.** (G.E.D.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61; Grose (1790).

Hence **Lashy**, *adj.* very wet, cold, raw, damp.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Cold lashy weather, Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

7. *sb.* An attack of diarrhœa; a flux in cattle. Cum.[14], Suf.[1] Cf. **lax**, *sb.*[2]

[1. Amyd hys wery breist and lymmys lasch, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 269. Fr. *lasche*, slack, loose, weak, faint (Cotgr.).]

LASH, see **Lash-horse**, **Lask**, *sb.*[2], **Last**, *adj.*

LASHER, *sb.*[1] Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. [læ·ʃə(r).]

1. A weir; the slope or waterfall of a mill-dam.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[3] **Oxf.** The Lasher, or weir, . . has more than once been fatal to strong swimmers, *Murray's Handbk. Oxf.* (1894) 111; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 243. **Brks.** There were probably not three men in the University who would have dared to shoot the lasher in a skiff in its then state, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) ii.

2. The sliding door in a lock-gate.

Wor. Sometimes called a pedal or sluice (W.C.B.). [Turner & Coxe *Bodleian Charters, Pref.*]

LASHER, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Also Cor. [la·ʃər, læ·ʃə(r).] Anything of great size and weight.

Nhb.[1] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319; **Cor.**[1] This fish is a lasher; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Lashin).

LASH-HORSE, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Nrf. Ken. Dor. Also in forms **lash** Lei.[1] War.[3]; **losh-** Ken.[1]

1. The second horse in a team of four.

Lei.[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] The four horses are called Forrust, Lash-horse, Body-horse, and Thiller. **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172 (s.v. Pinhorse).

2. The third horse in a team.

Ken.[1] Losh-us. **Dor.** The third horse of a team, so called because within reach of the driver's lash while he keeps by the side of the 'body-horse,' Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Hoss); **Dor.**[1] Lash-horse would be the leader of a team of three horses, or if four, the third.

LASHIN(G, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. War. Wor. Dev. Cor. Amer. [la·ʃin, læ·ʃin, lā·ʃin.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Abundance, plenty; great quantities. Also in phr. *lashin(g)s and lavins*. Cf. **lash**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sh.I. The 'lashins' of booze consumed by Mrs. W—— begot a craving for more and more, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **Cld.** We got milk parritch an' lashins o' cream (Jam.). **Lnk.** They car'd na a spittle, Sae lang's they had lashin's o' whey, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166. **Gall.** With rowth o' lear and lashin's o' grace, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 114. **Ir.** There were cows and calves, and firkins of butter, let alone lashins and lavins of skim-milk and whey, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) i; Some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whisky punch, Lever *Martins* (1856) I. ix. **n.Ir.** Lashin's an' lavin's ov money be gatherin, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 32; **N.I.**[1] 'Lashins and lavins,' more than plenty. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** The king used often to send lashins o' wine to the churches, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 94. **s.Ir.** Sure enough lashings and lavings was there, *ib.* II. 346. **Wxf.** Many a purse-proud bodagh and hoity-toity farmer's wife had lashings and leavings, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 161. **Tip.** We'll have lashings of whiskey, tobacco, &c., Hall *Irel.* (1841) II. 80; It was she [i.e. the widow] had the lashin', *ib.* 74. **Nhb.** Sic lashins o' drink, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116; **Nhb.**[1] Thor wis lashins o' meat and drink at the dinner. **Lakel.**[2] We'd lashins o' rum. **Wm.** (B.K.) **Yks.** Lashins ov moock, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 106. **I.Ma.** Honey an' chees', an' barley bread and lashins, bless ye, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 106. **War.**[3] He has lashings of apples this year. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14; **s.Wor.**[1] **Cor.** 'How much rope have 'ee got, Jim?' . . 'Lashins,' answered Jim, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iii; (F.R.C.); **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 332.]

2. *adj.* Large, strapping, used both of persons and things.

n.Yks.[4] By goa, but he's a lashing young chap; he mun stan mair an six foot. **ne.Lan.**[1] He's a lashin' fellow. **Dev.** There 'e go'th, bwoys! a lashing gert shaver! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) *Introd.* 11. **Cor.** A great, big, lashing, gashly pla-ace [the Albert Hall], Forfar *Poems* (1885) 9.

LASHING-CHAIN, *sb.* w.Yks. A chain lashed to an endless rope for drawing coal-corves. (J.P.)

LASHOP, *v.* Lakel.[2] [la·ʃəp.] To move about in an uneasy, restless, unsettled manner. *Gen.* in *prp.*

LASK, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* n.Cy. w.Yks. The groin. See **Lesk.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) (s.v. Lisk). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

LASK, *sb.*[2] Cor.[12] Also in form **lash** Cor.[2] [læsk, lāsk.] A slice cut off the tail of a mackerel, used as bait in pollack or mackerel fishing.

LASK, see **Lax**, *sb.*[2]

LASKAR, *sb.* Twd. (Jam.) A large armful of hay or straw, as much as one can lift in both arms.

LASKING, *prp.* Cor. A fisherman's term: keeping near shore.

Cor.[1] Used by the Cornish fishermen when nearing a point. They say 'Keep the boat lasking,' i.e. steer the boat so that she may go near the point; **Cor.**[2]

LASKIT, *sb.* Sh.I. War. Suf. Dial. form of 'elastic.'

Sh.I. I haenksd up me breeks—dis laskit strops is a curse, whin a body is carryin' a burdeen, fir your breeks is laek tae come doon aboot your feet, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898). **War.**[2] **e.Suf.** Laskit-shoes, shoes with elastic sides (F.H.).

LASS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. ? Glo. ? Ken. ? Som. [las.] **1.** A girl, a young woman. Also used as a term of address. Cf. **lad**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. I . . . that has waited on her, lass and woman, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 340. **Sh.I.** Sic a lass as Baabie is, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 51. **ne.Sc.** Tibby, as they ca'd me when I wis a lass, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 97. **Mry.** Her lasses fair, beyond compare, and manly are her swains, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 45. **Bch.** Bonny lasses! mind this rhyme, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 24. **Frf.** A handsome, dashy-lookin' lass, cam' frae Glasgow, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889. **Per.** King Dawvit himsel' . . . gaed ance wrang amang the lasses, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887. **Fif.** I will gae see the lass I love, Gray *Poems* (1811) 111. **Dmb.** Jimes has been thinkin' less o' his lear than the lasses! Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. **Rnf.** Nae lass o' them a' he could fancy but me, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 53. **Ayr.** If he hasna siller an' gude claes, he is held light amang the lasses, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 19. **Lnk.** I slippit up beside the lass An' briskly fell a-wooing, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 1, ed. 1897. **Lth.** When oor Ailie was a lass, M^c^Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 77. **Dmf.** The hame o' lichtsome lasses, and o' leal gude-hearted men, Reid *Poems* (1894) 5. **Gall.** There lived a lass, if Fame speak true, Wi' laughin' een and cherry mou', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 39, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** There lives a bonnie lass I ken, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 84. **Ir.** Sure the slip of a lass, when the days o' me life 'ill be dark, Is the same as

yon glame in the west, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 112, ed. 1893. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. Meayk heayst, lass, Bewick *Tales* (1850) 10. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. She's a fine lass (J.E.D.). Cum.[3] Weearin' a läl jacket like a lass's bedgoon, 10. Wm. Lads en lasses, Blezard *Sngs.* (1868) 41. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hezzn't ta a wishin for t'chare, lass? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Like a sick child, ur a little lass ith sulks, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). Chs.[1] Lin.[1] That lass is always gadding. sw.Lin.[1] You be a good lass, and tak' care of yoursen. They used to wear them when I was a lass. ?Ken. (G.B.) ?Som. Mary Evans was a handzome stout lass, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 106.

Hence (1) **Lass-bairn**, (2) **-wean**, *sb.* a female child, a girl.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Verra improper o' you wi' a young lass-bairn, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 68. Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[2] (2) Fif. (Jam.)

2. A sweetheart, female lover.

Sh.I. Da first nicht dat he guid ta see his lass, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 88. Cai.[1] Abd. She's Beauty's queen, this lass o' mine, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 69. Kcd. The millert o' Tilwhillie woo'd An' mairret Johnny's lass, Grant *Lays* (1884) 17. Dmb. You may tell Mr. Jimes that if he has lost his lass his antie has gotten a lad, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vii. Rnf. I'll gang and meet my ain lass, Barr *Poems* (1861) 27. Ayr. I have never so far spoken of having a lass, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 99. Lnk. To meet my lass at gloaming grey, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 45, ed. 1897. Lth. [He] fired as game As gin his lass ahint him Look'd on this day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 38. Edb. M^c^Dowall *Poems* (1839) 43. Peb. Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 139. Bwk. Calder *Poems* (1897) 248. Dmf. She had been a kinna auld lass o' mine, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 329. Nhb.[1], Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Hoo's my lass, an' I'll stick to her, an' I'll wed her, soon or late, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 395. ?Glo. Jest so long as 'ee wur about, my lass 'oodn't ha' nowt to say to I, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 200.

3. A daughter.

Sc. There's your own two lasses, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 22. Sh.I. Did doo hear onything aboot yon lass o' his, Geordie? *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). Abd. Sure ye'll wait and see Tam Keith marrit on my lass, Bram-Stoker *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 31. Rnf. Weel doon, my lass! her daddy cried, Barr *Poems* (1861) 10. Lnk. Our laddies grew up, and wrought wi' mysel'. . . Our lasses they keepit us aye trig, and hale, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 7, ed. 1897. Edb. Nor shall ae lass o' mine e'er spank Wi' flaunting braws aboon her rank, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 20. Kcb. My Peg has gi'en me lasses three, An' ae big strappin' chield, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 165. Lan. Yo'r lass, . . . a mon met do war nor wed her, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 392.

4. A maid-servant, a servant-girl.

Sc. I made the lass get the lantern, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. Cai.[1] Abd. Broth canna brak the Sawbath, simmerin' awa' upo' the bar o' the grate, an' haudin' no lass frae the kirk, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) 16. Kcd. Lasses meet to bleach their claes, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 1. Per. Ye can suit yersel' wi' anither lass 'at taks less tent o' her gude name nor I do! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887. Dmb. A thrawn auld limmer o' a servant lass, Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. Ayr. Gang but the house, and see what the lasses hae got in the pantry, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. Lnk. She came to be my mither's lass, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 27. Lth. The lass now brings ben rocking Haggis that might dine a lord, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 168. Dur.[1], e.Cum. (E.W.P.) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Where's lass gone?

Hence **Lass-quean**, *sb.* a female servant.

Sc. It's my rule to gang to my bed . . . preceesely at ten o'clock. . . . Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. w.Sc. Rather a contemptuous designation (Jam.).

5. A woman, wife. Also used as a term of address by a man to his wife.

Abd. His wife, they say, 's a clever lass, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 153. Kcd. Afore that Littlefirlot Sall devolve upon a lass I sall even gyang a courtin', Grant *Lays* (1884) 79. e.Yks.[1] A farmer often terms his wife 'Mah awd lass.' w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan. When thy turn comes, lass, I'll do by thee as thou'd be done by! Mather *Idylls* (1895) 20. Chs.[1] Constantly used when speaking to a female, and not confined to any age. sw.Lin.[1] Often used of old women, as 'She was a neist old lass, but a bit fond of drink.' 'I seed th' ode lass in the yard.'

6. Phr. *a lass of recreation*, a whore.

Edb. We've lasses eke o' recreation Wha at close-mou's tak up their station By ten o'clock, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 225, ed. 1785.

LASS, see **Laze.**

LASS-A-DAY, *int. Obs.* Yks. Alas! an expression of condolence. Cf. **lesty-day.**

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

LASSIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. [la·si.]

1. A girl, a young woman; a little girl.

Sc. I was just wearied and sick to hear her ban the puir lassie, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. Cai.[1] Bch. The bonny lassie was beguiled, She thought to get a man, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 20. Abd. Hear ye, Lassie, are ye there? Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 117. Frf. Modest as a meek e'ed lassie, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 123. Fif. I thocht it was the lassie next door, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 135. Rnf. My ain dearest Mary, the lassie I loe, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 80. Ayr. That poor, silly lassie Maggie Winlestrae, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 47. Lnk. He is going along to the school to let them away among the lassies, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. Lth. The lassies they find nae sic faut Wi' kindly little Davie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 136. Gall. He saw at least ae specious charm—The lassie's gear wad stock a farm, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Hout! lassie, ye've dune wi' the kye, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 112. Cum. I then had a bonny bit lassie, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 23; Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] Shoo's a lassie for dancing (s.v. Laddie). Lin. (T.H.R.)

Hence (1) **Lassie-bairn**, *sb.* a girl, female child; (2) **-boy**, *sb.* a 'tom-boy'; (3) **-days**, (4) **-hood**, *sb.* girlhood; (5) **-lad**, *sb.* an effeminate boy, a term of opprobrium amongst boys; (6) **-like**, *adj.* like a girl, girlish, effeminate.

(1) Abd. Twa braw lads, An ae bit lassie bairn, Walker *Bards* (1887) 558. Rnf. We hae a bonnie lassie bairn The picture o' her mither, Barr *Poems* (1861) 10. Gall. There is something not canny about that lassie-bairn! Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xiii. (2) Gall. Mine own ill-set lassie boy of a Nell, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 145. (3) Abd. It was a sweet and cheery time, My lassie days at hame, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 262. (4) Frf. I would like her lassiehood to be bright and free, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 117. (5) Cum. (M.P.); Yan o' them lassie-lad leuckan chaps at waitit on us, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 54; Cum.[14] (6) Bnff.[1] His wife's unco lassie-like. Fif. He's ower lassie-like a sodger to my thinkin', Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 178. Dmf. I kent it was nane but the laddie I socht, in pairt by his lassie-like gang, Reid *Poems* (1894) 198.

2. A sweetheart, female lover.

Abd. I'll catch the white fish, To please my lassie's e'e, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 124. Kcd. Her lover sure was to be there For to convoy his lassie hame, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 3. Frf. Each pleas'd to see The rays of love dart frae his lassie's e'e, Morison *Poems* (1790) 184. Rnf. Ken ye wha I chanc'd to see? But my lassie, gay and frisky, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 28. Ayr. If she is kind unto his dog, He'll win at least his lassie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 113. Lnk. Sweet is love when it's warm an' pure, Giff the lassie that ye lo'e returns it, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 25. Edb. O the saft beauty o' my darling lassie, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 31. Gall. He aft would sing his lassie's praise, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 52, ed. 1897.

3. A daughter.

Frf. I kept sayin' I thocht he would be a lassie because I was fleid he would be; but a' the time I had a presentiment he would be a laddie, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xx. Per. They aye puts me in mind o' Jeanie Thomson's wee lassie, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 60. Lnk. She's deid an' awa, She left me in sorrow wi' wee lassies twa, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 40. Dmf. She ca'd her lassie to her side, The treasure o' her earthly love, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 89.

Hence **Lassie-wean**, *sb.* a daughter.

Dmb. Drive out the lassie-wean, Drive out the parents, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 71.

4. A maid-servant, servant-girl.

ne.Sc. A douce deamie o' a servan'-lassie, Grant *Chron. Keckleton.* Frf. I wis . . . kindly entertained by the lassies in the kitchen, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 55. Fif. There were two 'lassies' at the Lowden Farm now, where Jean had formerly managed singly for her old uncle, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 160. Ayr. She . . . skipped off to the kitchen with the agility of a young person and brought up the servant lassie, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 88.

LASSIFIED, *adj.* Yks. Young-looking.

w.Yks. 'E passed t'remark at afther, 'at ye were a bit lassified (F.P.T.).

LASSIKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lassockie** e.Fif. Gall. [la·siki.] A young girl or woman, a little girl; a dimin. of **lassie** (q.v.).

Abd. Mary was 'as weel's cud be expeckit... an' it's a lassikie,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25. Frf. It'll be Lawyer Ogilvy's servant lassieky, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. Per. When she wes a bit lassikie, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 253. e.Fif. The first seet I got o' the bit lassockie was i' the kirk, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. Gall. Puir bit lassockie! CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 174.

LASSOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lassack**. [la·sək.] A young girl or woman; a little girl; a dimin. of **lass** (q.v.).

Sc. A lammiken lassock I troo, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 320. Or.I. Thoo'll sleep, an' I'll sing, Makin' lassack happy, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 168. Frf. The lassock having answered the 'chap,' INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 10. Per. Yer lassocks hae muckle need o' carefu' guidin, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 51. Rnf. [They] ne'er can show the matchless grace That suns the plainest lassock's face, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 53. Ayr. I hear that tumfie o' a lassock nicherin' an' lauchin' in the kitchen, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3. Lnk. John was greatly against bringin' up bits o' lassocks as leddies, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 10. Lth. Wha the lassocks' hearts can raise Like little tailor Davie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 136. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Bwk. Dolls—whilk the lassocks are fond o' I ween, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 298. Gall. I was but a lassock when ye cam', CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 202.

Hence **Lassock-love**, *sb.* a girl sweetheart.

Abd. Deckin' the broos o' your lassock-loves Wi' flowers o' the meadows, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 116.

LAST, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laest** Sh.I.; **laiss** Dor.; **laist** Cai.[1]; **least** Sus.[1] w.Som.[1]; **lest** Sc. [last, lāst.] **I.** *adj.* Gram. forms. **1. Lash.** Wxf.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Laster.** Abd. (JAM.) **3.** *Superl.* (1) **Lastest.** Abd. (JAM.); (2) **Lauthest.** Wxf.[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Last bat** or **Lasty bat**, (2) — **bat poison**, a children's game of 'tig'; see below; (3) — **bite**, a tit-bit kept as a last mouthful; (4) — **cast**, the last, the end; (5) — **cut**, the finish of the harvest; see below; (6) — **end**, (*a*) the end of anything; (*b*) death; (7) — **luck**, the last of anything, supposed to ensure luck to the giver; (8) — **springs**, young salmon; (9) — **touch**, see (2); (10) — **whew**, the last whistle, the signal to workmen to commence work.

(1) Dur.[1] When boys leaving school separate for the night, each is desirous of having the last bat, that is, of touching his comrades and running away. w.Yks. The lad or lass who receives the last 'bat' or stroke of the hand has to pursue the others till he or she can give some one else the last 'bat,' and so the game may go on for an indefinite length of time (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.) (2) Nhb.[1] Played as school children arrive at the parting of their ways in going home. The object is to give a 'bat' without being touched again, and the player on touching and running off calls out 'Last-bat-poison.' (3) e.Yks.[1] (4) Oxf.[1] Uml vaa·rluuy·k pai ee u skor uur too, bt um wunt pai ee dhŭ laa·s kyaa·st uv aul ['Em 'll var-like pay ee a scor or two, but 'em wuon't pay ee the last cast of all]. (5) Cum.[4] Theear used to be a struggle as to whoa gat t'last cut. For this purpose a nice reap o' cworn was selected, an t'rest cut aw roond it, than it was tied at t'top wid a band or a bit o' string. Ivvery man hed to stand at a mark a few yards off and throw their sickles at this reap. It was oanly a numb way o' proceedin' as it was often haggelt aw to bits, an' neahbody could exactly lay claim to cutting it off, *C. Pacq.* (Sept. 7, 1893) 6; He would... be as anxious as any to get what was called the last cut or the shearing out. This last cut was made straight, plaited and made into a chaplet, and hung up on a crook, *W. C. T. X.* (1892) 6. (6, *a*) n.Lin.[1] 'I caame at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it,' said of a sale. 'We was here afoore theäse H——'s was iver heärd on, an' noo I've seed th' last end on 'em,' said at a funeral. (*b*) *ib.* She's been aailin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cum'd at last. (7) w.Yks.[5] A child begs hard for the 'last luck,' or core, of an apple, and it is *gen.* bestowed by children, from the supposition that more will come to them by so doing. Each pippin as it is arrived at, is thrown at random over the head, and a simple 'nomony' repeated, when so many apples as there have been pippins thrown, will be forthcoming, it is expected. (8) Hrf. Little salmon ('lastsprings,' as they call them) are taken by the thousand by net and by hook, *Fishing Gazette* (Sept. 7, 1889) 147; Salmon-fry or salmon-spinks are here known as last-springs... Two kinds of last-springs are found in the Wye. ... Last-springs having made a voyage to sea return botchers in the following summer, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 301. [Salmon, ... pink, last spring, hepper, last brood, gravelling, .. or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 *and* 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. 109, § 4.] (9) nw.Dev.[1] (10) w.Yks. Are ta baan ta get up, yonds th' last whew? HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 111.

2. *Phr.* (1) *last day*, yesterday; (2) *the last day*, the other day, a day or two ago; (3) *the last day in the afternoon*, see below.

(1) Ayr. Last day I grat wi' spite and teen, BURNS *Petition of Bruar Water*, st. 3; Last day my mind was in a bog, *ib. To Miss Ferrier*, st. 3. (2) Sc. (W.C.) Sh.I. Sibbie brook me bit o' insaem alishen da last day wirkin' wi' da wharles o' her wheel, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). (3) N.I.[1] I wouldn't have lifted it, not if it had lay till the last day in the afternoon [I would never have taken it].

3. *sb.* Phr. (1) *at last*, after all; (2) *at last and length*, (3) *at last and long*, at length, after a long time, after great delay; (4) *at the last of it*, exhausted, worn out.

(1) Glo. It seems to I but a vain notion at last, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i; I dunt see as 'em do ye much good at last, *ib.* iv. (2) Dmb. At last and length we came ashore, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. (3) Abd. At last an' lang ben came the mutton, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873. (4) Sh.I. Whin William an' I raeckit [reached] da hoose, I wis juist at da last o' it, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

4. Durability, lastingness; stay, duration. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Slg. Gif we look to the long last and diuturnitie of the plague, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) vi. Dur. A girl that's only got a few months of last in her, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 254; Dur.[1] n.Yks. This cooat hez neea last in't. New breead hez neea last in't (I.W.). Der. Theer was no lasst in her, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi.

5. *v.* To continue, endure, hold out; to live, survive, continue in health.

Sc. He's no' been lang ill, but he canna lest, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1896) xiv. Sh.I. Foo is doo, lass?.. Foo is ye à' laestin? Dy midder's e'e better? *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899). Lth. They canna last lang, for their hearts are sae weary, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 45. Nhb. 'Hoo are ye lastin'?' is a common inquiry everywhere used on meeting a friend whom you have not seen for some time. It embraces a general regard for his health, circumstances, &c. (M.H.D.) e.Yks.[1] Sus.[1] I've picked up a little leasewheat, but that won't least very long. Dor. A man laisses twice as long if his victuals is nourishin', *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 47; I thought she'd get over the feelin' about his losin' that eye; but it laisses so strong as ever, *ib.* (Apr. 1900) 523. w.Som.[1] Taek-n mai·n un au·p u bee·t, un ee·ul lee·us vur yuur·z [Take and mend it up a little, and it will last for years].

6. To stretch out, expand. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

LAST, *sb.*[2] Sh. & Or.I. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. [last, lāst.] **1.** A dry measure, varying in amount, used for corn, &c.; see below.

N.Cy.[1] A measure of corn, 80 bushels. n.Yks. Of rape seed, 10 quarters, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Lin. Two acres of land in Holland Fen has often produced a last of rape seed, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 152; Boston, 10½ quarters, MORTON *ib.*; THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; Lin.[1] Last of oats, twenty-one sacks of four bushels each. n.Lin.[1] A measure used for rape-seed, turnip-seed, and oats; ten quarters. 'When ohd George Sorsby fo'st plew'd up yon marsh Squire Peäcock hes noo, he sew it wi' raapes an' hed moore then a last an aacre o' seäd.' Hnt. Of grains and seeds: 10½ quarters = 84 bushels; of oats: 1½ ton, MORTON *ib.* Cmb. Of oats: 21 coombs = 10½ quarters, *ib.* Nrf. A last is 21 comb or sacks, or 10½ quarters, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XII. 50; 20 coombs, formerly 21 coombs, MORTON *ib.*

2. A measure of herrings; see below.

e.Yks. Ten thousand herrings, KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 13; Herrin's!.. I've known mysel' a single boat to take eighteen lasts at a catch; an' sell 'em for ten pounds a last, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) vi; A last consists of ten thousand herrings; but a hundred and twenty-four is counted to each hundred, *ib. note.* e.An.[1] Of herrings: ten thousand (E.F.G.). Thirteen thousand two hundred. Six score and twelve go to a hundred herring (M.C.H.B.). Nrf. A last of herring, 13,200, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100; We got about a last that morning, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 65; At Yarmouth herrings are sold by the 'last' of 10,000, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 167. Ken.[1] Ten thousand herrings, with a hundred given in for broken fish, make a last. Sus. Ten thousand mackerel or herring. 'The Last and Fish-cart' was formerly the sign of an inn in Black Lion Street,

Brighton, now known as 'The Cricketers,' the signboard being inscribed: 'Long time I've longed for good beer, But at "The Last" I've found it here' (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[1]

3. A measure of arable land, varying from 16 to 24 'merks.'

Sh.I. As a 'last' of land contained eighteen marks, a last was 4½*d.* land, i.e. the fourth part of an ounceland, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter, under the pain of 10 pounds, *ib.*; **S. & Ork.**[1]

4. A measure of a ship's capacity.

Or.I. I have a salt boat here about two lasts burden, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 216; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1. LG. *last*, a dry measure, varying in amount according to locality (BERGHAUS). **4.** OE. *hlæst*, burden, freight, lading (B.T.).]

LAST, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Ken. In the marshes of Kent: a court held by 24 jurats, summoned by the bailiffs of it, wherein they made orders, raised taxes, imposed penalties, &c.

PHILLIPS (1706); BAILEY (1721); **Ken.**[1] An ancient court in Romney Marsh, held for levying rates for the preservation of the marshes.

[MLat. *lastum*, 'apud Anglo-Saxones, portio comitatus major, tres vel plures hundredos continens' (DUCANGE); see SPELMAN (s.v. *læstum*).]

LAST, *sb.*[4] Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] The groin; in *pl.* the 'perinaeum.' (HALL.) Cf. **list**, *sb.*[2]

LASTAGE, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [la·stidʒ.] The aftermath or second crop of grass, clover, &c. See **Eddish, 1.**

LASTER, *adj.* Yks. In *comb.* **Laster Lee**, a fair held at Lee Gap.

w.Yks. The latter fair at Lee Gap is not infrequently called 'laster Lee.' The fair is a very old institution and probably has preserved for a considerable time the forms 'firster' and 'laster' (B.K.).

LASTER, see **Laughter.**

LASTIN(G, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Suf. [la·stin.] **1.** *adj.* Enduring.

Frf. A lastin'er love i' the liftie, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 178. **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Oak is the lastenest wood.

2. *sb.* A thin fabric or cloth, either all worsted, or half worsted and half cotton. Also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. (S.K.C.) **I.Ma.** A kind of cloth also called everlasting (S.M.); Drest . . . all in her best, and her white stockings, and her lastin slippers, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 72.

LASTY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Amer. Also in form **laisty** Cai.[1] [la·sti.] Of an enduring nature, serviceable, durable, lasting.

Sc. A hasty man's never lasty, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** Your life wad ne'er be lasty, To be a pesty, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 51. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Coals that burn long and well are lasty. Anything that wears well is lasty. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Suppose you die before Simon—and he's a lasty kind o' man, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 67. **Wm.** Ah know that taty heap's varra lasty (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Old-fashioned homespun and good leather breeks is baith very lasty, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 112; **n.Yks.**[1] A piece of raal guid, lasty stuff; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Lastiest,' the most durable material, in comparison with others; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] It's a bit o' good lasty stuff. **e.Yks.**[1] Cleeas isn't hauf se lasty as they was yance. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It's been ower lasty by hoafe, BLACKAH *Sngs.* (1867) 19; **w.Yks.**[1] This is a lasty cloth. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 372.]

LAT, *sb.*[1] e.An. In phr. *lat, dat, and lumber*, nonsense. **e.An.**[1], Nrf. (E.M.)

LAT, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **latt** w.Yks.[1]; and in form **laat** w.Yks.[1] [lat.] **1.** *adj.* Late, backward, behind-time; causing one to be late, hindering.

n.Cy. Lat weather, wet or unseasonable weather, BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** Well, . . ye're lat for t'market, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v; **w.Yks.**[1] It's now to latt, ii. 346; **w.Yks.**[35] **Lan.** There's no stoppin' now. It's too latt for stoppin', HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) lxxi; Yo may as well go soon as lat, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, v. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A lat spring. **s.Chs.**[1] Mahy wùts bin ver·i laat· dhis éeŭr; bŭ dhen it wŭz gy'et·in on wen dhi wŭn soa·d [My wuts bin very lat this 'ear; bu' then it was gettin' on when they wun sowed]. **Der.**[1] Lat road, bad, unready; which makes one late at the journey's end; of a clock when too slow. *Obs.* **Shr.**[1] Mr. Clarke's ŏŏäts bin lat, but they wunna sowed tell after Maÿ-Daÿ, an' the Möät-'all groun' 's never very yarly—an' as the owd sayin' is—'lat sowin' mak's lat mowin'.'

Hence (1) **Latly**, *adv.* lately, of late; also in phr. *o' latly*; (2) **Latsome**, *adv.* late.

(1) **Yks.** Ye've kept yersen out o' sight o' latly, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xx. **w.Yks.** But lad I've latly hed queer thowts, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 22; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw've yerd nowt o' yor Amos latly, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 71. **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Wor.**[1]

2. Slow, sluggish; tedious, said of work that cannot be got on with quickly; reluctant, unwilling.

N.Cy.[2] **Lan.** Quick at meat and quick at work; For lat at eating's good for nought, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The rain makes lat work with hay. **s.Chs.**[1] 'Did'st ev·ŭr noa· ŭ óo·zi mon laat· ŭt kùm·in tŭ iz din·ŭr?' 'Wel, ahy dù)nŭ noa·; sùm foa·ks bin laat· ŭt ev·rithin' ['Didst ever know a hoozy mon lat at comin' to his dinner?' 'Well, I dunna know; some folks bin lat at evrythin']. 'Ah'm none lat,' I'm nothing loth. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A very lat job. **War.** That's a lat job and no mistake (J.R.W.). **Shr.** It's lat work (K.P.); Reaping in Salopian parlance is lat work, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxvii; **Shr.**[1] Yo'n find it a lat job to shift all them 'urdles by yoreself.

Hence (1) **Latafoot**, *adj.* slow in moving, slow of foot; (2) **Latly**, *adv.* slowly; (3) **Latness**, *sb.* (*a*) delay, slowness; (*b*) an impediment in the speech.

(1) **Chs.**[123], **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1] Th' drain runs bu' latly. (3, *a*) **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy noa·d wi shŭd bi ky'ass·t; it au· kùmz ŭn ŭr laat·ns [I know'd we should be cast; it aw comes on her latn'ss]. (*b*) **Shr.**[1]

3. *v.* To hinder. **Chs.**[123] Hence (1) **Lattance**, *sb.* an impediment in the speech; (2) **Latting**, *ppl. adj.* hindering, retarding; backward, late.

(1) **Shr.**[1] It's a sad denial to the poor lad 'avin' sich a lattance in 'is speech. (2) **Lei.**[1] 'It's very lattin' weather,' i. e. weather which 'lets' or hinders agricultural operations. **Shr.**[1] The rain is very lattin'; **Shr.**[2] A latting time for the tillin.

4. *sb.* A hindrance. **Chs.**[123]

[1, 2. OE. *læt*, late, slow, sluggish (B.T.); ON. *latr*, slow (VIGFUSSON).]

LAT, LATA, see **Let, Lawtie.**

LATACE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Lettuce.

Sike lippes, sike latace, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 389.

LATCH, *sb.* Sc. Chs. e.An. Cor. [latʃ, lætʃ.] **1.** In phr. *it's easy holding down the latch when nobody pulls at the string*, prov.; see below.

Chs.[1] An old prov. which means that anything is easy of accomplishment when no opposition is offered; but it is more *gen.* applied to a woman who, never having had an offer of marriage, boasts about remaining single. The prov. refers to the old-fashioned latches which were once very common in Chs., but are now almost things of the past.

2. *Comp.* **Latch-hole**, a hole in the door through which the string of the latch is passed, so that it can be lifted from the outside.

Cor. She peeped through the latch-hole (the finger-hole), and saw Betty, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 111, ed. 1896.

3. A loop made of thread on the edge of a garment for fastening on a hook, button, &c. Also called **Latchard.** Cai.[1] **4.** The connecting cord between the foot-board and the wheel of a spinning-wheel.

Abd. Tib braks, wi' haste, her foot-broad latch, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 9.

5. A thong of leather. **e.An.**[12] **6.** A string of anything.

e.An.[1] 'A latch of links,' a string of sausages.

LATCH, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. [latʃ.] **1.** To catch, lay hold of; to catch what falls.

Sc. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **e.An.**[1] To latch the dripping. **Nrf.** (A.G.) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence **Latch-pan**, *sb.* a dripping-pan, or pan placed under the joint while roasting, to catch the dripping. e.An.[1], Suf.[1]

2. To catch, as a disease by infection or contagion.

Lan.[1] To latch a distemper. **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Latching**, *ppl. adj.* catching, infectious, contagious.

N.Cy.[2] **w.Yks.** Moind whot theaw'rt dooin fur mezzles are latchin (D.L.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 29, 1894). **Lan.** Besides that it's latchin' that makes it mitch war, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 11. **m.Lan.**[1] There's moor things nor smo-pox, fayver, an' maysels as is latchin. **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. To alight or fall on anything.

Dur. A cat latcheth upon her feet (K.). **e.An.**[1] He will always latch on his legs. **Suf.** The golden-crested wren is so called [tot o'er seas], often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging or among the gear, *e.An.* IV. 115, in SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 25; **Suf.**[1] A cat is said to 'allus latch on her legs.'

4. To lodge, rest upon some projection.

e.An.[2] He has latched his hat up in the tree. Can you latch a harpenny atop of that wall? **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.) **e.Suf.** The ball you threw on to the roof is latched in the water-trough. A stick thrown to bring down apples or acorns is said to be latched, if it sticks in the tree (F.H.).

[1. For truly þou moste lerne vs That losell to lache, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 230. OE. *læccan*, to catch, seize (B.T.).]

LATCH, *v.*[2] Yks. Shr. [latʃ.] To survey the underground workings of a mine.

w.Yks. Used in describing surveying in connection with pits, either inside or on the surface, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 20, 1894); (J.P.) **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] To latch a pit, signifies to measure how much of the mine has been used, as well as to discover what direction the work is taking.

LATCH, *v.*[3] e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] With *on*: to put more water on the mash when the first wort has run off.

LATCH, see **Lache**, **Laitch**, **Letch**, *sb.*[1]

LATCHET, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [la·tʃət.] A smart blow.

LATCHETY, *adj.* Hmp. Loose, not well fastened. HOLLOWAY.

LATCHIT, *sb.* Cor.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] An unleavened cake baked in a frying-pan.

LATCH-LUG'T, *adj.* Cum.[14] Having ears which hang down instead of standing erect.

LATE, *sb.*[1] e.Sus. The flame of a fire. HOLLOWAY (s.v. Laye).

LATE, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **lait** and in form **leet** Sc. (JAM.) To reduce the temper of iron or steel, when it is too hard, by heating it.

Sc. Applied to metal when it is so heated in the fire that it may be bent any way without breaking. It is used with respect to wire of any kind (JAM.).

Hence **Lated**, *pp.* of iron: covered or plated with tin, &c. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 370. N.Cy.[1]

LATE, *v.*[2] *Obsol.* e.Yks. [lēt, liət.] To thrash. (E.W.), (R.S.)

LATE, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Dor. Som. Also written **lait** Dor.; **leat** e.Yks.[1]; **leeat** n.Yks.[2] [lēt, leət, liət.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *later than late*, very much behind time; (2) *a late road*, a road dangerous to travel on at night.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Thou's leeater than leeat. (2) **Per.** A lang late road! but even safe suppose 't, It leads to nae gate, for the yetts are clos't, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 100.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Late-whiles**, of late, lately; (2) **-year**, autumn. Cf. **latter-end** (s.v. **Latter**, 2, *c*).

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] 'Aay)z yŭr duw·tŭr, ŭz wŭz maar·id, gy'et·in on?' 'Oa·, óo)z reyt ŭnŭf·, ŭz faa·r ŭz ahy noa· on; bŭr ahy aa)nŭ seyn nuwt on ŭr lee·t-weylz' ['Haï·s yur dowter, as was married, gettin on?' 'Oh, hoo's reight enough, as far as I know on; bur I hanna seyn nowt on her late-wheiles']. (2) **Som.** There have a bin two or dree white frostes this late-year (W.F.R.).

3. Slow, used esp. of a clock or watch.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); Our clock is too late, *ib. MS. add.* **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

4. *sb.* In phr. (1) *at late*, (*a*) at a late hour; (*b*) at length, at last; (2) *in the late*, (3) *of a late*, of late, lately.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Frf.** The morn at late, that dreary hour, Fan spectres grim begin their tour, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 11. (*b*) **Dor.** I see clear now at lait, an' I see, my maid, that you're the wife for me, *Rustic Argus* in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 533. (2) **Kcd.** Aft at Allan's i' the late They drank a cosy gill, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 59. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'v nobbut been badly [ill] of a leeat.

LATE, see **Lait**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Lathe**, *v.*[1], **Leat**, *sb.*[1]

LATED, *pp.* n.Yks.[4] Belated.

LATED, LATE-PAIL, see **Light**, *v.*[3], **Lade**, *v.*[1] **2** (3).

LATERAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **laiteran** Cai.[1]; **latern**, **letteran**, **letterin**, **lettern**, **lettrin**. [lē·trən, le·tərən.] **1.** The precentor's or clerk's desk in a church, a 'lectern.'

Sc. John Brown wha in the lettrin sings On Sundays, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 27; This individual was allowed a 'day' [to precent], only after repeated entreaty, the habitual occupant of the 'letteran' being dubious about the success of the venture, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 114. **Abd.** He would always have Johnny Gibb in the lateran, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **Frf.** The precentor, whase gruntin' had sae lang pleased the parishioners, notwithstandin' the fearfu' faces he made when in the letterin', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 11, ed. 1889; Geordie M^c^Scraigh had to mak' the announcement frae the latern that there was 'a purpose of marriage,' *ib.* 195. **e.Fif.** What wad ye think o' gettin' Jehu decoyed into the lateran the morn's forenune an' garrin' him mak' the marriage proclamation wi' his ain mooth? LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii.

2. The elders' pew in a church; the raised pew round the pulpit.

Sc. In old Scottish churches the 'lateran' was also a large square pew on either side of the precentor's desk under the pulpit. In the 'lateran' parents sat when they brought their children to baptism. To 'sit in the lateran' meant either to act as precentor, or to get a child baptized in church (A.W.). **Cai.**[1] Not in use in the central and northern parishes. **Fif.** Six fathers and mothers were to sit around the lettern with as many young strangers, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 55.

[1. Leterone or lectorne, deske, *lectrinum*, *Prompt.* AFr. *leitrum*, 'lutrin' (*Roman de Rou*, 5453); see MOISY (s.v.).]

LATESOME, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [lē·tsəm.] Late.

I mun be gooin' or it'll be laatesum afoore I get hoäm.

LATEWAKE, see **Lykewake**.

LATH, *v.* ? *Obs.* Lin. To set down, deposit, place. (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] Lath the pancheon on the rack.

LATHA, see **Ladder**, *sb.*

LATHE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. w.Cy. Som. Also written **laith** e.Lan.[1]; **laythe** w.Yks.; and in forms **lay** Sc. w.Som.[1]; **leath** Sc. (JAM.) [lēð, lē.] That part of a loom in which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other, shot after shot, in the process of weaving.

Sc. The weaver should . . . likewise be careful each time he throws the shuttle that he draws the thread straight and light to the cloth, before he strikes with the leath or removes his feet, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 342 (JAM.). **Frf.** The town smells of caddis no longer, but whiffs of it may be got even now as one passes the houses of the old, where the lay still swings at little windows like a great ghost pendulum, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Per.** Away went weaver's lay and delver's spade, FORD *Harp* (1893) 194; The whirr of the flying shuttle and the beat of the lay as it closed up the woof into the web, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 70. **Rnf.** His loom . . . Had sair't him saxty simmer, Tho' his lang lay, wi' fearfu' fungs, Shook a' the roofing tim'er, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 200 (JAM.). **Ayr.** She heard the lay gaun, and the shuttle fleein', and the beam turnin' in the shop, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 20. **Dmf.** Burn yer gears, yer lays, and shuttles, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 241. **w.Yks.** (D.L.), **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A lathe is an upright frame across the loom, which holds the reed through which the thread or warp passes. The reed is made of steel wire, and between each wire is an opening called a dent. In weaving, the lathe is pushed back, the threads are crossed by the yells worked by treddles, which leaves an opening through which the shuttle carries the weft. The lathe is pushed back, forcing the weft to the cloth, and is then brought forward again for a repetition of the process. **w.Som.**[1] The frame which swings backwards and forwards at each throw of the shuttle. It carries the reeds or sleigh, and the race-board on which the shuttle runs.

LATHE, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **laith**(e Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[135] Lan.[1] n.Lin.; **lath** n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[4] Lin. Nhp.[1]; **leath**(e N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[34] Wm. w.Yks. Lan.[1]; **leeath**(e Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **liathe** Lakel.[2] [lēð, leəð, liəð.] **1.** A barn.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] Rare or *obs.* **s.Dur.** Fast becoming *obs.* but still lingers in place-names (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** The end of a barn, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A tithe-barn or laithe, still standing on the confines of the two townships, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* (1794) II. 316; **Cum.**[3] What's t'use o' you ga'n an' preachin i' that girt leath o' yours of a Sunday neet? 155; **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (E.C.), (A.T.) **n.Yks.** Yan o' t'lads gat hissel' croppen oop close anenst lathe-deear, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 55; **n.Yks.**[1] Seldom used now, but remaining in divers

local designations ; **n.Yks.**[23] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sometimes the ends of a barn only. **e.Yks.** Let's gan inti leeath ti lake, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 69. **w.Yks.** Go round by th' end o' t'laith, if ye want to spake to him, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ii ; **w.Yks.**[12] ; **w.Yks.**[3] At Bretton it was formerly the belief that if a young woman went into a laithe and set both the doors open, the man she was to have would pass through at 'midneet' ; **w.Yks.**[45] **Lan.** Ween seen an eawl fly into th' leath, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 15 ; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 275 ; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[2] **Lin.** BLOUNT (1681) ; The cletch of chickens by the hen-stee, or feeding at the lathe door, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264. **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.**[1] Of unusual occurrence, and all but extinct.

Hence (1) **Lathe-garth,** *sb.* the barn-yard ; (2) **-loft,** *sb.* a barn over other buildings, such as a stable, cow-shed, &c. ; (3) **-porch,** *sb.* a porch built to protect the door of a barn, formed by two high walls and a projection of the roof.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** I drew off a bit under a lathe porch, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xi ; (J.J.B.)

2. A stage or platform in a barn on which unthreshed corn is placed.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 186. **n.Lin.**[1]

[1. A lathe, *horreum, Cath. Angl.* (1483). ON. *hlaða.*]

LATHE, *sb.*[3] Ken. Also in form **lath** Ken.[1] [lēð.]

1. A division of the county of Kent.

Ken.[1] The county of Kent, in which there are five lathes, viz., Sutton-at-Hone, Aylesford, Scray, St. Augustine's, and Shepway; **Ken.**[2]

2. An annual court held at Dymchurch in Romney Marsh for the election of a bailiff.

(K.) ; **Ken.**[1] One was held 15th June, 1876, which was reported in the *Sussex Express* of 17th June, 1876.

[1. OE. *lǣð* (Anglian *lēð*), a district containing several hundreds (B.T.).]

LATHE, *sb.*[4] Som. A weed or thistle of any kind. (HALL.) We cannot identify this (B. & H.).

LATHE, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also Pem. Ken. Som. Dev. Also written **laith** Yks. Lan. ; **laithe** e.Lan.[1] ; and in forms **lait** Sc. Cum.[4] Wm.[1] w.Yks. ; **late** Wm. ; **lav-** Lan. Pem. ; **layt** Cum.[1] ; **leat** N.Cy.[1] [lēð, lēt.] **1.** To bid, ask, invite, esp. to invite to a funeral or wedding.

Cum. The females who had promised their good services having been 'laited,' they immediately, on their arrival, bustled about, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 24. **Wm.** To marriages all the neighbourhood were lated, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 207 ; The principal females were laited, *ib.* 247. **Yks.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** He's gone o' laithin o' th' neeburs to th' berrin (D.L.). **Lan.** Yo'r laitht to th' buryin' o' So-and-so, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 6 ; At a death a man was sent round almost from door to door to intimate the occurrence and invite to the burial. This was called 'laithing' friends and fellow-workers, *Manch. City News* (Dec. 23, 1899) ; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 268 ; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Nearly *obs.* ; **Chs.**[3]

Hence (1) **Lathed,** *pp.* strongly pressed or entreated ; (2) **Lathing** or **Laiting,** *sb.* (*a*) an invitation, summons ; an entreaty ; (*b*) a neighbourhood ; a district round a homestead within which the neighbours are invited to weddings, funerals, &c. ; (3) **Lating** or **Laiting row,** *sb.*, see (2, *b*) ; (4) **Laver** or **Lavier,** *sb.* a man who invites guests to a wedding ; (5) **Laving,** *sb.*, see (2, *a*).

(1) **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** Dunna look for lathing, don't want entreating, GROSE (1790) ; **N.Cy.**[12] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811) ; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** It was at length agreed ... that a general house-to-house 'laithin' should be given out, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 5 ; This inviting was usually called 'lating' or 'lathing,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 274. **Stf.** 'You need no lathing,' i.e. no invitation or importunity (K.). **w.Som.**[1] Rare, though still used by old people. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Tha wut net look vor lathing, chell warndy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 189 ; Doant look vor lathing, limmers, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15. (*b*) **Cum.** It was a great insult if one within the 'laiting' was forgotten in the general invitation, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 25 ; **Cum.**[1] ; **Cum.**[4] In many places in the Lake district, when anyone dies, two persons from every house within a certain well-defined boundary are invited to the funeral, and the houses within that circle are termed the laitin. **Wm.** At a lying-in the matrons of the lating were regaled with furmity, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 247 ; The marriage was attended by the whole lating, each family being summoned to meet on the appointed day by the bridegroom in person, *Manners,* in *Kendal Chron.* (1812) ; **Wm.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** A number of houses within certain distances of one another were said to be in the lating râ (the seeking row), and formed a kind of social compact, SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 73. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). (4) **s.Pem.** The man who in olden times was employed by young people who were about to get married, to go round with invitations to the wedding (W.M.M.) ; LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (5) **Lan.** T'Lady Mable hersel ud sit at booard 'bout laving, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 23 ; Nan, if yo getten t'laving Meaustur Oliver yo' an' Barnabas win goo, *ib.* 95.

2. *Fig.* To allure, entice. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **3.** To meet. **Ken.**[1]

[1. ME. *laðien,* to invite (LAʒAMON, 6673) ; OE. *laðian* (*Gen.* xix. 3). The forms **late, lait, layt, leat,** may be a different word. Cf. **lait,** *v.* **1.**]

LATHE, *v.*[2] Yks. To build.

w.Yks. At Bradfield Church in 1744 a vestry was made and lathed out in the north-west corner of the church by the steeple, EASTWOOD *Ecclesfield,* 465 ; Still in use (J.S.) ; **w.Yks.**[2]

LATHE, see **Leath.**

LATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also in form **lother** w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] [la·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* The foam of water and soap ; profuse perspiration, esp. of horses ; a hurry or bustle such as might produce perspiration.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An' soa it midst o' t'din and bother, T'doctor hurried in a' lather, *T. Toddles' Comic Alm.* (1875) 2. **Lan.** Thou'rt wortchin thisel to a lother, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 208. **e.Lan.**[1] **Suf.**[1] A much heated horse is said to be 'all of a lather.'

2. The quantity of raw wool washed at one time, varying in amount ; see below.

w.Yks. 28 lb. of wool in its greasy state, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 25, 1893) ; 24 lb. of raw wool (E.W.) ; About 20 lb. of wool (E.G.) ; (J.T.) **e.Lan.**[1] A wool-weight of 7 lb.

3. *v.* To make a splashing noise in water with the hands ; also *fig.* to work vigorously.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Ye may lather away, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 5. **w.Yks.**[1] **Nrf.** We come back to breakfast and I say, 'She's latherin on it out now,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 336.

4. To froth ; to perspire so as to produce a lather like sweat ; also *trans.* to cover with anything like froth.

e.Yks.[1] **Lin.**[1] He lathered me with dirt. **n.Lin.**[1] Look how that watter lathers wi tum'lin oher th' dem. This melsh weather maks th' herses lather.

[1. OE. *lēaðor,* a kind of nitre used for washing, lather (B.T.) ; ON. *lauðr,* a kind of soap (VIGFUSSON).]

LATHER, *adv. Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lan. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **laither** e.Lan.[1] ; **leyther** Lan. ; and in forms **leather** n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] ; **lother** Shr.[12] Rather, sooner. See **Lief,** *adj.*

n.Yks. You'd leather see me hanging, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 649. **m.Yks.**[1] I'd lêather have t'other (s.v. Leath). **Lan.** I'd leyther howd my tung, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) II. v. **e.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] ; **Shr.**[2] I'd lather nod. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

LATHER, see **Ladder,** *sb.*, **Leather.**

LATHERICK, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **lathrock** w.Yks.[3] [la·ðərik.] A slice ; a rasher of bacon. Cf. **lotheric(k.**

w.Yks. A latherick o' bacon. A latherick o' fat, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 53 ; **w.Yks.**[3]

LATHERON, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **laithron** Sc. ; **latherin** Sc. (JAM.) Kcb. N.Cy.[1] ; **lathron** Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. ; and in forms **lidderon, lidrone** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **latterin** N.Cy.[1] A lazy, idle person ; a sloven, drab ; a dirty, untidy woman or girl, used as a term of contempt. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. It's nae wonder wasters want and laithrons lay behind, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 58, ed. 1881. **w. & s.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Per.** (JAM.), **Fif.** (*ib.*) **Ayr.** The lathron lasses of the clachan, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxiv ; Thou impeddent latheron ... what's t'ou guffawin' an' lauchin' at God's word for ? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 283 ; Get away home, you dirty latherons, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 58. **Kcb.** But Maggy wha fu' well did ken The lurking Latherins' meaning, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 90. **N.Cy.**[1] A lazy latherin. **Nhb.** (W.G.)

[Fr. *laideron,* somewhat ugly and foul (COTGR.).]

LATHIKIN, *sb.* e.Suf. A wooden bowl used in lead-glazing. (F.H.)

LATHOM, *sb.* Lan. In phr. (1) *to have Lathom and Knowsley,* see below; (2) *there's been worse stirs than that at Lathom,* see below.

(1) It is a very common expression to say of a person having two houses, even if temporarily, that he has 'Lathom and Knowsley.' Formerly the Earls of Derby had two splendid residences in Lan. . . Lathom and Knowsley. . . Though separate possessions for above 150 years, the expression 'Lathom and Knowsley' still survives, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 211. (2) Alluding, no doubt, to the havock made there when the parliamentary forces took it in 1645. This saying comes in when a flitting, a whitewashing, or any other domestic 'stir' of an unpleasant nature, makes an apology needful on the score of untidiness and confusion, *ib.* 303.

LATHOR, see **Ladder,** *sb.*

LATH-RENDER, *sb.* War. Wor. Suf. A maker of laths. Cf. **lat(t-river,** s.v. **Lat(t, 2.**

War.[3] The trade of lath-render is *obs.*, or nearly so, the handicraft having been superseded by machinery. **se.Wor.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

LATHY, *adj.*[1] Nhp. Shr. Bdf. Suf. Hmp. Dor. [la·þi, læ·þi.] 1. Thin like a lath, slender, spare of frame.

Nhp.[1] **Shr.**[1] I think o' pŭttin' Jim to a trade, 'e's a poor lathy lad—nod fit fur 'ard work. **Bdf.** Said of children (J.W.B.). **Suf.**[1] **s.Hmp.** That lathy young chap, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. Of grain: light and poor in the ear.

Shr.[1] It'll be a poor ild this time, the ears bin despert lathy an' green.

LATHY, *adj.*[2] Hrf. Pem. [la·þi.] Strong, lusty.

Hrf. (Hall.), **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** While their own lathy shoulders be free from a share (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LATINER, *sb.* Sc. One who is learning the Latin language.

Fif. (Jam.) **Hdg.** To have a Latiner or two was an object of ambition in the schoolmaster, and pride to the parish, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 82.

LATITAT, *sb.* Shr. Som. Also in form **lattat** Som. [læ·titæt.] A noise, a scolding; idle talk, chatter.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* None o' yore latitat; yo' bin about as wise as a suckin' gully. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1877); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

LATITUDE, *sb.* Ken. Range of ability.

The parson he too used to sing according to his latitude (W.F.S.).

LAT(T, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to Lin. Shr. Also Sus. Som. Also in form **lart** (lāt) Som. [lat.] 1. *sb.* A lath, esp. in phr. *as thin as a lat(t*; a receptacle formed of laths.

Bwk. Gusty cheese upon the latts, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. **N.Cy.**[1] 'Lat-and-plaster,' an ironical phr. for a tall and slender person. **Nhb.**[1] Lat an' plaster. **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** Oa bund roond wih latts, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 153; I's as thin as a lat, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 49; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** T'udder [duck] es thin es a lat, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 12. **n.Yks.** Bles mī, ā hārdli niu dhǫ; wat dhūz əz thin əz ə lat (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Ray (1691); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tall, 'straight as a loich,' and 'thin as a lat,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 55; **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** They're as white as deeath, and as thin as a lat, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 101. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** No cottages have ceiled rooms; these lats are used as a general store for ham, onions, oatcakes, in fact any and everything that can be got between the laths and the joists (S.M.); Take your big boots off. I'll gerra peer of sleppars off the lat' to put on, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 22; A slink of a thing with a side like a latt, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 163, ed. 1889. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** They didn't use lats in them days, they put reeds in the roofs (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I'll nail a few lats across. **Shr.**[1] Usually heard in the *pl.* form—'one o' them lats.' **Sus.**[12] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

Hence (1) **Latted,** *pp.* covered with laths; (2) **Latty,** *adj.* tall, thin, like a lath.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Mr. A.'s a tall latty man. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[6] It's summut to be thin an latty, 7.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lat(t-brod,** *obs.*, a lath-nail; (2) **-river,** a maker of laths, one who splits laths for the plasterers.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1]

3. *v.* To lath, to nail laths to spars or joists, for the purpose of plastering. ne.Lan.[1] Hence **Lartin-nails,** *sb. pl.* nails used for fixing laths in floors. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[OE. *lætt,* also *latta,* a lath (Sweet); EFris. *latte, lat,* 'latte' (Koolman).]

LATTAGE, *sb.* Hrf. [la·tidʒ.] An impediment or a hesitation in speech. See **Lat,** *adj.* 2.

Hrf.[1] To have lattage in his speech; **Hrf.**[2]

LATTEN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **lattin** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[12] Cor.[2]; and in forms **laitin** Bwk.; **latteen** Cor.[2] [la·tən, -in; læ·tən, -in.] 1. Any kind of very thin sheet-metal; tin plate. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Latten platters were whiles the best at our board, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v; Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 370. **Bwk.** A laitin pudden pane, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 64. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The word is not local, but is common everywhere in old writings. It is now *obs.*, except in its application to very thin iron sheets (from 24 wire gauge and thinner), which are called by the trade term lattin sheets, or lattins. **w.Yks.**[2] Brass, or some mixed metal resembling it rolled out to about the thickness of a sixpence; **w.Yks.**[4] **Nhp.**[1] The old sepulchral brasses in our churches are generally made of latten. **Oxf.** (J.E.) **e.An.**[1] Common tin-plate. **Sus.**[1] **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** A lattin saucepan, a lattin teakettle, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] A lattin tea-pot, a lattin pan, lattin can'lestick. Dhu raats ud u ait·u guurt oa·l drue dhu vloo·ur, un wee wuz u foo·us tu naa·yul daewn u pees u laat·een, eens dhai shèod-n km au·p-m dhu chúm·ur [The rats had eaten a large hole in the floor, so that we were obliged to nail down a piece of tin to prevent their coming up into the bedroom]. Here the word is never applied to any metal but tin plate. **Dev.** Tha babby 'ave abroked dree or vower plates. I wish when yü go'th tü Dallish again, yü'd buy a lattin-plate vur'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Lattin is still universally used in Dev. instead of tin, as e. g. 'lattin spoons,' 'lattin cups,' &c. 'Go, vet me the lattin cup o' best drink,' 6; **Dev.**[2] Please hand me that lattin box. **n.Dev.** A latten lantern, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. **Cor.** (J.W.), **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Lattin-sheet,** *sb.* tinned iron. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Wire netting. Also in *comp.* **Lattin-wire.**

w.Som.[1] Also applied to the woven wire for meat safes. 'I wants a piece o' lattin, middlin fine, vor to put all over the dairy winder.' 'That there lattin-wire you zend up idn wide enough, an 'tis t'ope —the smaal rabbits urns droo it, and the big ones jumps over 't.'

[1. He hadde a croys of latoun, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 699. Fr. *laiton,* lattin (metal) (Cotgr.).]

LATTEN, *v.* w.Yks. Lan. Shr. [la·tən.] To hinder, retard, used in *prp.* and *pp.* See **Lat,** *v.* 3.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 19. **Shr.**[1] This cowd weather's mighty latt'nin' to the tillin'.

LATTENED, *ppl. adj.* e.Suf. Of a saw: bent out of shape. (F.H.)

LATTER, *v.* ? *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] To run in a vagrant or hasty manner.

LATTER, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [la·tə(r, læ·tə(r).] In *comb.* (1) **Latter eends,** the poor corn separated from the better samples in the process of winnowing, used for feeding poultry; (2) **— end,** (*a*) the end; (*b*) death, the time of death; (*c*) the latter part of the year, early autumn or late summer; (*d*) the buttocks, the seat; (3) **-endy,** autumnal; (4) **-grass,** the aftermath or second crop of grass; (5) **—Lammas,** (*a*) the Greek kalends; (*b*) an unpunctual person, one who is always behind time; also used *attrib.*; (6) **—Lammas man,** a farmer whose haymaking is still unfinished at Lammas Day, August 1st; (7) **-mass,** (8) **-math,** see (4); (9) **-meat,** victuals brought from the master's to the servants' table; (10) **-wit,** after-thoughts.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] The latter end of the week. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**[1] I be a gwain to ŏŏdstock toward the latter ind a thi wik, *MS. add.* (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] It's toime for thee to begin o' thinkin' o' thi latter-end, owd mon. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[3] (*c*) **Yks.** He left his hay standing, after iverybody's else's was got, . . and sae he niver could get it, for it was a wet latter-end, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) xviii. **Lin.**

(C.L.F.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It were some time in the latter-end, mebbe November. You see they're latter-end birds, they weren't hatched while the back-end. (*d*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Very common. Called also the tother end. (3) **Lin.** It feels quite latter-endy to-day (C.L.F.). (4) **Glo.** The latter-grass is fed off with lambs in August and September, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 14. (5, *a*) **Sus.** (R.H.C.) (*b*) **Sus.** A slow workman (R.H.C.). **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] He's a terbul wold fashioned latter Lammas bwoy. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] When a person is habitually late and unpunctual, folks say—'What a Latter Lammas thee beest, ta be sure!' **n.Dev.** They'll be ta latter-lammas, zure, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 78. (6) **Wil.** Last year all the farmers had been Latter Lammas men, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1881) 154. (7) **Wil.**[1] (8) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] Wall, what will yer take for yer lattermath? **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** Wanted—Two or three fields of Lattermath, *Advt.* in *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Shr.**[1] Whad sort'n a lattermuth han yo'? **Glo.** When the lambs are weaned, they are turned into the clover latter-math, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 16; The lattermath is excellent food for weaned lambs, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 414; **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 229. **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** The aftermath, or as country people call it, the 'lattermath,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) vii; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] (9) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Anes thrawart porter wad na let Him in while latter meat was hett, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 237 (*ib.*). (10) **w.Yks.** Aw allus do begin thinking when it's too lat, for awm like mooast Yorksher fowk, awm troubled wi' latter wit, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 52.

LATTER, LATTERIN, see **Laughter, Latheron.**

LATTERLY, *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also Ken. Dev. [la·təli, læ·təli.] Lately, of late.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** I've been a bit moithered latterly, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 182. **Ken.**[2] **Dev.** 'E wance wuz dicted to drink, but 'e's grawd za zober's a jidge latterly, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Where've ee bin latterly? PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 111, ed. 1871; Latterly he had been able to get about only by the aid of a large stick, *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 249.

LATTICE, *sb.* Cor. [læ·tis.] Tin plate. Also used *attrib.*

We caggled them over with tar, and pralled them with old lattice pans, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; We'd sooner die Then ait thaise lattice things, or try, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 121; (F.R.C.); **Cor.**[1] 'A lattice cup,' a tin cup; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Latteen).

LATTIPRACK, *adj.* Wil.[1] [læ·tipræk.] Paralytic.

LATTIS, *sb.* Cor. [læ·tis.] A milk-pail. Cor.[2], w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

LATTS, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [lats.] A lattice.

LAUCH, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **laft, loft** (JAM.). **1.** Law, custom. See **Law,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. Ilka land has its ain lauch, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 140; SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; Ilka land has its ain laft (JAM.).

2. Condition, fitness of soil.

Lth. That land's in fine laft for aits (JAM.).

[Dauid . . . succeidet lauchfullie neist Alexander, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 326; He gert hyre be tacht in cristis lacht, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, II. 48; And sonne in law (*v.r.* syne in laucht) wes to the king, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XVII. 219.]

LAUCH, *sb.*[2] Cor.[2] [lautʃ.] A sloppy mess, any ill-combined liquid food. See **Looch,** *sb.*[2]

Beef-tea and treacle would be a lauch if mixed.

LAUCH, see **Laugh,** *v.*, **Law,** *sb.*[1]

LAUCHAIDS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Terraces, natural or artificial, on the sides of hills. (HALL.)

LAUCHTERINS, *sb. pl.* Bnff.[1] [lā·χtərinz.] The small quantities left after the removal of a body or mass of anything, esp. of dung.

See it ye rake the lauchterins o' the midden clean up.

LAUCHTY, *adj.* Sc. [lā·χti.] Long, projecting, like tusks.

She had lauchty teeth, an kaily lips, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 84, ed. 1868; (JAM. *Suppl.*)

LAUCK, LAUDLUM, LAUG, LAUGH, see **Lack,** *v.*[1], **Lodlum, Laag,** *v.*[1], **Loch.**

LAUGH, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Laaf,** (2) **Laf,** (3) **Lafe,** (4) **Laff,** (5) **Laigh,** (6) **Laith,** (7) **Larf,** (8) **Lauch,** (9) **Lauwch,** (10) **Leeigh,** (11) **Leigh,** (12) **Leygh,** (13) **Lof,** (14) **Loff,** (15) **Lough.**

(1) **Lan.** If I say owt to 'em they dun nowt but laaf at me, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 95, ed. 1884. **Brks.** This geaam made the congregation laaf 'mazingly, HUGHES *Scour. W. Horse* (1859) v. (2) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 27. (3) **Brks.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** With that shoo brast aht o' laffin', CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 3; Ye mo'nt laff at are toke, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1. **Lan.** Aw dareno laff, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 40. **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **Lan.**[1] (6) **Lan.** Hoo'll want summat to laith abeawt, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) xvii; **Lan.**[1] (7) **Dev.** Looheaser, she jest larfs in 'is face, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1895) 270. (8) **Cai.**[1] They war lauchin at 's aboot the chop, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **Frf.** Ane o' you couldna lauch at the other, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vii. (9) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (10) **Wxf.**[1] (11) *ib.* **Lan.** Leighink 'im to skorn, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 43, ed. 1801. (12) **e.Lan.**[1] (13) **Shr.**[1] (14) **nw.Der.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Cor.** I do b'lieve he wor loffin at me, T. TOWSER *Tales* (1873) 15; **Cor.**[12] (15) **Lan.** O' th' lads 'ud lough among thersel', HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 301. **Chs.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Laithed,** (2) **Lauched,** (3) **Leuch,** (4) **Leug,** (5) **Leugh,** (6) **Leuwch,** (7) **Loft,** (8) **Lough,** (9) **Lowft,** (10) **Lyuch.**

(1) **Lan.** She laithed aboon a bit when I said so, QUIDNUNC *Job Sawneyhead* (1875) 15. (2) **Fif.** When he sat and glowered she just lauched the mair, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 200. **n.Ir.** She shuk her heid, an' lauched at me, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 15. (3) **Sc.** The lasses leuch and lookit saucy, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 176. **Sh.I.** First I leuch, an' then I gret, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 231. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 111. **Abd.** Braeside shrugged his shoulders and leuch, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 137. **Per.** NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 129. **Rnf.** *Harp* (1819) 211. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 23. **Lnk.** Folk leuch a' when they heard tell o't, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 29. **Lth.** I leuch—For the very air did quiver Round them, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 115. **Edb.** He sung and leuch, as if he had been boozing, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8. **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 41. **Wgt.** Loud he leuch at the crack, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 209. (4) **Cum.** I hotched and leug, RITSON *Pastoral Dial.* (1849) 6; **Cum.**[14] *Obs.* (5) **Sc.** The mair I asked, the mair the folk leugh, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Sh.I.** I juist leugh for fun, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Mry.** Sir Robert leugh sair, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 58. **Abd.** Whereat major Monro leugh not a word, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 119. **Frf.** WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. **Dmb.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 98. **Rnf.** WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 6. **Ayr.** She read my letter, and she leugh, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 34. **Edb.** Geordie gigled, and leugh ay, PENNECUIK *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 7. **Nhb.** As she leugh at my kindness, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 318. (6) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205. (7) **Cor.** At me the neeburs finely loft, DANIEL *Poems.* (8) **Lan.** A Lancashire man . . . would say . . . with Chaucer, he 'lough,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24. **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). (9) **Lan.** Then mother lowft, an' fayther lowft, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 98. (10) **Cai.**[1]

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Lauched,** (2) **Lauchen,** (3) **Laughen,** (4) **Leawght,** (5) **Leuchin,** (6) **Leughen,** (7) **Leuwchen.**

(1) **Wgt.** Ye'd hae lauched lood tae see How I kicked, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 57. (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **Sh.I.** I'm laughen at your religion, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 6. **Gall.** Nature's laws are laughen at, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 248, ed. 1876. (4) **Lan.** Yood'n a leawght t'hear how they roart, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) iii. (5) **Cld.** (JAM.) (6) **Abd.** I've leughen sae and run, CADENHEAD *Flights of Fancy* (1853) 245. (7) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 205.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *laugh and jellaughter*, the name of a common cottage garden flower similar to the single stock; (2) *— and lie* or *lay down*, a name given to a game of cards; (3) *to laugh all over the face*, to laugh with the whole face showing merriment; (4) *— (at* or *on) the other side of the mouth*, (5) *— (on* or *with) the wrong side of the mouth* or *face*, to cry, look rueful.

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (2) **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The player, who holds a certain combination of cards, lays them down on the table and is supposed to laugh at his success in winning the stake. **Hmp.** Each player has six cards, and six are dealt on the table; each in his turn endeavours to make a pair or fifteen,

with two cards either in his own hand, or with one in his hand and one on the table; whoever plays out all his cards first, with these combinations, wins the game; when a player can no longer make a combination he lays down his remaining card or cards, and is ironically said to 'Laugh-and-lay-down,' Holloway. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Laa'rf-un-luy-daew'n. (3) Brks.[1] (4) nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[3] What are you laughing at, you ninny? I will make you laugh on the other side of your mouth in a minute. se.Wor.[1] Nrf. I'll make yow laugh t'other side o' yar mouth (E.M.). Sur. (L.J.Y.) (5) Lnk. I'll haud ye a saxpence ye'll lauch on the wrang side o' yer mooth before ye're dune wi' this job, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 48. N.I.[1] w.Yks. He'll be laffin' t'wreng side of his maath in a bit, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); w.Yks.[1] I'll mack the laugh o' t'wrang side o' t'mouth. Der.[2] e.An.[2] Aye, you may laugh, but if I catch you, I'll make you laugh on the wrong side of your face.

2. *sb.* A name given to one of the changes of a linnet's song. Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 14, col. 2.

LAUGHIFY, *v.* Sc. To laugh at, to create laughter at.

Rnf. I wadna laughify your orthography, In case your Highland heart gets huffy, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 167.

LAUGHING, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Laughing Betsy**, (2) **— bird**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (3) **— cratch**, the mouth; (4) **— goose**, the white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*; (5) **— gull**, the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*; (6) **— rain**, a rain from the south-west, with a clear sky-line; (7) **— sport**, sport, fun.

(1) Glo.[1] (2) Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 99; Shr.[1] (3) Lin.[1] Shut your laughing-cratch. (4) Nhb.[1], n.Lan. (R.H.H.) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 489. [Swainson *ib.* 148.] (5) n.Ir. Swainson *ib.* 207. (6) ne.Sc. When rain comes from the south-west with a somewhat clear horizon, with the appearance that the rain would cease in a short time, it is called a 'lauchin rain' and is believed to last for some time, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 154. (7) N.I.[1] You'll find it no laughin' sport.

2. Phr. *to give a knife back laughing*, see below.

Dur. An odd expression was connected with the lending a knife among boys for the cutting up of a cake or other dainty. The borrower was asked to give it back laughing, i.e. of some of the good thing it was used to cut, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

LAUGHT, see **Loft.**

LAUGHTER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laater** Nhb.[1]; **lachter** Sc. N.I.[1]; **lachther** Uls.; **lafter** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1234] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1]; **laghter** Ant.; **laiter** Oxf.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. Som.; (?) **laster** n.Cy. Sus. Hmp.; **later** Nhp.[2]; **latter** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.[1]; **lauchter** Sc.; **lawter** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. Nhp.[1] War.[12] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Sus. Hmp. I.W.; **laytare** w.Som.[1]; **layter** w.Yks. Glo.[12] w.Som.[1]; **lighter** w.Yks.[3] Chs. Bdf.; **lochter** Per.; **loghter** N.I.[1]; **loiter** War.[3] Wil.[1]; **loter** Stf.; **loughter** Elg.; **louter** Nhb.[1] Dur. n.Lin.[1]; **lowter** n.Yks.[3]; **luchter** Per. Gall.; **lufter** Cum.[14]; **lughter** N.I.[1] Ant. [la'ftə(r, lā'tər, lō'tə(r), lē'tə(r), Sc. la'χtər.] **1.** *sb.* A sitting of eggs, the number of eggs laid by a hen, goose, or duck before brooding. Also used *fig.*

Cai.[1] Frf. While thus she [a goose] lived his darling pet, Her lachter's laid with which she's set, Morison *Poems* (1790) 68. Per. (Jam.) Rxb. To tell one more than the lauchter (to go beyond the truth) (*ib.*). Dmf. Their hens sit on a lauchter o' gude eggs, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. Uls. (M.B.-S.) n.Cy. Thirteen eggs, to set a hen, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A turkey or a hen is said to have laid her lawter when she has as many eggs as she can hatch. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Cum.[124] n.Yks.[1] Applied also in the case of women who have ceased bearing. 'It's 'tho'ttenth bairn, this yan. But I hope she's laid her lafter noo'; n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] Ah aims sha's ligged her lafter. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 329. m.Yks.[1] That's the old hen's lafter. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[14], Lan.[1], n.Lan. (C.W.L.), n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Eggs of the same lighter (K.). Stf. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 45. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[12] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); (J.R.W.); War.[123] Shr.[1] 'Er's a capital goose, 'er brought twelve gullies the first hetch, an' 'er's laid seven eggs o' the secont lawter. Hrf.[2], Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] This yer en a laid er laiter up, *MS. add.* Bdf. (J.W.B.), e.An.[12] Suf.[1] She's laid up her latter and she'll sune set. Sus., Hmp. It is considered very unlucky to set a hen on an even number of eggs, hence thirteen is a very favourite number, Holloway. Hmp.[1], I.W. (C.J.V.), Wil.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); She've laäid out her laiter, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

2. A brood of young chickens or ducks after they have been hatched.

Sh.I. We got oot a lauchter o' as pretty shikens is could rin wi a' clocksmidder, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). N.I.[1], Uls., Ant. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] n.Wm. T'auld hen an' a lawter o' chickens is i' t'garden (B.K.). n.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

3. A litter of pigs.

Nhb.[1] The soo hes a good loutor o' pigs. Lakel.[2]

4. An abundance, quantity, crowd.

N.I.[1] Cum.[1] A heal lufter o' fwok co' frae Codebeck; Cum.[3] He wad niver ha' browte oot sec a lafter o' lees, 8. n.Lin.[1] Jackson's sell'd a straange louter o' them theäre books already.

5. As much cut grain as a reaper can carry in one hand.

Sc. I wish . . . the lad . . . wad . . . no lose time by keeking ay in the maiden's face ilka lauchter as he lays down, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 402 (Jam.). Cai.[1] The quantity of corn a reaper lays on the sheaf at one time. Elg. In ilka loughter, cheery comes The kirn, and eke the fee, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 152. Per. (G.W.) Gall. Some reapers are better than others at rowing luchters; . . at rolling a neat handful of grain when they cut it, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 323, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

6. A layer, stratum; the site of a house.

Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. Layter upo layter, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 13, 1894); w.Yks.[3] It was all laid i' lighters.

Hence **Lachterstead**, *sb.* the ground occupied by a house. n.Sc. (Jam.)

7. Of hair or wool: a lock.

Sc. A' that he gied me . . . was . . . three lauchters of his yellow hair, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 84. Ags. A lachter of woo' (Jam.).

8. *v.* To gather up reaped grain.

Per. She gaed across the rig lochterin' afore 's a' (G.W.).

Hence **Loughtered**, *ppl. adj.* filled with grain.

Elg. I've mark'd your loughter'd hands kind care, That nae a strae fell through, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 152.

[**1.** The same word as ON. *lātr*, also *lāttr*, the place where animals lay their young (Vigfusson). ON. *lātr* repr. an older **lahter*, just as ON. *hlātr* (laughter) = OE. *hleahtor*; see Noreen *Gram.* (1892) 125.]

LAUK, LAUKEN, LAULIE, see **Louk**, *v.*[1], **Lowk**, *v.*, **Like**, *v.*[2], **Lalie.**

LAUM, *v.* ? *Obs.* Som. To swoon. (Hall.) [Grose (1790) *Suppl.* (s.v. *Lawm*).]

LAUMOX, LAUNCE, see **Lommock, Lance**, *sb.*[2]

LAUNCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **lainch** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **lance** m.Yks.[1]; **lanch(e** Dur. e.Yks.[1]; **lench** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Lin.[1]; **lonch** n.Dev. [lanʃ.]

1. *v.* To propel a boat in a river by means of a 'poy' or pole with an iron end.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; Lin.[1]

2. With *out*: to lash or strike out, to fling out the heels.

N.Cy.[1] How he lainches out his legs. Nhb.[1] The coo lainched oot wiv her foot. sw.Lin.[1] The herse launched out with its hind legs. He had not seen it launch out before.

3. To throw, thrust.

Cld. Lainch a stane amang thae craws (Jam.).

4. With *out*: to become extravagant in living or expenditure, to spend money; to give, pay.

Bnff.[1] m.Yks.[1] Come, you've more brass than me, lance out! Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Sus., Hmp. Holloway. w.Som.[1] The money turned his head, I s'pose, for he launched out directly, and then did'n last long.

5. *Comb.* **Lench-oot**, the act of giving; that which is given. Bnff.[1]

6. To set about anything or to work with energy and vigour; to begin, commence any kind of work, speech, &c.

Cld. (Jam.) e.Yks.[1] Leeak hoo Robin's lanchin intiv his tatyplat: he'll finish it i' neeah tahm.

7. To take long strides, to spring, bound; to walk awkwardly with long steps.

Bnff.[1] w.Sc. He lenched owre the burn like a grew (Jam.

Suppl.). N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1] e.An.[1] That long-legg'd fellow comes launching along. w.Som.[1] Becoming rare. nw.Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 259.

Hence (1) **Lancher**, *sb.* a strapping fellow; (2) **Lonching**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, taking long strides.

(1) Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). (2) n.Dev. And more 'an zo, that tha wart a . . . lonching haggaging moil, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 64.

8. To cry out, groan. Wor. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **9.** Of leeks: to plant in terraces like celery. w.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **10.** *sb.* A long stride.

N.Cy.[1] What a lainch he has got. Nhb.[1] Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Lin.[1], e.An.[1]

LAUNCH, LAUND(E, see **Lance,** *sb.*[1], **Land,** *sb.*[1], **Laun,** *sb.*[1]

LAUNDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **laander** Nhb.[1]; **lander** Nhb.[1] Stf. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; **laynder** Sc. [la·ndə(r, lā·ndə(r, lǭ·ndə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A laundry-maid.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 370. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350.

2. A gutter or channel for conveying water, a water-spout.

Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A woman called a tube projecting from a set-pot or copper a launder. Stf., Der. (J.K.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] w.Som.[1] Lau·ndur. Dev. The rain comes in from the launder being broke up, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 23; Like a thing vrum zum gate lander shettin, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 180. Cor. A wooden water-trunk carried on trestles (C.W.D.); Cor.[1] A shute running under the eaves of a house; Cor.[2]

3. In mining: a large wooden aqueduct for conveying water; a trough for washing tin.

Dev. When the gutter is of great length, the plural is used, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 17. Cor.[1]

4. *v.* To wash and iron clothes.

Sc. And it is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids launder the clothes in, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii.

[1. In washing by hand, haue an eie to thy boll, For launders and millers be quick of their toll, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 173.]

LAUNEY, *adv.* Irel. Gently, softly. Also used as *int.*

Dwn. Launey, launey, Mat dear, dinnae offer me ony mair, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 21.

LAUNTER, LAUP(E, LAUPEEN, see **Lander,** *v.*, **Leap,** *v.*, **Loop,** *v.*[1], **Lappeen.**

LAUREL-WOOD, *sb.* Glo.[1] The spurge laurel, *Daphne laureola.*

LAURER, *sb.* Cor.[2] [lo·r(ə).] The laurel, *Cerasus Laurocerasus.*

[ME. *laurer*, a laurel (Chaucer); OFr. *laurier* (Littré).]

LAUS(E, LAUTHE, LAUTHEN, LAUV, see **Lowse,** *adj.*, **Lithe,** *v.*[2], **Lithen, Laav, Loave.**

LAV, LAVAGE, see **Lave,** *adj.*, **Lavish.**

LAVANT, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. [læ·vənt.] A land-spring breaking out on the downs; a brook that is dry at some seasons.

Sus. Applied to the stream that runs through Chichester (A.L.M.); *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 269; Sus.[1] How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant; Sus.[2] Hmp. The land springs which we call lavants break out much on the downs of Sus., Hmp., and Wil. The country people say when the lavants rise, corn will be dear, White *Selborne* (1788) Lett. xix; Hmp.[1]

LAVAST, *sb.* Ken. [læ·vəst.] Unenclosed stubble. (Hall.), Ken.[1]

LAVE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **laeve** Sh.I.; **laive** Ayr. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **lae** Ayr. Gall.; **lafe** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Dur.; **leave** Bch. Cum. [lēv.] The remainder, residue. Cf. **labe,** *v.*

Sc. If ae sheep lowp o'er the dyke a' the lave will follow, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. Hit'll shürely no hurt dee mair den da laeve o' wis, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). n.Sc. For ae bit that I gae the lave I'm very sure I've gien you three, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 43, ed. 1875. ne.Sc. Amo' the lave fa' think ye but Rob Meffin, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 75. Cai.[1] Elg. I startit the fairmin' an' brak like the lave, Tester *Poems* (1865) 108. Bch. The leave o' the gentles wis drinkin wine, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. Abd. I'll may be guess the lave, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 50. Kcd. He rank'd them far aboon the lave, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 86. Frf. I gaed wi' the lave, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 159, ed. 1889. Per. Not more thy share can be Than meat, drink, claes, and o' the lave a sicht, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 18. Fif. Like a' the lave o' woman-folk, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 124. Dmb. I maun gang the gate like a' the lave, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 49. Rnf. Come what may o' the lave o't, Allan *Poems* (1836) 2. Ayr. He blythly wad a left the lae To gang wi' him, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 105; I'll mak' our Jock a Vriter; . . it will aiblins help to ha'd the laive aff him, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 65, ed. 1871. Lnk. You'll manage the lave, I reckon, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 54. Lth. We'll then had our head up as high as the lave, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 207, ed. 1856. Edb. And all the lave of the great towns that had fallen into decay, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 137. Slk. Ane bigger than the lave, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 36. Dmf. Jock . . . had laid the blame on some o' lave, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 55. Gall. She then seeks Deep hid amang the lae, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. Kcb. Muckle better than the lave, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. Ant. The lave of us could sit aroun', O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 47. N.I.[1] Ye may have the lave o't. n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. And we maun follow wi' the lave, Charnley *Fishers' Garl.*; Nhb.[1] Put him in amang the lave. Dur. (K.) Lakel.[2] *Obs.* Cum. Bustlin' far behind, the leave survey'd, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) l. 69; Cum.[4], Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Ye ken it stannin' oop abune t'lave, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

[Tung and nese, and siþen þe laue, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 21453. OE. *lāf*, the remainder, what is left (B.T.).]

LAVE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. War. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **laive** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; and in forms **leyav** I.W.[1]; **liave** Dor.[1] [lēv.] **1.** *v.* To bale or draw water; to throw water from one place to another.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] The lads an' lassies heeld a laivin' o' wattir on ane anither till they wir a' dreepin'-weet. e.Lth. The workings in the olden time were cleared of water by a process called 'damming and laving,' that is, by forming banks over which the water was ladled into dams above, whence it was ladled over the other banks into other dams, and so on until it was got out of the pit, Sands *Tranent* (1881) 30. N.I.[1] Nhb., Dur. It were folly and unreasonable charge to lave or fill 20 or 30 tubs of water, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 3. Dur.[1], War. (J.R.W.) Glo. To go a laving, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 241. Hmp. Holloway. I.W.[1] Wil.[1] Lave it well over ye. Dor. 'A was born before our Great Weir was builded, and I hadn't man's wages when I laved water there, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 58; Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. To flow freely.

Cum. The punch and cider laves about, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 238.

3. *sb.* The act of drawing or of throwing water; a quantity of water thrown about.

Bnff.[1] He got a laive o' wattir in 's face.

[1. OE. *lafian*, to pour water on (*Leechdoms*).]

LAVE, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. [lēv.] To lavish.

Lnk. Some there were wha grued to hear Sic praises laved on Jock, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 10.

Hence **Lavy,** *adj.* lavish, liberal.

Cld. He was aye lavy o' his siller (Jam.). n.Cy. (Hall.)

[Fr. (Norm. dial.) *laver*, 'dissiper, dépenser follement' (Moisy).]

LAVE, *v.*[3] War. Wor. Oxf. Wil. Som. Also in form **leave** Wor. [lēv, līv.] Of a candle: to gutter.

War.[4] Hold the candle straight, will yer? It'l lave all over the floor. Wor. How that candle leaves (H.K.). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Wil. (Hall.), Wil.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LAVE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Nhp. Also written **laev** Nhb.[1]; **lav** Cum.[2]; and in forms **lavie** S. & Ork.[1]; **leav** Cum.[14]; **liav** Lakel.[2] [lēv, liəv.] In *comb.* **Lave-eared** or **-lugged,** having long, drooping ears.

S. & Ork.[1], Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb. (Hall.); Nhb.[1] Having ears hanging over the eyes, as in pigs. Lakel.[2] That nag's liave-lug'd. Cum.[1] (s.v. Latch-lug't); Cum.[24] Wm. T'galliwa's liav-lugg'd (B.K.). Nhp.[1]

[A lave-ear'd asse with gold may trapped be, Hall *Satires* (1597) II. 29 (Nares); Laue eared, *plaudus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Twa laue eres, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4748. ON. *lafa*, to dangle, flap (Vigfusson).]

LAVE, see **Lavy, Leave,** *v.*[12]

LAVELL, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. (Hall.)

LAVELLAN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A kind of weasel.

Cai. I enquired here after the lavellan, which, from description, I suspect to be the water-shrew-mouse. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle ; they preserve the skin, and, as a cure for their sick beasts, give them the water in which it has been dipt. I believe it to be the same animal which in Sth. is called the water-mole, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 194 (JAM.).

LAVENCE, see **Leavin(g.**

LAVENDER, *sb.* Irel. Nhp. Brks. Hmp. Also written **lavendher** s.Ir. **1.** In *comp.* **Lavender-snip(s,** the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria.*

Hmp. *Nature Notes,* No. 3 ; (W.M.E.F.)

2. Phr. (1) *to lay up in lavender,* to put away carefully for future use ; (2) *to lie in lavender,* to lie snugly and comfortably ; (3) *to put away in lavender,* see (1).

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **s.Ir.** There [in jail] he lay in lavendher antil the 'sizes, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 474. (3) **Brks.**[1]

LAVER, *sb.* Gmg. Som. Dev. [lē·və(r).] **1.** A name given to var. marine plants, esp. the sea-lettuce, *Ulva Lactuca,* the sea-moss, *U. latissima,* and the slake kale, *Porphyra laciniata.*

s.Cy. (B. & H.) **w.Som.**[1] Much used for food by the fisher folk of the Bristol Channel. **Som., Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 243. **n.Dev.** Zum laver ; whitpot ; o't d'ye chuse ? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15 ; *Hnd-bk.* (1877) 391.

2. *Obs. Comp.* **Laver-bread,** a kind of bread made of the 'laver.' Gmg. (K.)

[Lat. *laver,* a kind of herb (PLINY).]

LAVER, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] To wash.

LAVER, *v.*[2] w.Yks.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] [lē·və(r).] Of a person : to look older.

Said of a person looking older ; perhaps of one who shrinks in his clothes.

LAVER-COAL, *sb.* Shr.[1] A particular stratum of coal. (s.v. Coal-names.)

LAVEROCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Suf. Also written **laverack** w.Yks.[1] ; **laverik** Sh.I. ; **laveruck** Lnk. ; and in forms **laeverik** Sh.I. ; **lairag** Cai.[1] ; **lairock** n.Yks.[24] ; **lalack** m.Yks.[1] ; **larick** Sc. Per. ; **larock** n.Yks.[1] ; **larrock** n.Lin. ; **lavrick** Fif. Cum.[4] ; **lavroc** Slg. Lth. Dmf. N.Cy.[2] Nhb. ; **lavrock** Sc. Don. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks. Nhp.[1] w.Wor. Suf.[1] ; **layrock** w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] ; **layruck, layruk** Lan. ; **learock** Lan.[1] ; **lereke, lerock** Wxf.[1] ; **lerruck** Or.I. ; **levrick** Bch. ; **liverock** ne.Sc. [la·vərək, la·vrək.] **1.** The lark, *Alauda arvensis.*

Sc. Live upon love as lav'rocks do on leeks, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Laeveriks an' plivers, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897) ; Da flaachterin laverik, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 14. **Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 92. **ne.Sc.** As lang 's the liverock sings afore Can'lemas it greets aifter't. . . A proverb spoken to one who is always putting obstacles in the way of carrying out any plan by suggesting difficulties : 'Gehn the lift wir t' fa an smore the liverocks, fahr wid ye get a hole to sheet in yer hehd ?' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 139. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** The laverock's strain, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 216. **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 280. **Bch.** Afore the levrick . . . began to sing, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 30. **Kcd.** JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 43. **Frf.** The . . . lav'rock . . . Pipes out his blythe gude-morrow, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 110. **Per.** The tuneful larick sits and sings, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 185. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10. **Slg.** GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 46. **s.Sc.** Ye wad wile the laverocks frae the lift, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 85. **Rnf.** The lavrocks clear War liltin' up their early spring, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 16. **Ayr.** The lav'rocks they were chantin, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** RODGER *Poems* (1838) 71, ed. 1897. **Lth.** MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 201, ed. 1856. **Edb.** The merry lav'rocks i' the lift, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 246. **Bwk.** Lav'rocks are lilting, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 9. **Slk.** Rise wi' the laverock and lie doun wi' the lintie, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 6. **Dmf.** The lav'roc calls his freckled mate, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 35. **Gall.** Lav'rocks tower aboon me, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 125, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The laverock's note, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 39. **N.I.**[1] **Don.** The blackbird sings there an' the lavrock, MACMANUS *Phelim Ruadh* in *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 481. **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** (K.) ; The lav'rocks are up in the sky, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78 ; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Not ae lavrock yet has left the green, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 153 ; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (May 11, 1897). **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 330 ; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (D.L.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Th' layruck fairly eawt o' seet, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 95 ; Bonnier nur o layruk, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) vi ; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.), **n.Lin.** (E.P.) **Nhp.**[1] Not common. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Suf.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Laverock-heel,** a projecting heel ; (2) **-heeled,** having projecting heels ; (3) **-height,** the height to which a 'laverock' soars ; (4) **-high,** as high as a 'laverock' can soar ; (5) **-'s-lint,** (*a*) the golden maidenhair, *Polytrichum commune* ; (*b*) the dwarf-flax, *Linum catharticum.*

(1) **Nhb.** The natives of this district [Lorbottle] are proverbial for their big shapeless feet, out-heels (laverock-heels), and turned-in toes, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 262. (2) **n.Yks.**[12] (3) **Ayr.** Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool ; Near lav'rock height she jumpit, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 26. **Lnk.** He gart me loup laveruck height, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 35. (4) **Rxb.** La Pen in a string should lav'rock hich sing Till his banes be weel pick'd by the crows, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1811) 130 (JAM.). (5, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Lnk.** (*ib.*)

3. ? The thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[1. Many flokkes Of turtles and of laverokkes, *R. Rose,* 662. OE. *lāwerce,* also *lāferce,* a lark (B.T.).]

LAVEROCK, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Also in form **lavrock** Nhb.[1] [la·vrək.] A hare ; a leveret.

LAVEROCKS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. Also written **lavarocks** e.Yks. The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

n.Yks.[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 320.

LAVIDGE, LAVIE, LAVINS, see **Lavish, Lave,** *adj.,* **Leavings.**

LAVISH, *adj.* Glo. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lavage** Dor. ; **lavidge** Dev. [læ·viʃ, læ·vidʒ.] Of grass, &c. : rank, overgrown ; also used *fig.* of loose talk.

Glo.[1] **Dor.** POYNTER *MS. Gl.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45 ; **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** The grass is too lavidge, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 111, ed. 1871. **w.Cor.** I heard lavish discourse outside the shop (M.A.C.).

LAVRIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **livrie.** Well-cooked, thick, well-thickened.

Now used regarding kail or broth only, and while originally expressing the goodness or thoroughness of the cooking, it now implies rather the abundance and goodness of the ingredients (JAM. *Suppl.*).

LAVY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **lave** w.Sc. [lē·vi.] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

w.Sc. Our Miss Jess as forward as the lave, and twirling and sooming aboot like a balloon on fire, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. **Heb.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218. **Nhb.**[1]

LAW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lau-** Or.I. ; and in forms **la-** Or.I. ; **laa** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] I.W.[1] ; **lauch** Sc. ; **low** Sh.I. [lō, lā.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Law-bible,** the bible used for taking oaths in a court of justice ; (2) **-biding,** able to answer a charge or accusation ; lawsuit-proof ; (3) **-borrows** or **-burrows,** legal security given by a man that he will not injure the person or property of another ; (4) **-folk,** lawyers ; (5) **-free,** uncondemned ; (6) **-man,** (*a*) *obs.,* the President of the Supreme Court formerly held in Shetland and Orkney ; see **Lagman** ; (*b*) an attorney ; (7) **-paper,** a will or testamentary deed ; (8) **-plea,** a lawsuit ; (9) **-pleaing,** litigation ; (10) **-right man,** an officer entrusted with the regulation of weights and measures ; see **Lagraetman** ; (11) **-right oath,** *obs.,* a form of acquittance ; (12) **-sovertie,** legal security ; (13) **— Sunday,** *obs.,* the name given to a particular Sunday between the end of March and Whitsuntide ; (14) **-ting,** *obs.,* the Supreme Court of Judicature in Shetland and Orkney ; (15) **-work,** the experience of repentance under the law before the penitent receives pardon under the Gospel.

(1) **Ir.** No ; 'tis nothin' but the law Bible, the magistrate's own one, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 396. (2) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) ; The soul is pursued for guilt more or less and is not law-biding, *Guthrie's Trial* (1775) 112 (JAM.) ; FLEMING *Scriptures* (1726). (3) **Sc.** Samuel Alexander was charged, under the old statute of lawburrows, on a petition by Drs. —— and ——, with having molested them for years, *Scotsman* (Dec. 13, 1898) ; Gif ony of them dreadis bodily harme of ane uther, the schireff suld

grant him law-burrowes, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 113. **Rnf.** They ought to find sufficient caution of law borrows, Hector *Judicial Records* (1876) 73. **Lnk.** The instance of lawborrows by private men does not hit this case, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 96, ed. 1828. **Kcb.** It is much for Christ to get law-burrows of my sorrow, and of my quarrelous heart, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 184. (4) **Edb.** Into our law folk's pouches, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 27. (5) **Abd.** To quit him who had married his sister, so long as he was law-free he could not with his honour, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 17. (6, *a*) **Sh.I.** The colonists of Shetland never acknowledged any legal civil authority but that with which the Grand Foude or Lawman was arrayed, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 39, ed. 1891; The Logmadr (or 'Lowman') entirely disappeared, along with the Book of the Law, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Or.I.** The simple recognition of an udalman's rights by the lawmen and 'neightbours' of the district, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 104; Lawman of Orknay for the tyme, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 60. (*b*) **Cum.**[14] (7) **Fif.** He told me he had left a bit law-paper aboot his siller. Heddle *Marget* (1899) 152. (8) **Sc.** (W.C.) (c. 1750). **Per.** Ye'll ken whether a law plea or a waddin' taks maist siller, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 144, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** Haven't you some law-plea with him? Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 25, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** He . . . was never out o' a law plea wi' some ane or anither, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 235. (9) **Lnk.** What wi' his leein', an' rogueish law pleain', . . he's now weel secured, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 63. (10) **Sh.I.** The foude of the district . . . was assisted . . . by a law-rightman, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 39, ed. 1891; The interests of the 'bondi' (or Commons) were jealously guarded by the 'Law-right men,' whose duty it was to see that justice was done, and that the country people were not harassed by undue exactions in the settlement of their mails and duties, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** The bailiff of the parish, with the law right men, and the persons to whom the sheep belong, meet together on a day appointed, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 43, ed. 1883; Law-right men, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands, Brand *Or. I.* (1701) 217 (Jam., s.v. Lagraet men); In modern times this name was given to the local umpires called rancelmen, *Memorial for Or.* 116 (Jam. *Suppl.*). (11) **Sh.I.** The 'Lawright' oath was also a form of acquittance sometimes referred to in court proceedings in the olden time in Shetland, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Or.I.** He has faillziet twice the lauryt-aithe of befoir, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) App. 34. (12) **Sc.** Askis law-sovertie to be given to him, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 120. (13) **Sc.** She raid that wilsome weary way Neir fourtie myles on Law-Sunday, Rogers *Three Reformers* (1874) 126; (Jam., s.v. Laif-Sonday). (14) **Sh.I.** The audacious means to which Lord Robert resorted, of foisting creatures of his own into the Lawting as judicial officers, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 48, ed. 1891; The highest power lay with the Law Ting, which was a general assembly of the people, forming the Law Court and Parliament of the time and held on the plain of Tingwall, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 4; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** The Judge and the Assize . . . are . . . in the Lawting sometimes 28 in number, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) App. 31; To be sighted at the Lating-Court next, *ib.* 37. (15) **Per.** Ye will maybe tell the Session what has been your 'law-work' and how long ye hef been at Sinai, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 127; (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *day of law*, the day fixed for a trial; (2) *every land has its own* (or *the*) *law*, every land has its own customs; (3) *in the law*, at law, having a lawsuit against; (4) *limb o' law*, a lawyer; (5) *to give in to the law*, to put in the hands of a lawyer; (6) *to follow the law on*, (7) *to have the law of* or *on*, to prosecute, to take legal measures against; (8) *to make good in law*, to give legal effect to; (9) *to take the law*, to resort to the law; (10) *to take the law of*, (11) *to take to law*, see (7).

(1) **Abd.** Thursday the 15th of March was the laird of Haddo's day of law, for the alledged slaughter of Mr. James Stalker, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 2. (2) **Sc.** Every land hes the lauch, and every corn hes the caffe, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 366; Ilka land has its ain lauch, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; Every land has its ain lauch, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (3) **Abd.** He loved not to be in the law contending against any man, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 52. (4) **Rnf.** Limbs o' law, and beadle loons, Keep ye oot o' their clutches, Barr *Poems* (1861) 160. (5) The case is gien in to the law, *ib.* 112. (6) **e.An.**[1] (7) **n.Sc.** If ye bit blaw yer nose in passin' him, egad he'd hae the law o' ye, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 177. **Per.** I tak you twa men to witness what Peter Melloch has said! an' I'se hae the law o' him! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 245, ed. 1887. **Lan.** 'I'll 'ave the law on yo',' whimpered David, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 398. **Brks.** I wishes well to un and bears no grudges; but others as hev got the law ov un medn't, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xlvii. (8) **Rnf.** If you'll be mine, my bonnie dear, I'll mak it gude in law, Barr *Poems* (1861) 205. (9) **Lnk.** Let oor rents be three days auld, Ye'll quately tak' the law an' sned it, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. (10) **N.I.**[1] (11) **Rnf.** She's driving the neebors distracted, They're threat'nin' to tak her to law, Barr *Poems* (1861) 120.

3. Used in the names of relationships by marriage without *in*.

Wil.[1] The 'in' is always omitted, as brother-law, father-law, &c., the only exception being son-in-law.

4. Lawsuits, the act of going to law.

Dmf. The want o' cash, An' debt an' law an' a' its fash, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 8.

5. Loud, disputatious talk. **Cai.**[1]

6. A tavern-bill, reckoning. See **Lawin(g, 2.**

n.Sc. Sometimes used. 'Rakin our lauch,' i.e. calculate what is every one's share of the bill (Jam.).

7. An allowance of time or distance, a start in a race; grace, licence, an opportunity of escape given to birds or animals of the chase.

Edb. Let nane the slips attemp' to draw Till she has sixty ells of law, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 163. **Nhb.**[1] When a bird is allowed to fly a distance before being shot at it is termed 'givin't law.' **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] Give me a little law. **Lan.** In making a running-match one boy is said to give as many yards' law as he allows his competitor to be in advance, Davies *Races* (1856) 278. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)l gy'i dhi fif·ti yaa·rdz lau·, ŭn oa··rkyech· dhi ŭfoa·r dhŭ gy'ets dhŭ brij· [I'll gie thee fifty yards law, an' o'erketch thee afore tha gets the bridge]. **Nhp.**[1] When a fox or hare is allowed to start before his pursuers, it is said they give him law. **War.**[3] **Wor.** After a little law for late comers, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 12, 1896). **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **I.W.**[1] Ghee ur good laa. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dev.** There was always 'law given' to Nanny Hooper for she had a longer walk than any of the others, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 52. **Dev., Cor.** The time occupied by this tune was the 'law' given to the stag, and when it was ended, the hounds were laid on, Baring-Gould *Old Cy. Life* (1890) xii.

8. Young plants of the whitethorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, the crab, *Pyrus Malus*, var. *acerba*, or the briar, *Rubus fruticosus*. e.An.[1] See **Lawyer.**

9. *v.* To go to law; to bring an action against any one; to sue; to subject to legal investigation.

Sc. I'm resolv'd I'll law him weel for't [I will take every advantage that law can give in this business] (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** An M.P. faith's aboon his might—Gude faith, he canna law that, Sands *Poems* (1833) 199. **n.Yks.**[2] You think then, I can't law 'em for 't? He law'd 'em for t'brass. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] What are you lawing about? **n.Lin.**[1] If ta duzn't paay me, an soon an all, I shall goä to Mr. Hoolett an' he'll law thĕ for it.

10. To rule, give the law to; to determine.

Rnf. When a lilt he fell till't, as if nature he law'd, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 141. **Ayr.** Let inclination law that, Burns *Women's Mind*, st. 4.

LAW, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] **Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Som. Dev.** Also written **lawe** **s.Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.**[1] **Som.**; and in forms **laa** **Nhb.**[1]; **loe** **s.Sc. n.Cy.**; **low** **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] **Midl. Der.**[1] **Shr. Dev.**[1]; **lowe** **N.Cy.**[1] **Chs.**[13] **Stf. Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] **War. Som.** [lǭ, lā, lou.]

1. *sb.* A roundish hill or eminence; a barrow, tumulus, mound, a heap of stones.

Sc. When they cam to the Biddes-law, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 152, ed. 1848. **Frf.** On the head o' a hillock that owerlooks the sea . . . Stood the dreary abode o' Black Jock o' the Law, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 104. **Per.** There's the Law For five months noo been white wi' snaw, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 63. **Fif.** Old Kelly-law, the kindly nurse of sheep, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 22, ed. 1871. **Lth.** Making the ascent of the three highest laws, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 222. **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as Law, Pen, Kipp, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** Its original site having been on the top of a most beautiful little hill, which is called Dunse law, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 378 (Jam.). **Slk.** The martin on the law, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 13. **Dmf.** The white-croon'd law blithe spring can thaw, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 79. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] The word enters into one hundred and fourteen place-names in Nhb. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] Often used in place names;

Bucklow Hill, Shutlings Lowe; **Chs.**[3] **Midl.** Low-country, the hills of Stf., &c.—the Morelands, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 46. **Stf., Der.** (J.K.) **Der.** Ha' ye never digged nor found anything i' th' lowe? VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ix; **Der.**[1] The term occurs extensively both in the hundred of High Peak, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth... It is doubtful whether 'low' is found in any name simply as the designation of a hill or other place, without the presence of a tumulus; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** Brink lowe (J.R.W.). **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 385.

Hence **Law Feller**, *phr.* an inhabitant of Law Fell, a hill.

Nhb. And every true Law Feller Will moisten weel his drouthy clay, WILSON *Oiling* (1826) 1.

2. *v.* To pile up, to load.

Dev.[1] To law the mow. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). **nw.Dev.**[1] To arrange or build up the sheaves, or the loose hay, straw, &c. 'He'd better putch an' you law.'

[1. Þat he liftid miȝt be fra þe lawe vn-to þe liȝt sternes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5514. OE. *hlǣw* and *hlāw*, a mound, hill.]

LAW, *int.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **laur** w.Som.[1]; and in forms **las** Sc.; **lau's** n.Lin.; **laws** N.I.[1] s.Ir. Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3]; **lose** n.Yks.; **loze** Cum.[4]; **lozes** Cum.[14] [lǭ(z.] **1.** An exclamation of surprise or delight, &c., a disguised form of 'Lord!'

Cum.[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** There he is; and laws, what a tail he's got after him, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 243; **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Ess.** (J.M.) **Dor.** Law, Mr. Hoiley, be that you? *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 606. **w.Som.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Law dear heart,** (2) **— manees,** (3) **— me,** (4) **— you,** (5) **Laws-a-day(s,** (6) **-a-massy,** (7) **— a, i,** or **o' me,** (8) **— you now,** exclamations of surprise, fear, or consternation.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Lau'-dee'ur-aa'rt! (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Lau'mŭney'z. (3) **N.Cy.**[1] (4) **Der.**[1] (5) **Sc.** Las-a-day! it's a sore thing, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) ii. **s.Chs.**[1] Lau'z-ŭ-dee'z, wot tahymz bi dhéez. (6) **e.Yks.**[1] Lau'z-u-maas'i. (7) **Cum.** O lozes o' me! what a sound, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 64; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Lose i' me, what a pickle yoo are in! *Broad Yks.* 26. **w.Yks.** ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1882) 28; **w.Yks.**[2] Lawsy me. **n.Lin.** 'Lau' sy' me,' says man, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65; **n.Lin.**[1] Laws e' me. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (8) **Chs.**[123]

3. Phr. (1) *by the laws,* (2) *law bless* (*some one*), an oath, exclamation.

(1) **N.I.**[1] **s.Ir.** By the laws, sir,.. yowz live to a powerful age, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 201. (2) **s.Oxf.** 'Law bless the child!' cried Mrs. Nutt, turning crimson with surprise and fright, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 55.

LAWBOUR, LAWBROD, see **Labour, Lap-board.**

LAWE, *adj.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rough, violent, brutal. (HALL.)

LAWEN, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also in form **lawn.** [lǭ·ən, lǭn.] A large open mine-work in the back of a lode left in a dangerous state.

LAWFUL, *adj.* Sc. In phr. *a lawful day,* a weekday, a day distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday. *Scotticisms* (1787) 52; (A.W.)

LAWFUL, *int.* n.Cy. Yks. Stf. Der. [lǭ·fl.] An exclamation. Also in *comb.* **Lawful case, Lawful me.**

n.Cy. Lawful me (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Lawful-caas; **w.Yks.**[2] Oh, lawful case. **Stf.**[1] Oh, lawful! **Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1]

LAWIN(G, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. I.Ma. Der. War. Sur. Also written **lawen** Sc. n.Cy. **1.** Litigation, going to law.

I.Ma. And understood... All about lawin, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 40. **War.** So given to lawing, they say, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) I. 145. **Sur.** Sooner than go there I let a lawing go by the fault, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv.

2. A tavern bill or score, a reckoning at an inn. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Never grudges ony thing till a poor body, or in the way of a lawing, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxix; Fair fa' the wife, and weel may she spin, That counts aye the lawing with a quart to come in, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **n.Sc.** I'll come there and clear your lawing, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 23. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 177. **Bch.** These ten lang years, wi' blood o' freins, The chiel has pay't his lawin, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 27. **Abd.** We judg'd it time to clear the lawing, and ring the bell, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 59. **Frf.** The lawin' paid, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 18, ed. 1882. **Per.** Pay your lawin' doun, FORD *Harp* (1893) 19. **Fif.** We'll better count the lawin', An' tak' a partin' sang, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 134. **Dmb.** SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 81. **Rnf.** He pays without a grudging mind An honest landlord's lawin', M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 27. **Ayr.** I ken him ouer weel to let his score gang to my lawin, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Lnk.** She ne'er gae in a lawin fause, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 30. **Lth.** Let ilk pay his lawin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 212. **Edb.** Ye shall stay Till that ye pay this lawing hail, PENNECUIK *Whs.* (1715) 388, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 45. **Slk.** O Juden, be handy, an' countna the lawin, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 71. **Gall.** Gin ye sup tasty kail wi' him in the forenicht, he aye ca's roond wi' the lawin' i' the morning! CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliii. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*, **Der.**[2]

Hence (1) **Lawing-clink,** (2) **-coin,** *sb.* money received or given in payment of a tavern bill; (3) **-free,** *adv.* free of charge, without payment.

(1) **Ayr.** I charg'd them tight, An' gart them pay o' lawing clink Mair than was right, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 61. (2) **Edb.** Weel does he loe the lawen coin Whan dossied down For whisky gills or dribbs o' wine, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. (3) **Sc.** And heght to keep me lawin' free, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 18; I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I ware rich) gang lawin-free, *Poems Eng. Sc. and Lat.* (1794) 103 (JAM.).

LAWK, LAWKIN, see **Lowk,** *v.*, **Lady.**

LAWK(S, *int.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **lauk(s** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Not. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Suf.; **lawc-** Ken.[12]; and in forms **lack** Nhp.[1] I.W.[1]; **loak** N.Cy.[1]; **lock** Hrf. w.Som.[1] n.Dev.; **loke** Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.; **loks** Sc.; **look** I.W.[1]; **lork** e.An.[2] Nrf. Suf. [lǭk(s, lok.] **1.** An exclamation of surprise, &c.

s.Sc. Loks! ye'r foresight maun be shallow, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 360. **Cld., Lth., Rxb.** Freq. used in the form of an irreverent prayer, 'Loke keep me,' &c. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Loke, sir, if he's no putting out a book, GALT *Lairds* (1826) i. **Dmf.** O loks! if she dinna tak' me, 'Tis certain I'll greet out my e'en, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 129. **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** Lawk, what a change There is i' fottie year! TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 3; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] **Der.**[2] Lawks, measter. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Good lawk(s (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Brks.** Oh lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) ii; **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** Why lawk! I mind it right well, *Georgian Gossips* in *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1900) 814. **Suf.** Lork! if they pies 'll come agin, I'll ate 'um all now, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 9; **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** But lawk! that di'nt fare to dew n' good, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ess.** Who's he got there? Good lawk, if that ain't Sal, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 25. **Sus.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Lawk!.. I wonder whether I gave the creetur saffron and alum instead o' dill-water, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 25. **n.Dev.** Lock! Wilmot vor why vor dedst roily zo upon ma, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 1; GROSE (1790); Lock! Lock! What are ye about? *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 258. [Lauk, Mr. Bumble! DICKENS *O. Twist* (1838) xvii.]

Hence (1) **Laukerins,** (2) **Lawkins,** (3) **Lawkus,** (4) **Lawkus-heart,** exclamations of surprise or disgust.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) **Sc.** In answer to his inquiries Katie Veitch exclaimed, 'Lokins, sir,' TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 187. **w.Yks.**[5] (3) **n.Yks.** O lawkus! ah've brocken t'pot (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2], **Suf.**[1] (4) **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] O lawcus heart!

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lawk-a-biddy,** (2) **-a-daisy** or **-dazie (me,** (3) **-a-day,** (4) **-a-me,** (5) **-a-mercy, -massy,** or **-mussy (me,** (6) **— you now,** exclamations of surprise, sorrow, &c.

(1) **Ess.** Lawkabiddy, what have I done? *Golden Feather,* in *Penny Lib. of Fiction,* 9. **Dev.** Lawk-a-biddy, Peter! wherever now be Josiah? BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 87. (2) **Lth., Bwk.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Lawk-a-daisy! Ah's awlus gettin hod o' wrang end o' stick. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.** (W.H.S.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**[1] **Hrf.** Lock-ae-daisey-me (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] **Suf.** Oh, lauk-a-daisy, marm, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 8; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Som.** 'Lawk-a-daisy!' ejaculated Mrs. Sandboy, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 87. **w.Som.**[1] Much used by women. (3) **n.Yks.** Loke-a-day! Ah went, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 15. **Der.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **e.An.**[2] (4) **w.Yks.**[5] **Lin.**[1] An expression used when fatigued. (5) **Dur.** We must—oh, lawk a mercy me, did you hear that?

Longman's Mag. (July 1897) 258. **n.Yks.** 'Lawk-a-mercy-me!' exclaimed Mrs. Brewster, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 18. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] Lauks-a-mercy, child, how did you get so dirty? **Oxf.**[1] Lauks u mas·i! wel uuy nev·uur! if yuur yent uuwr Nan·si [Lauks a massy! well I never! if yer yent our Nancy]. **Brks.** Lawk a massy! whatever can ha cum to our Patty? HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiv. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** But there, Miss Julia! Lawk a mussy me, I didn't oughter think of har n' more, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) II. 10. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** Lawk a massy, Nancy, you do be spry! HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 194. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Oh, dear alive and lawk-a-mussy, how I shall miss him, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 91. (6) **w.Yks.**[2], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

LAWLAN(D, LAWLANT, LAWLIN, see **Lowland.**

LAWLESS COURT, *phr. Obs.* Ess. A court formerly held at Rochford; see below.

Held at King's Hall every Wednesday morning next after Michaelmas-day, at cock-crowing, by the lord of the manor of Raleigh, where they whisper, and have no candle, nor any pen and ink, but a coal; and he who owes suit and service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his rent for every hour he is missing, BAILEY (1721).

LAWLY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. In legal form.

Frf. Sute called, and the court lawly fensed, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 28.

LAWMER, *v.* Yks. Also written **laumer.** [lɔ̄·mə(r).] To wander, saunter, ramble.

w.Yks. He used to laumer in, an' call for a quart, HARTLEY *Puddin* (1876) 45; Aw went lawmerin' into one raam after another, *th. Blackpool* (1883) 105.

LAWM(P, see **Lame,** *adj.*[1]

LAWN, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.Cy. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also written **lawne** Lan.; and in forms **laund** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1]; **lawnd** w.Yks.[1] Lan. Dor.[1]; **lound** sw.Lin.[1] [lɔ̄n(d.] **1.** An open space in the midst of a wood, a 'park' within a forest; *? obs.* except in place-names.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** A grassy opening in a wood, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** A park inclosed within the forest for the preservation of the deer, and the convenience of the chase, and of such inclosures we have two, namely, the Old and New Lawnd, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) II. vii; HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 202. **sw.Lin.**[1] Used in the names of woods: as 'The Ash Lound, Doddington.' **Nhp.**[1] Wakefield Lawn, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, and Benefield Laund.

2. A small park adjacent to a house.

Shr. A young willow tree in the lawn in which his house was situated, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xv; **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A term still employed by some of the older gentry to designate the park-like area which is adjacent to their houses, and through which runs an approach formerly called the 'coach-road'—now, the 'carriage-drive.' The lawn is distinguished from the park proper by having no deer in it; the home stock graze its pasture, but when its acreage is very extensive it is occasionally let as a 'ley.'

3. Grass land.

s.Sc. A lilting pipe in the leugh lawn Did echo back the strain, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 375. **Rnf.** To greet the peasant at his toil Upon the lawn, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 41. **Ayr.** The sun long beams o'er a' the lawn, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 32; Thou lave-rock that springs frae the dews o' the lawn, BURNS *My Nannie's Awa,* st. 3. **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

4. The unploughed part of an arable field.

s.Hmp. The sun broke through the clouds, lit up the high 'lawns,' VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxii. **Dor.** To the rector of Steeple, for one lawn in Holme, 5 shillings rent (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Either grass or arable unenclosed and separated from other lawns only by a foot of turf (F.A.A.).

[**1.** Through this laund anon the deer will come, SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 2; And to the launde he rydeth him ful right, For thider was the hert wont have his flight, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 1691. Fr. *lande,* a land or laund (COTGR.).]

LAWN, *sb.*[2] Stf. A fine sieve used in pottery work.

Similar dairymen are straining their milk through very fine sieves called 'lawns,' *Good Wds.* (1869) 172.

LAWN, LAWND, see **Lawen, Lawn,** *sb.*[1]

LAWNDER, *sb.* Dor.[1] An iron in the forepart of a 'sull,' sliding on the 'lawn' before it is turned.

LAWP, see **Lap,** *v.*[1], **Loup,** *v.*[1]

LAWPELL, *sb.* Sh.I. A lock of wool.

Shû tïr da lawpells aff o' da twa yerl'd hog fil it wis a winder 'at shü rave no da hide, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899).

LAWRENCE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **laurence** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Glo.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. nw.Dev.[1]; and in forms **larance** Pem.; **larence** Som. Cor.; **larrance** Shr.[1] Nrf. I.W.[2]; **larrence** Dor.[1]; **lorens** Nhb.[1] [lo·rəns, la·rəns.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Laurence fair,** a fair held on St. Lawrence's Day; (2) **-mas,** August 23.

(1) **Abd.** Oh, mither, I'm gaen to Laurence fair, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 237. (2) **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. The 'genius' of idleness, idleness personified; laziness, indolence; freq. in phr. *Lawrence has hold of one, to have Lawrence on one's back.*

w.Yks. To have Lawrence on one's back, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 6, 1894); Yon chap's plagued wi' Laurence (S.P.U.). **Lan.**[1] 'Is he poorly?' 'Not him, belike. He's getten Lawrence on his back—that's his ailment.' **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa·)n got·n Lor·üns on yür baak· [Yo'n gotten Lawrence on yur back]. **Nhp.**[1] 'Old Lawrence has got holt on you,' is often said to an idle boy; **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.**[1] That chap's got Larrance on 'is back, 'e dunna do 'afe a nour's work in a day. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Glo.**[1] He has a vit o' Laurence on un. **Nrf.** One o' them lazy beggars that owd Larrance 'a got howd on, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 49. **Sus.**[1] Old Laurence has got hold of me; **Sus.**[2] I canna get up, for Lawrence ha'e completely got holt on me. I ha'e got a touch o' ol' Lawrence to-dee. **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** You've a got a touch of Lawrence, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **I.W.**[2] He's got Larrance on his back strong to-day. **Dor.**[1] When one feels a loathing of exertion he sometimes cries: 'Leäzy Larrence, let me goo! Don't hold me zummer an' winter too.' **Som.** Larence, why doos'n let I up? (W.W.S.) **w.Som.**[1] So lazy as Laurence. He's like lazy Laurence's dog, that lied his head agin the wall to bark. **Dev.** Aw 'es, I zees whot 'tez, Laurence hath agot holt ov thee tü-day. Thee witten dü nort that yü bant afoced tü, I warndee, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3] He want learn his lessons, Lawrence hath a got hold of 'en. **nw.Dev.**[1] Lazy 's Laurence. **Cor.** One would think La'rence had got hold o'n, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 203; **Cor.**[1] He's as lazy as Lawrence.

Hence (1) **Lawrence-larry,** *sb.* laziness, indolence; (2) **Lawrency,** *adj.* lazy.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Wil.** She's lawrency, *Wil. N. & Q.* No. iv. 150.

3. Phr. (1) *Lawrence bids,* an expression used to any one who is inclined to be lazy; (2) *— bids (high) wages,* to invite to idleness or to be lazy.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] Used to a man when he is nodding, or just falling asleep. **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[2] **Nhp.** The warm sun smiles, And 'Lawrence wages bids' on hills and stiles, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 23.

LAWRIE, LAWS, LAWSE, see **Lowrie, Law,** *int.,* **Lowse,** *v.*[1], *adj.*

LAWSHUS, *int.* Yks. Chs. [lɔ̄·ʃəs.] An exclamation of surprise. See **Lorgus.**

w.Yks. Gooid gracious! lawshus! whear's he goan? *Yksman.* (Apr. 21, 1887) 235. **Chs.**[3]

LAWT, LAWTER, see **Lart, Laughter.**

LAWTER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The coming-in of the tide. GROSE (1790).

LAWTIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **lata, lawtith.** Loyalty, fidelity, honesty.

Lata is lang and tedious, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 383; Homage, fealtie, and lawtie, against all that live and die, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 64; Lata is long and dwigh [*sic*], KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 230; She neither has lawtith nor shame, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 201, ed. 1871; Favour and duty, unto your bright beauty, Confirmed hath lawtie obliged to truth, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 309; Laud an' lawtie baith ye hae even'd on his head, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xxi. 5.

[Lawtie, keipar of that hald Of hie honour, DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, 67; Merour he was off lauta and manheid, *Wallace* (1488) XI. 1171. AFr. *leauté,* 'loyauté' (MOISY).]

LAWYER, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Also in forms **laayer** Brks.[1]; **laayur** I.W.[1]; **lawer** Nrf.; **layer** e.An.[1] Nrf.; **lay-yer** Brks.[1] [lɔ̄·jə(r), lā·jə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A long thorny stem of bramble or briar, *Rosa canina* or *Rubus fruticosus*; a young shoot of whitethorn, *Oxyacantha Crataegus.*

Chs.[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Lau·yürz. So called from the difficulty people

often find in extricating themselves from their clutches. Hrf.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. Ken.[1], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] 'Tis just like a lawyer if once it takes a holt an ye (s.v. Holt). I.W.[1]

2. *v.* To go to law with.

Glo. William Rimmer was 'a-lawyering' the company, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x.

LAX, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **laksi-**. [laks.] In *comp.* (1) **Lax-fisher**, a salmon-fisher; (2) **Laksi-gert**, a salmon-weir.

(1) Abd. A lax fisher [was] drowned [in] the water of Don, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 210; A complaint against George Law and Alexander Mason, lax-fishers at the Bridge of Don, *Decree, Baron Court of Fraserfield*, 1722, State *Fraser of Fraserfield*, 325 (Jam.). (2) Sh.I. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 44.

[ON. *lax*, a salmon (Vigfusson); Dan. *laks*.]

LAX, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Suf. Som. Also in form **lask** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] Lan. n.Lin.[1] [laks, lask.] **1.** *sb.* Diarrhœa, looseness of the bowels, esp. in cattle.

n.Sc. The lask or scour, is likewise a distemper seldom cured. It generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft, rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass, *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* S. ii. 208 (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks.[1] Often called T'coontry complaint by the Dales-folk; n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897); w.Yks.[1] Lan. I found her in bed weak and in a lask, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 84. n.Lin.[1] Commonly used regarding cattle, but sometimes applied to human beings also. Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Laxat**, *adj.* laxative, aperient; (2) **Lax'd**, *ppl. adj.* purged; (3) **Laxitory**, *sb.* aperient medicine; (4) **Laxness**, *sb.* looseness in the bowels.

(1) Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 157. (2) n.Yks.[2] Sair lax'd. (3) w.Som.[1] Plaise, sir, mother 've a zend me arter a bottle o' laxitory, her idn no better. (4) e.Yks.[1]

2. *Obs.* Relief, release.

Sc. O wharefore should I tell my grief Since lax I canna find, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 139.

3. *v.* To loosen, soften; to relax, grow feeble.

Edb. By that time your chords lax'd sair Frae hard fatigue, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 31. s.Wor. (H.K.)

[1. Laske a disease, *flux de uentre*, Palsgr. (1530).]

LAY, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **lae** Sh.I.; **laigh** e.Dev.; and in forms **laay** Brks.[1]; **lah** Suf.[1]; **lahy** s.Wor.; **lea** Der. Nhp.[2] Bdf.; **lee** s.Chs.[1] Lei.[1]; **ley** Lan. Chs.[1,3] nw.Der.[1]; **lie** n.Yks.; **ly** Nhb.[1] n.Dev. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c.: (1) **to lay about**, to put about, turn; (2) — **at**, (*a*) to box, strike, beat severely; (*b*) to attack, lay hold of; (*c*) to work vigorously; to persevere in work; (3) — **away**, (*a*) of a hen: to lay eggs in out-of-the-way places; (*b*) of a school: to break up morning and evening; (*c*) to convert arable land into pasture; (4) — **by**, (*a*) to stop, let alone; (*b*) to put aside on account of illness; (*c*) of women: to be confined; (*d*) to bury; (5) — **down**, (*a*) to knock or trample down; (*b*) see (3, *c*); (*c*) see (4, *d*); (*d*) of gloves: to place them when completed between press-boards; (*e*) to lend money; (*f*) to seduce; (*g*) to explain, make clear; (6) — **for**, of land: to prepare it for sowing or reaping; (7) — **forward**, to hasten work; to prepare; (8) — **in**, (*a*) to plant; (*b*) to prepare a meadow for hay by removing stock from it; (*c*) of a coal-pit: to leave off working it; (*d*) see (4, *c*); (*e*) see (2, *c*); (*f*) to invest; (*g*) to die; (9) — **into**, (*a*) to beat severely; to fight with; (*b*) see (3, *c*); (*c*) to eat much or greedily; (10) — **off**, (*a*) to relate; to talk glibly; (*b*) to injure, disable, hurt; (11) — **on**, (*a*) see (9, *a*); (*b*) to work hard; to exert all one's strength with a sudden effort; (*c*) to put dogs on to the scent; also used *fig.*; (*d*) of rain, &c.: to come down heavily; (*e*) to eat much; to 'fall to'; to put on fat; (12) — **on to**, see (9, *a*); (13) — **out**, (*a*) to turn cattle out at night; (*b*) see (3, *a*); (*c*) to explain at length; (*d*) to predict; (*e*) to expose, blame; (14) — **out for**, (*a*) to prepare for, make ready; (*b*) to vituperate, abuse, blame; (15) — **past**, to put by; (16) — **till** or **to**, (*a*) to close, shut; (*b*) see (2, *a*); (*c*) to put on, apply; (*d*) to set to work; to do a thing vigorously; (*e*) to lay to the charge of; (*f*) to eat greedily; (17) — **up**, (*a*) see (8, *b*); (*b*) to serve a meal; (*c*) to cast on stitches in knitting; (*d*) to bring the cows into the cow-house at night; (*e*) to mark a hare's resting-place without disturbing the hare, with a view to coursing; (18) — **upon**, see (2, *a*); (19) — **with**, to place with.

(1) Sh.I. Whin we wir gotten it a' we laid aboot fur hame, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 109. (2, *a*) Sc. He laid at him till he could har'ly stan' (Jam.). (*b*) Sur.[1] The rabbits have laid at that wheat unaccountably. The neuralgy has laid at her uncommonly this turn. (*c*) Sh.I. Shü laid at da kirnin' fil [till] da kirn flittid po' da flüer, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). Nrf. If I don't lay at my taking work I sha'n't earn day's pay at it, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 170. (3, *a*) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (S.K.C.), w.Yks.[2] (*b*) w.Yks.[24] (*c*) Dur.[1] (4, *a*) Per. Lay by yer flitin'... Lay by! Joseph Smiley, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. (*b*) Sc. Let not this discourage you, or lay you by, that the work is great, and the time short, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 18, ed. 1871. Sh.I. He had laid himself by, with sweeties and currant-loaf, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 57. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) (*c*) War.[3] (*d*) w.Yks. He's laid by in Horton churchyard (J.W.). (5, *a*) Sh.I. Twa o' your young quaiks is laid doon da hill daeks, an' dey're truckit an' laid doon da' best rig o' Scots aits, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). Lakel.[2] In wrestling 'lay down' and 'laid down' signify to allow a wrestler to have the honour of 'throwing' his opponent without effort. (*b*) Sc. It is a prodigious error to over-crop ground, before laying it down with grass seeds, Maxwell *Trans. Agric.* (1743) 52 (Jam.). Cai.[1], Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Lay). w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Ley). Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] (s.v. Lay-lands). War.[3] A considerable portion of the country has been laid down in grass, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 1. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Stock be a-paayin' zo well as I me-ans to laay down zome moor land in grace next year. e.Suf. (F.H.), ne.Ken. (H.M.) (*c*) ne.Sc. There's some o' your frien's that I wud lay doon cheap, Grant *Chron. Keith*, 30. Abd. At Nelson's funeral he had been! Saw Willie Pitt laid down! Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 125. Kcd. It's lang sin' the Bodie fae Birse was laid doon, Grant *Lays* (1884) 26. Frf. I saw her laid doon i' the lanely kirkyaird, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 37. (*d*) Oxf.[1] (*e*) Chs.[1] (*f*) Lnk. Poor silly lad, he wad ne'er look to a lass, be's to lay her down, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 18. (*g*) s.Wor. I was told as 'e preached on the first Psalm, and laid it down pretty perfect (H.K.). (6) Not.[1] Lei.[1] We can't go by the field, the grass is laid. The uvver clus were leed fur tummuts. Yo' may lee it for wheat a 'underd year together. War.[3] (7) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess., Sur. (S.P.H.) (8, *a*) Mid. I can lay a tree in straight enough, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xiv. (*b*) n.Lin.[1] I do not remember ever seeing them in our best feeding-marshes, which being laid-in during the winter, as a rule are full of grass, Cordeaux *Birds*, 91. War.[3] Ken. You can't go in there, it's laid-in for hay (D.W.L.); Ken.[1], Sur.[1] (*c*) Nhb. Several collieries having been laid in this day, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 78; Nhb.[1] Works of any kind when permanently stopped are also said to be laid-in. e.Dur.[1] (*d*) Sc. (A.W.) n.Wm. She laid in o' twins (B.K.). Yks. (J.W.) (*e*) Cld. Turn to your wark noo, and lay in (Jam.). (*f*) w.Yks.[5] Hah mich hes he lāad in't? 50. (*g*) Nhb.[1] (9, *a*) Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The twa loons laid intil ane anither, till they wir bleedin' like a stickit ouse. Cld. They will lay intil't; sae, thickest skin stan' langest out (Jam.). Rnf. Did I no lay into yon priest? Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 45. Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] Lay into him. s.Chs.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] Brks.[1] If thee doosn't do what I tells 'e I'll laay into thee. Ken.[1] It's no use making friends with such beasts as them [bulls], the best way is to take a stick and lay into them. (*b*) Ayr. Though I hinna muckle to offer ye, I'm willing to lay in till the wark, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 152. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Kùm, lee· in·tŭ)th wuurk [Come, lee into th' work]. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] [Amer. He laid into his work like a nigger, Mark Twain *Tramp Abroad* (1880) iii.] (*c*) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] (10, *a*) Sh.I. He... raabid an' laid aff aboot what he wis an' what he wis come o', *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). Cai.[1] Per. He 'ill lay aff stories aboot battles and fairies, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 162. (*b*) Sh.I. A'm laid aff me tae in a stane, an' he's laek ta draw awa' me hert, *Sh. News* (Sept. 16, 1899); Wait mam. Doo'll be layin' aff dy back agen, *ib.* (June 30, 1900). (11, *a*) Sc. He laid on me (Jam.). Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Slk. The tinkler laid on like the very deil, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 341. N.Cy.[1], Stf.[1] e.An.[1] I'll lay on to you! e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.[4], Stf. (H.K.) n.Lin. He laay'd on and sent th' ball ower th' coo-hoose rig (M.P.). War., Wor. It be hot work if I lay on (H.K.). (*c*) Nhb.[1] Aa laid him on for a good thing. w.Som.[1] The master gives the order to lay on, i. e. bring all the pack to a point where the stag has passed, and where they will find the line of scent. (*d*) Sh.I. Eftir da rain laid on, *Sh. News*

(Aug. 26, 1899). **e.Sc.** It's layin' on o' snaw (JAM.). (*e*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Kcd.** 'That's yer denner, Sirs. . . A' lay on an' dinna spare.' A' laid on richt weel contentit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 72. **n.Yks.**[4] Cattle 'lay on fat' when specially fed. **Suf.**[1] (12) **Nhb.** Aa laid-on tin him till he couldn't stand (R.O.H.). **e.An.**[1] (13, *a*) **Chs.**[1] 'Han you layed out yet?' would be perfectly well understood without using the word 'cows.' (*b*) **Oxf.** (G.O.) (*c*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Lin.** He laaid it all oot as plaain as a sarmon (M.P.). (*d*) **Nhp.**[2] I lay't it 'l be a fine day. (*e*) **n.Yks.** He laid them out despatly (I.W.). (14, *a*) **Sh.I.** Kirsty wis spoken wi' Aanie's sister Margit, an' shü was layin' oot fir da sooth service, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). (*b*) Bekis da hoe düs what he tinks right an' ye tink wrang, ye lay oot for him, an' canna believe 'at he's for ony üse, *ib.* (July 17, 1897). (15) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** Jack would feel a little consarn for not being able to lay past anything for the sore foot, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 25. **n.Yks.**[1] (16, *a*) **Sc.** Lay tae the door ahint ye (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Shü cam' frae layin' til' da door, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899). (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (*c*) **Sc.** Ye may lay tae the water now, i. e. let on or apply the water, as in starting a mill. Begin now, and lay tae your hale strength (JAM. *Suppl.*). (*d*) **Cld.** I could wait na langer, and jist lay to (JAM.). **e.Lan.** I rather like the way it lays to its work, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 8. (*e*) **Ayr.** There's ae wee faut they whiles lay to me, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 17. **Nrf.** He found a wing in the rushes, and 'laid that to an old rat,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 360. (*f*) **Lnk.** John goes to the amry and lays to the haggus, till his ain haggus cou'd had nae mair, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 210. (17, *a*) **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** They have the first feed of the meadows, before these are laid up for hay, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xviii. (*b*) **Sh.I.** A'm gaein ta lay up da supper, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); Da time 'at da wives laid up da denner, *ib.* (June 2, 1900). (*c*) Shü cam' an' took her waers, an' begood ta lae up loops, *ib.* (Nov. 25, 1899). (*d*) **Chs.**[1] Have you layed up? (*e*) **Suf.**[1] (18) **Sh.I.** What ails dee wi' da dug? Doo's niver düne wi' layin' apon him, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900). (19) **Lan.** This child lived: . . it wur farmed out: . . it wur leyed at Hole-i'-th'-Wood, wi a woman our Betty knew, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xxiii.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lay-bed,** a grave; (2) **-by,** the slack water by a weir; (3) **-s-down,** the process of laying down cloth on the floor in folds previous to dyeing, &c.; (4) **-line,** a line with float and bait for catching pike; see below; (5) **-on,** a good meal, a surfeit; (6) **-out,** of a ferret: in heat; (7) **-over,** (*a*) an apple turnover; (*b*) a wooden bar, or a rope, used to fasten tackle together; (8) **-pock** or **-poke,** the ovarium of a fowl; (9) **-stall** or **-stole,** (*a*) a heap of rubbish; a dung-hill; (*b*) see (1); (10) **-stead,** see (9, *a*); (11) **-stones,** stones laid in drains, &c. before tiles were used; (12) **-stowe,** see (9, *a*); (13) **-to,** a contest of any kind.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **s.Not.** In June and July pike make for the laybyes formed by the fall of waters over the weirs, *Not. Dy. Guardian* (Aug. 17, 1895). (3) **n.Yks.** (H.H.) (4) **Sus., Hmp.** A line used in this way, and generally left in the water all night, one end being fastened to a tree on the bank, is called a lay-line, HOLLOWAY (s.v. Ligger). (5) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (6) **e.An.**[1] (7, *a*) **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.** Two or three horses go abreast, each drawing a harrow diagonally, all the harrows being fastened together with a lay-over or rider, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) v; **Wil.**[1] (8) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (9, *a*) **Chs.** (W.W.S.) **Hrt.** Houses of office or leystalls, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 73. **Ken.**[12] (*b*) **Chs.** (W.W.S.) (10) **n.Yks.**[2] (11) **Dev.** Not only had numerous channels to be cut, but those had to be filled with 'lay stones,' and then with decomposed lime rock, so as at once to drain and to sweeten the soil, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 83. (12) **N.Cy.**[2] (13) **w.Sc.** The twa cast-out, and had a grand lay-tae (JAM. *Suppl.*).

3. Phr. (1) *to lay a child,* to attempt to cure it of the rickets; see below; (2) — *a hand to,* to begin, take part in; (3) — *a lame on,* to lame, injure severely; (4) — *a leg on,* to seduce; (5) — *a pit idle,* to leave off working it; (6) — *down a mouth,* to feed; (7) — *down one's bone* or *one's lugs,* to work hard, put forth one's energy; (8) — *down the pawns,* to give in the names for the publishing of the marriage banns; (9) — *gowd,* to embroider; (10) — *heart to,* to set one's mind to; (11) — *home,* to strike hard, to thrash; (12) — *in the briars,* to hold fast; (13) — *it on,* to lay on fat; (14) — *it out,* to lie late in bed; (15) — *on all one's pith,* to exert all one's strength; (16) — *one cold,* (17) — *one from life,* to kill one; (18) — *one in,* (*a*) to cost one; (*b*) to cheat; (19) — *one's account with,* to expect; (20) — *one's clogs about,* to kick; (21) — *oneself after,* to lay oneself out for; (22) — *one's hairs in the water,* to take steps; (23) — *one's life with,* to marry; (24) — *one's lugs,* to wager; (25) — *one's lugs among* or *in,* to eat or drink heartily of, or out of; (26) — *one's name to,* to quote one's name as the author of; (27) — *out one's accounts,* to endeavour; to make it one's business; (28) — *still,* to provide no work for; (29) — *the law upon,* to put the law in force against; (30) — *till again,* to set to work with renewed energy; (31) — *till one,* to ordain, allot; (32) — *tongue to,* to say; to report; (33) — *to the hide* or *the skin,* to drench through; (34) — *up guddiks,* to propound riddles; (35) — *up one's lugs,* to listen, give ear; (36) — *up skip laags,* to make promises to oneself which are never likely to be realized.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] The child is taken before sunrise to a smithy in which three men, bearing the same name, work. One of the smiths takes the child, first lays it in the water-trough of the smithy, and then on the anvil. While lying on the anvil all the tools are, one by one, passed over the child, and the use of each is asked of the child. The nurse then receives the child, and she again washes it in the water-trough. If the smith takes a fee for his work, the lay has no effect. (2) **Sc.** I canna lay my han' to that wark, nor will I provide siller for't (JAM. *Suppl.*). (3) **Wm.** Jack laid a leeam on him fer life (B.K.). (4) **Lnk.** Whar was a' his noble equals whan he bute to lay a leg on my poor lassie? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 33. (5) **e.Dur.**[1] (s.v. Lay in.) (6) **Sh.I.** Der been nae gale wi' dis doonlae, an' dat wye der no a bare knowe 'at a annamil can lay doon a mooth apon, *Sh. News* (Feb. 17, 1900). (7) **Sc.** They themselves lay down their lugs to the work in dead earnest, *Sc. Haggis,* 157. **N.I.**[1] (8) **ne.Sc.** Along with the bride's father or brother, or it might be with a friend, the young man went to the Session Clerk to give in the names for proclamation of banns, or, as it was called, to lay doon the pawns, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 89. (9) **Sc.** And I sall learn your turtle dow To lay gowd wi' her hand, AYTOUN *Ballads* (1858) II. 123, ed. 1861. (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) (11) **Cor.**[3] (12) **Wm.** That canny feace and filed tongue hez quite laid ma 'ith brears, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 407. (13) **w.Yks.**[1] (14) **Oxf.**[1] Well, I should think thee 'st laid it out this mornin'; yer yarly risin' wunt 'urt ee if yer long fastin' dwunt, *MS. add.* (15) **Ayr.** I fell till him wi' the strap, and laid on him a' my pith till I was sweatin', HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 280. (16) **Sh.I.** If he could 'a gotten me he widna cared ta laid me cauld within da spot, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 256. (17) *ib.* Dis lashes o' shooers is aneugh ta lay a body frae da life, *Sh. News* (Dec. 30, 1899). (18, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] I don't think I shall get anything by my potatoes this turn, they lay me in so much. **War.**[2] This horse will lay me in twenty pounds; **War.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] My trip to Lunnun lay mü in a sovereign. **Shr.**[1] That melch cow lay me in £20, but 'er's a rar' good un. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] The things did not turn out so well as I expected, he quite laid me in. (19) **Sc.** You may lay your account with opposition, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 51. (20) **Lan.** Tha mun lay thi clogs abeawt him next round, mon, un see if that will shift him, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 22. (21) **Sh.I.** Fader be tankid Gibbie niver laid him efter da dreel, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899). (22) **Ayr.** 'See them on the subject, and if ye find them willing, lay your hairs in the water to bring the business to a bearing.' From the practice of boys in guddling, by putting a slip-knot on horse-hair and so catching minnows or trout, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlvi. (23) **Sh.I.** Dey'll shürely nae lass be füle enough ta lay her life wi' him, . . aless he laeves his ill-trickid wyes, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). (24) **Sc.** I'll lay my lug, that master now an' her Hae parted baith, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 14. **Dmb.** I'll lay my lugs that's the true reason, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxv. **Lnk.** He'd bled his nose I'd lay my lugs, WATT *Poems* (1827) 65. (25) **Sc.** They therefore laid their lugs amang the eatables in a style which struck terror to the heart of their extra-frugal hostess, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 84. **Ayr.** Lay your lugs deep in a quaich, man, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 248. **Edb.** An' lay your lugs In wild wee Davie's parritch coggie, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 316. (26) **Sh.I.** I tell you this out of respeck, sir, and hopes you woon't lay my name to it, sir, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 90. (27) **Ant.** A'll lay oot my accounts tae see him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (28) **Oxf.**[1] Uuy u bin led stil sens u wik ugoa· kuum neks Thuz·di [I 'a bin led still sence a wik ago come next Thuzday]. (29) **Sc.** 'That you are not,' quoth the sergeant, 'unless you give me the tother twa shillings for laying the law upon you,' *Sc. Haggis,* 62. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] (31) **Sc.** Laid till her, GROSE

(1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (32) **Sh.I.** He said, bit we wirna bidden ta lae wir tongues til hit fil we saw, *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899). **n.Lin.**[1] He call'd me iv'ry mander o' thing he could laay his tung to, fra a cat to a dog. **s.Wor.** *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XVII. **w.Som.**[1] Her call'd-n all that ever her could lay her tongue to. (33) **Sh.I.** We is saved from the disconvennience of being laid to the hide with rain, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 135. (34) *ib.* The common pastime for such occasions was 'layin' up guddiks,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 181. (35) **Nhb.** Now lay up your lugs, aw ye freemen that's poor, An' aw'll rhyme without pension or hire, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 11. (36) **S. & Ork.**[1]

4. Of crops: to flatten; to beat down to the ground by wind or rain.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ant.** The rain might lay the corn, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 16. **n.Yks.** T'cooarn's laid (I.W.). **Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** That last storm has laid all my barley (J.P.K.). **Rut.**[1] **Lei.** The corn's laid very bad (C.E.); **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Some wheat is badly laid, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Nrf.** The crop of grass is heavy, . . but much 'laid' by the winds and rains, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 37. **Ess.** When tha's wet The corn git läid, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) III. 11. **Ken.** The corn's badly laid in several places (D.W.L.). **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

5. To put down land for grass, either by sowing it with grass seeds, or by removing cattle from it.

n.Yks.[1] **Stf.** By Gommy! if Cow Close ain't being laid afore Hogs' Meadow! *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 36. **s.Not.** I always lay my meadow on the first of May. What a fool y' are, walkin' across a laid clus like that (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] There will be a poor crop of hay this turn, it was so late before the meadow was laid.

Hence **Laid,** *sb.* a field of grass put down for hay.

Midl. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

6. To make or mend a hedge by half cutting the thorn shoots through and causing them to make new roots; to fasten down any shoot in order to make it root.

n.Yks. This is called laying or plashing the hedge, and is chiefly performed upon such as are young, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 96. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **se.Wor.**[1] To cut away all the over-growth of an old hawthorn hedge, and to arrange or relay the young wood. **Shr.**[1] This term, when applied to a thorn-hedge, means, to renew it by cutting it down on both sides, hewing out the old wood and stumps, leaving—or placing—standards at given distances, and then—having first carefully split them lengthwise—laying down the young shoots, intertwining them basket-fashion between the uprights. **w.Mid.** The long stems are shortened, and the younger ones are twined from one to the other, &c. (W.P.M.) **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Best way to lay some o' they lauriels, I think.

Hence **Layer,** *sb.* the piece of wood cut and laid in a hedge in mending it.

Nhb.[1] A long, clean thorn which in hedge-cutting is nicked at the root and bent down till it lies close to the ground. It is trained into position across a thin or gappy part of a hedge and held there by a forked branch till its shoots fill up the gap. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Nhp.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. **e.Cy.** (HALL.) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **w.Som.**[1] 'Mind, and crook down some good layers in the gaps.' Also a growing branch of a bush or shrub pegged down and covered with earth so as to cause it to root.

7. To perform the office of an accoucheur.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.**[1] He com to lay my daam. **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

8. To impose or levy a tax. **n.Yks.**[14]

9. To wager; to affirm more or less strongly; to estimate; to plan, intend.

Sh.I. 'Isna Jeemson shaet [cheated] wis wi' da price o' wir codlins, Magnus?' 'I niver laid what hit cam' til,' *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Abd.** Her like for beauty, I cud lay, Ye scarce cud see in a lang simmer's day, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 118. **Ayr.** I'll lay a plack, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 141. **Edb.** I'll lay a gill, It was a new ban' box, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 31. **Dmf.** I'd lay my life, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 226. **Wgt.** I lay ye a gowden pownd, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah lay 'at he will. **w.Yks.**[5] Ah'll lay it will be soa! **s.Not.** Ah don't lay 'er to live very long (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] You'll wesh that mucky faace, I laay, afoore thoo's oht to eät. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] I'll laay 'e a quart. **w.Mid.** I'll lay he don't come here agin in a hurry (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] I lay to plough for turnips to-morrow. **Nrf.** I estimate—'lay' is the local term—their weight when cleaned at about thirty-five stone, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (June 1899) 131. **e.Suf.** I lay to begin to plough to-morrow (F.H.). **Ken.** I lay you never sed it (W.G.P.). **Sur.**[1] We'll get rain before morning, I lay. **Sus.** Oh I lay he will, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 40. **Dor.** I'll lay a shillin' ye took him rough like, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 51. **Dev.** If theer's more to see, I lay you'll see it, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 157. [**Amer.** I lay you'll catch it, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 230.]

10. To allay, pacify; to stop, retard.

Edb. 'Tis a blout will soon be laid, *Har'st Rig* (1786) 27, ed. 1801. **Nhb.** Then snuffs and sneers Suin stop yor gob, and lay yor braggin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; **Nhb.**[1] **Rut.**[1] The bit o' fish as you sent me laid my appetite.

11. To re-steel the worn edge of an implement.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** Ye'll tak the coulter to the smithie, And get her laid and sharped, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 36, ed. 1873. **Nhb.**[1] When a plough kooter or sock becomes worn, it is necessary, in order to repair it, to wall a piece of iron on to it. . . The process is called 'layin a sock' or 'layin a kooter.' Implements which have undergone this repairing process are said to be 'new layed.' **Dur.** RAINE *Charters* (1837) 356. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. **Wil.**[1]

12. Of cheese-tubs: to wet with cold water; see below.

Glo. The cheese tubs are first laid, that is, placed on a tram or bench, and then wetted with cold water; this prevents the milk from adhering to the wood, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 465.

13. To mix in the yeast in making bread or oatcake.

Nhb.[1] Lay the breed. **w.Yks.**[2] To lay leaven. **Wor.** (H.K.)

14. To besmear sheep with ointment in order to keep them warm through the winter.

Cai.[1] **Slg.** It was, till of late, the almost universal practice to lay or smear the whole stock with an ointment composed of butter and tar, *Agric. Surv.* 295 (JAM.). **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Laid-wool,** *sb.* wool from a sheep which has been smeared; (2) **Laying-time,** *sb.* the season, about the beginning of November, when the sheep are smeared.

(1) **Sc.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Cy.** (J.H.) (2) **Rxb.** (JAM.)

15. To strike; to beat.

Som. (HALL.) **n.Dev.** Chell ly en o'er tha years, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 513.

16. *intr.* To lie, rest.

Sc. He lays in bed, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 52. **Sh.I.** Come in by here, boy, da reek is layin' apo' yon side o' da fire, *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900). **e.Lth.** I heard the twasome crackin thegither; their tongues never lay, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 144. **Edb.** She a' night in his arms did lay, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 154. **Gall.** She . . . would lay in barns with them at night, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 437, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Yks.** There he's laid ever since, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xxiv. **e.Yks.**[1] Lay doon, dog. **w.Yks.** Esp. in the past tense (J.W.). **Lan.** I like to lay awake, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 247; I . . . lay down beside my love, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 2. **Not.** I shall lay 'eavier when I go downstairs again, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 37. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] I alus laay e' bed an' smooke a pipe o' bacca on a Sunda' mornin'. **s.Lin.** Lay yh down a bit, maäster (T.H.R.). **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] I never lez a-bed o' marnins. I be a-gwaain to laay down, vor I be a-veelin' out o' zarts. **Nrf.** He shell lay all night atwin my brists, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. **Ken.**[2] **Sus.** He shall lay all night betwixt my brestès, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. **Hmp.** He went to lay down (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.** She's layin' on her bed upstairs, *Rustic Argus* in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 525. **e.Dev.** He shall laigh 'twix' my bristys, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. [**Amer.** He's a layin' to kill him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 372.]

17. *Comb.* (1) **Lay-a-bed,** one who lies late in bed; (2) **— about,** to go about in an idle, dissipated way; (3) **-beside,** a female bedfellow; (4) **-by,** (*a*) to rest from labour; (*b*) a mistress; (5) **— down,** see below; (6) **— down to,** to work energetically; to 'buckle to'; (7) **— out,** to look like; (8) **— up,** (*a*) to lie close to the ring at marbles; (*b*) to lie in watch for; (*c*) of an animal: to remain inactive in a hole.

(1) **w.Mid.** I don't like such lay-a-bed ways! Not getting up till ten o'clock in the morning! (W.P.M.) (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[1] (4, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **e.Yks.**[1] Of the boy on whom the lot falls to find, or capture, the others, in games of hide and seek, it is said that he has to 'lay doon,' though there is no lying connected with it; he simply turns his back to those getting hid, and covers his face with his cap, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (6) **Chs.**[1] He likes to be at a loose eend; he winnot lay down to work. **s.Chs.**[1] Nóo·bdi nev·ür gy'ets nuwt ŭbaay·t ŭm iv dhi wùn)ŭ lee·daayn tŭ wuurk [Noob'dy never gets nowt abaït 'em if they wunna lee

daĩn to work]. (7) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah caan't saay what it war, bud it laid out leyke rice an' soap-suds. (8, *a*) **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Sur.**[1] I laid up ever so long by that wire, but no one never came along. **Sus.**[1] (*c*) **Brks.**[1] Said of a ferret when, having killed a rabbit and eaten part of it, it lies down and goes to sleep in the rabbit-hole. **w.Mid.** A ferret is said to lay up when it remains idle in the hole of the rabbit or rat that is being hunted. 'Your old ferret is no good, it keeps all on laying up' (W.P.M.). **Nrf.** During the day they [rabbits] either 'lay up' in their burrows or steal forth to feed, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 351.

18. Phr. (1) *to lay in one's breeches*, to be in one's power; (2) — *light*, of hops; see below; (3) — *out of doors*, to be in existence; (4) — *out of work*, to have no work; (5) — *rough*, to sleep out of doors, or in an outhouse; (6) — *still*, see (4).

(1) **Nrf.** 'All right,' he say, 'I'll pay you out, if it leave ten year.' 'That don't lay in your breeches,' I say, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 233. (2) **Ken.** Tempe . . . dipped her stained hands into the bin and ruffled its contents, as the wicked among the hoppers do when they want the hops, as the phrase is, to lay light, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) xx. (3) **Sur.** There's not a better shaw lays out o' doors, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 214. (4) **Oxf.**[1] Twunt do for we to lay out o' work, *MS. add.* (5) *ib.*, **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He bin a laying about rough this month (E.H.G.). (6) **Oxf.**[1] I be a layin' still this wik, *MS. add.*

19. *sb.* An assessment; a local rate, as distinguished from the Queen's taxes.

w.Yks. Birstal, Apr. 12, 1756. Bring with you your church-lay (rate), which for the past year are 20 lays, so your share is £10, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 92; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Ther's t'rent, an' t'lays, an' o' to pay, MELLOR *Poems* (1865) 4. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Church leys, poor leys, highway leys. **s.Chs.**[1] Wi pee·n lee·z ŭn taak·siz lahyk ùdh·ŭr foa·ks [We peen lees an' taxes like other folks]. **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] The lay will be heavy this year. **n.Lin.**[1] Spent when the lays was granted 1*s.* 6*d.*, *Lea Overseer's Acc.* (1754). **sw.Lin.**[1] They agreed to a twopenny lay.

Hence **Ley-collector**, *sb.* a tax-gatherer.

Lan. Popt in an out of a dur as sharp as a ley-collector, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, ii.

20. A wager, bet; a lot.

w.Yks. If one battell be but £10 to £5, thear wil be £10 to one laye or the battell be ended, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 79. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Mid.** I think I shall go in for her. At any rate I'm off with the Fairthorn lay, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) xv. **e.An.**[1] What sort of a lay did you make of him? **Nrf.** Up come young Bacon and ax us to draw for lays. . . And he drawed, and young Bacon say—'Third lay,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 313.

21. The piece of iron welded to the worn edge of an implement. Nhb.[1]

22. ? The parting of the wool into which the ointment is poured.

Gall. Whiles for the wool is laid aside, and the tare poured into the lay by the herd's hand, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 425, ed. 1876.

23. The lie of the land; the direction in which anything moves or is laid.

Sh.I. He drew his shair a bit naurer ta be oot o' da lay o' da reek, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The ween wiz against the lay o' the corn, an' we made unco fool wark. **Nrf.** Jim Trett evidently knows well the 'lay' of the country, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 106.

Hence phr. (1) *against the lay*, with difficulty. Cai.[1]; (2) *with the lay*, with facility. *ib.*

24. Shelter for wild fowl.

Nrf. Dearth of suitable food and shelter, or 'lay,' as the rustics term it, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 14; I put two coveys of birds in here; . . it's a rare good 'lay' for them, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. vii.

25. *Obs.* A foundation.

Lnk. The narrow lay upon which the first gatherers together set up, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 64, ed. 1828; This man set up upon another lay, than the rest of the bishops, *ib.* II. 175.

26. Of waves: a temporary lull; also *fig.* in phr. *to wait for a lay*, to wait for a chance or opportunity.

Cai.[1] In a storm at sea, heavy breakers come to the shore in sets of from three to seven, after which there is a lull, which is called a lay. Boats entering a harbour or haven in a storm wait for a lay.

LAY, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A wave, breaker.

Nae mortal man can face dis awful sea, every lay comin' in laek da hill o' Hallilee, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 202.

Hence **Lay-break**, *sb.* the breaking of surge upon the beach. 'Ta sit stourin' at da laybraek wi' naethin ta dŭ,' *ib.* 6.

LAY, see **Lathe**, *sb.*[1], **Lea**, *sb.*[12], **Leave**, *v.*[1], **Lief.**

LAYAN, LAY-BOARD, see **Laying, Lap-board.**

LAYE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. e.Cy. s.Cy. A flame; esp. the flame of charcoal, or of any burnt coal.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **e.Cy., s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

[A flaumbe, and a feyre leye, *P. Plowman* (B.) XVII. 207. OE. *lēg* (*līg*), a flame (B.T.).]

LAYER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **lair** Bnff. Rnf.; **lare** Sc.; **lyer** Cum.[1] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Layer of flooring**, a story in a house; (2) — **of wind**, a dead calm during which a miller cannot work.

(1) **Rnf.** Gar a yell . . . Sound thro' sax lair o' floorin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 89. (2) **e.An.**[1]

2. A field of grass or clover; artificial grasses which remain longer than a year.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** The cutting of the layer on All Hallows field, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year*, viii, in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 522; Grass growing for hay from the time the barley is cut till it is well grown and almost ready to cut, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 54. **Suf.** YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXI. 611; A second crop—such as clover—growing up with the corn and coming to maturity after the corn (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** A field sown with barley and clover is so called in the autumn and spring after the barley is harvested (F.H.).

Hence **Layer-barley**, *sb.* barley sown with clover. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. Sward. e.Suf. (F.H.) **4.** A winnowing sheet. Cor.[1]

5. A slice of meat, esp. a slice from the breast of a fowl.

Sc. Lay in a lare of the beef and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt, and fruits; do so lare after lare till it be full, *Receipts in Cookery*, 11 (JAM.). **w.Yks.**[1]

6. Meal in broth. Cum.[1] **7.** A patch of moss, on which newly-cut peats are laid to dry.

Bnff.[1] Oor fouck are at the hill the day fillin' the lair.

8. The ordure of cows. n.Cy. (HALL.)

LAYER, see **Lair**, *sb.*[123], **Lawyer, Lyre.**

LAYERD, *ppl. adj.* Not. Nhp. Of corn, &c.: flattened, beaten down by rain or wind.

Not. Have you seen Mr. B——'s oats? They were all layerd with the storm (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**[2]

LAYER-OVER, see **Lay-overs.**

LAYERS, *int.* Oxf. A term used in the game of marbles; see below.

When the marbles in the ring have been accidentally scattered by a player, the next to play will cry 'Layers,' if the position of the marbles is likely to be more favourable to himself. There is also a form of the game in which, instead of placing the marbles in the centre, the stakes are placed in one of the players' hands, who throws them into the air, crying 'Layers,' and the marbles remain to be played at in the position where they fall (G.O.).

LAYING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Bdf. Mid. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **layan** ne.Sc.; **layen** s.Cy.

1. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Laying-ground**, the ground upon which the newly-cut turf is laid; (2) **-money**, money in hand; (3) **-stool**, a stool on which sheep or pigs are laid when killed, or when being killed; (4) **-weather**, weather when snow lies on the ground.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Rnf.** Fourty-nine pounds Scots of laying money found in y^e^ defuncts press whilk as yet remains yrin, HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 304. (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **e.An.**[2]

2. *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* A curative process to which a rickety child was subjected. See *lay a child*, s.v. **Lay**, *v.* 3.

ne.Sc. This disease was cured by layan. . . The rickety child was taken to a smithy. A tub was filled with water. This water by plunging pieces of hot iron amongst it was raised to as high a temperature as was comfortable for a bath. The blacksmith then received the child from the mother and bathed it in this water. He also gave the child a little of the water to drink, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 45.

3. A layer, stratum.

w.Mid. Houses are not so damp as they used to be; they puts a layin of tar and stuff on top of the foundations. You want a

thin layin of chalk to make this Thames gravel bind (W.P.M.). s.Cy. (Hall.)

4. *Comb.* **Laying-up**, a particular form of ploughing.

Bdf. These ploughings have even their regular names. . . The third is called laying up, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 328.

LAYLOCK, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. Also written **laelock** Nhb.; **laylac** n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[2]; **laylick** Cum.; **layloc** Nhb.[1] Shr.[1]; and in forms **laalik** w.Yks.; **lalock** Yks.; **laylock(s** Not. s.Lin. Wil.[1]; **lealock** n.Lin.[1] [lē·lək, leə·ləkˌ] 1. The lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; also the colour lilac.

Nhb. An her bedgoon is a laelock, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 220; Nhb.[1] Cum. Fra back o' t'laylick tree, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 161; The flower was a light laylock in colour, *Carlisle Patriot* (June 28, 1889) 6. n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. When the cowslaps and the laalek Deck the cottage home, *Bill Hoylus, Poems* (1891) 23; Ther's sum fond ov lalock an braan, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 39; w.Yks.[2], Lan. (S.W.), Chs.[1] Not. Them laylocks looks grand this year (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) sw.Lin.[1] Hast thou gotten a laylock? War.[2,4], s.War.[1], Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Glo.[1] Cmb.[1] They've bin and gathered such a beautiful bunch of laylock. Ken. (H.M.), Sur.[1], Sus.[1], Wil.[1] Som. The green off the laylock boughs, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. w.Som.[1] Dev. Cook had the dark stripe give to her and Janey the laylock check, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 87; Dev.[4] [Amer. The catbird in the laylock-bush is loud, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 333.]

2. The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* Wil.[1]

[The Lelacke Tree, Bacon *Essays* (ed. 1625) No. 46.]

LAYNE, LAYNERE, see **Lane**, *v.*, **Lanner.**

LAYNTON, *sb.* Wor. In *comp.* **Laynton-squash**, a brand of perry.

Little is exported excepting the prime sorts such as real laynton squash, huffcap, &c., Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 367.

LAY-OVERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Amer. Also in forms **laoze** Chs.[1,3]; **lare-overs**; **layers** Lan.[1]; **layer-overs** e.An.[1]; **lay-o's** Stf. War. Wor. Glo.; **lay-o'ers** m.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1]; **layors** w.Yks.[2]; **lee-o'ers** s.Chs.[1]; **leoze** Chs.[1] In phr. *lay-overs for meddlers* or *lay-overs to catch meddlers*, thumps or some kind of corporal punishment for meddlers, a term used in answer to the impertinent or inquisitive questioning of a child.

w.Yks.[2] Lan. Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 201; Lan.[1] 'What hav yo' getten i' that bag?' 'Layers-for-meddlers—does ta want to know?' m.Lan.[1], Chs.[1,3] s.Chs.[1] The expression contains a threat of corporal punishment—something to be 'laid o'er' or applied to the questioner's back in return for his curiosity. nw.Der.[1] Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). Nhp.[1], Shr.[1] Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 38; Lar-o-for-meddlers, &c., Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28. Suf.[1] e.Suf. It's a layer for meddlers, and you are the first. Very common (F.H.). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383; Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

LAY-QUAKE, LAYROCK, see **Lyke-wake, Laverock**, *sb.*[1]

LAYS, *sb. pl.*[1] N.Cy.[1] Dregs, sediment.

LAYS, *sb. pl.*[2] e.An.[1,2] Ponds in the midst of copse and timber; pools of sea-water left along the beach at the ebb of the tide.

LAYS, LAYTER, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3], **Laughter**, *sb.*

LAY-TALE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] The entire laying of a hen, the number of eggs laid before brooding. See **Laughter.**

Very common. 'Her was egg-bound. Pity too, vor her was a capical hen, and her had-n a laid out nothin near her lay-tale.'

LAY-TO, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lathie** Or.I. A hold-fast built into the wall of the cow-house at the head of each stall, to which the cow is tied. Sc., Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

LAYUM, LAY-YER, see **Lem**, *sb.*, **Lawyer.**

LAZARUS, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. 1. The chine or backbone of a pig. Also in *comp.* **Lazarus-bone.**

Glo. When cut out by itself (S.S.B.). Som. (W.F.R.)

2. *Comp.* **Lazarus-bell**, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.*

Dev. *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1877) IX. 101; Dev.[4]

LAZE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Sur. Wil. Also in forms **laaze** Nrf.; **laize** w.Yks.; **lass** I.W. [lēz, leəz.] 1. *v.* To be idle, lazy; to loiter, lounge, hang about doing nothing; freq. with *about.*

n.Yks.[2,4] e.Yks.[1] He diz nowt bud laze aboot all day lang, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Dishonesty iz laizin' away time at izzant yer awn, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 55. War.[3] He has lazed all day. Don't laze about the place, go and find something to do. Glo.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. We aant edicated . . . to laaze about arter the gentry, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 68. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sur. It's the traäde loafers taks to, to ease their consciences while they lazes, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. Wil. He be always lazing about (W.C.P.).

2. *sb.* Laziness, idleness.

Wor. I bain't able to work so well as I was used to, or else it's a bit of the laze (H.K.). w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. No sir, I wunt set on the sofy, for I thinks them things harbours laze, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 22; s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1]

3. *adj.* Lazy. I.W. (Hall.)

[1. Cupid lazeth 'mongst the faiery lasses, *Newe Metamorphosis* (1600) (Nares). 2. Thus folded in a hard and mournful laze, Distress'd sat he, Greene *Never too Late* (1590) in *Wks.*, ed. Dyce, 301.]

LAZE, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[3]

LAZY, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lē·zi, leə·zi.] 1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Lazy-back**, (*a*) an iron frame used to support a frying-pan, &c. over the fire; (*b*) a small lump of unkneaded flour in bread; (*c*) a hang-nail; (*d*) a white rubbing-stone; (*e*) a forked stick used as a rest for a fishing-rod; (*f*) a mound against which carts are backed for easy loading at a pit; (2) **-balk**, in mining: a balk of timber placed at the top of a screen or hopper, against which the top of a tub is thrown in 'teaming'; (3) **-band**, a rope fastened to each handle of a cross-cut saw; the rope by which a beast is drawn to the ground to be felled by a butcher; (4) **-bed**, a particular method of planting potatoes or of dressing land; a trench dug over potatoes; see below; (5) **—Lawrence**, an idler; see **Lawrence**; (6) **-lay**, a bed.

(1, *a*) Stf.[1] s.Not. It consists of two strips of iron joined by two shorter strips (J.P.K.). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* (*b*) War.[3], se.Wor.[1] (*c*) Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1] (*d*) Cum.[4] In shape a semi-disc about 1½ in. thick and 5 ins. long, made of plaster of Paris and whiting; it is softer and more easy to work than those of freestone. Rough lumps of sill are also used. (*e*) Not. Old Jack . . . would . . . rest his rod on a 'lazy back' or forked stick, and patiently wait, *Fishing Gazette* (Aug. 13, 1887) 86, col. 2. (*f*) n.Cy. (H.M.) (2) Nhb., Dur. To prevent the tub going over where there is no cradle, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) Lakel.[2] When a cross cut saw hez ta gah through a varra thick tree, a riap's fassened ta t'hannles, an' three or fower men git hauld an' poo, an' that's co'ed a lazy-band. n.Yks. A lot o' you fellows, tak hod o' t'lazy-band (I.W.). (4) Sc. Formerly much in use. The root was laid on the ground undressed, some dung being spread under it; the seed and manure were then covered with earth dug from a sort of trench which surrounded the bed (Jam.); In ley ground, they are commonly planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called, thus: after the ground is marked out into beds, which cannot conveniently be above two yards broad, the same is covered with dung and litter, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 159 (*ib.*); Lazy-beds, a mode of dressing land peculiar to some parts of the highlands, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) IV. 59 (*ib.*). Sh.I. A mode of marking out beds for oats that resembles the lazy-bed way of Scotland, incidental to the cultivation of potatoes, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 202, ed. 1891. Cai.[1] The potatoes were planted on the grass, and were covered with earth from a trench round the bed. They got no further care till dug up. Edb. The potatoe . . . was, long afterwards, cultivated with the spade in some by-corner formed into lazy-beds for that purpose, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 57, ed. 1815. Gall. By the 'lazy-bed' system the ground is trenched more or less deeply in three or four years. Five or six feet wide 'beds' are marked off, on which dung and seed potatoes are planted, with a space of 1½ to 2 ft. between the beds, which forms a trench when the soil is taken out to cover the dung and seed, and to 'back cover' the springing potatoes. By the shifting of the beds and the trenches 1½ or 2 ft. every year, the whole area is trenched in 3 or 4 years (A.W.). Ir. Land is not ploughed into ridges at all, being made with the spade into narrow stripes called lazy-beds, separated by deep narrow trenches, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 172. N.I.[1] Lazy led [*sic*]. Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. A smo' lock o' taties

will hev to be set In lazy-bed fashion, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 244; **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** The produce, by the ordinary practice of Chs.—the lazybed method—is not mentioned, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 153; **Chs.**[3], **e.An.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Lorens). (6) **Edb.** Ae bonny morn o' May, By break o' day, Ye started frae the lazy lay, To tak' a journey, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 115.

2. Phr. *lazy side out*, in a lazy mood.

w.Yks. They wor all th' lazy side aght, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 47.

3. *Obs.* Bad, 'naught,' wicked.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Der.**[1] **Lin.** Skinner (1671).

4. *sb. Obs.* A vagabond, a wicked or idle fellow. n.Cy. Bailey (1721).

5. *v.* With *about*: to lounge about, to hang about idly.

Oxf.[1] Bess Lay's at 'ome agen lazyin' about for 'er poor poverty-struck mother to keep, *MS. add.*

LEA, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **lay** Sc. w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] Chs. nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[24] s.War.[1] Pem. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Hrt. Suf. Ken.[12] Sus.[1] Hmp. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.; **laye** Som.; **lee** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum. s.Chs.[1] Glo. Wil. Dev.; **ley** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. w.Yks.[124] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] nw.Der.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[23] Wor. Shr.[2] Glo. Oxf. Brks.[1] Ken.[12] Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil. w.Som.[1]; **lye** Gall. [lī, lē.] **1.** *sb.* Pasture, grass-land, untilled land; cultivated land under grass; a field meadow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. He's blawn his horn baith loud and shrill O'er the lawland leas o' Fyvie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 134; I shall be on that lay nae mair, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. **n.Sc.** Ye must cuckold Lord Ronald For all his lands and ley, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 28, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] Cultivated land under a second year's crop of grass. **Elg.** Scourin' nimbly oure the leys He heard the castle rair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 82. **nw.Abd.** Kilt up yer quites: gyang owr the ley, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 57. **Frf.** What lasses! at your crack and left the hay, The lads will thrift-less view you aff the ley, Morison *Poems* (1790) 137. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10. **Rnf.** Jock spied the lasses linking owre the lay, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 45. **Ayr.** Can ye labour lea, young man? Burns *Fragments.* **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 3. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** St. Helen's on the lea, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 5. **Gall.** Ploughmen talk about the lifting of a tuich lye, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 325, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Either the open unploughed field or land that has been cultivated and afterwards allowed to go back to grass. 'Riving lea'—ploughing lea land. 'Ploughing lea means ploughing for the first time over such land as has been for some years lea,' Hodgson *Nhb.* I. pt. ii. 304, *note.* **Cum.** Except sax fat sheep upon a lee, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 90; **Cum.**[134] **n.Yks.** The hay, the turnips, the feedage of leys broken up, and of young clover after harvest, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 75. **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** Pasturage is still called ley for cattle in these parts, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 3, ed. 1872; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A grass-field newly ploughed. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.S.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] A division of grass land. **Lei.**[1] A ley is to pasture what a 'land' is to arable. **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** Low grounds or meadows, such as the ley in Uley, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Often used with the prefix of 'cow-loup,' *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Grass lands which are not for annual breaking up; this applies to sanfoin, clover, &c., which come under the general term 'grass.' **Hrt.** When oats grow on a lay or what we call fresh ground, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **Suf.** A coarse old pasture, Forby *Gl.* (1830). **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12] **Sus.**[1] Land laid down for pasture; not permanently, but to be broken up every three or four years. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Low grounds or meadows such as the Lea or Lee below Malmsbury on the River Avon, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245. **Som.** Wield oft thy scythe along thy grassy layes, Compton *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 58; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. The term is also applied to permanent pasture, but would not be so used, if there were anything like a good bite of grass upon it. The word implies grass land, bare of grass. **Dev.** Coarse lands, or arable lands, that are sometimes laid down to grass, or left fallow, but intended to be plough'd again. Sheeps' winter lays, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lea-bark**, the greensward 'mere' dividing two pieces of arable land in a common field; (2) **-breck**, grass land once ploughed or broken up; (3) **-clod**, the turf or sod; grass land; (4) **-cow**, a cow that is neither with calf nor gives milk; (5) **-crop**, the first crop, *gen.* oats, after the ploughing up of 'ley'; (6) **-field**, pasture, a piece of land laid down to grass; (7) **-furrow**, a furrow of grass land ploughed for the first time after lying untilled; (8) **-ground**, ground that has not been ploughed recently, pasture land; (9) **-hay**, hay grown upon old pasture land; (10) **-land**, (*a*) see (8); freq. in *pl.*; (*b*) a ridge of grass in a common field; (11) **-oats**, oats grown on newly-ploughed grass land; (12) **-park**, a pasture; (13) **-ploughing**, the ploughing up of grass lands; (14) **-rig**, a grass field; unploughed land; a ridge in a field left unploughed between two ridges bearing grain; (15) **-turnuts**, turnips grown upon newly-ploughed grass land.

(1) **Hmp.** Davis *Agric.* (1813). (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Nhb.** Turnips... always flourish ... where they find the remains of a lea-clod to vegetate in, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 113. (4) **n.Sc.** As distinguished from a Ferry cow, which, though not pregnant, continues to give milk (Jam.). (5) **ne.Sc.** The Lea was ploughed and sown with oats. This crop was called the ley crap, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. **Ayr.** And waly fu' the ley-crap, Burns *There's News*, st. 3. (6) **Slk.** Over the lea fields, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 397, ed. 1866. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 321. **Hmp.** Stone curlews ... breed on fallows and lay-fields abounding with grey mossy flints, White *Selborne* (1788) Lett. xxxiii. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (7) **Sc.** His hand was as steady on the gospel plough as ... when he leant all his weight on a lea-furrow, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 342, ed. 1894. **Cum.** And t'ley fur stark as t'town green, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 218. (8) **Lth.** The old lea ground, pierced to the core, Is turned in ridges gently o'er, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 296. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** The moss in a few years over-runs all their ley grounds, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 233. **Chs.** It appears that three, or even four corn crops are taken from ley grounds, *ib.* II. 28. **Glo., Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245. (9) **Cum.**[1] Now applied to rye-grass and clover-hay as well; **Cum.**[4] A quantity of lea and meadow hay, *W. C. T.* (Mar. 4, 1899) 1, col. 5. **Pem.** Distinct from 'seeds,' sown clover, &c. (E.D.) (10, *a*) **Sc.** There was a' the lee land in the country to fight upon, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1] Leeland is contrasted with hieland as lea or meadow land with the wilder uplands. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[2] A close of pasture called lay lands. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] A very common name for pasture fields. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid' down. (*b*) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (11) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (12) **Frf.** In one or other of the 'ley parks,' as the grazing paddocks were called, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 222. (13) **Chs.**[1] (14) **Sc.** This puir lad lived at the Cleikum as quiet as a lamb on a lea-rig, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Abd.** An individual who has donned any very smart or gay article of apparel is often addressed ... thus: 'You cast a dash at a distance, like sharn on a lea rig,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 105. **s.Sc.** The plough-boy lo'es the lea-rig, the sailor lad the sea, Watson *Bards* (1859) 186. **Ayr.** I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, Burns *My ain kind deary O*, st. 1. **Lnk.** I ploughed up the weel swarded lea rig, Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 20. **Edb.** The cuissers prance and nicker, An' o'er the ley-rig scud, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785. **Gall.** Blythe he owre the lee-rig sang, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 112, ed. 1897. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (15) **w.Som.**[1] Thick field's to dirty vor to stand, I shall break-n up and put-n to lay turmuts.

3. Phr. *in lea*, of land: untilled, in grass, fallow.

Bwk. The Whitehill being left fallow (in lea) for a short time, the native shrub ... began to reappear, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 152. **e.Lth.** Yon field ... it's in lea the noo, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 230.

4. A hired pasturage for horses, cattle, or sheep; freq. in phr. *to be at ley.*

Chs.[1] Most of the gentlemen's parks are used as leys. The season is generally from the 1st of May to the 1st of October; sometimes from the 12th of May (old May-day) to the 12th of October. The proprietor of the ley keeps a sufficient number of bulls for stock purposes, and provides a man to attend to the cattle; **Chs.**[3] A park or large pasture where cattle and horses are taken in for a certain sum annually from the 12th of May to the 12th of October. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.** The horse

is still left to graze at lay (H.R.); (S.O.A.) **nw.Der.**[1] Summer pasturage for cattle. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] Paid for per head for short terms, and not by rent. 'The cattle are out at ley.' **Wor.** (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Ley-day,** *sb.* the day on which cattle are taken to a 'ley'; (2) **-looker,** *sb.* a man who attends to cattle in a ley.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) *ib.* His duties are to look them over once or twice a day; book their time of calving, and report any that are not well.

5. A recently mown clover-field; clover or rye-grass stubble.

Ken., Sus. (F.A.A.) **Sus.**[2] A clover-ley. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] A Dutch clover lay.

6. An arable field, a field under tillage.

Dmf. Ye'se faugh our gudeman's weel-plowed lea, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 79.

7. *adj.* Of land: in grass, unploughed; also used *advb.* in phr. *to lie lea.*

Sc. He that lippens to boden plows, his land will be ley, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 13; If I had such tenandry in my little interest, I vow to God I should let it ly ley rather, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 31. **Sh.I.** When lands were ley or not laboured, the land-maills were humanely remitted, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 132, ed. 1891. **Cai.**[1] To lie ley, to lie for several years under grass. **s.Sc.** Where our land lies lea and grows no corn, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1857) 195. **Ayr.** Wi' whins it was quite over-grown, She thocht 'twas spilin' lyin' lea, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 85. **Lnk.** Plenty shall cultivate ilk scawp and moor, Now lee and bare, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 258. **Bwk.** It [the exhausted land] was then left to nature to recover verdure and fertility by a number of years pasture without the aid of any artificial grasses. This was called allowing the ground to lie lee, *Statist. Acc.* 210 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** The land it may lie lee, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 365. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

8. *v.* To 'agist' cattle in a pasturage, at so much per head; to 'book' cattle for a 'ley.'

w.Yks.[2] **Chs.**[1] 'Wheer 'an yo leyed your cawves this year?' 'Aw've leyed em wi' Tommy Weych o' Morley for Tatton.' Thomas Wych being the agent in Morley who has booked the cattle for Tatton Ley. **Lei.**[1]

[1. Bad hym holde hym at home, and eryen his leyes, *P. Plowman* (B.) VII. 5. OE. *lēah,* a meadow, untilled land (B.T.).]

LEA, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **lae** n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1]; **lay** Cai.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks.[2]; **leah** Cum.[1]; **leagh** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **leay** n.Yks.; **lee** Lakel.[1] n.Yks.[12]; **leea** Wm. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Lin.; **leeah** n.Yks.[3]; **leeathe** n.Yks.[2]; **lei** Wm.; **leigh** N.Cy.[1] Yks.; **ley** Lakel.[12] s.Wm. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **lye** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **lygh** n.Yks.; *pl.* **leases** Cum. [lī, lē.]

1. *sb.* A scythe.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Lea stanes for new leases, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 142; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** (E.C.); (J.D.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.). **Yks.** Hey, lad, tak that aud leea, an' gan an' maw a few thrissels (T.K.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** The lygh o' Deeath hez ligg'd 'em law, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 59; **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** COLES *Place Names* (1879) 30; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); A large heavy scythe with a straight handle, and blade flat with the handle, unlike those of the south. . . The mode of using the lea is quite different from that of mowing with a south country scythe. Instead of being able to work himself into an even swing . . . the mower with the lea takes a gigantic stride, and as he does so, bends down very far forward, at the same time taking in a far larger sweep than is possible with the south country scythe. It has the appearance of being far more laborious, . . as the mower stops between each sweep and has to raise himself upright to make a fresh start for every stroke, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 33; **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 355.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lea-sand,** fine gritty sand used for sharpening scythes; a scythe-sharpener; (2) **-shaft,** a scythe-handle; (3) **-stone,** a whetstone for sharpening scythes.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] It consists of minute portions of quartz, and is found in nodules or blocks of a species of sandstone possessing scarcely any coherency. In some specimens the separate quartz grains are as large as tares or small peas; but others are very fine; **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** A scythe-sharpener: formed of wood with grit dust adhering, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Cum.** Lea stanes for new leases, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 142; **Cum.**[14]

3. A slip of wood coated with sand or emery, used for sharpening a scythe. **Cai.**[1] **4.** *v.* With *in*: to twist the tang of a scythe in such a way as to adapt it for the use of the mower. **w.Yks.**[2]

[1. A ley or a sythe, *falx, Cath. Angl.* (1483). Dan. *le* (pl. *laer*), a scythe (LARSEN); ON. *lē* (VIGFUSSON); Norw. dial. *ljaa* (pl. *ljaar*) (AASEN).]

LEA, *sb.*[3] Irel. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **lee** Lin. [lī.] A measure of yarn or worsted of varying amount; see below.

N.I.[1] Of linen yarn. The 'lea' or 'cut' contains 300 yards. **n.Yks.** A Huby spinster for stealing ten leas of harden yarn, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 30, 1633) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 348. **w.Yks.**[1] The seventh part of a hank of worsted, containing 80 threads, wound on a reel, a yard in circumference. **Lin.** A lee of woollen yarn measures eighty yards, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 89. **e.An.**[1] Forty threads of hemp yarn. Eighty yards of yarn.

LEA, *sb.*[4] Yks. Also in form **leigh.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A barn-end. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). See **Lair,** *sb.*[4]

LEA, see **Lay,** *v.*[1], **Leave,** *v.*[1]

LEACH, *sb.*[1] Chs. Stf. Also written **leech** Chs.[3] Stf. [lītʃ.] A salt-making term: the fully-saturated brine which drains from the salt or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Also in *comp.* **Leach-brine.** Cf. **leech,** *sb.*[2]

Chs. A fully saturated or leach brine, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 88; **Chs.**[1] Formerly called 'leach-brine'; **Chs.**[3] The strongest brine, considered the best thing for sprains. **Stf.** At the salt works they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute and put it into barrows, through which the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call leach brine, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine (K.); PLOT *Nat. Hist.* in STERNBERG *Gl.* (1851); **Stf.**[1]

Hence **Leach-trough,** *sb.* a vessel in which salt is set to drain. **Stf.** (K.); PLOT *Nat. Hist.* in STERNBERG *Gl.* (1851); **Stf.**[1]

LEACH, *sb.*[2] Wil.[1] [lītʃ.] A strand of a rope.

LEACH, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **le-ach.** Hard work, great fatigue.

BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); Used by miners (K.); **N.Cy.**[2]

LEACH, *v.* Suf. To cheat, swindle.

e.Suf. Very common (F.H.).

LEACH, see **Lache, Leech, Lich, Light,** *v.*[3]

LEACH-FOOT, *sb.* Lin.[1] ? Neat's-foot.

Fetch a pint of leach-foot oil.

LEACON, *sb.* Ken.[12] A wet, swampy common, used in place-names, as Wye Leacon, Westwell Leacon.

LEAD, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **led** e.Yks.[1]; **ledd** Sh.I.; **leead** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **leed** Nhb.[1]; **leid** Gall.; **leod-** w.Yks.; **lyed** Nhb.[1] [liəd, led.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Lead-bed,** a bed of stone found in the Swanage quarries; (2) **-birds,** a game played by boys at Shrovetide as a substitute for the obsolete cock-throwing; (3) **-brash,** a disease to which animals are subject at Lead-hills; (4) **-bullaxe,** a roughly-pointed piece of metallic lead used as a substitute for a pencil or as a ruler; (5) **-draps,** small shot used in fowling; (6) **-eater,** india-rubber; (7) **-heed,** the loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (8) **-nail,** a nail used by a plumber in covering the roof of a house with lead; (9) **-pike,** see (4); (10) **-stone,** the weight used for sinking a fishing-line.

(1) **Dor.** Of a smoke colour, very ponderous (C.W.). (2) **Pem.** Roughly-cast lead figures of houses, animals, birds, men, &c., are set up, and thrown at with chunks of lead. A figure representing a man is called a 'Paddy,' but all other figures are known as 'Birds,' whatever their form may be (G.E.D.). (3) **Lnk.** Horses, cows, dogs, cats are liable to the lead-brash. A cat when seized with that distemper, springs like lightning through every corner of the house, falls into convulsions, and dies. A dog falls into strong convulsions also, but sometimes recovers. A cow grows perfectly mad in an instant. . . Fortunately this distemper does not affect the human species, *Statist. Acc.* App. XXI. 98, 99 (JAM.). (4) **ne.Sc.** The boys . . . dug for the balls. The lead so recovered was manufactured at times anew into balls: but oftenest into

lead pikes and lead bull axes to rule the copy books at school as pencils were scarce, and ruled copy books were not then in use, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **n.Cy.** (W.T.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wor owerman's wife gat this leedetur stuff, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 53; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 19; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **ne.Lan.**[1] (9) **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163. (10) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

2. A lead pencil; also called **Black lead.**

e.An.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Bill, let's zee thy black-lead a minute, vor to put down the figures. I likes they there black-leads way a piece o' injy to em.

3. The weight at the end of a clock's pendulum.

Sh.I. Da clock been dumb frae yesterday, 'at da string broke, an' da ledd fell i' da boddom o' her, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899).

4. A leaden milk-pan. Also in *comp.* **Lead-bowl.**

Nhb.[1] Shallow, tapering troughs, lined with lead for the purpose of cooling milk and allowing the cream to rise. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **s.Oxf.** Rose always scoured the great 'leads' so well with wisps of hay and sand, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 69. **Bdf.** The milk is kept in leads, or sometimes in wooden kivers, of a shallow description, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 526. **Hrt.** Divide the milk into several pans or leads or kivers, Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) III. i. **Dor.** The dairyman's wife was giving an eye to the leads and things, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 145, ed. 1895.

5. A salt-pan. **Chs.**[13]

Hence (1) **Lead-looker,** (2) **-viewer,** *sb., obs.*, an officer formerly appointed to see that the salt-pans were in proper order; (3) **-waller,** *sb.* a man employed in boiling brine for salt; (4) **-walling,** *sb.* the brine of twenty-four hours' boiling for one house; the pannage owned by different salt proprietors.

(1, 2) **Chs.**[13] (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **Chs.** Divers persons have interest in the Brine-pit, . . some have one lead-walling, some two, Ray (1674) 142; **Chs.**[1], **Wor.** (K.)

6. A vat for dyeing.

w.Yks. The vats, pans, or some of the utensils, were originally called 'leads.' The metal lead could not be used for a dyeing pan, or vat, at a time when boiling could only be induced by the application of fire (W.T.). **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lead-broth,** *sb.* dye-water; (2) **-house** (**Lead'us, Leodus**), *sb.* a dye-house.

(1) **w.Yks.** The 'lead-broth,' or dye-water, was suffered to run along the roads, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 482. (2) The wool was first to wash, which was often done at the town-well, near which was the 'Leodus,' or dyehouse, *ib.* 466; (W.T.)

7. *Obs.* A furnace vessel; a utensil used in brewing.

Gall. In the new hall, a leid, and a masken fatt, *Inventory of Caerlaverock* (1640) in Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 266. **n.Cy.** Furnace vessels of whatever metal made—so called from having been usually made of that metal (K.).

8. A weaving term.

Rnf. 'Tween beads, and broads, and leads, and mails, 'Tween horl boxes, necks and tails, And wonnerfu'! ha'f a score o' spools, Wi diff'rent wefts, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 151.

LEAD, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **lade** Lnk.; **led** S. & Ork.[1]; **ledd** Sh.I.; **lede** n.Yks.[2]; **leead** Cum.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **leed** Cum.[1] n.Yks.; **lids** n.Cy. Cum.[4] Wm. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [līd, liəd, led.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Lad,** (2) **Leedid,** (3) **Lod.**

(1) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 190; **Hmp.**[1]

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Lad,** (2) **Laided,** (3) **Leaden,** (4) **Leeaden.**

(1) **Lan.** Thou'rt yezzy lad off, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 110; **Lan.**[1] (2) **Dev.** The pisgie-volk they played wi' me an' laided me aztray, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 58. (3, 4) **e.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *blind lead the blind,* the process of drawing a shoemaker's thread through its place by means of another thread; cf. **leading**; (2) *to lead the blind,* to draw a shoemaker's thread through its place by means of another thread; (3) — *the chain,* to drag the chain in measuring land; (4) — *the moon,* of the evening star: to be in front or on the right-hand side of the moon.

(1) **Wm.**[1] (B.K.) (2) **n.Yks.** 'Leading the blind,' piercing one shoemaker's thread with another, and drawing them both through the inside of the shoe and through the upper leather, in patching them or mending them (I.W.). (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **e.An.**[1] A sign of bad weather.

2. *Comp.* **Lead-master,** a leader, general.

Edb. To be lead-master, Our lads wha fear na ony nation, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 25.

3. In curling: to play the first stone.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** Leadin', an' drawin', an' a', Guardin', an' strikin', an a', How social the sport, Watson *Poems* (1853) 63.

Hence *lead the jee, phr.* an order given to the first player when about to play; also to any player whose stones are in the direct way to the tee. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

4. To walk arm in arm, said of a young couple when courting. **n.Yks.**[1] Seea, mah Mally an' thah Jöän's leadin'!

5. With *up*: to walk up, walk along.

Dev. He was leading up Pisgey Lane, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 163.

6. To navigate a vessel through a short bend in a river.

ne.Yks.[1] They're leading t'rack.

7. To carry, cart, convey goods by cart, esp. of corn or hay. Occas. with *in.*

Sc. The folk were all 'leading in' round-about the Star an early and abundant harvest, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) iv. **Sh.I.** Desyring him len you ane of his hors, to go to Umfirth to lead peats, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 282, ed. 1891; Bend some o' dy idle ield mares an' ledd up waar, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Services . . . such as carting, winning, and leading their peats in summer, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 3. **Per.** He would enlarge on what Bob [a horse] could do, . . how many thraves of wheat he could lead at one rake, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 21. **e.Lth.** The barley was jimp worth leadin in, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 9. **Edb.** Pay but the workmen for their pains, And we shall jointly lead the stanes, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 329, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** In ha'rst time, when hay-ricks are leading, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 127. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] To lead coals. **Nhb.** Job Dobson, of Williamston, was leading in his peats, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 2. **Dur.**[1] 'He's leading stanes.' Used more freq. for the operation of carrying corn from the harvest field. 'They're leading to-day.' **e.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He's thrang leaden' staans (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1] In the last century work horses were conducted or led with halters when at work. 'Gang and lead cworn to-day—it'll be dry.' **Wm.** We're varra thrang leadin' hay (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Ah aims we'll get led afore neeght; **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] Matty's gitten his haay led, then. **e.Yks.** When we led wheeat, it dozz'd oot a seet ti be seen, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** For leading stones, 2 shillings, Cudworth *Manningham,* 193; **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** Aug. 27, 1617. Began to leade first of our corne-wheat, *Jrn. N. Assheton* (1617) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1848) XIV. 53; 'He's led six loads of bricks from Higgins's yard to the Workhouse.' Common (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] 'I think the hay'll be ready to lead to-day.' Also of the field itself, 'We'n led th' barn-field'; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1] **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** They always leads the Squire's coals for him (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] If it holds up we shall begin leading by week end. **Lin.** There's my horse and sled to lead wood wheniver you like, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xxiv. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] We can't leäd wheät to-daay, th' stroä's as weet as muck. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] They've gotten all their wheat led. **Rut.**[1] **War.** As little damage as possible shall be done by the purchasers in felling and leading away the trees, lop, top, and bark, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 47. **Shr.** Common on the Welsh border, *ib.* 312.

Hence (1) **Leadage,** *sb.* cartage; (2) *to lead atween* or *between, phr.* to be in charge of the middle of three carts engaged in carting, &c.; see below.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Lakel.**[2] If ye're leaden muck wi' three nags an' cars, yan'll be at t'midden fullen, yan at t'field emptyen, and yan on t'way owder gaan er comen back; him at leads atween hez t'best job on't; he can ride yah way. **Cum.** The lad's job was to meet and exchange the laden and empty carts on the road, that is, to 'lead between,' Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 225.

8. To carry trusses on horseback.

w.Dev. Formerly loose corn was led in trusses, or large bundles, each a horse load, laid across a pack-saddle, and steadied by a woman or youth from the field, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 167.

9. To chance, happen. **Dev.** (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **10.** *sb.* A way, road.

Cum. A gey long lead frae t'station (J.Ar.).

11. *Fig.* A course, direction, way of life; way, manner, fashion, kind. Also used in phr. *this lids, that lids*, &c.

n.Cy. This lids, that lids, GROSE (1790). **Cum.** Other lids, like lids, FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Hod thersels ea this lids an that lids, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 78. **n.Yks.** Deean't run about in that leed (I.W.); I' that leed (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Queer leads. A wrang lead; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Jack's getten intiv a queer lead, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] It's nobbud Calvinists at talk i' that lids, ii. 316. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Do it in this lead.

12. An artificial watercourse, a mill-course. See **Lade**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. They took . . . a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 17. **Inv.** A mill-lead (H.E.F.). **Frf.** Awa' to the well wi' a sudden, An' doon wi' my head 'neath the gushin' lead, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 176. **Lnk.** By the lead at Hamilton burn, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 197. **Gall.** The Lead cut out . . . And give it a bit sweeter turn Before the wheel obey the burn, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 15.

13. A haunt, resort.

Nrf. Certain spots are used as 'leads' by various wild birds, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 106; (P.H.E.)

14. A load; as much corn as a horse and cart can carry in a single journey.

S. & Ork.[1] A led of corn, hay, or peats; a load for a pony. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Stf.** A lead of corn (J.W.B.).

15. Curling term: the course over which the stones are driven.

Ags. To gae to the leads, to go a-curling (JAM.). **Slg.** (*ib.*) **Lnk.** The lead's hale length ilk stane he views, WATT *Poems* (1827) 95; Dram glasses are station'd, for instance, The way the stanes stood on the lade, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 64.

16. Phr. *lead of the jee*, curling term: the bias of the ice. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 313, ed. 1876.

17. The first player in a game of curling, the one who leads off.

Peb. Convened for a bonspeel, He their lead, or driver leal, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817.

18. The hempen rein of a plough-horse fixed to the halter by a chain, with which it is driven. **Ken.**[1] 19. The main shoot of a young tree. n.Yks. (I.W.)

LEAD(D, LEADDEN, LEADE, see **Lade**, *v.*[1], **Ledden, Lady.**

LEADEN, *adj.* Sh.I. Wor. 1. In *comb.* **Leaden heart,** a charm hung round the neck; see below.

Sh.I. A spell not yet totally disused which was supposed to restore health to those whose ailments could not be accounted for (JAM.); Norna knotted the leaden heart to a chain of gold and hung it around Minna's neck. . . Any decline of health, without apparent cause, is imputed by the lower orders to a demon having stolen the heart from the body of the patient, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxviii; **S. & Ork.**[1] In disuse now.

2. Phr. *to have leaden socks in one's boots*, to be lazy. s.Wor.[1]

LEADER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **leadher** e.Yks.[1]; **leeder** n.Yks. 1. In curling: the first person to play a stone.

Sc. (JAM.) **Kcb.** Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the witter drew, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 166 (JAM.).

2. A carter, carrier; a water-carrier.

Edb. Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women; some carried by hand . . . and some by cart—those were the leaders (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** A coal leader, *Sheffield Indep.* (1847); **w.Yks.**[2] He is a leader an all.

3. A tendon, sinew.

Gall. (W.G.), **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12], **Chs.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** You've hurt the leaders of your hand (D.W.L.).

Hence **Leeder-grown,** *adj.* stiff in the joints or sinews for want of exercise.

n.Yks. He laid in bed wiv his legs drawn up till he was leeder-grown (I.W.).

4. An artery.

Ken. The doctor says it's the leaders of mother's heart that are wrong (D.W.L.). **Dev.** Tom wondered what the knife 'ad cut in 'is shoulder—whether 'twas blood veins or leaders, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 207, ed. 1896.

5. The main shoot of a plant or tree.

Mid. That bottom branch should be at least three inches lower. And do you call that leader straight? BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. xiii. **w.Som.**[1] The rabbits be making sad work wi' they there young larch, they've a-ate off the leaders off o' lots o'm.

6. A pipe for the conveyance of water.

Frf. A . . . leader . . . guiding or leading the water which ran from the Queen's Well, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 161.

7. Mining term: see below.

N.Cy.[1] A small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which leads the miner to the seam again. **Nhb., Dur.** The space between the broken edges of the strata where a fault or dislocation occurs. 'A leader of a dyke was discovered,' *Borings* (1881) II. 303; The gut of a hitch or dyke, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cor.**[3] The master part of a lode which is the guide which the explorer must follow. [**Aus.** A 'slide' or 'fault' has taken his golden 'leader' out of sight, VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) v.]

LEADING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **leeading** Cum.[4] w.Yks. [lī·din, liə·din.] 1. *sb.* The carting of hay, corn, &c., carriage, cartage; in *pl.* the price of carting anything.

Sc. I am sure ye are right about . . . the shearing and the leading, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Bnff.**[1] A' bodie's at the leadan the day. **Fif.** The leadin' of the well-won thraves appealed to the boy's love of horses, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14. **Ayr.** When we're dune wi' the leading, An' a' things comes bien to the birn, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 175. **Bwk.** I'm lookin' back owre forty years, . . To the hairst an' leadin' in, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 95. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.**[4] Mr. Armstrong was settling with Billy for the wood leading, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 6, col. 2. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** His worn't a common sooart ov a callin like . . . coil leeadin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1876) 29. **Lin.** He . . . will do any amount of 'leading,' *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1891) 256. **n.Lin.**[1] A newly-built house is said to have cost such a sum, including leädings.

2. The process of drawing a shoemaker's thread through its place by means of another thread. Wm. (B.K.) Cf. *lead the blind*, s.v. **Lead,** *v.* 1.

3. A small sparry vein in the rock.

Der. MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802); **Der.**[1] Used in lead-mining districts.

4. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Leading-belt,** a leather strap with a chain attached; (2) **-chain,** in plough-tackle: the main chain connecting the implement with the centre of the yoke, or with the swingle-bar; (3) **-corves,** small corves formerly used for carrying stones or rubbish to a stow-board; (4) **-place,** in mining: the foremost or advance place when two or more places are being driven together; (5) **-rails,** the framework on the top of a cart used to carry corn in harvest.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] At present it is usual in working with horses, to dispense with this chain; the leaders or vore-'osses hauling directly on the traces of those behind them. (3, 4) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

LEAF, *sb.*[1] Irel. Shr. Cor. Also in form **lef** Shr.[1] [līf, lef.] 1. A large leaf upon which raspberries are disposed, and so carried to market and sold.

Shr.[1] Usually a cabbage leaf. 'They wun sellin' razb'ries at 4*d.* a lef i' Sosebry o' Saturday; they binna tied to mizzer by the lef, but they bin genarlly about a pint, an' I should think these one nigh a quart.'

2. *Comb.* **Leaf of St. Patrick,** the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.* Glw. (B.&H.) 3. Phr. *a leaf out,* slightly insane.

Cor.[1] Like Crocker, a leaf out.

LEAF, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hrt. Hnt. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in forms **lafe** se.Wor.[1]; **leeaf** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **lef** se.Wor.[1] [līf, liəf, lēf.] The inner layer of fat of a pig or of poultry. Also in *comp.* **Leaf-fat.**

Lakel.[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[128], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] It)s got·n ŭ rae·r léeŭf on it [It's gotten a rare leeaf on it]. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] The inner fat of a pig, duck, or goose. 'What a fine goose that is o' thine; why it hes a leäf like a pig.' Sometimes, though rarely, used in relation to the similar fat in a human being. 'His puddin's hed gotten oot o' ther' plaace, you seä, an' wedged the'r-sens in among the leäf-fat.' **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.** (E.A.P.), **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The leaf of a pig is melted down for lard—the leaf of a goose for goose-oil—the

leaf of a fowl for chicken-oil, and so on; **Shr.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **n.Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 146. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** Leaf of pork (D.W.L.). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[3]

LEAF, LEAF-ALANE, LEAFU', see **Leave**, *v.*[1], **Lief, Leefu(l lane, Leifu(ll.**

LEAFY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **leavy** Nhb.[1] [lī·fi, lī·vi.] In thin folds or leaves.

Nhb.[1] Constantly used by sinkers. **Nhb., Dur.** Leafy clay with scares of sand, *Borings* (1881) II. 26.

LEAGERS, *sb.* Pem. Also written **leejurs.** [lī·dʒəz.] In phr. *a leagers, all by leagers*, at leisure, slowly. See **Beleagers.**

s.Pem. No go in the hawnds to-day; they be all gwayin a-leagers (W.M.M.); To go all by leejurs, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LEAGH, see **Lea**, *sb.*[2], **Low**, *adj.*

LEAGUE, *v.* Sc. To walk quickly, hurry off.

Abd. He an' the bailiff aff did league To Congou neist, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 50.

LEAGUER LADY, *phr.* Sc. Also in form **ligger-** Abd. A soldier's wife, one who follows a camp, a term used in contempt.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** I maun hae my gown made Like ony ligger lady—Side an' wide aboot the tail, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 123.

LEAK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Oxf. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **laik** Sc. (Jam.); **lake** n.Cy. [līk, lēk.] 1. *v.* To pour gently, to sprinkle water on. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) See **Leck**, *v.* Hence **Laiky**, *adj.* of rain: intermittent, falling in showers but not continuously. Sc. (Jam.) 2. *sb.* A drop; a small quantity.

Oxf.[1] Tha's ev'ry leak o' milk. **Cor.**[3] Can 'ee spare mother a leak o' milk, Mis Symons? **w.Cor.** There's not a leak of sugar in the house. Is there a leak of beer left in the barrel? (M.A.C.)

3. A gutter; an outlet, ditch.

Dur. (K.) **Dev.** I'll go to the leak out of the mire, and drink the water there, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 33.

[1. Du. *leken*, to leake, dropp or distill (Hexham); ON. *leka*, to drip (Vigfusson).]

LEAK, see **Lake**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[1], **Look.**

LEAKING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cor. Also in form **laikin** Sc. (Jam.) [lī·kin, lē·kin.] 1. Very wet, soaked, dripping. Also in *comb.* **Leaking wet.** Cf. **leck**, *v.*

Cor.[3] 'By the time we come there we was leakin'.' 'What fashion weather is it?' 'Aw, streamin', leakin'.' **w.Cor.** 'He came home last night leaking wet.' Common (M.A.C.).

2. Of rain: intermittent, falling in showers but not continuously.

Sc. Laikin showers are such as fall now and then, as distinguished from a tract of rainy weather (Jam.).

LEAKWAY, *sb.* Sus. A narrow road or path, separating one furlong from another in the 'tenantry-acre.' (F.E.S.), Sus.[1]

LEAKY, see **Lakie.**

LEAL, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. ? Der. Also written **leel** Sc.; **lele** Sc. (Jam.) ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **leil(l** Sc. N.Cy.[1] [līl.] 1. Loyal, faithful, true; upright, honest, sincere. Also used *advb.*

Sc. He's leal to them he loves, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxix; A leill heart lied never, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 5. **Bnff.** I fin', my lads, ye're unco leal, In Parli'ment ye spak fu' weel, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 155. **Bch.** He kens me sicker, leal, an' true, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 24. **Abd.** He swore he lo'ed her dearly, An' leel, that night, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 144. **Kcd.** Wi' nae pretention, But wi' an honest leal intention, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 84. **Frf.** Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 94. **Per.** He's no aye leal that mak's a loyal show, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 31. **Fif.** Dear friend, ay cheery, kind, an' leal, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 40. **Dmb.** His thrifty wife tho' heal and leal, Whiles canna bake for want o' meal, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 70. **Rnf.** A heart sae leal, a gait sae trig, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 44. **Ayr.** If they call you to your oath, Swear always that you're leel, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 58. **Lth.** It's hard for a greedy eye to hae a leal heart, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 190. **Edb.** Ye must give me leave to steal, . . . We cannot live if we be leal, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 390, ed. 1815. **Hdg.** Be thou leal an' chaste, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 86. **Peb.** He . . . their driver leal, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** O whare gat ye that leal maiden? Cromek *Remains* (1810) 6. **Gall.** My life's nae less leal, and my love nae less true, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 149, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** They brak the fence wi' leal content, An' let them hae their fills, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 53. **Wgt.** Brave hearts and leal, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 97. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** His leal young heart is wi' the lass, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 23; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Ye yeomanry of Cumberland, Ye statesmen leal and true, *Carlisle Jrn.* (1880). **ne.Lan.**[1] ? **Der.** Leal John yestreen had ta'en, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 93.

Hence **Leally**, *adv.* loyally, faithfully, honestly; thoroughly.

Sc. He sall leallie and trewlie use and exerce his office, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 74. **Per.** The men . . . Who by Scotland, my country, stood leally an' true, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 123. **Edb.** Sae leally I'll propone defences, As yet ye flung for my expences, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 177, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Leal-come**, honestly obtained; (2) **-gude**, truly good; (3) **-hearted**, true-hearted, faithful; (4) **-loved**, loyally loved, well-loved.

(1) **Kcb.** Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 182. (2) **Ayr.** A leal-gude bodie she, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 59. (3) **Elg.** Mr. G. the leal-heartit, wants a preface inserted I' the book, Tester *Poems* (1865) *Pref.* 5. **Abd.** Ye're godly an' honest, leal-hearted an' true, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 147. **Frf.** My Mary I woo'd, Wha was baith leal-hearted an' fair, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 36. **Per.** The leal-heartit trust o' the frien's that are gane, Ford *Harp* (1893) 299. **Fif.** Her last's awa to France, A young, leal-hearted soger, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 25. **Ayr.** They continue as leal-hearted as ever, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxvii. **Lnk.** My guid, leal-hearted, honest cronie, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 65. **Nhb.** My lord was ane o' the goodliest men That ever own'd leal-hearted lady, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 79. (4) **Abd.** The wee things, standing in a ruddy raw, Their leal-loved grannie's reverent leuks survey, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 27.

3. True, exact, real, genuine. Also used *advb.* thoroughly, truly, really.

Sc. I have had my leal share of wrongs, Walker *Peden's Life* (1727) 134 (Jam.); We sall leill suth say, and na suth conceal, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 19. **Bnff.** Whan he enter'd the wee house, Thinking a maukin leal to souse, For her, a matron, sadly douce, . . Cried out to him, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 92. **Frf.** [She] swore she'd be . . . Kiss'd leal frae lug to lug Fu' sweet that day, Morison *Poems* (1790) 15. **Per.** The following tale Shall stand a witness, sooth and leal, Spence *Poems* (1898) 137. **Edb.** I've gien you the story leal, As I've heard tell, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 196.

4. True to the mark, well-aimed; of a blow: severe, smart. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Robin of Rothsay bend thy bow, Thy arrow shoot so leil, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 226, ed. 1871. **n.Sc.** A leal stroke (Jam.). **Bch.** He'll get them leel and sicker, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 6. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** With that stepp'd forward Tulloch, . . . A leal shot ettled at the cock, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 167.

LEA-LAIK, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) 1. A natural shelter for cattle, such as is produced by glens or overhanging rocks.

2. *Comp.* **Lealaike-gair**, well-sheltered grazing ground; sometimes applied to the place where two hills join together, and form a kind of bosom.

LEA-LANG, see **Lee-lang.**

LEALOW, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also in form **lee-laa-** Nhb.[1] 1. A butterfly; occas. a glow-worm.

n.Yks. 'Lealow White et let lit.' A saying among children on perceiving a butterfly (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] Some say that lealows are 'ground shiners' or glow-worms; but the first meaning is the one most commonly accepted.

2. *Comb.* **Lee-laa-let**, an expression used by children when chasing a butterfly. **Nhb.**[1] Lee-laa-let, ma bonny pet.

LEAM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Also written **leem** Sc.; **leme** Sc. n.Cy. [līm.] 1. *sb.* A gleam, flash; a flame, blaze, light.

Sc. The wood tops and fountains were all in a leam, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 5. **Abd.** They fill'd the earth wi' . . . the leme o' their beauty rare, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 19. **Frf.** By the cauldron's paley leam, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 36, ed. 1882. **Per.** In the cottage, round the ingle's leme, Stewart *Character* (1857) 175. **Rnf.** An' thy minstrelsy is a sweeter note That greeteth the morning leem, Allan *Poems* (1836) 78. **Lnk.** Like the leme o' the lichtnin', Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 39. **Slk.** The yellow leme spread up the lift, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 128. **Dmf.** The morning's ruddie leam, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 74. **Gall.**

The deep and wide basin between the hollow palms of the hills was filled with an eery leme of flame, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlii. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** A leam of fire (K.).

2. *v.* To gleam, shine.

Abd. And reek in streaming tow'rs frae lum-heads leams, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 136, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** There leem'd a light frae yon high tower, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 240. **N.Cy.**[1]

[1. Fyr with rede lemes, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 4120. OE. *lēoma*, light, radiance (B.T.).]

LEAM, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Also in form **leym-** n.Yks.[2] [līm.] A leash for a dog.

Sc. A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) *Append. II to Gen. Pref.* **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Leymur,** *sb., obs.*, a kind of hunting hound.

n.Yks.[2] Mentioned in our local prints. They were led in a leash or thong.

[OFr. (Norm.) *lian*, 'lien' (MOISY); Prov. *liam* (LITTRÉ); Béarnais *liam* (LESPY); Lat. *ligamen.*]

LEAM, *sb.*[3] Lin. Nhp. Cmb. [līm.] A drain or watercourse in the fenny districts.

Lin. Bishop Morton cut the leam which bears his name, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii. **Nhp.**[2] **Cmb.**[1] 'It was in 1480 that Morton's Leam was cut, and it was, according to Dugdale, "xl. feet in breadth."'

LEAM, *sb.*[4] n.Cy. [līm.] A term applied to ancient roads or places situated on such roads. Also **Leaming.**

N.Cy.[1] 'Leaming Lane' is Watling Street from Catterick to York. 'The Leam' is Wreckendike in Jarrow. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** The Leam Lane leading from South Shields to Gateshead Fell, HESLOP *Gl.* (1893).

LEAM, *v.*[2] *? Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **leem** n.Cy. e.Yks.; and in form **lyam** Cum. **1.** To furnish the distaff of a spinning-wheel with flax or tow.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Cum.** Done by covering it with repeated thin windings (never broken off) of the drawn-out fibre; as the rock is held and twirled with a beating motion in the hand (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1]

2. To add to the sum in one's purse. n.Yks.[2]

LEAM, *v.*[3], *sb.*[5] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also written **leem** Gall. n.Cy. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. Yks. e.Yks. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] War.[12]; **leme** n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **leeam** Cum.[14]; **limb** Nhp.[1] [līm, liəm.] **1.** *v.* To separate nuts from the husk.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Gall.** The wud sae gay, whar mony a day I leamed nits wi' thee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 62, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. Of nuts: to separate easily from the husk, to fall out of the husk when ripe; freq. with *out*; also used *fig.* of persons undressing or parting with money.

N.Cy.[1] It leams well. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Leem oot o' thi shirt an wesh thisel. He wad'nt leem oot a farden (B.K.). **Wm.**[1], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Are the nuts ripe?' 'Aye—they leam oot o' thessels'; **n.Yks.**[24], **Lan.** (J.D.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

Hence (1) **Leamer,** *sb.* a nut fully ripe and ready to fall from the husk; also called **Brown-leamer** (q.v.); (2) **Leaming,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* of nuts: ripe, separating easily from the husk; (*b*) *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **s.Sc.** The Barjarg woods were plentifully supplied with ripe and brown leamers, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 176. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 62, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Ay lads! leùkk yonder for brown leemers; **Cum.**[4], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Der., Not.** *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 444. **War.**[12] (2, *a*) **Gall.** The boys wha used to roam that wud, And gather leaming nits, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 150, ed. 1876. (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *sb.* The husk of a nut.

Nhp.[1] 'Will you buy them in, or out, of the limbs?' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. *adj.* Of a nut: fully ripe, dropping from the husk. Lei.[1], War.[3]

[1. Norw. dial. *lema* (*lemma, lima*), to dismember (AASEN), so ON. (VIGFUSSON). **3.** OE. *lim* (pl. *leomu*), a member of a body, branch of a tree (B.T.); ON. *limr.* See **Limb.**]

LEAM, LEAMING, see **Lame,** *adj.*[1], *sb.*[2], **Leam,** *sb.*[4]

LEAN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Dor. Also in forms **leean** s.Chs.[1]; **lein** Dor.[1]; **len** Abd. [līn.]

1. *v.* With *down*: to sit down; to lie down, recline. *Gen.* used *refl.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** She lean't her doon, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **nw.Abd.** Gae but, gae but, an' len ye doon, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 4. **Ayr.** Come hither, Jock, an' lean ye doun, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 152. **Edb.** Just lean down upo' a seat, .. Then they'll sit down, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 45.

2. To rest, sit.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Dor.**[1] A-leävèn father in-doors, a-leinèn In his girt chair in his easy shoes, 84.

3. With *to* or *toward*: to incline towards, to favour. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Nhp.**[1] **4.** With *out*: to level out, to make an unused road fit for use. s.Chs.[1]

5. *sb.* A means of leaning; a resting-place.

Edb. A warm and canty lean for weary banes O' lab'rers doil'd upo' the wintry leas, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785; I got a lean, by squeezing her a wee between me and the wall, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

LEAN, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Hrt. Sus. Also in form **leean** n.Yks. [līn, liən.] **1.** *adj.* Poor, unprofitable; unfruitful, sterile.

n.Yks. It's a leean job (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[2] **Hrt.** A lean crop, instead of a fat one, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. **Sus.**[1] Ah, sir! stone-breaking's a lean job for those that aint used to it.

2. Phr. *lean lickin' o' thibles*, poverty, want, scanty fare.

w.Yks. There'll be lean lickin' o' thibles where a man's a family o' six to keep aht o' 19 shillings a week (S.K.C.).

3. *adv.* Scantily.

Edb. He's lean belov'd needs sic remead, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 210.

LEAN, LEAND, LEANE, see **Lane,** *v.*, **Learn, Lend,** *v.*, **Lind, Lone,** *adv.*

LEANET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Well-inclined, affable.

Edb. Sae clever, rattlin, an' sae leanet, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 86.

LEANGER, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. A tax formerly paid by the inhabitants of Shetland to the Crown of Denmark as a punishment for harbouring pirates. S. & Ork.[1]

LEANING, *sb.* Nrf. A rope.

There was leanings all down the nets' heads to lash 'em together, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 57.

LEANING-VEIN, see **Laning-vein.**

LEAP, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Gmg. Oxf. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also written **leape** n.Yks. e.Yks.; and in forms **lap** Sh.I.; **lape** e.An.[1]; **lep** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.; **lepe** Oxf. e.An.[1] Suf.; **lepp-** Dur.; **lib** Der.[1] Suf.[1] Ess. s.Cy. Sus.; **lip** e.An.[1] Ess.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[12] Hmp. Dor.[1] w.Som.[1]; **lipe** Gmg.; **lippen** Som. [līp, lēp, lip.] **1.** A large basket; a vessel, esp. a vessel containing seed for sowing. See **Seed-leap.**

n.Cy. A chaff-basket, GROSE (1790). **Dur.** RAINE *Charters* (1837) 298, 360. **Yks.** (K.) **e.Yks.** Two of the men . . . stande, the one on the one side of the leape, the other on the other, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 22; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.**[1] A large basket used for carrying 'cut meat.' **Gmg.** Matted basket of peculiar shape, COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 222. **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 78. **e.An.**[1] Used in a farm-yard for carrying chaff or colder. **Nrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (E.M.) **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1], **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **Sur.**[1] A box carried by the sower and hung by a strap over the shoulder. **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] A wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Not now used alone. It is probable that the lips now made of wood may once have been wicker.

2. *? Obs.* A wicker basket used for catching eels.

n.Cy. A large cage of strong basket work fixed on one side of the race of a mill-dam to catch eels or other fish (J.H.). **n.Yks.** For fishing contynually with leape and ele nettes, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (July 12, 1610) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* I. 197. **Lan.** (K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.)

3. A measure: half a bushel. Cf. **lippie.**

Der.[1] *Obs.* **e.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **Sus.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); RAY (1691); (K.); GROSE (1790); **Sus.**[12]

4. ? A small quantity, a measure. See **Lippie.**

Sh.I. Tak' an' cut a lap o' tatties in sheevs fil I come in, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). **Gall.** To see gin I could get a leap or twa o' sowens, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 483, ed. 1876.

[**1.** Hise disciplis token hym . . . and leeten him doun in a leep bi the wal, WYCLIF (1388) *Acts* ix. 25. OE. *lēap*, 'cophinus' (ÆLFRIC).]

LEAP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [līp, liəp, lēp, lep.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Laip**, (2) **Lap**, (3) **Leeap**, (4) **Lehp**, (5) **Lep.**

(1) **Dev.** Behold, ha com'th laipin apin tha mowntins, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 8. (2) **n.Cy.** (K.) (3) **n.Yks.** In tit poolpit leeap, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 53. (4) **m.Yks.**[1] A casual form among old people, *Introd.* 37. (5) **Ir.** Here's the widdy M'Gurk leppin' down the hill like an ould spancelled goat, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) ii. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] That mar''s a right good un to lep. **Wil.** A comes leppun' upon th' mountains, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 8.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Lap**, (2) **Lapt**, (3) **Laup**, (4) **Leaap**, (5) **Leap**, (6) **Leapp**, (7) **Leeap**, (8) **Leep**, (9) **Lep**, (10) **Lip**, (11) **Lop**, (12) **Lope**, (13) **Loup**, (14) **Luip**, (15) **Lup**, (16) **Luppit.** [Some of the above forms are due to association with **Loup**, *v.*[1] (q.v.)]

(1) **Sc.** He lap like a cock at a grossart! SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxii. **ne.Sc.** My hert lap to my mou', *Gordonhaven* (1887) 51. **Bnff.** I lap aff my Gloyd an' took my queets, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 57. **Frf.** She lap like daft aboon them a', MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15. **Per.** Wee Jamie lap owre the laigh hallan stap, STEWART *Character* (1857) 28. **Fif.** Lord Prior James . . . maist frae out his skin Wi' awsome terrour lap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 95. **Rnf.** Out by the lobby she lap, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 14. **Lnk.** The ky . . . Lap o'er the dyke, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133. **Edb.** Lightly he lap up the stair, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 390, ed. 1815. **Slk.** How they lap! CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 26. **Dmf.** Ditch rattens lap wi' fear, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 32. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** When I think how we lap about mountain and meedow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 25; **Cum.**[1 4] **n.Yks.** He lap ower t'yat (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[3] (2) **w.Sc.** He lapt and sung then, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 108. **Edb.** Like a hound He lapt the garden yett, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 56. (3) **Abd.** I jist laup as gien I had seen the muckle Sawtan, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 20. **nw.Der.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[4] It wasn't lang till he leaap up off't'seat he was sittan on, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20. (5) **Cum.**[4] (6) **Cum.**[1] (7) **Wm.** Thae beeath leeap reet owert, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. (8) **e.Lan.**[1] (9) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 37. **Not.** He lep five feet (J.H.B.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[12] **Shr.**[1] 'Er took the quick-'edge into the Broad-meadow, an' lep it like a buck. **s.Hmp.** He turned short off, and le'p straight into the gravel-pits, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxi. (10) **m.Yks.**[1] A casual form among old people, *Introd.* 37. (11) **Lan.** Grace lop an' hoo stroode, as if hoo'd bin woode, *Warri't'n Fair* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 100. **Chs.**[123], **nw.Der.**[1] (12) **Lan.** Tum Rindle lope fro' th' chimbley-nook, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 69, ed. 1871; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865). (13) **Chs.**[23] (14) **Cum.** They luip t'beck, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 7. (15) **Nhb.** Aw lup up, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 89; **Nhb.**[1] (16) **Per.** Baith owre and in the linns we luppit, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Lep**, (2) **Lippn**, (3) **Lipt**, (4) **Lopen**, (5) **Loppen**, (6) **Luppen.**

(1) **s.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **Lan.** Thou's lippn thy last bruck, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 12, ed. 1884. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] A casual form among old people, *Introd.* 37. (4) **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **Sh.I.** Da cowld is laekly loppen in hit else, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** In astonishment he exclaimed 'G—d! weel loppen, cofe!' DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 130; Ah could a varra nar loppen oot o' me skin, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 100. **Wm.** A thowt it wed a loppen cleen oot a mi mooth, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 34. **n.Yks.** Yonders our owse is loppen o're the yate, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 353. **e.Yks.** I have loppen ower yond wall scores of times, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1895). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Out o' th' winder hoo'd loike for to loppen, AXON *Flk. Sngs.* (1870) 15. **Chs.**[123] (6) **Sc.** I have luppen ower a wall, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xv. **Or.I.** He ran wode, and wild half [? would have] luppen overboard, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 34. **n.Sc.** In at her window the elf-knight has luppen, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 22, ed. 1875. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Leap-candle**, a girls' game; see below; (2) **-hole**, a ventilating shaft in a stack; (3) **-long-mare** or **-the-long-mare**, (4) **-the-bullock**, the game of leap-frog; (5) **-up-and-kiss-me**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (6) **-yeate** or **Lippiat**, a gate on the borders of a moor or common to prevent cattle or sheep from straying.

(1) **Oxf.** The young girls . . . have a sport called 'Leap Candle,' for which they set a candle in the middle of a room in a candle-stick and then draw up their coats into the form of breeches and dance over the candle back and forth, saying the words—'The taylor of Bicester he has but one eye, He cannot cut a pair of green galagaskins If he were to die,' GOMME *Games* (1894) 327. (2) **e.Yks.** By this meanes the storme getteth a vent by the leap-holes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 61. (3) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 60 in GOMME *ib.* (1894) 328; **Cor.**[3] (4) **N.I.**[1] (5) **Sus.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**[1] (6) **s.Wor.** Nearly disappeared from common use; but by no means uncommon, very variously spelt, as proper names. A lippiat was a leap-gate, a gate of such a height only that it could be leaped by the deer of the lord (H.K.). **Som.** The corne hedges and leap yeates round about the same common and fforest, ROWE *Perambulation of Dartmoor* (1848) 278.

2. Phr. (1) *to leap afore one*, to occur to one, to happen to one; (2) *—the well*, an old custom; see below; cf. **louping-the-well**, s.v. **Louping.**

(1) **Sh.I.** What's loppen afore dee noo, daa? I tought we wir ta hae yon suckid piltiks, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899). (2) **Nhb.** The manner of making freemen of Alnwick Common is not less singular than ridiculous. The persons that are to be made free, or as the phrase is, that are to leap the well, assemble in the market-place very early in the morning on the 25th of April, being St. Mark's Day. They are on horseback . . . dressed in white with white night-caps. . . From the market place they proceed in great order, with musick playing before them, to a large dirty pool called the Freemen's Well, on the confines of the common. Here they draw up in a body at some distance from the water and then all at once rush into it and scramble through the mud as fast as they can. . . Dry clothes being ready for them on the other side, they put them on with all possible expedition, and then . . . remount their horses and ride full gallop round the whole confines of the district of which by this achievement they are become free. . . They again enter the town, sword in hand, and are met by women dressed up with ribbons, bells, and garlands of gum-flowers, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 339; BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846).

3. ? *Obs.* With *on* or *to*: to mount a horse.

Sc. A gallanter baron ne'er lap to a horse, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 106; Called for his nag, lap on and away to the country, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xiii. **n.Sc.** He quickly lap upo' the horse, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 114, ed. 1875. **Abd.** He lap on—about sixty horse with him, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 107 (JAM.). **Slg.** I lap no sooner on my horse, but the gates of heaven were cast open to me, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 135, ed. 1843.

4. To dance, frisk about. Cf. **loup**, *v.*[1] **6.**

Sc. The yill was gude, an' the pipes in tune, They lap an' flang on the daisied lee, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 141. **Per.** The deil he skirled an' lap, FORD *Harp* (1893) 327. **Rnf.** There it feasted, lap, and flang, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 162. **Ayr.** Syne in the dance, like a youngster o' twenty, He lap and he flang wi' auld Nannie Macfee, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 74. **Lth.** Braw lads and lasses lap and skirled, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. **Gall.** He viewed her o'er and o'er, Nor lap he e'er sae light afore, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 45, ed. 1897.

5. To flee hastily.

Sc. Mr. Gillespie's sons, who, with 2500 runagates from Ireland are loppen over there, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 48 (JAM.).

6. *Obs.* With *in*: to make a sudden change from one side or party to another.

Abd. Forgetting his great oath before God, his duty towards his prince and this nobleman his majesty's general, he lap in to the other side, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 299 (JAM.).

7. To burst open, break out. Cf. **loup**, *v.*[1] **10.**

Sc. Of any dress that is too tight, if it burst, start open, or rend, it is said that it has luppin (JAM., s.v. Loup).

Hence (1) **Loppen** or **Luppen**, *ppl. adj.* burst open, started; (2) **Luppen-steek**, *sb.* a dropped stitch. Cf. **loupen-steek**, s.v. **Loup**, *v.*[1] **10.**

(1) **N.I.**[1] Luppen shinnen, a started sinew. **N.Cy.**[1] As a hoop from the swelling of a cask, or potatoes from too quick boiling. **Nhb.**[1] Wheat raised out of the ground by frost is termed luppen. A cabbage that has burst open is in like manner called a luppen cabbage. (2) **Ayr.** The luppen-steek in your stocking, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxiii.

8. With *out*: to break out in an illegal or disorderly way.
Sc. He . . . leapt out and made sundry out-reds against the king, Scott *Staggering State* (1754) 153 (Jam.).
9. Of bulls: to engender.
Lin. His bulls leap at 5s. a cow, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 181.
10. Of frost: to give way, dissolve.
Sc. 'The frost's loppin,' the frost which prevailed during night has given way about sunrise; which is *gen.* a presage of rain before evening (Jam.).
11. Of wood: to spring.
Sc. The ankers brak, and the topmasts lap, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 302, ed. 1848.
12. To flush, to become red with blushing.
Sh.I. Her face lep as red as a coll efter shū wis spok'n aboot Tamy, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900).
13. Of a vein in mining: to experience a fault.
Der. Said of a 'vein' when it begins again after having been broken by some intersecting substance, Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802).
14. To take off the scum or floating fat from a vessel, to purify. Cum.[1]
15. *sb.* The leaping-places for the dog in a set of decoy screens.
Lin. The leaps, over which the dog jumps, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii.
16. A small cataract. Cf. **loup**, *sb.*[1] 17.
Lth. Where the Esk divides it in the middle and forms a linn or leap, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 611 (Jam., s.v. Loup).
17. A fault or throw in a seam of coal. n.Stf. (J.T.)

LEAP, see **Leep**, *v.*[1]

LEAPING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **leeapin'** Lan.; **leppen** w.Yks.; **leppin(g** w.Yks.[2] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Glo.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [lī·pin, le·pin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Leaping-ague**, the disease, St. Vitus's dance; (2) **-block**, a horse-block; (3) **-ill**, a disease among sheep: the hydrorachitis; cf. **louping-ill**; (4) **-on-stone**, see (2); (5) **-pow**, a leaping-pole; (6) **-stock**, see (2); (7) **-stones**, stepping-stones.
(1) Frf. There is a distemper called by the country people the leaping ague, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 5 (Jam., s.v. Loupin Ague). (2) Hrf.[12] Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] (3) Dmf. (Jam.) (4) Slg. My wofull heart hath made that verie favour a leaping-on-stone for my pride to ride on horseback, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 266. N.Cy.[1] (5) Lan. It's as good as a leeapin'-pow', that it is, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) iii. (6) Glo.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 133; Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12] (7) w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 3, 1894).
2. *sb. pl.* Stepping-stones.
w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

LEAPT, *ppl. adj.* Hrf.[1] In phr. *a good* (*bad*, &c.) *leapt horse*, a good (bad, &c.) jumper.

LEAPY, see **Lippy**, *adj.*[2]

LEAPYT, *sb.* Nhb. A lappet, a covering.
Cut him a good counge, an strenkle a leapyt ov sugar ont, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; Nhb.[1]

LEAR, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. ? Der. Also written **leear** n.Yks.[24]; **leir** Sc.; **lere** N.Cy.[1] Der. [līr, liə(r.] 1. *v. Obsol.* To teach. Cf. **lair**, *v.*[3] 4.
Sc. A silly bairn is eith to lear, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 3; I'll lear thee how the bear to bind, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 227. Bnff. By learin the Getties sma' fame can be gain'd, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 102. Abd. I'se gar your father lear' you how to bark! Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 62. Edb. Which might lear folks for to beware, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 143. n.Cy. She's varra hard to lear (J.H.). Nhb. (R.O.H.)
2. *Comb.* **Leear-father**, an exemplar, one whose conduct has influenced others. n.Yks.[2]
3. *Obs.* To accustom, habituate.
Sc. It is ill to lear the cat to the kirn, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737).
4. *Obs.* To learn.
Sc. As the auld cock craws the young cock lears, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 4; Better lear frae your neighbour's skaith than your ain, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Abd. I, in time, may lear to use it, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Invoc.* 18. Per. How did you lear to sing? Nicol *Poems* (1766) 34. Lnk. They may pick crumbs and lear some lessons, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 185. Lth. My native strains ye leared, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 240, ed. 1856. Edb. Ye're come to town to lear' good breeding, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 138, ed. 1785. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Used only by the old (R.O.H.). n.Yks.[2]
5. *sb.* Learning, knowledge, education. Cf. **lair**, *sb.*[3] 1.
Or.I. Answer me that, Minister, wi' a' your college lear, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 19. ne.Sc. He never took to his lear' like this wee Johnny, Grant *Keckleton*, 96. Cai.[1] Mry. The land o' schools for lear, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 54. Abd. For ony kin' o' beuk lear [he] cudna tell ye a B fae a bull's fit, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 107. Kcd. Nae fyou hed Eppie Gibb to thank For a' the lear they got, Grant *Lays* (1884) 27. Frf. They're born poets, lear' ne'er made ane, Morison *Poems* (1790) 5. Per. I was at school 'bout half a year; That letter'd me first in the lear, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 1. Fif. The responsibilities connected wi' married life drives mair than lear oot o' ane's heid, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 62. Dmb. Jimes has been thinkin' less o' his lear than the lasses! Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. Rnf. Siller mak's some college-bred, An' crams some heids wi' lear, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 27. Ayr. The grammar schoolmaster, a man of method and lear, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxix. Lnk. The man o' lear his lang heid shook, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 13. e.Lth. This age . . . Deems little but sour kirn milk Your auld world lear', Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 71. Edb. They'll hip the maist fek o' their lear Sin Gregory's dead, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 114, ed. 1785. Peb. For a' your lear You're but a creature, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 32. Slk. Whoy had mwore lear nwor wot to guyde it, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371. Rxb. I'm nae man o' lear, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 11. Dmf. The maist extensive wit an' lear, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 141. Gall. Gather what lear ye can out of your books, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 62. Kcb. His pow was alow wi' the lear o' the lan', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. I wept to think that I through lack o' lear Should be excluded, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 211; Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[24] ? Der. Thou need'st no lere from me, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 98.
Hence **Learless**, *adj.* without learning, ignorant.
Rnf. How can I, a learless wight, Pretend to think I'm in the right, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 76. n.Yks.[2]
6. *pl.* Departments of learning. n.Yks.[2]
7. A habit, custom. Cai.[1] Esp. if bad. 'An ill lear.'
[1. For sely child wol alday sone lere, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1702. OE. *lǣran*, to teach.]

LEAR, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Irel. Yks. Der. War. Wor. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Mid. Nrf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **leer** n.Yks.[2] Der. War.[3] w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Gmg. Glo.[12] Oxf. Brks.[1] Bck. Bdf. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.[18]; and in forms **lair-** Dev. Cor.[12]; **lar-** w.Cy. Som. Dev.[1] Cor.[3] [liə(r.] 1. *adj.* Empty, void, unladen.
Wxf.[1], n.Yks.[2], Gmg. (E.D.) Glo. (W.H.C.); (H.T.E.); Glo.[1] The leer waggon is used of the spare waggon of three used in carting hay. Sus. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 136; Sus.[2] A lear waggon. Hmp. (H.E.); Hmp.[1] The waggon will be coming back leer. I.W.[1] Wil. A leer waggon, Grose (1790); Wil.[1] Dor. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 163. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).
Hence (1) **Lear-headed**, *adj.* empty-headed; (2) **Leariness** or **Learness**, *sb.* emptiness; (3) **Leary** or **Lary**, *adj.* (*a*) empty, unladen; also used *advb.*; (*b*) of a reaping-machine: not working; also used *advb.*; (*c*) half-witted; (4) **Leary-handed**, *adj.* empty-handed.
(1) Der. He's but a poor leer-headed chap, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xviii. (2) Sus. (S.P.H.) w.Som.[1] Tidn to zay the leariness o' the cask, I didn care zo much 'bout the drap o' cider. Cor.[3] (3, *a*) w.Cy. (Hall.) Wil. A leary put (G.E.D.). Dor. Grose (1790); The waggon comed home leery, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 163. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som. Twuz u thee·n maar·kut, un mau·s au·l dhu puynz wuz lee·ŭrĕe [It was a thin market, and almost all the pens were empty], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 17. Dev. I reckon the cider barrel be almost leery, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); I zeed Varmer Ayre agwaine 'ome wi' a leary cart, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] Go to Crowbear a lade and back lary, 29; Dev.[3] n.Dev. A leery horse, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 249. w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor. Dest think I'm come leary from there? J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 28; O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; Cor.[3] Lary or Leery implies more than empty. We should not speak of an ordinary box as lary, but a room or large house that strikes one disagreeably by its emptiness is lary or leery. (*b*) n.Dor. When the reaping machine had to go down one side of the field without cutting corn it was said to go leery.

'We must run leery o' thic side' would often be said in cutting lodged corn (S.S.B.). (*c*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Dev.** Yer, Emma, dawntee go intũ tha dairy leary-'anded. Cär thews pans wi' 'e, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Empty, hungry; faint and exhausted with hunger. Also used *advb.*

War.[3] I feel leer. **w.Wor.**[1] I feels mighty leer, I mun 'ave a bit o' nuncheon. **Hrf.**[2] I feel very leer about the stomach. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Glo.** They be very lear, *Roger Plowman*, 59; **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** I be welly fammled. I be so leer I could welly eat the bam slatts, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 432; (M.E.B.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] I wishes 'um 'ud gie we zome dinner, I be a-veelin' maain leer. **Brks., Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 426. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **w.Mid.** I've had neither bite nor sup since this morning, and I begins to feel leer for want of summut (W.P.M.); I feel very leer this morning, sir, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 426. **Nrf.** (P.G.D.) **Ess.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 267. **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Sur.** I felt so leer, I could hardly stand, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238; **Sur.**[1], **s.Sur.** (T.T.C.) **Sus.** (S.P.H.); *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 517; **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** A woodlander talks of feeling 'lear-like,' *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1893) 593; He looked so leer last night, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 517; **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** Send me a cup o' broth, or summat, I feel so leer, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[2] I long tes ver' near dinner time, I veels quite leer. **Wil.** His bill wus zharp; his stomach lear, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 97; I take a deal for breakfast, and I'm rather lear at supper, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 15, ed. 1887; **Wil.**[1] A lear stomach. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** I . . . tiakes a glass o' beer . . . ef I'm very could or lear, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 56; (W.F.R.) **Dev., Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 76.

Hence (1) **Leariness**, *sb.* hunger, faintness and exhaustion due to hunger; (2) **Leary**, *adj.* hungry, empty, faint and exhausted from hunger; also used *advb.* and in *comb.* **Leary-ways.**

(1) **Cor.** Leariness is an old word, out of use except among the peasantry, NOTLEY *Power of Hand* (1888) I. iv. (2) **w.Mid.** Give us just a sup o' gin, I feels a bit leery (W.P.M.). **Sus.** (J.L.A.) **Hmp.** She's only got up yes'day so she be vary leary yet, she be (W.M.E.F.). **Dor.** I am that leery that I can feel my stomach rubbing against my backbone, HARDY *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Apr. 1891) 704; (W.C. c. 1750); **Dor.**[1] **w.Dor.** She don't dare to put anything in her mouth, and then she gets leery (C.V.G.). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] He must a rode ter'ble hard, th' old 'oss is looking main leary 's-mornin'. I was that leary, I was fit t'eat a raw turmut. **Dev.** I was very lairy, and my baccy did me no good, so I begged a glass of beer, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**[18] **n.Dev.** Jist now es veelt unkimmon leary, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 22. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I'm feeling awful leary, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23; **Cor.**[123] [**Nfld.** (Dr.P.) **Amer.** It was such a long way that I got leary, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

3. Of horses: harnessed but drawing nothing.

Hrf. ROBERTSON *Gl.* (1890); **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839).

4. Of horses: sold without a halter.

Hrf.[2] It is usual at horse fairs to sell with a new halter; but when without it is said to be sold leer.

5. Thin, meagre, spare in person.

n.Yks.[2] **Sus.**[1] A leetle, lear, miserable, skinny-looking chap as ever I see (s.v. Leetle). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Leary**, *adj.* thin, slender.

e.Yks. The shortest and most leary hay is allwayes accounted the best for any goodes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 34. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

6. *sb.* A sinking, exhausted condition due to hunger; hunger. **Hmp.** (J.Ar.) **Wil.** SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*

[1. ME. *lere*, empty (MÄTZNER); OE. *lǽre*; cp. G. *leer.*]

LEAR, *sb.*[3] Dev. [liə(r).] A channel made in the beach for vessels to discharge their cargoes.

In order to make one of the combes on our coast more secure for vessels landing goods, the proprietor had picked up the large stones lying about on the beach, and had made a pebble-ridge or breakwater about three-fourths of the way across the entrance of the lear, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

LEAR, *sb.*[4] Lan. Amer. The annealing oven at a glass-work.

Lan. (C.W.D.) [**Amer.** Where glass is tempered for 24 hours, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 335.]

Hence **Learing**, *vbl. sb.* a process in glass-making.

[The English glass is brighter and better from lead being used, instead of lime, for 'learing,' the lead 'learing' being more expensive, *Standard* (Jan. 5, 1889).]

LEAR, *adj.*[2] Brks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Frightened. (A.C.)

LEAR, *v.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To employ. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) 314.

LEAR, *v.*[3] Sc. With *up*: to brighten up. See **Leure**, *sb.*[1]

Edb. The lift leared up to a sharp freeze, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

LEAR, see **Lair**, *sb.*[124], *v.*[4], **Leer**, *sb.*[13]

LEARIES, *sb. pl.* Cor.[28] Also written **learys** Cor.[2] [lī'riz.] A large crevice in a mine where the ground has been worked out.

LEARN, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **lahn** e.Yks.[1]; **lahrn** w.Yks.; **lairn** Nhb.[1]; **lane** e.Yks.; **larn** Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[12] Lan. Chs.[13] Not.[2] n.Lin.[1] War.[4] Glo. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Nrf. Suf. s.Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev.[1] Cor.; **layn** e.Yks.[1]; **lean** w.Yks.; **leearn** n.Yks.; **leern** Abd.; **leon** w.Yks.[5] [liə(r)n, larn, lān.] **1.** *v.* To hear, be informed; to get information.

Sc. He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ii. **Qco.** How many rouges 'ill there be at Reuben, as you larn, to-night? BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

2. With *out*: to find out, discover.

Som. But if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell? RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xv.

3. *Obs.* To learn at or in.

Sc. Say, ye left him into Kirkland fair, Learning the school alone, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 62.

4. To teach, instruct; freq. used ironically as a threat of punishment.

Sc. What was your father that he could not learn you to draw the sword? STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) x. **Sh.I.** The shildren oucht relly to be learned more about their Saviour, sir, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 95. **Elg.** I wad learn ye hoo to love, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 191. **Bch.** I . . . learnt you how to weeld your rungs, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 22. **Abd.** Fat wud ye think o' tryin' to get him leernt some licht trade o' some kin? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 191. **Per.** He would dance a *pas de seul* An' learn them a' a lesson, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 23. **Fif.** Beasts as weel as bodies maun be learned manners, MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 114. **Dmb.** Ye've to learn a bit bubbly wean o' hers to read, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. **Ayr.** I'll learn you to fill yoursel fu', GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Lnk.** 'Twill learn him how to sit An' gab when he should work, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133. **e.Lth.** Folk said that was the way they learned them to speak at some o' their English colleges, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 108. **Edb.** Ye'll soon be learnt a new road to the well, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 317. **Slk.** Learn him to keep his ain side o' the water, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 45, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Learn them only for to think On present death, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 66. **Kcb.** Muckle better than the lave I e'en maun try to learn ye, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 143. **Ir.** 'It might larn them to behave themselves,' said Judy, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 286. **n.Ir.** A'll learn ye tae mak' fun o' me, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 29. **Don.** Masther MCGrane of the Reelan was fetched to the house three nights a week to larn him the Latin, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476. **w.Ir.** Bad luck to my father and to my mother too for not sending me to be learnt it when I was a bouchaleen! LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. **Wxf.** His parents would not throw *Is.* 7½*d.* Irish on having him learned that useless and nonsensical, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 143. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ah want to be larned me A B C, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. v; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] He larns his scholars to write. **Wm.** Says fadder thou's larn'd John, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821; Then thought to larn her manners mair, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 24. **n.Yks.**[1] He learnt him that trick; **n.Yks.**[4] Will ta larn me hoo ti deea't? **ne.Yks.**[1] He nivver larnt ma nowt. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah think you owt tĭ begin to lahn him tĭ wrĭte. **w.Yks.**[124]; **w.Yks.**[5] It leons me a leson of gratetude, 209. **Lan.** We shall have to learn you to addle your own porridge, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 248; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 268. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** Seein' as I larned him mysen, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 102. **Stf.** Theer ai' much yo' con learn him as he do' know, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** 'I didn't know as how ye could read.'

...'I learnt mysen a bit afore I was married,' VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxii. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He's learning that young horse to jump (L.C.M.); **Not.**[12] **n.Lin.**[1] I'll larn you to praay fer me, my lad. **s.Lin.** A'll learn you manners if ye don't mind (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] His feyther larns him of a night. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I should like to larn the bwoy my own trade; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[12] **s.Wal.** Any way I will learn him to be steady ownct we be married, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 143. **Glo.** Her wern't no skollard as her'd never bin larned, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 77; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **s.Oxf.** A dog's life, I calls it, an' learns 'em to drink an' swear, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 79. **Brks.**[1] Do 'um larn 'e zummin at schoold? **Lon.** I've learnt a monkey to kill rats, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 19, col. 2, ed. 1861. **w.Mid.** They never learned me no readin' and writin' when I was a boy (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] 'I'll larn you tew be a hedge pig,' as a keeper once said when he shot a hedgehog; **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** I'll lārn yow to be an old to-ard (W.R.E.). **Suf.** 'I'll larn yer,' a common threat to a child who has transgressed (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** She will learn him how to do it (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** I've not learnt my hog to smoke yet, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 30; **Sus.**[1] I'll learn him how to steal my apples, letbehow 'twill. **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** I never could larn Ursley to do for 'um, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xx. **Wil.** (K.M.G.); **Wil.**[1] Her do want some 'un to learn she, 'stead o' she learnin' we! **Dor.** I'll larn 'ee to be up to they thieven ways, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 203. **n.Dor.**(S.S.B.) **Som.** An' you've a'ways a-bin so kind a-larnen o' me, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 4. **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Cape-ve a larn un his trade. **Dev.** The grandmother who had... 'learnt her behaviour,' O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 5; **Dev.**[1] I made shift to larn en to read and say es prayers, 16. **Cor.** Ye shu'd a larned me to wear sluttish stockings when I was little, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 380. **w.Cor.** She learnt me my catechism (M.A.C.).

5. Phr. (1) *to learn one another road to the peas*, not to allow one to do something again; (2) *—one's granny to lap ashes*, to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs.

(1) **Ant.** Said in correcting one for doing wrong, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **w.Cor.** BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 183.

6. To accustom, habituate to.

Sc. Learn the cat to the kirn and she'll aye be lickin', RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

7. *sb.* Learning, education.

Suf. Termed by his unlettered neighbours 'some larn,' STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 254.

[**4.** ME. *lernen*, to teach (*Ormulum*). Cp. MLG. *lernen*, to teach (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

LEARN, see **Lend**, *v.*

LEARNED, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Chs. Sus. Also in form **larnt** Lan. Chs. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Larnt-up**, learned, educated; (2) **Learned woman**, a fortune-teller.

(1) **Lan.** The mon that's larnt up, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 75, ed. 1871. (2) **w.Sus.** I have known a learned woman confidently foretell the future lot in matrimony of all her fellow-servants with a pack of cards, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 32.

2. Difficult to understand; instructive.

Chs. The wur Lonnon bridge an mony a swaam O seets, so larnt, aw cudna gaum, *John Stoyls* in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174.

LEARNING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Suf. Also in forms **larning** Yks. w.Yks. Lan. Chs.[1] Suf.; **leernin** Abd. **1.** Knowledge, book-learning; education, teaching, 'schooling.'

Abd. The youngest, Benjamin, was to get leernin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Ayr.** My grandfather... had toiled late and air... to gather the needfu' bawbees for my learning, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 83. **Dmf.** To get thee claise and learning like the lave, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 114. **Gall.** Wi sic learnin' as was common For ony couthy, country woman, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Yks.** 'Larning' she held in slight esteem, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) ii. **n.Yks.** Dick's larning is better ner gold, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 10. **w.Yks.** He's a sight mour larnin' 'n yow'll iver 'ave (W.M.E.F.). **Lan.** If yore larning knows a trick more nor his, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 34. **Chs.**[1] **War.** They took their learning well, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 22, 1897); **War.**[3] He is fond of his learning. **Suf.** Yar father had got larnin, ha'nt he, John? *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. Correction, discipline. **ne.Lan.**[1]

LEAROCK, see **Laverock**, *sb.*[1]

LEARY, *adj.* Cor. [lī'ri.] Abusive.

Ould Sammy got uncommon leary, *T. Towser* (1873) 104.

LEARY, see **Leerie**, *sb.*[1]

LEAS, *sb. pl.* **n.Lin.**[1] The annular marks on the trunk of a tree.

LEAS, see **Lace**, *sb.*[1], **Lease**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Least.**

LEASE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Rut. Nhp. War. Glo. Bdf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **leas** Glo. Dor.; and in forms **leaze** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] War. Glo. Sus.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; **lees** Ken.[12]; **leys** e.Yks.[1] Bdf.; and in *obs.* pl. form **leason** Rut.[1] [līz.]

1. Pasture, a pasture field; a piece of ground of two or three acres. Cf. **leasow(e.**

Dur.[1] *Gen.* applied to gently sloping fields. **e.Yks.**[1] *Obs.* in common parlance, but still preserved in the names of a few fields and farms, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Rut.**[1] Item 5 leason the whittes furlonge called Swynke leas. **Nhp.**[2] **War.** An unmown field stocked through spring and summer (J.R.W.). **Glo.** GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 83; Always with a prefix—or affix—Rough Leaze (E.S.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245. **Suf., Ess.** A small piece of ground of two or three acres, GROSE (1790). **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736). **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** As much pasture as will keep a cow. Many fields adjoining farm-houses are called cow-leases, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Cow-leaze, Ox-leaze. **Dor.** Ewe-leaze, Zummer-leaze (C.W.); Ewe pastures, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVIII. 474; **Dor.**[1] I'll dink how in the rushy leäze... I used to zee... thy comely shiape, 111. **Som.** (W.F.R.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. A common, open land subject to rights of pasturage, a stinted grass pasture; freq. in *pl.*

Nhb. The Castle Leazes, Newcastle. 'This Place was formerly the Inheritance of divers Persons, Owners thereof, who were accustomed from ancient Time to take the fore-Crop thereof yearly, at or before Lammas day, and after that, by ancient Custom, all the Burgesses of this Town used to put in their Kine, and used the same in pasturing of them 'till Lady-Day in Lent yearly, and then to lay the same for Meadow again 'til Lammas,' BOURNE *Hist. Newc.* (1736) 147; Aw sometimes... tykes a walk oot ower the Leazes, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 4; **Nhb.**[1] The Leazes have all been grass pastures, or Lammas meadows, reserved for hay at stated times each year. They have commonly a distinguishing prefix, as Shaftoe-Leazes, Heather-Leazes. 'Two garths, with three riggs or leazes,' *Arch. Æliana*, I. 43. 'The stinted pasture called The Leazes, alias Waddow Leazes,' *Enclosure Award of Corbridge* (1779). **Bdf.** Beeston leyses was before the enclosure of as little value as can well be imagined, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 483. **Ken.** A common belonging to many villages (H.M.); Oldwives Lees, GROSE (1790); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Ken.**[1] The Leas at Folkestone; **Ken.**[2] **Dor.** The commons are stinted, one horse, or two beast to a leas, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 244. **Wil.**[1] A large open pasture. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. The right of feed for a bullock or sheep on a common. Sus.[1]

[**1.** Lay land or lease breake vp if ye please, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 75. OE. *lǣs*, a pasture (B.T.).]

LEASE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also written **leeas** n.Yks. [līs, liəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Lease-haud**, *fig.* possession.

Slk. That gang tried to keep vilent lease-haud o' your ain fields, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 286 (JAM.).

2. Phr. *to be able to take a lease of any one's life*, to be certain of the good health of any one.

n.Yks. Ya see aboot three munths sen ya m'd a teean a leeas ov hir life, she was fair t'picter [picture] ov heealth (W.H.).

3. *v. Fig.* To hold, possess.

Gall. Nae claise there to lease there, Ye'll fin' Sir Jolly Back, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 360, ed. 1876; [A raven] He soon did set their [fledglings'] tongues at rest,.. Then leas'd them in his stamack chest, and never boked, *ib.* 400.

LEASE, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Som. Also in forms **lays** w.Yks.[3]; **laize** w.Yks.; **laze** s.Don. w.Yks.; **leaze** w.Yks.; **leease** Chs.[1]; **leece** Lan.[1]; **lees** N.I.[1] Uls.; **leese** Sc. e.Lan.[1]; **leeze** Sc.; **leize** w.Yks.; **less** s.Lan.; **leys** e.Lan.[1]; **leyse** w.Yks.; **lyess** s.Lan. [līs, lēs, lēz.] **1.** *sb.* The division of the threads in a warp; the arrangement by means of which the threads of a warp are kept in position until placed in the loom.

w.Yks. (J.M.); (W.T.); w.Yks.[3] When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string. When the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the lays. In this condition the warp is ready for work. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] One of the portions into which a warp is divided so as to open easily in the weaving. s.Lan. (S.B.) Chs.[1] The crossing of alternate ends of the warp through the Healds or Yells. w.Som.[1] On the further side of the 'harness' or 'healds' from the weaver, corresponding to the 'bosom' through which the shuttle passes.

Hence (1) **Lease-band**, *sb.* the string put through the warp of a loom; (2) **-rod**, *sb.* (*a*) the rod which divides the threads of a warp; (*b*) *fig.* in phr. *to have one's dressings near the lees-rods*, to be drawing near the end, not to be able to last long in the present state of affairs; (3) **-stick**, (4) **Leysing-rod**, *sb.*, see (2, *a*).

(1) w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (J.M.); w.Yks.[3] The threads are separated and passed alternately above and below a string called the lays-band. (2, *a*) Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). (*b*) Uls. 'His dhressin's near the leesrods,' said of an old man exhibiting rapid signs of decay, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 105. (3) w.Som.[1] Sticks —usually two, which are pushed through the warp to divide the lease and keep it in place, during the process of weaving. (4) w.Yks. A rod, *gen.* of wood, which was passed over and under alternate threads of the warp, preparatory to looming (J.T.).

2. Phr. (1) *to lose the lees*, to lose the proper thread in winding yarn; *fig.* to lose the thread of an argument or discourse, to be confused; (2) *to get the lees of anything*, to get a right understanding of anything.

(1) Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 104. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (2) Ayr. By this time he had spelled it out, and got the leeze of the first four lines, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 32. N.I.[1] I hav'n't got the lees of you. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 104. w.Yks.[3] Au cannot get the lays on it.

3. *v.* To unravel, disentangle; to arrange threads; to pass a coil of rope through the hand. Also with *out*.

Ayr. Richt or wrang ye maun leeze out the tangled hank for yoursel', Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 50. Slk. Used to denote the act of arranging a number of entangled bits of pack-thread by collecting them into one hand (Jam.). Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. N.I.[1]

Hence **Leasing**, *sb.* a twisted thread of cotton or flax used for tying the 'cuts' of linen yarn. N.I.[1]

4. To gather anything neatly into the grasp of the hand; to arrange, trim, sort. Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **5.** To loosen the fibres of a rope. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **6.** *Fig.* With *out*: to prolong, spin out.

e.Lth. Aweel, no to leese oot my story, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 43. Rxb. One who in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to leese it out (Jam.).

LEASE, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* Glo. A corner or corbel, a corbel-stone. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

LEASE, *sb.*[5] Not. Glo. [līs.] Among sportsmen: a brace and a half, three creatures of any kind, a 'leash.'

s.Not. He shot nothing but a lease of birds (J.P.K.). Glo. Carrying 'a lease of pheasants,' Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 48.

[They renne in o lees, Chaucer *C. T.* I. 387. Fr. *lesse* (*laisse*), a leash to hold a dog in, any such long string (Cotgr.).]

LEASE, *v.*[3] Irel. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hrt. Mid. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **leas** Ken.; and in forms **laze** w.Wor. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[12]; **leaz** Wil.; **leaze** Uls. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks. Stf.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor.[1] Som. Dev.[1]; **leese** Chs.[1] War.[4] s.War.[1] Glo.[2] Ken.; **lee-uz** se.Wor.[1]; **leeze** Lakel.[1] Wm. s.Chs.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] s.Pem. Glo.; **lese** n.Yks.[1]; **lesen** Som.; **less** Hrf.[12]; **le-uz** Brks.[1]; **leyse** w.Yks.; **lezz, lyezz** Oxf.[1] [līz, lēz.] **1.** To pick out, to separate by picking out; to pick out impurities, &c. from corn before threshing.

n.Yks.[1] To lease, as applied to wheat, implies to look or pick out the Slane and Popple—the smutty ears and corn-flower seed-pods —from it previously to thrashing; or, more *gen.*, where corn has grown, two or more sorts intermingled, to pick out and separate these sorts, sheaf by sheaf, before thrashing; n.Yks.[2] Get it leaz'd out; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 330; ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). Glo. To lease straw for thatching, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 247. Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] To pick out weed-seeds, &c. by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

2. To clean wool.

Lakel.[1] Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 184. Dev.[1]

3. To pick or collect stones from the surface of a field.

Dev. (Hall.) Cor. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 247; Cor.[12]

4. To glean.

Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhŭ wen·shiz bin gon ŭ)lee·zin i dhŭ top rid·inz [The wenches bin gone a-leezin i' the top Riddins]. Stf.[1] s.Stf. We'd gone into the cornfields to leaze, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Lei.[1] Not uncommon in the *sw.* Nhp.[12] War. (J.Ar.), (J.R.W.), War.[234], s.War.[1], ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), m.Wor. (J.C.) w.Wor. My woife was out a-lazin, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 29; w.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] It wunna use't to be so i' the poor owd Maister's time, he al'ays loost the neighbours in among the mows, to laise afore the mob comen; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf. Once she was out 'leasing,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 563; Hrf.[12] s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Glo. Just look what a lot of corn we've leezed (A.B.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Glo.[12] Oxf. Leazing after the wheat was cut (H.R.); To dry me carn as a' leased in wet, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 364; Oxf.[1], Brks. (W.H.E.), Brks.[1], n.Bck. (A.C.), Hrt. (H.G.) Suf. Forby *Gl.* (1830). Ess. (J.W.B.) Ken. Ray (1691); Ken.[12], e.Ken. (G.G.) Sur. I'm going a-leasing, Sir, up in the field, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222; Sur.[1] Sus. (S.P.H.); Ray (1691); Sus.[12] Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 193; Hmp.[1] We will go a leasin in spite of old Cob. I.W.[1] Wil. (K.M.G.); They've bin a leasin, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 137; Wil.[1] s.Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 478. Dor. (A.C.); You leäz'd about the stubbly land, Barnes *Poems* (1867–70) 3rd S. 55. Som. The women-folk were leazing in the stubble, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 210; (F.R.C.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] I be gwain lai·zeen [leasing] over to Farmer Morgan's. Dev. They've agived tha chillern holiday tŭ-day, tŭ go leasing upen Squire Poland's arrishes, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Dev., Cor. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 76. Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Leaser**, *sb.* a gleaner; (2) **Leasing**, *sb.* (*a*) corn gleaned on the field, the produce of gleaning; an armful of hay, corn, &c.; (*b*) *pl.* scraps of bread collected by the poor; (3) **Leasing-bag**, *sb.* a packet in which gleaners collect the short ears; (4) **-corn**, *sb.* corn gleaned on the field; (5) **-rules**, *sb. pl.* rules for the regulation of gleaning; (6) **-time**, *sb.* gleaning-time; (7) **Less**, *sb.* gleaned corn.

(1) se.Wor.[1] (s.v. Lazing-bag), Ken. (K.), Wil.[1] n.Wil. What a lot o' leasers 'tis out in thuc ground (E.H.G.). Dor.[1] The leazers thick da stoop to pick The ears, 158. Som. Never mind to pick it up too tidy, my lads. Let the leazers have a good picking to-year, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvii. (2, *a*) w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 542; w.Yks.[4] Shr.[1] As the waggoner . . . was walking backwards . . . in the harvest-field, a few days since, his feet got entangled in some leasing which threw him down, *Salop. Jrn.* (Sept. 19, 1804); Shr.[2] w.Mid. There was very good leasing in that field (W.P.M.). Wil. (K.M.G.) n.Wil. 'Tis uncommon good leasing to-year (E.H.G.). s.Wil. Wiltshire farmers are very generous in the article of leazing, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 218. (*b*) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 247. (3) se.Wor.[1] (4) Wor. (W.C.B.) (5) War.[3] Leazing rules at Whichford, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 30, 1899). The custom is yet observed there [in Whichford] of appointing a hornblower to direct the gleaners. It is the rule there that none shall leave their cottages until the horn blows, and that all intending gleaners shall then follow the horn into the chosen field. If any one refuses to obey the custom and goes gleaning into another field, some one is deputed to go and scatter the corn which has been so unlawfully gathered by the offender. (6) Wor. (W.C.B.) (7) Hrf.[12]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Lease-bread**, bread made from corn which has been gleaned; (2) **-cake**, a cake made from corn which has been gleaned; (3) **-corn**, corn collected by gleaning; (4) **-wheat**, the ears of wheat collected in gleaning.

(1) Wil.[1] (2) Wil. (G.E.D.) (3) Wil.[1] (4) Ken.[1], Sus.[1]

[1. OE. *lesan*, to gather, collect (B.T.). **4.** Who so helpeth me to erie . . . Shal haue leue . . . to lese here in heruest, *P. Plowman* (B.) VI. 68.]

LEASE, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **layze** Dev.; **leaze** Cor.[3] [lēz.] Of a cow: dry, barren.

Dev. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); But like layze kows be bastard kavs, Thay wudden take tu things be havs, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Oct. 22, 1885) 2, col. 3. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Leazer**, *sb.* a barren cow put to fatten. Cor.[3]

[OE. *lēas*, free from, destitute or void of (B.T.).]

LEASE, see **Leese me (on.**

LEASH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Also written **leesh** Bnff.[1]; **leisch** Fif.; **leish** (JAM.). [līʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A long piece of rope, twine, thread, &c.; *fig.* rope long enough, and so, freedom, liberty; anything very long of its kind. See **Lease**, *sb.*[3]

Sc. Gie us the leash (JAM.). Bnff.[1] A leesh o' a speech. A leesh o' a sermon. Abd. Gie us our leash th' night, and ye sall be My dauted lass, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812. e.Lth. His speech was juist a leesh o' lees, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 122.

2. *v.* To tie together, couple; to tie or wrap with twine; *fig.* to marry.

Sc. Leished, married (JAM.). Fif. Lat-weil, they say, is Drink-weil's brither; Or rather, ane may say, its mither; But ca' either tane or tither, That nicht they were leisch'd in thegither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 101. Cld. As in splicing (JAM.).

3. With *off*: to unroll; *fig.* to repeat from memory, to speak much by way of news. Bnff.[1]

4. With *at*: to do work of any kind with energy and speed.

Sh.I. I heard dee leeshin' at i' da barn, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 8. Bnff.[1]

5. To walk or move quickly; *gen.* with *away*, *on*, *out*, or *up*.

n.Sc. To leash away, to go cleverly off or on the way (JAM.). Bnff.[1] Leesh-oot has reference rather to the beginning; leesh-on, to the continuance of the motion. Abd. She sees him leeshin' up the craft, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 25, ed. 1873. Frf. John cam' leeshin' up ahint her, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882. Slk. Leish away, link away. Hell is before ye, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866.

LEASH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* w.Yks.[4] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Also in form **leish** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] A dial. form of 'lease,' a letting of property for rent.

[Fr. *laisser*, to let go (COTGR.); for the form *leash* cf. **leash**, *sb.*[1]]

LEASH, see **Lash**, *sb.*[1], **Lish**, *adj.*

LEASIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **leesin(g** Sc. [lī·zin.] **1.** Lying, falsehood; a lie; also used *attrib.*

Sc. When the heart's fou' o' lust the mouth's fou' o' leasing, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 33; In which there is no more truth than in the leasings of Mahound, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. Lnk. All who hear any such leasings, calumnies, or slanders, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 77, ed. 1828. Edb. Thir queans . . . can sae glib their leasins hatch, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 225, ed. 1785; Thou speaks a leasing in that thing, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 405, ed. 1815. Dmf. Gif ony loon wi' a leasing tongue O' the gaber-lunzie spoke, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 1; Wi' . . . leesing tongue an' greedy maw, *ib.* 21. Nhb.[1] Aa canna had wi' leasins. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Leasing-maker**, *obs.*, a liar, a propagator of lies; (2) **-making**, *obs.*, a legal term: the uttering of falsehoods against the king or any individual.

(1) Lnk. The 43rd act, parl. 2 James I anent leasing makers, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 179, ed. 1828. (2) Sc. There is nae occasion for leasing-making about the matter, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iv; He was likely to hae ta'en the air on the pillory for leasing-making, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. Ayr. Did ye no hear o' the leesin' makin that I was made the innocent victim o'? GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxviii. Lnk. The crime of leasing-making against the King, his people, and his parliament, is punishable by death, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 411, ed. 1828.

[1. Mercury endue thee with leasing, for thou speakest well of fools, SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* I. v. 105. OE. *lēasung*, falsehood (*Matt.* xiii. 22).]

LEASOW(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Stf. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Sus. Also in forms **leazure** Sus.; **leissure**, **lesew** Sc. (JAM.); **lesur** Stf.[1]; **lesure** Sc. (JAM.); **lezzar** Lin.[1]; **lezzer** s.Stf. Shr.[1]; **lezzow** se.Wor.[1]; **lezzur** Ayr. s.Stf.; **lisor** Ayr.; **lizure** Ldd.; **lizzure** Sc. (JAM.) [le·zə.] **1.** *sb.* Pasture; a meadow, a grass field.

Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. Pasture between two corn fields [or between the ridges of tilled land; also a corner or margin of a ploughed field on which cattle are grazing and herded]; hence sometimes used for any grazing ground (JAM.). Ayr. (J.M.); (H.M.) Ldd. A gently sloping field on a mountain side (M.B.-S.). n.Cy. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 245. Nhb. A common pasture belonging to the freemen of Newcastle, BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). Lan. Lands, Meadows, Leasowes, Pastures, *Cheth. Miscell.* (1720) 30. ne.Lan.[1] Stf. As a gentleman was walking by, a man wi' a mask on sprang out o' the next leasow, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 493; Stf.[1] s.Stf. We went all round by the lezzers, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 61. Lin.[1] Wor. 'Er wuz out i' th' leasow agen th' rahil-ro'd batter, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 185; Shr.[1] Also applied to a corn-field, but this is a degenerate use of it: the old folk in Corve Dale at this date [1874] reprove the younger ones for employing the word 'corn-leasow.' 'I' the lane w'en a ought to be i' the leasow' is proverbially said of one who is not in the right place at the right time. Hrf.[1] *Gen.* containing trees or bushes.

2. A right of pasture. Sus. (F.E.S.)

3. *v.* To pasture; to graze, feed, browse.

Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. Still used in the pastoral districts (JAM.).

[1. He schal go ynne, and schal go out, and he schal fynde lesewis, WYCLIF (1388) *John* x. 9. OE. *læs* (dat. *læswe*), a pasture (B.T.); see **Lease**, *sb.*[1] **3.** OE. *læswian*, to pasture, feed, graze (B.T.).]

LEAST, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **laest** Sh.I.; **laste** Brks.[1]; **leas** Ess.[1]; **lest** Sh.I. [līst, liəst.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Least-way(s**, (*a*) at least, at any rate, at all events; (*b*) except; (2) **-wise**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Fif. Leastways, I never seed him 'tween the een afore, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 264. Cum.[1] It niver was seah, least-way I niver knew it. w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Au dunna if au can cum, leastways au'll try. Not. His brush was down, leastways draggling on the ground (L.C.M.); Not.[1] s.Lin. Leäst-waäs ahm pütty shoer it'll be soä (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.[1] Leastways without you've some beestlings. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] He knew very little about it, but leastways the horse died. War.[2] 'You'll pay me in a day or two, I hope; leastways by next week.' Sometimes 'at leastways'; War.[3,4], s.War.[1] Shr.[1] I 'ope Jack'll göd ðöth 'is Faither to work soon—leastways, the Maister promised me 'e'd tak' 'im. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Hrf.[2] Glo. Ivery one on us; leastways, 'cepting ould Farmer Garrett, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; Glo.[1] s.Oxf. Don't want the boy to go to farm work! His mother don't leastways, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 38. Brks.[1] Me-uster be a-gwaain to begin plantin' ze-ad tayters next wake, le-ast-waays a zed as a 'ood. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Mack . . . repeats the process with a dozen repetitions of 'Leastways,' 'fares as if,' JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) ii. Suf. (C.G.B.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Leastways I think so (H.H.M.); Where people crake so ov the place, Leas-ways, so I've hard say, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 2; Ess.[1] Sur. No, leastways, not so much as it ought to be, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 165; Sur.[1] Sus. 'Weren't they very strong?' 'No, no, leastways, I don't think so,' *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 264; Sus.[1] Dor. An' leastways tidden right to zay zo avore Dick, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 167. Som. In your own groun', didn' ee? Least-ways zo 'tis said, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. w.Som.[1] I baint gwain t'a no hanks way none o' em, lai·stwai·z [leastways] not 'thout I be a-fo'ced to. Dev. Leastways, it doant do vather no good, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154; The price is up and money is scarce—leastways with me, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) v. Colloq. I am spending too much money, or leastways you are spending too much for me, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. III. v. (*b*) Bdf. (J.W.B.) (2) Abd. Leastwise, I never heard tell o' sic a thing, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 172. n.Yks. Leastwise, not while thou gets thy leg mended, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxv. s.Stf. I know he did—leastwise I was to'd soo, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not.[1], Lei.[1] War. Or leastwise that the robber would be made to answer for it, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) xvi. Brks.[1] Ken.[1] Tom's gone up int' island, leastwise, he told me as how he was to go a wik come Monday; Ken.[2] Dor. Safe now—leastwise I think so, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) vi. Dev. I be agwaine tü 'ave a new frock, leastwise mother zed zo, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Leastwise, he'm no right to go spying here on our quay, KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* (1857) xv. Cor. They'd be walking together and talking—leastwise the youngster listened while the other discoursed, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1892) 25.

2. Phr. *in the least of time*, in a moment, in the very shortest time.

sw.Lin.[1] It was done in the least of time. The room was full of smoke in the least of time.

3. *adv.* At least.

Sh.I. Laest, dat wis what I tought whin I heard you as I cam in, *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898); We'll pit tree auld hogs. Lest wir folk wis spaekin o't, *ib.* (Oct. 7, 1899). w.Yks. (J.W.)

LEASTEST, *adj.* Sh.I. Lan. Glo. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **laestest** Sh.I.; **laistest** Dev.; **lessest** e.Lan.[1] e.An.[12] Suf.; **lestest** Glo.[1] Least; esp. in *comb.* **Leastest bit.**

Sh.I. Fur my ain pairt I dünna believe hit i' da laestest, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). e.Lan.[1], Glo.[1], e.An.[12] Suf. (C.G.B.); The lessest thing, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Dor. It be the leastest I can do vor 'ee, *Windsor Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 387. w.Dor. (C.V.G.) Som. The leastest drap o' warm gin an' water, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 122. w.Som.[1] Twad'n no good to go t'all, nif her was the leastest bit too late. A person wanting a very small quantity of anything in a shop would say, 'I d'only want the leastest bit out,' whether of sugar, calico, or any other commodity. Dev. You hant . . . geed the hoss the laistest bit o' hay, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 176; Dev.[1]

LEASTY, *adj.* e.An. [lī·sti.] Of the weather: dull, wet, rainy.

e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Suf. (W.W.S.); Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.[1]

LEAT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Hrf. Pem. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **leet** Hrf. s.Pem.; and in form **late** w.Dev. [līt, lēt.] 1. *sb.* An artificial channel for water, a water-course, esp. one leading to a mill; a gutter.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. w.Dor. The town leat, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. A place where water is occasionally let out, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] The rats do work maainly all droo an' out the leat [lee·ut]. Dev. He mistakes the Devonport leat, taken from the Dart, for the Plymouth leat, *Sat. Review* (1889) LXVII. 23, col. 1; When water is not on the spot, leats . . . are cut for the purpose of procuring the necessary supply, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 292; Dev.[2] I caught some fine eels in the leat. n.Dev. I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops, Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 132, ed. 1889. w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 269. Cor. (W.H.Y.); Cor.[1] Don't waalk in the leat; thee baist; Cor.[2]

2. A leak.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] No wonder there was a smell, we vound a lee·ut [leat] in the pipe.

3. *v.* To leak. Cf. **let**, *v.*[1] 8.

Dor.[1] Som. (F.A.A.); Very bad the roofing to the church was. The first winter it was done the water all leated through (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Dùe ur lee·ut? neef ee dùe·, aat daew·n dh-èo·ps-n puut·-n u zoa·keen [Does it leak? if it does, knock down the hoops and put it soaking]. Tommy, urn up 'm zee whe'r the fender do leaty; nif he do, drow is a vew arshes.

4. To pour. Dor. *Gl.* (1851). 5. To thaw. Hrf. (W.W.S.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

[1. Cp. OE. *gelǽte*, an outlet (Earle *Charters*, 491). 3. Take hede to þe wynes. . . Looke euery nyȝt with a candelle þat þey not reboyle nor lete, *Bk. Nurture* (c. 1460) 110.]

LEAT, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [līt.] A thin compact layer, a lamination.

The sections of a long stack, built one after another, are called leats.

LEAT, LEATH, see **Lait**, *v.*, **Late**, *adj.*, **Lathe**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[12]

LEATH, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Dev. Also written **leeth** N.Cy.[2] Cum. Wm. s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **laith** Lan. Chs.[1] Dev.; **lathe** n.Cy. Der.; **leeath** e.Yks.[1] [līþ, lēþ.] 1. *sb.* Ease, rest; cessation of labour; cessation of wind after a storm; lessening of pain.

n.Cy. I have no leath of pain (K.); N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 190; Chs.[1] One wants a bit o' leath sometimes; Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] Aan·ibdi mŭn aav· ŭ bit ŭ lee·th sŭmtahy·mz [Anny·b'dy mun have a bit o' leeth sometimes]. n.Lin.[1], nw.Der.[1] e.Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 21.

2. *v.* To soften, to render pliable or flexible, to relax.

n.Yks.[1] To render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant, by emollient applications, friction, or otherwise; as in the case of a swollen part or member of the body, &c.; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

3. Of cows: to relax the womb before calving. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 330.

4. *adj.* Soft, supple, pliable.

Wm. & Cum.[1] An now I'm nowther leath nor lither, 161. Lan. Ligh in leath wand, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 73. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Leathsome**, *adj.* pliant; *fig.* of a nature subservient or submissive. n.Yks.[2]

[1. Lisse and . . . leðe, *Hom.* (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 35. 2. Suffraunce may . . . þe swelme leðe, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360), ed. Morris, 89.]

LEATHE, see **Lith**, *sb.*[2]

LEATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lether** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Cum.[2] Wm. w.Yks. Lan. nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Rut.[1] Hrf. I.W.[1] Wil.; **lethur** I.W.[1]; and in forms **lather** Sc. N.Cy.[1] I.Ma. Hrf.[1] e.An.[1] Sur. Wil.; **ledder** S. & Ork.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Lan.[1]; **leddur** Lakel.[2] Wm.; **ledther, ledthre** Wm.; **lither** Lakel.[2]; **lutha** Suf.[1]; **luther** Cai.[1] Wxf.[1] e.Suf.; **luthir** Bnff.[1] [leˑðə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Leather-backs**, a variety of apples; (2) **-bat**, (3) **-bird**, a bat; (4) **-cake**, a thick oat-cake, 'reeled' instead of thrown; (5) **-crackers**, breeches; (6) **-dick**, a leather apron; (7) **-head**, a fool, blockhead, a stupid fellow; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-headed**, stupid, foolish, dull; (9) **-house**, an asylum for the destitute; (10) **-hungry**, a poor kind of cheese made from skimmed milk; (11) **-jacket**, an apple with a thick rind; (12) **-jump**, see (6); (13) **-laps**, a forgetful person; (14) **-lungs**, a garrulous person; a loud, vociferous talker; (15) **-medal**, a derisive term for the reward of stupidity, slowness, or badness; (16) **-mouse**, see (3); (17) **-plate**, a race for inferior horses; (18) **-plater**, an inferior horse, a poor hack; (19) **-shod**, supplied with boots and shoes; (20) **-twang**, a leather shoelace; (21) **-wing**, (22) **-winged bat**, see (3).

(1) Lakel.[2] (2) Shr.[1] (3) Dev. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 167; Dev.[3] n.Dev. There's nort bit leather-birds be flying, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 83. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (4) w.Yks.[3] They were made thus. Some oatmeal was scattered upon the 'bakbrade,' then the 'dofe' was taken out of the 'nakit' with a ladle and placed upon the meal. Then began the 'reeling,' after which it was allowed to slip off upon the 'bakstone.' When sufficiently baked (sometimes before the fire) it was placed on the 'bread reel' to dry. (5) Ir. His 'leather crackers,' videlicet breeches, shrunk up upon him, and only reaching as far down as the caps of his knees, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 279. (6) Lakel.[2] *Obs.* w.Yks. (S.K.C.), w.Yks.[123] (7) N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Tha gurt leatherheead, tha (H.L.); w.Yks.[1] Lan. His old habit of imbibing too much of what he called in his sober moments 'leather-yed tea,' Donaldson *Takin' th' Doctor a Subject* (1883) 15; I hyerd some grete letherhyeds . . . vindicatink this war, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 13, ed. 1801; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. I'm gradely weary o' tryin' t'may that leatheryead understond owt (S.W.). Der. He wor a leather-yed, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1] Arglement is thrown away on that leatherhead. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], e.Suf. (F.H.) (8) Nhp.[1] A great leather-headed fellow. (9) Lon. I've got tickets for the 'straw-yards,' or the 'leather-houses,' as some call them, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 404, col. 1, ed. 1861. (10) N.Cy.[1] Cum. Scons, leather-hungry, and whusky, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 115; Cum.[4] (11) War. Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 96. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] (12) w.Yks. Donned i' varry little besides a leather jump apiece, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 20, 1894). (13) m.Yks.[1] (14) Cum.[14], Wm.[1] (15) w.Yks. Thah desarves a leather medal fer nut comin' sooiner (B.K.). (16) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Som. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 167. (17) Cum.[4] He'd reyde off to cock-feghts, an ledder-plate reaces, Anderson *Tom Linton*, st. 2. (18) Nhb. The seet o' captains beatin' up Upon their leather-plaiters, Wilson *Poems* (1843) 109; Nhb.[1] (19) Lnk. Ben'-leather Tammie . . . Wha kept the late laird leather-shod, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. (20) Nhb. (C.T.) (21) Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.[3] (22) N.I.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a lad of leather*, a term of commendation; (2) *to lose leather*, to rub or chafe the skin in riding.

(1) n.Lan.[1] Used in the following local rhyme: 'That's mi lad o' ledder! When I kill my cow thou sal hev t'bledder.' (2) w.Yks.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. The skin, untanned hide. Also used *fig.*

Sh.I. I . . . rax'd da tar ledder o' da grice for humli-baands, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239. **Frf.** If ye touch a feather, I'll score your back till't lose the leather, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 133. **Ayr.** Some hain'd rig Whare ye may nobly rax your leather, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 18. **Edb.** Deacon Cocks hae pass'd a law To rax an' weet your leather Wi' drink thir days, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 166, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

4. The udder of a cow.

Lnk. To drain the milk frae bruckie's leather, WATT *Poems* (1827) 56. **Hrt.** [Some cows] have their leathers thick and fleshy, ELLIS *Practical Farmer* (1750) 30.

5. A heavy blow.

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] He up wi' his nief an' catched him a lither fair ower his kisser, an' than off. **Lan.** Hoo fot me a leather reet across th' chops, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 60.

6. *pl.* A thrashing, chastisement.

s.Dur., n.Yks. He desarves his leathers (J.E.D.).

7. *v.* To cover with leather.

Per. He could box ye the compass or leather a ba', FORD *Harp* (1893) 235.

8. To beat, flog, thrash; to overcome, beat in competition, to surpass.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Rnf.** Forget your neighbour's fauts to leather, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 109. **Ayr.** He leathers me but and he leathers me ben, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 245. **Lnk.** The deils their custocks gether, And oot o' fun ilk ither leather, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 53. **Lth.** He fancy'd hell's hale crew had gather'd, An' had his Heelan hurdies lather'd, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 166. **Dmf.** That ye aff-loof may tichtly leather Ilk stubborn thief, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 101. **Gall.** I lather her aften and never repent it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Wxf.** The others soon wrested sticks out of their hand, and . . . leathered them right and left, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 268. **n.Cy.** I'll leather you heartily, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Nelson and he together The springy French did lether, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 46. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Our parson . . . Ledder'd aw t'lads round about him, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 6; **Cum.**[4] The defendant leathered her with a stick, *C. Patr.* (Aug. 17, 1894) 7, col. 6. **Wm.** He leddur'd him his jacket. He was leddur'd e t'riace (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] He'd leather ma for telling a lee. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I'd leaver behauf leather yower back weet, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** They leather't him weel and turned him loase, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) viii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Who will he lather! BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 30. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Yor feyther'll leather yer when he comes back, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** She may leather away till Christmas, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. v; **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Aw'l leather the ev tha duz ne gi'e [*g* hard] o'er. **Not.** I'll leather you if you don't go (J.H.B.); **Not.**[13] **s.Not.** Father ull leather me (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I saw them leathering him yesterday. **War.**[23] **Wor.** Began to leather him with a stick, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 17, 1899). **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] If 'e dunna let yo' alone comin' throm school, yore faither'll leather 'im athin a ninch on 'is life; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** One daay er caught hold of I an' whipped off's belt an' leathered I a rum un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1] **Lon.** And one master, not he as had the raggeds, leathered him, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 249, col. 2, ed. 1861. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** When leather'd is a runnin' hoss It ollis maakes him cow! CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 117. **Ken.**[1] Catched 'im among de cherries, he did: and leathered 'im middlin', he did. **Sur.** I'll leather ye, or you'll leather me, if we does fall foul o' one anuther, when I'm on dooty, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 201. **Sus.**[1] **I.W.** We'll through the church litten and leather that troop, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) 52; **I.W.**[1] If thee dosn't mind what thee beest adwine thee'l ghit lethur'd. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); He rather relishes what he calls 'leathering' a poacher with a good ash stick, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 196, ed. 1887. **Som.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] The victor in a fight, or the winner of a lawsuit, would be said to leather his adversary. 'Your Don've a leather'd Butcher Steven's sheep-dog purty well.' **Dev.** I'll leather thee za long's I can stand ef thee zeth or düth ort tü'er again, d'st yer what I zay? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[13] **n.Dev.** I leathered Giles to tha true ben, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120. **Slang.** To see that gentleman [Punch] his Judy lathering, GILBERT *Bab Ballads* (1869) 143.

Hence **Leathering,** *sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Sc. Steeking his neive, he would seem to threaten him wi' a leatherin', *Sc. Haggis*, 92. **S. & Ork.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Awfu' leatherin's were often given at home, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 24. **Cai.**[1] **s.Dur.** If thow does'nt behave a'll gi tha a good leatheren' (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] Ah gat a ledderin for playin' trewan. **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.); (T.S.) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** I'll gie im a good leatherin iv e doesn't be quiet (S.W.). **Stf.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.**[1] He's a good-for-nothing chap; he had a good leathering to-day. **Shr.**[1] I gid 'im sich a leatherin' as 'e never wuz maister on afore. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The local board meet wi' a purty leatherin up to th' assizes: they've a got to pay un fifty pound, 'zides all th' expenses. **Dev.** I'll gie thee a good leathering, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 111, ed. 1871.

9. To puzzle, nonplus.

n.Yks.[4] Ah's leathered ti knaw what ho'ds t'up, 288; Ah's leathered wi' this job, *ib.* 410. **s.Not.** If the frost cooms afore a've got ma carrots, a shall be leathered (J.P.K.).

10. To do anything with great speed or energy, to hurry, hasten along; *gen.* with *away, at, into,* or *off.*

Sc. At the dancin' lether, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Cauther Fair*, st. 9. **Bnff.**[1] Commonly used with the prepositions up and at or joined with another word signifying the action: 'She wiz leatherin' an' washin' the fleer.' **Peb.** An' shearers frae the hamlets roun' Wi' souple shanks war leatherin, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 142 (JAM.). **Gall.** He was just leatherin' aff the words that fast the folk couldna tell whether he was gi'en them guid Scots or ill-contrived Laitin (S.R.C.); He can leather at the Latin till ye wad think some body was sweerin' strange oaths, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 226. **N.Cy.**[2] **Lakel.**[2] He was ledduren aboot efter t'cauves. **Cum.** Ah saw a girt hunk of a fella ledderan away doon t'rwoad, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6. **Wm.** Rinnan yan eftre anudthre es hard es ivver thae cud ledthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1; Sooa off she set, ez hard ez she could ledder, *ib.* (1890) pt. ii. 42. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Applied to horses when they are driven . . . furiously along, 'See how they leather it.' **Lan.** As hard as he could leather at it, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 118; **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] They dud leather it. They com leatherin on. **e.Lan.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Applied also to horses travelling with great speed. **w.Mid.** Them there chaps on them bicycles goes leatherin along (W.P.M.). **w.Som.**[1] Come, Soce! leather into it.

Hence (1) **Leatherer,** *sb.* anything large, a person of great strength or stature; (2) **Leathering,** *ppl. adj.* used as an intensive for anything great in any way; of persons: lithe, muscular, active.

(1) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** A letherin chap is one who is tall and slenderly built but at the same time powerful (E.W.P.). **Wm.** It dud gang et a ledtheran rate, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 9; Sum girt lang letheran chaps waamelt aboot like eels it mowd, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Ther' wer' some gert letherin' young chaps . . . stackerin' abowt, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 3. **War.** (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] Girt leatherin bullicks sure 'nough.

11. To fall suddenly to the ground with a slap. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **12.** To labour, plod at anything; to impress upon; *gen.* with *at.*

Bnff.[1] A'm eye letherin' at 'im t'learn's lessons. **Gall.** So their minister simply kept leathering on at the fundamentals, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 236.

13. To scold; also with *at.* Hence **Leatheran,** *sb.* a scolding. **Bnff.**[1] **14.** To scald and shave the hair off a calf's head, so as to leave the skin on. **Chs.**[1] **15.** To tie tightly. **Slk.** (JAM.)

LEATHER, see **Ladder,** *sb.*

LEATHERN, *adj.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Also in forms **leatheran** War.; **leatheren** War.[2] s.Wor.[1]; **leatherin(g** War.[23] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Som.; **leatherun** w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] [le·ðən.] In *comp.* (1) **Leathern-bat,** (2) **-bird,** a bat; (3) **-coats,** a variety of apple; (4) **-mouse,** see (2).

(1) **War.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 576; **War.**[23], **Wor.** (C.M.W.), (W.C.B.), **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14; **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (F.R.C.) **w.Som.**[1] Ladh-urn-buurd. (3) **War.** Grown round Stratford, WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 96. (4) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

LEATHER-TE-PATCH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **letherty-patch** Edb.; **letherty-patch** Lan.; and in forms **leatherly-spetch** w.Yks.; **leather-te-**

petch e.Lan.[1]; **leather-te-spatch** Cum.; **leatherty-platch** Nhb.[1]; **ledderdy-patch** Lakel.[2]; **ledder-te-spatch** Cum.[4]; **ledder-te-spetch, ledderty-spatch** Cum. 1. A country dance; a particular kind of step in a dance. Also used *advb.* Cf. **letterpooch.**

Edb. I'll beat leather-ty-patch wi' my buckles on the back-door, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Off they startit heaam ageaan as hard as they could ledder, teh t'teunn eh ledderty-spatch, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 76; The country dance, the ledder-te-spetch, as it was called, with its one, two, three—heel and toe—cut and shuffle, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 4; And danced cross the buckle and leather-te-patch, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 64; They kevvel and swing, and dance ledder-te-spetch, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 216; A step in advance, *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** Soa they started wi jugs ov ale, glasses raand, . . 'step dances,' 'three hand reels,' 'leatherly spetch,' *Yksman. Comic Ann.* 17. **e.Lan.**[1] A rattling single-step clog-dance.

2. A clumsy, noisy dancer.

Nhb.[1] **Lan.** There goes letherty-patch again with his rat-tat, rat-tat, ratty-tatty, rat-tat-tat, JAGO *Gl.* (1882) (s.v. Letterputch).

LEATHERY, *adj.* Pem. Sur. Also written **lethry-s.Pem.** 1. Of land: tough and working unkindly.

Sur. It treads a little leathery in some places, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 90, ed. 1857.

2. *Comp.* **Lethry-coat,** the fungus mailwort.

s.Pem. Fungus resembling leather, growing on the stump of a tree (W.M.M.).

LEATH(S, see **Lief.**

LEATH-WAKE, *adj.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **leeth-** N.Cy.[2]; and in forms **leath-weak** n.Yks.[1]; **lith-** Dur. n.Yks. [lī·þ-wēk, ·wīk.] Supple of limb or joint, flexible, pliant. See **Lith,** *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Dur.** The body of St. Cuthbert, when it laid in the ground eleven years was found safe, uncorrupted, flexible, and leath-wake, DAVIES *Rites of Ch.* (1672) 105; (K.) **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**[2] If the limbs of a corpse are less rigid than common, it is a sign there will shortly be another death in the family. **ne.Yks.**[1] 'It's quiet leeath-wek yit,' said on picking up a dead bird. **e.Yks.** As a hair, a thread, an ozier twig, or an angling-rod, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Used also in reference to corpses which do not become rigid in the usual time. **m.Yks.**[1] A person will say of a stiff pair of gaiters, 'I must work them while they are lêathwake.' Of a stiff limb, 'It'll get lêathwake wi' working.' **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1] Hee's waxen a gay, leathewake, fendible . . . tike, ii. 289.

[Lithwayke, *flexibilis, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *liðewāc* and *leoþuwāc,* with pliant joints, flexible (B.T.).]

LEATS, see **Laits.**

LEAUW, *sb.* Sc. Also written **leaw.** A place for drawing the nets on, composed partly of stones, earth, and gravel. Cf. **law,** *sb.*[2]

Abd. Depones that he does not know if any leaws must be made at any part of the water-side, STATE *Leslie of Powis, &c.* 91 (JAM.); The biggest leauws there for felling at does not exceed one space and one half in breadth from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water, *ib.* 102.

LEAV, LEAVANCE, see **Lave,** *adj.*, **Leaven.**

LEAVE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [līv, liəv, lēv.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Laave,** (2) **Lae,** (3) **Laive,** (4) **Lave,** (5) **Lay,** (6) **Layve,** (7) **Lea,** (8) **Leae,** (9) **Leaf,** (10) **Leav,** (11) **Lee,** (12) **Leeav,** (13) **Leeave,** (14) **Lef,** (15) **Leff,** (16) **Leov,** (17) **Lev,** (18) **Leyve,** (19) **Loave,** (20) **Lyev.**

(1) **Wxf.**[1] (2) **Gall.** Lae us a' ahin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 23, ed. 1876. (3) **n.Dev.** How all at home d'ye laive? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10. (4) **Lei.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **I.W.** Zhe dedn't lave me a hapenny, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) 53. **Dev.** Tü come and leave yer tracks tü tha door, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 68. (5) **s.Ir.** Lay me alone, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 291. (6) **Dev.** What time did hur layve? BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. (7) **Sc.** Ye'll no' get lea'in' us that way, WRIGHT *Laird Nicoll,* 37. **Per.** I'll return, nae mair to lea' the braes abune Stobha', FORD *Harp* (1893) 316. **Dmb.** To lea this warld, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 48. **Rnf.** This wanwordy loon May lea me yet, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 25. **Lnk.** Chap awa' till patience lea ye, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. **Dmf.** When gaun to lea' her company, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 162. **Wgt.** I'm determined no to lea' a grub in his kail-yard, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185. **Wxf.**[1] (8) **Abd.** I'se lea'e it, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. (9) **Ess.**[1] (10) **Brks.**[1] (11) **Sc.** Are ye gaun to lee' the kirk, John? *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 1. **n.Ir.** Yer no gaun tae lee the country, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 103. **Wxf.**[1] (12) **Cum.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] (13) **Wm.** She wadn't leeave Tomson, ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 6. **n.Yks.** It leeaves me, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875). **w.Yks.** Ah leeave ta my son Micky all my personal property, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 221. **Lan.** Leeave us, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. (14) **Som.** Lef out he, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 60. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[3] (15) **Som.** (F.A.A.) (16) **Lan.** He'll ha to leov us soon, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1860) 62. (17) **e.Lan.**[1] (18) **Dev.** Ai hold 'en, an' eud'n leyve geu, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4. (19) **Lan.** I'se not loave 'em till I'm forced, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 14. (20) **Lan.** An' wrong to lyev' mi childher here, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 298.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Laf,** (2) **Laft,** (3) **Lave,** (4) **Leeft,** (5) **Liəv'd,** (6) **Lift.**

(1) **s.Stf.** The girl I laf' behind me, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (2) **Wm.** Aa laft it wi' 'em to mek up, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** He . . . laft it theere, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9. **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **Abd.** He leeft a vast o' property, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. (5) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Laft,** (2) **Leaved,** (3) **Leeaven,** (4) **Lef,** (5) **Lert,** (6) **Liəv'd,** (7) **Lift.**

(1) **Lan.** They fund th' rund bottle laft, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 34. **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Cor.** You might as well have took Harry and leaved 'im to me, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 382. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] Nearly *obs.* (4) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (5) **Dev.**[2] There's nort lert in thickey box. (6) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (7) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *leave all,* a term used in the game of 'Long Lawrence' (q.v.); (2) *— aside,* putting aside, not counting; (3) *to leave hold,* (4) *— loose,* (5) *— off of,* to let go, to cease from detaining; (6) *— over,* to stop, desist.

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (s.v. Lang larence). (2) **Sc.** For leave aside twa cracks here in the wood with Charlie Stewart I have scarce said black or white, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. (3) **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A wouldn' lave holt till ah welly bit his teel off. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (4) **Cum.** Hardesty also got hold of her, but left loose, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Nov. 28, 1888) 6, col. 2. **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Leeav lowse han's. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **w.Yks.** Dunnot leave off o' my hand, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 30. (6) **N.I.**[1]

2. To leave off, cease from, desist; esp. in phr. *to lef work.*

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** Yü can lef work now, vur tez gitting dimpsy, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Lef-work-time,** *sb.* the time at which the day's work ends.

w.Som.[1] Usually 6 p.m. This term is never applied to the stoppage of work at meal times; at those hours the phrase is 'to stop to dinner.' 'I'll be sure to call in arter lef-work-time.'

3. *sb. pl.* Leavings, scraps, remnants. See **Lave,** *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. He glunch'd da kirn mylk an' laeves 'at doo wis gi'en ta da hens, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900). **m.Yks.**[1]

LEAVE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Ken. Dev. Cor. Guer. Also written **leve** Sc.; and in forms **lave** Ir.; **lef** Ken.[1]; **lev** Cor.; **lyef** Ken. [līv, liəv.] 1. *v.* To allow, permit, to let.

Lth. What joy It braucht wi' those that leved us This matchless day, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 41. **Ir.** Ah, musha, captain, won't ye lave me come? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 4. **Ant.** The hook it made me hand sore, I had to leave it go, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 26. **w.Yks.** Restricted to certain positions of the imperative mood, namely, the possessive and objective cases, and the nominative case of the first person singular (C.C.R.). **Shr.**[1] Missis 'as sen' to know if yo'll leave 'er to 'ave a can o' waiter. Mary, axe yore mother if 'er'll leave yo' göö alung ööth me to the Club. **Hrf.**[2] Leave me. **s.Pem.** Leave me go, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **nw.Dev.**[1] Laiv'n bide. **Cor.** Ef I lev''ee have Esther, my lad, thee must live here weth me, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. vi; Shall us be left for to see her, I wonder, TREGELLAS *Tales, Zebedee Jacka,* 26; **Cor.**[1] I'm not left to go out in the cold. **Guer.** Don't leave any one go and chat by her (G.H.G.).

Hence phr. (1) *leave gang,* let go, leave go; (2) *to leave be,* to leave alone, to let be.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Sc.** Leave my feet be—they are no bigger than

my neighbours, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xx; Sweep him up or leave him be, *Curler's Ann.* (1894–5) 103. Fif. She could not prove anything except taunts and gibes, and that it was far better to 'leave him be,' Heddle *Marget* (1899) 48. s.Not. Leave the wench be; she's non huttin noat (J.P.K.). nw.Dev.[1] Laiv'n be, he'll git better drackly.

2. *Obs.* To have leave, be allowed to.

Ayr. Either they must leave to be drunken whiles, . . or to have a little spice of pride, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 156, ed. 1845.

3. *sb.* Dismissal from a situation, notice to quit.

Sc. To give a servant leave (Jam., s.v. Leif). Fif. Lord Arranben was rale angered, and gied them a' their leave, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 59. Gall. I hae gotten my fee and my leave, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 391.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Leave-looker**, *obs.*, an inspector of weights and measures; a public officer who collected the dues for primage; (2) **-silver**, (3) **-yeld**, a composition paid in money by tenants for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage.

(1) Chs. In Namptwich Market and at Chester, Holmes, bk. iii. 61; Chs.[1] At the once celebrated port of Chester, *Sheaf*, III. 44. (2) Ken. Paid by the tenants in the Wealds of Kent (K.); Ken.[1] [A fine paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and sow, Bailey (1721).] (3) Ken. (K.)

[1. Ther he is now, god leve us for to mete, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1873. OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, to allow, permit (B.T.); cp. G. *(er)lauben.*]

LEAVE, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written leeve Cum.[14] Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms leef Cum.[14] ne.Lan.[1]; lief Wm. [līv, līf.] 1. The first offer. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Leave-sale**, (2) **-tail**, **-teal(l**, or **Lestal**, in great demand, having a ready sale, easy to dispose of.

(1) Wm. Cottages is nut varra leeve-siyal noo-a-days (B.K.). (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790); Lestal goods (K.). Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[14] Wm. En wur a varra lieftel market, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 45; Good, strang, handy lasses is allus leeve-teal (B.K.). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

LEAVE, *v.*[3] Wor. [līv.] To pick up leaves.

Common. Small attendance at school sometimes accounted for, 'They're all leaving.' The leaves are for the pigs' bed (R.M.E.).

LEAVE, see **Lave**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Lief**, **Live**, *v.*

LEAVELANG, *adj.* Yks. Also written **leav-** n.Yks.[4]; **leeav-** ne.Yks.; **leve-** n.Yks.[1] [lī-vlaŋ.] Oblong. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 330. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

LEAVEN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Cor. Also written **leven** Cor.; **levin** Sh.I.; **levvin** w.Yks.; and in forms **leavance** Glo.; **levence** Glo.[1] [le·vən.] 1. Dough set for fermentation, a mixture of oatmeal, yeast, and water used instead of yeast.

Sh.I. Shü scraepit da levin oot o' da baesin wi' da mooth o' a horn loopik, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). Lnk. His mother was baking pease bannocks, up he gets a lump of her leaven into his mouth, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 228. w.Yks.[2] Glo. The barm and meal laid together for fermentation. To lay the leavance signifies to put them together for that purpose, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 247; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] Cor. Just as savoury as a leaven, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; But, like Sammy said for the leaven, they'd a jealous thoft of 'en, *ib.* 9; The lump of sour 'leven' was put down to bake, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 105.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Leaven-cake**, oatcake; (2) **-kit**, (3) **-tub**, the vessel in which the meal and water are mingled previous to being baked into oatcake.

(1) w.Yks.[2] (2) w.Yks. Thear they've na cake-sprittles yo mind, Nor levvin-kits, nor churns, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 41. (3) w.Yks.[2]

LEAVER, see **Liefer**.

LEAVIN(G, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laivin** N.I.[1]; **lavence** Wil.; **lavin(g** Ir.; **leeavin** Wm. e.Yks.[1]; **levvin** e.Lan.[1] 1. *pl.* Remnants, refuse, anything left over of an inferior quality; scraps of food. See **Lashin(g**, *sb.*

Rnf. Ye ken the hole, The maid ay in't sets by her leavins, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 63. Ir. Firkins of butter, let alone lashins and lavins of skim-milk and whey, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) i. n.Ir. I'd win the big pay, An' lashin's an' lavin's ov money be gatherin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 32; N.I.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.), e.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Esp. of food. 'Nay, aw'st ha' noan o' thy leavin's—tha mun ate 'em thisel.' e.Lan.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] No, thank'ee, I bain't come to that, not eet—I bain't gwain vor t'have his leavins. Dev.[3] Any scraps of food left on plates after a meal.

2. A legacy, bequest. Also in *pl.*

Wm. What wi' my fadther's leeavins an' me own savins I ha' gitten eight hundred pund, Jackson *Twixt Moor and Mead*, 60. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

LEA-WATER, *sb.* Lei.[1] Clear water.

LEAWK, **LEAWSE**, see **Louk**, *v.*, **Louse**, *sb.*

LEAWSER, *sb.* Lan. A term of contempt; lit. one who catches lice.

I wish I'd poo'd th' owd divul o'er th' counter, . . for a dampert cut leawser as he is, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 204, ed. 1884.

LEAY, **LEAYK**, **LEAZ**, **LEAZE**, **LEAZURE**, see **Lea**, *sb.*[2], **Lake**, *v.*[1], **Lease**, *sb.*[13], *v.*[3], *adj.*, **Leasow(e.**

LEB(B, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [leb.] 1. *sb.* As much liquid, meal, &c. as can be taken into the mouth or thrown by the hand at one time. Cf. **lab**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Lab). ne.Sc. An a leb oot o' the dam, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 15. Bnff.[1] The dog took a lebb oot o' the porritch pot.

2. *v.* To lick up food; to swallow hastily; to throw small quantities of liquid or of meal by means of a small vessel, or by hand; to get through work quickly. Bnff.[1], Per., Cld. (Jam., s.v. Lab).

LEBB, *sb.* I.W. [leb.] The stomach of a calf.

Reserving the lebb, pluck, and haslet, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 36; I.W.[12]

[EFris. *lebbe*, *leb*, 'kälbermagen' (Koolman); Du. *lebbe*, 'runnet' (Hexham).]

LEBBER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **leber** Rxb. 1. *v.* To bedaub; to beslabber. Cf. **labber**, *v.*[2]

Rxb. Thai bairns has leber't a' the table.

2. *Comb.* **Lebber-beards**, broth, used by peasants, made of greens thickened with oatmeal. 3. *sb. pl.* Droppings of food or drink from the mouth.

LEBBET, *v.* Cor.[3] [le·bit.] To shelter.

Whin et ents down, I goas tu lebbet.

LEBBIE, see **Labie.**

LEBB'N O'CLOCK, *phr.* I.W. Som. Also in form **leb'm-o'clocks** w.Som.[1] An allowance of beer or luncheon taken at eleven o'clock, in the fields at hay or harvest time.

I.W.[2] Hollo, mayet! 'tes about time to hay our lebb'n o'clock, edden't et? w.Som.[1] Called also 'forenoons.' Wee wuz jis· pun av·een ur lab·m-u-klauk·s, haun wee zee·d ut fuus· [We were just upon (the point of) having our eleven-o'clocks, when we saw it first].

LEBNER, see **Levener.**

LECH, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A leek. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

LECH, see **Leck**, *v.*, **Leech**, *sb.*[2]

LECHE, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stick, adhere. (Hall.)

LECHE, see **Lache.**

LECHER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **leeacher.** A man given to lewdness.

[ME. *lechour*, a lecher (Chaucer); OFr. *lecheor* (Godefroy).]

LECK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in form **lack** Ir. [lek.] A hard subsoil of clay and gravel. Also in *comp.* **Lack-clay.**

Fif., Lth. (Jam.) Bwk. These [trap, whinstone, and amorphous basalt] often graduate into one another, and are often intermixed . . . with a half lapidified tough and compact clay, called leck by the quarriers, *Agric. Surv.* 41 (*ib.*). Ir. Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile, and no water gets through it, Young *Tour* (1780) I. 285 (*ib.*). Cum. The Dowthwaites had the croft known as the Yanwath Intake, and a poor bit of starved 'leck' it was too, a mere bit of fell waste, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v; Cum.[14]

LECK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. e.An. Also written **lek** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. w.Yks.; and in forms **lack** N.I.[1]; **lech** n.Cy. [lek.]

1. *v.* To moisten; to water; to sprinkle, esp. clothes before ironing or a floor to lay the dust. Cf. **leak.**

Cld. To pour water over bark or other substance in order to obtain a decoction (Jam.). n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] To leck a

dusty floor with water before it is swept; **w.Yks.**[3] As they lecked one piece, it was laid down, and so layer on layer were placed in the form of a long parallelogram raised from the ground, *Introd.* 17; **w.Yks.**[5] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 37; **Chs.**[1] A person watering flowers is said to be leckin them. **Der.**[2] Leck the fire. **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lacken-day**, *sb.* a wet day; (2) **Lecking**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the falling of a few drops of rain; (*b*) woollen trade term: the process of sprinkling pieces of cloth with liquid previous to scouring them; (3) **Lecking-can**, *sb.* a watering-can; (4) **-time**, *sb.* showery weather with short intervals of sunshine.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891). (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (3) **w.Yks.** Natur's uzed her lekkin can, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 36. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 37; **Chs.**[1] (4) **e.An.**[1] This is a lecking time for hay.

2. To drip, ooze; to leak.

Sc. (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (K.), **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** That bucket lecks (T.S.). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

3. To bail water. n.Lin.[1] Hence **Leck-bowl**, a tool used for bailing water over a 'cradge,' to enable a drain to be cleansed. *ib.* 4. To drain off.

Cld. (Jam.) **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Leck off**, brewing term: to drain or draw off, esp. wort from the mash-tub; (2) — **on**, (*a*) to pour water on; to add liquor to the mash in brewing; (*b*) to quench one's thirst; (*c*) a drink; (3) — **on and off**, to pour on and drain off gradually; (4) — **out**, to put out a fire.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.** To pour away (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** 'Lecking on for t'lads,' putting a second or third lot of water into the tea-pot (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1]; **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Made up mi mind to leck on at t'first public aw coom to, *Yksman.* (1877) 117. (*c*) **Yks.** *Yks. Whly. Post* (May 1, 1897). **w.Yks.** Let's goa somewhear an get a leck on, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1892) 38. (3) **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (4) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 37.

6. *sb.* A leak; a dropping; also *fig.* a windfall; a legacy.

Sc. Set a can to kep the lek. The lek rins to a gallon a week (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Kcb.** If there be a hole in it, so that it take in water at a leck, it will with difficulty mend again, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 28. **Slg.** We . . . grounded the ship to search some lecks in the Koyles of Boot, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 154. **Yks.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** He gat a good leck frev his father (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Lecky**, *adj.* leaky; showery.

Nhb.[1] A lecky summer. 'A lecky May, plenty o' hay; A lecky June, plenty o' coorn.'

7. The pit in which the tanner soaks his bark, and from which the tan-liquor is drawn off for use.

Sc. So called because the liquor leks or leaks from it into an adjoining receptacle called the Lek-ee from which the tan-pits are supplied (Jam.).

[1. OE. *leccan*, to moisten, wet (B.T.). 2. Dan. *lække*, to leak (Larsen).]

LECKER, see **Liquor**.

LECK-O'-ME, *int.* Sh.I. Alas! woe's me!

Leck o' me! a' dat's by an' gane, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 11.

LECKON, *v.* Yks. Also written **lekkon** w.Yks. [le·kən.] With *on*: to pour on; to damp slightly. Cf. **leck**, *v.*

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Aw've nobbud just lekkon on, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 28.

LECTERN, *sb.* Sc. The precentor's desk. Cf. **lateran.**

n.Sc. Already the precentor is in the lectern, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 43. **Abd.** I was lang in the lectern mysel', and got the good o' the mealocks and skailins o' inspiration frae the poopit abeen my heid, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 185.

[Lecterne to syng at, *levtrayn*, Palsgr.]

LECTION, *sb.* and *adj.* Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. [le·kʃən.] 1. *sb.* Probability, likelihood; freq. in *pl.* See **Election.**

Lin. There's lection of his beating, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; **Lin.**[1] In all lection he will go abroad. **War.**[3] There's no lections of my ever being rich. **se.Wor.**[1] There's no lections of enny rain just it. **s.Wor.**[1] No lections of rahyn. **Hrf.**[2] Sure as lection. **Glo.**[1] Have you any lections of being married?

2. *adj.* Likely.

e.An.[1] 'Tis 'lection to rain. **Nrf., Suf.** Holloway. **e.Suf.** It's 'lection to be fine weather to-morrow. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

LED, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. [led.]

1. Spare, extra.

Tyr. A led pin, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 326. **N.Cy.**[1] Putters have led trams; any spare article or increased number of articles beyond the actual requirements of the work are led. **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Led farm**, a farm held along with another, and on which the tenant does not reside; (2) — **prop**, an extra prop placed behind a miner when drawing timbers to prevent the roof falling; (3) — **tub**, an extra tub; see below.

(1) **Sc.** The Dewke's no that fond o' led farms, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) l. **e.Lth.** The farm . . . being let as a 'led' one, Muckle-backit *Rhymes* (1885) 174. **Slk.** An extensive store-farmer . . . went up to one of his led farms, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 292, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Gall.** The principle of 'led' farms was depopulating the country-side, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 237. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** A dilapidated appearance one expected to see upon a 'led' farm, *Report of Arbitration*; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **N.Cy.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A led tub means a spare one for the putter to leave empty with the hewer whilst the full one is being put to the flat; the empty one being filled by the hewer against the return of the putter with another empty one, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

LEDBURY MARBLE, *phr.* Wor. Wenlock limestone. Polished specimen of limestone, locally termed 'Ledbury marble,' Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 54.

LEDDEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Also written **leadden** n.Cy.; **leaden** N.Cy.[2] A noise, a din. Cf. **lidden.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **s.Chs.**[1] Dóo uwd yür nahyz, wùn yi; yee· fae·r krai·zn mi wi yŭr led·n [Do howd yur noise, wun ye; ye fair crazen me wi' yur ledden].

[She understood wel every thing That any foul may in his ledene seyn, Chaucer *C. T.* F. 435; Magdalene, quod interpretatur 'turris' . . . Ðat is on ure ledene 'tur,' *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250), ed. Morris, II. 143. OE. *leden*, Latin (B.T.).]

LEDDER, see **Ladder**, *sb.*, **Leather.**

LEDDN, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [le·dən.] An inclination; a wish.

Aul ee·z led·n laiz twaurdz faa·rmin [All 'ees leddn lays twards farmin'].

LEDGE, *sb.* n.Cy. Der. Lin. e.An. Som. [ledʒ.]

1. The horizontal bar of a gate, chair, table, &c.

n.Cy. Holloway. **nw.Der.**[1] To lay th' ledge on him. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** Holloway. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **w.Som.**[1]

2. A door used for barns, cottages, &c. See below; also in *comp.* **Ledge-door.**

e.Suf. (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Instead of having any frame-work or paneling, it consists of nothing but straight upright boards nailed to cross-pieces.

[1. Ledge of a dore, *barre*, Palsgr.]

LEDGE, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in form **ladge** Dev. [ledʒ.] 1. To lay eggs.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 162. **Lin.** (P.R.) **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** (Hall.)

2. To lay hands on; to beat. Som. (Hall.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. OE. *lecgan*, to lay; *ægru lecgan*, to lay eggs (*Leechdoms*).]

LEDGE, *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Lei. [ledʒ.] 1. To allege; to throw out hints.

Bnff.[1] A' bodies beginnin t'ledge it he's nae far fae the brackan. **Cum.**[1] He 'ledges it was still seah.

Hence **Ledging**, *ppl. adj.* positive. Lei. (Hall.)

2. With *upon*: to accuse.

Bnff.[1] They ledge upon 'im it he cheatit the minister wee the sellan o's coo.

LEDGE, *v.*[3] Sc. To jut out, project; to overhang. (Jam.) Hence **Ledging**, *sb.* a parapet, esp. that of a bridge.

Wi' a yell like a sticket bull, loupit richt ower my head, far beyont the ledgin' o' the brig, *St. Kathleen* (1820) IV. 143 (*ib.*).

LEDGE, *v.*[4] Sc. [ledʒ.] 1. With *on*: to travel at a good pace; to perform any kind of work with speed.

Bnff.[1] He's ledgin'-on at the cuttan, an' nae min'in' the rain.

2. With *out*: to go at a good pace immediately after the start; to begin any work with a dash.

Bnff. (Jam.); Bnff.[1] The horse wiz some slow at the oot-set; bit they're ledgin'-oot noo.

LEDGE, LEDGED, LEDGEN, see **Lodge,** *sb.*, **Legget, Laggin.**

LEDGER, *sb.* Stf. Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written leiger Stf.[1] [le·dʒə(r).] 1. The cross-pieces of a roughly-made door; the horizontal pole of a scaffold. See **Ledge,** *sb.*

Sus. Holloway. w.Som.[1] The horizontal pole of a scaffold, lashed to the upright ones, and upon which [laj·ur] the strength of the scaffold greatly depends.

2. *Comp.* **Ledger-door,** a door made of three or four upright boards, fastened across by 'ledgers.' Sus. Holloway.

3. A split stick used by thatchers to fasten down the reed. Cf. **legget.**

I.W. He skulks through the copses for sparods and ledgers, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) 29; I.W.[1] Cut from the upper part of short boughs or sticks; I.W.[2], Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] The ledger is laid horizontally across the row of reed, and is then tightly bound with cord, or more commonly withies, to the rafters. The durability of the thatch greatly depends upon the ledger.

4. The under mill-stone. Stf.[1]

LEDGIT, *sb.* Bnff. The top of the inner half of a window. (W.C.), Bnff.[1]

LEDINGTON, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A kind of apple.

Sc. We have also . . . for the kitchen the Codling, Lidingtown and Rubies, Reid *Gardner* (1683) 121 (Jam.). Lnk. Apples. White Ledington, Green Ledington, Grey Ledington, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 128 (*ib.*).

LEDOR, LEDRUM, see **Ladder,** *sb.*, **Laldrum.**

LED-WILL, *sb.* e.An. [le·d-wil.] See below.

e.An. An influence under which the victims, though perfectly sane and sober, lose themselves on well-known paths. Farmers have been known to walk round and round familiar fields for hours without finding the exit; others to drive for some time and find themselves at their starting point. Persons in this predicament always travel in circles, and the only way of escape is to burn some article of clothing, *N. & Q.* (1895) 8th S. viii. 486; e.An.[1] It means 'led by will,' i. e. by a will-o'-the-wisp, and it is metaphorically applied to one who is in any way puzzled and bewildered by following false lights. Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Led-willed,** *adj.* bewildered. *ib.*

[*Led-will* prob. means 'led astray,' *will* representing ON. *villr*, bewildered, erring, astray (Vigfusson); see *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. ix. 69.]

LEE, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Glo. Nrf. Ken. Sus. [lī.] 1. *sb.* Shelter, security from wind or rain. Cf. **lew,** *sb.*[1] 1.

Sc. The lee of the hill is a common phr. for the shelter afforded by a rising ground (Jam., s.v. Le). Ayr. He was seen sitting by himself in the lee of a headstone in the churchyard, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iii. Gall. The lonely cottage lying in the lee of the Long Wood of Barbrax, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 39. nw.Der.[1], Glo.[12] Nrf. His wife rowed him under a lee and the net was thrown as before, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 55. Sus. Ray (1691). s.Cy. Grose (1790).

2. *pl.* A row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] 3. *adj.* Sheltered.

Sh.I. Men, hit's fine an' lee here, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). Ayr. A lee dyke-side, a sybow tail, Burns *Ep. to Mr. M'Adam*, st. 5. Lth. Muslin brose, lee dyke sides, seybies, and a deathless name for ever! Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 6.

4. *Comp.* **Lee-side,** of a pot: the side of the pot where the ebullition is weakest.

Sc. Ye'se get your brose out o' the lee side of the pot, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Lnk. Fat brose out o' the leeside o' her kail pat, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 50. Gall. Kail-brose, a mixture of the oily scum which gathers on the leeside of the brothpot, and oatmeal, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 289, ed. 1876.

5. *v.* Of the wind: to drop.

Nrf. If the wind begin to lee, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 348.

[1. We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1446. OE. *hlēo*, shelter (B.T.).]

LEE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Som. Also in form **ley** s.Chs.[1] War. Glo. Bdf. e.An. [lī.] 1. Hard water softened by adding wood ashes, lye (q.v.).

w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Iv wi gy'et·n nóo ree·n widhin· ŭ dee· ŭr tóo, wi)sn rae·li aa tŭ mai· lée [If we getten noo reen within a dee or two, we s'n räly ha' to may lee]. sw.Lin.[1] War.[3] 'Mind you set the lee to-night' was the usual admonition of the housewife to the servant the day before the weekly washing day. Glo. (A.B.), e.An.[2] Ken. (K., s.v. Letch). w.Som. Turned into the same vessel after washing out the lee, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 603.

2. The ashes of green weeds. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

3. *Comb.* (1) **Lee-ashes,** wood-ashes from an oven stored for the preparation of 'lee'; (2) **Ley-lip,** a vessel for making 'lee' from wood-ashes; (3) **-rack,** a wooden frame used in making 'lee'; (4) **-rack cloth,** a cloth through which ashes are run for washing.

(1) War.[3] (2) War. (J.R.W.) (3) Bdf. The frame on which the 'ley-rack cloth' is hung (J.W.B.). (4) *ib.*

4. Urine; also in *pl.* ne.Lan.[1], Glo. (W.F.R.), Glo.[1]

[1. Ley for waschynge, *lixivium*, *Prompt.*; Lee, *lixiuium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *lēah*, lye (*Leechdoms*).]

LEE, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lin. [lī.] The watery discharge from a sore or wound. Also in *comp.* **Lee-water.**

N.Cy.[1] To run lee [to discharge lee]. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] It's parlish when lee-water begins ta come oot ov a sair spot. n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[2] sw.Lin.[1] It was not like matter that came out, it was more like lee water. Any sore will run lee before it runs matter. [If any brown lee appear, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 231.]

LEE, *sb.*[4] Sh.I. An incline, slope, commonly applied to the slope of a hill. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 80.

[Cf. Norw. dial. *lid*, *li*, a mountain slope (Aasen); ON. *hlīð*, a slope (Vigfusson).]

LEE, *adj.*[2] Sc. In phr. (1) *the lee licht*, (2) *the lee winter nicht*, where the word has an indefinite intensitive force, freq. with the connotation of loneliness. See **Lee-lang, Leesome,** *adj.*[2]

(1) Sc. And she is up to the hichtest tower, By the lee licht o' the moon, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 88. Ayr. The lee-light that December gi'es Was lairing in the wast, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 35. (2) e.Fif. A' the lee winter nicht, I maun dosen the lane, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii.

LEE, LEEAF, see **Lay,** *v.*[12], **Lea,** *sb.*[123], **Leave,** *v.*[1], **Lie,** *v.*[2], **Lief, Loaf.**

LEE-A-LAWLY, *sb.* Sc. A children's game, the same as 'King of Cantland' (q.v.), and similar to 'King Caesar.'

Cai.[1] The call of the King is 'Come-a-lee,' prob. 'Come all ye.'

LEEAM, LEEAN, see **Lame,** *adj.*[1], **Lend,** *v.*

LEEARIE, *sb.* Sc. A liar. Cf. **leerie,** *sb.*[1] 2.

ne.Sc. One convicted of lying was received among his fellows with the words of welcome: 'Leearie, leearie licht the lamps, Lang legs and crookit shanks; Hang the leearie o'er a tree, That 'ill gar the leearie never lee,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 23.

LEEAT, *sb.* Yks. [liət.] A variety of sea coal-fish, the pollack, *Merlangus pollachius.*

n.Yks.[2] Of thinner texture than the sea coalfish, and the back not so black. [Satchell (1879).]

LEEATH(E, see **Lathe,** *sb.*[2], **Lea,** *sb.*[2]

LEEAV, *v.* ? *Obs.* Yks. To walk heavily or with long strides.

e.Yks. A person walking in water, or a south-country plowman on dry land, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

LEECH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Shr. Glo. e.An. [lītʃ.] 1. A doctor, physician, surgeon.

Sc. Nor priest, nor leech, nor human skill, Could aught to her avail, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 169. Bch. He'll suck the poison frae the sair, An' be a noble leech, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 31. Abd. Is there nae leech in Edinburgh Can cure my son from wrang? Maidment *Garland* (1824) 2, ed. 1868. Frf. The root of the disease has long defied the leeches' skill, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 45. Lth. Leech o' the fairies . . . haste, Steer up, pack up pottle and paste, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 115. Edb. Nae leech the cure wad undertak, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 33. Peb. Pennecuick, our leech supreme, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 74, ed. 1817. Dmf. A dread consumption That nae learned leech could cure, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 93. n.Ir. The lawyer's but a learned lie, The leech a pocket plea, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 91. Wxf.[1]

2. A veterinary surgeon, a doctor for animals; *gen.* in *comp.* **Horse-leech,** &c.

Shr.[1] **Glo.**[12] A cow doctor. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Horse-leech, cow-leech. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

[1. Make each Prescribe to other as each other's leech, SHAKS. *Timon*, v. iv. 84. OE. *lǣce* (*Luke* iv. 23).]

LEECH, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Also written **leach** Oxf.[1] e.An.[12]; and in forms **lech** e.Cy. s.Cy. Ken.; **letch** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] s.Cy. Ken.[1] [lītʃ, letʃ.] **1.** A perforated tub used for making lye from wood ashes. Cf. **lye-leech.**

Nhp.[1] A square-sided, expanding, wooden vessel, pierced with holes at the bottom; and attached to two long flat rails, commonly called 'a pair of brigs,' which support it over a tub. 'To set the leech,' is to put wood ashes into it, on a strainer, placed upon straw; water is then poured over the ashes, which percolates into the tub beneath; **Nhp.**[2] To set the leech. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[12] **Suf.**[1] Wooden vessel, for about a gallon. **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **e.Cy., s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.** (G.B.); (K.); **Ken.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Leech-tub,** the vessel which receives the water after it has run through the 'leech.' Nhp.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.)

LEECH, *sb.*[3] Nhp.[1] [lītʃ.] The cuticle or 'bark' of mutton or beef which remains on the back and loins of an animal after it is skinned.

It is a common direction given by a butcher to his boy, when skinning an animal, 'Take care you don't spoil the leech.'

LEECH, *v.* and *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **leetch.**

1. *v.* To pin or splice two pieces of wood together.

Rxb. When the shaft of a cart is broken, it is said to be leetched when spliced with a piece to supply the place of that which has been broken off (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A piece of wood nailed across any wooden utensil or the broken shaft of a cart to support it. Slk. (*ib.*)

LEECH, LEE-CO, see **Lache, Leach,** *sb.*[1], **Lich, Look.**

LEED, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Also written **lead** e.Per.; and in forms **leet** Bnff.[1] Frf. (JAM.); **leid** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **lied** Abd. [līd.] **1.** *sb.* A language, dialect.

Sc. Ilk land has its ain lee'd, *Prov.* (JAM.); Weill I wot that Scotland never bure In Scottis leid ane man mair eloquent, ROGERS *Three Reformers* (1874) 86. **Or.I.** When ye speak o' puin' doon houses, and seekin' new stances, why, I maun just e'en answer you in your ain leed, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 20. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Speak my ain leed, 'tis gueed auld Scots I mean, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56. **Frf.** Your crack-jaw words of half an ell . . . Are nae the leed of ony tongue, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 29, ed. 1882. **e.Per.** Has'n thae Gles-ca [Glasgow] fowk an' awfu' queer lead? (W.A.C.) **Fif.** Now your Lord ye sie Cum forth with me Throw land with uncoth leid, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) lxxii, ed. 1842. **Slg.** The printer chiel' . . . Wha Jam' an' Bess sae well did skame In our ain leed, GALLOWAY *Duelling* (1795).

2. A song, rhyme, tune, emphasis; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. Ean an aa baid grit an smaa ipo dae soe lays leid, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 102. **n.Sc.** I will to yon small window And hear yon birdie's leed, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 236. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** As they harped they sung lieds sweetly wild, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 48; Sound thy praise in mournfu' leid, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 175. **Frf.** While to hersel' this leed she muttered, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 22, ed. 1882.

3. A long, rambling speech or tale; a screed, yarn; one particular line of conversation or argument.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A piece of literary work of considerable length, of little coherence and less meaning. 'He ga's a leed o' a sermon.' 'He got intil a leed, an' oot o' that he cudna get.' **Frf.** Let matrons . . . in a droll auld-farran' leet 'Bout fairies crack, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 77.

4. *v.* To speak much but with little meaning. Bnff.[1]

[1. Than sall I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid, in style rethoricall, *Sat. Poems* (1567), ed. Cranstoun, I. 35; In quatkin manir of lede sall me þir treis sware? *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5007.]

LEED, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in forms **leeth(e, leith-** Sh.I.; **lied** S. & Ork.[1] [līd.] Diligence, industry.

'Why did doo no dell up wi' mair leed—?' 'Haud dy tongue. . . Could I dell an' hent at da sam' time?' *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899); If ye're at da sillicks, an' layin' on some leethe, sprootin' da soe weel oot till da water is clear wi' da lumie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 13; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence (1) **Leedfu',** *adj.* diligent, active, industrious; also used *advb.*; (2) **Leithfully,** *adv.* industriously.

(1) I sees da hale tree . . . wirkin' as fast an' as leedfü as if dey'd been taen da job bi contrack, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897); It wis a graand thing ta be earnest an' leethful at your wark, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 13; **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) Providence ordeened dat we sud wirk leithfully, STEWART *ib.* 17.

[Norw. dial. *lid*, help, service (Ross).]

LEED, *sb.*[3] Lin. Cmb. Also in form **lid** Lin. [līd, lid.] The reed meadow-grass, *Glyceria aquatica.*

Lin. A sort of rank hay (by them called 'Lid'), MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) x. **Cmb.** (B. & H.)

LEED, see **Lead,** *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Light.**

LEEDS LOINER, *phr.* Yks. An inhabitant of Leeds.

w.Yks. I have been told that 'Leeds Loiners' is the style and title of its inhabitants amongst outsiders, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1886) III. pt. ii. 175; As a boy I used to be told that this referred to Marsh Lane, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 74; (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[5] We will now let a Leeds man, a Leedsloiner, a Yorkshireman par excellence, tell a story, 45.

LEE-ER, *sb.* Sc. A liar; see below.

Gall. To call your enemy a 'lee-er,' the ordinary pronunciation of commerce, is less than nothing. But the assertion that he is a 'liar' must be backed with your knuckles on his nose, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 75.

LEEF, LEEFOU, LEEFT, see **Leave,** *sb.*[3], **Lief, Leeth-fow, Leave,** *v.*[1]

LEEFU', *adj.* Sc. Lonely, sad; wistful. See **Leefu(l lane.**

e.Lth. Wee Effie, sae mazed, she sank on the swaird, In a leefu' an' sleepy-like dwam, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 256. **Edb.** Ye'r lang leefu' love lament About a limmer, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 7.

LEEFU(L LANE, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Also written **leafu lane** Cld. (JAM.) Rnf.; **liefu** Sc.; and in forms **leaf alane** Abd.; **leefu leen** nw.Abd.; **leevin lane** Ayr. (JAM.); **leevin-leen** Or.I.; **lief alane** Sh.I.; **lief-on lane** S. & Ork.[1]; **lief-on lone** Or.I.; **lievah-lane** Slk.; **livan-** Cai.[1]; **livefu-** Frf.; **livin-** Peb.; **lüf a-** Sh.I.; **luff alaen** S. & Ork.[1] [lī·fu lēn.] *Gen.* with *poss. pron.*: quite by oneself, quite alone. Cf. **lee-lane.**

Sc. Twa and twa pikin' a bane; But I gat ane, my leefu'-lane, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 21. **Sh.I.** Dy midder her lüf a lane wi' da kye an' iverything, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]; Lief alane, *ib. MS. add.* **Or.I.** An' art thou fairly smothered in the snaw? An died thou lief-on lone? *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 62, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793, 799; (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] To be one's livan-lane. **Abd.** He . . . haul'd him out, his leefu' lane as he came by, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873; Ae nicht, when sitting leaf alane, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 79. **nw.Abd.** I've been a' day my leefu leen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 4. **Kcd.** Her liefu' lane in her wee hoose She span the thread like Fate, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 13. **Frf.** A sodger had to face twenty howlin' deevils o' savages his leefu' lane, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 49, ed. 1889; My ainsel, my livefu' lane, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 104. **Per.** This auld warld, her liefu' lane, Bowl'd thro' the nicht, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 64. **e.Fif.** The puir craitur thrachlin awa his liefulane through the lanely muirs, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Cld.** There I was my leafu' lane (JAM.). **Rnf.** Whaur hae thy cronies gane, An' left thee here thy leafu' lane? YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 174. **Ayr.** Charlie Malcolm who had come all the way that day his leeful lane, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv; I have been . . . o'er the sea by my leevin lane, *Steamboat* (1822) 37 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Hameward I my staps did wale My leefu' lane, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 139. **Edb.** Leaving me my leeful lane, excepting Benjie, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Peb.** I sit and spin my livin' lane, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80. **Slk.** Keatie's at hame, her lievahlane, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 56, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** You are left your leefu' lane, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 158. **Gall.** You . . . leave her pained in waesome manner, Her liefu' lane through woods to wan'er, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 96, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Noo I'm left my leefu' lane, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 49. **Ant.** A wus in the hoos my leefu lane, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

LEEGHT, see **Light,** *sb.*[1], *adj.*[2], *v.*[3]

LEEGINGS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Spots of fishing in the deep sea frequented by 'haaf' boats only. S. & Ork.[1]

LEEIGH, LEEJURS, see **Laugh,** *v.*, **Leagers.**

LEEK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Lon. Som. [līk.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Leek-bed,** in phr. *to be dug up in the leek-bed,* a saying used to children; see below; (2) **-pasties,** pasties made with leeks at Shrove-tide; (3) **-rife,** abounding in leeks; (4) **-tails,** the leaves of a leek.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] It is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed... I remember well that I never saw a bed without looking to see if

there were any little boys or girls appearing. (2) **Nhp.** At Earls Barton a custom of making 'leek pasties' is observed. A party of shoemakers, .. after procuring a chaff-cutter and a quantity of leeks, proceed to the Green, where they publicly chop the vegetable to the amusement of the spectators, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 142. (3) **Edb.** Leek-rife kail, wi' guid sheep's pate, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 50. (4) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *as clean as a leek*, completely, wholly, to perfection; (2) *so green as a leek*, very green; (3) *to chew the leek*, to submit to the inevitable or to anything unpleasant.

(1) **Abd.** Ye did your wark as clean 's a leek—Ye'd split a hair, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 117. **Frf.** He drew ilk nail, With a swirl round baith bolt and cleek, As clean 's a leek, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 90. (2) **w.Som.**[1] (3) **Lnk.** Doun mischanter's brae We a' maun trudge, an' chowe the leek, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 76.

3. A chimney-sweep who has not served under articles.

Lon. These men have been called by the old hands 'leeks' or 'green 'uns,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 357, col. 1, ed. 1861.

LEEK, see **Lyke.**

LEEKY, *adj.* Pem. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lickey** Cor.; **likky** Cor.[2] [lī·ki, li·ki.] In *comp.* (1) **Leeky-broth**, broth made from leeks; (2) **-pie**, a pie made of leeks; (3) **-porridge**, see (1).

(1) **n.Dev.** Here's a nudge o' kissing-crust After thy leeky broth, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 126. **Cor.** Gurtey milk and a little lickey broth, TREGELLAS *Tales, 'Lizbeth Jane*, 6. (2) **Cor.**[2] Pie of leeks, with bacon, and an egg or two broken over the hot contents. (3) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LEEL, LEE-LAA-LET, see **Leal, Lile, Lealow.**

LEE-LANE. Sc. Also written **lea-** (JAM. *Suppl.*). [lī·-lēn.] In phr. *one's lee-lane*, quite alone. See **Leefu(l lane.**

Sc. And you your lee-lone in a strange place, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxii; His leelane, WADDELL *Ps.* (1891) xxii. 2; My le-lane (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**[1] **Per.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 329. **Lnk.** No a grown up bodie but my lee lane in the hoose, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 115. **Lth.** A body disna relish bein' left his lee lane, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 176. **Bwk.** Howburn stands its lee lane, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 131.

[For explanation of *lee-* see **Lee-lang.**]

LEE-LANG, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **le-** Slg.; **lea-** e.Lth. Nhb.; and in forms **lee-long** Don.; **lie-lang** Edb. [lī·-laŋ.] Livelong, whole.

Sc. And Habbie had now been a wooin' A lee-lang towmon and mair, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. **Sh.I.** Ye'll sit an' write the lee lang night What very few can read, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898). **Abd.** I a lee lang nicht wad sit An' hear him, I declare, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 120. **Frf.** Huntin' for nests through bush an' whin The lee-lang day, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 85. **Per.** Aft I sat the lee-lang gloamin, FORD *Harp* (1893) 302. **Fif.** Weel-timed daffin' fills your ha' The lee-lang winter night, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 39. **Slg.** Wi' just enough to stave aff care, Your l'e lang days, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 90. **Rnf.** I sleepit nane that lee lang nicht, BARR *Poems* (1861) 86. **Ayr.** Or lee-lang nights . . . Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 225. **Lnk.** The lee-lang nicht I sich and grane, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 83, ed. 1897. **e.Lth.** Merrier than Robin Hood, the lea-lang day, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 31. **Edb.** May fragrance float the lie-lang year, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 400. **Bwk.** Thae roved the lee-lang day, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 190. **Slk.** He watched here the lee-lang night, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 299, ed. 1866. **Hdg.** Loudly silence pierce the lee-lang day, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 145. **Rxb.** Younkers ply their reaping heuks The lee-lang day at shearin', A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 89. **Dmf.** Whaur ye micht shelter the leelang year, REID *Poems* (1894) 181. **Gall.** Fu' fit to gi'e ill jaw The leelang day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 93, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** Their wee pipe's cheerfu' soun' The leelang day, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 221. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** It tuk them thirteen lads another leelong day to considher an' weigh the evidence, *Century Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 42. **Nhb.** For a' the lee lang winter nicht, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 77, ed. 1857; Himsel' he sees . . , Cast wide the grain on ilka side . . . The lea-lang day, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 21.

[Thai hurteled to-gedere Alle the lefe longe daye, *Sowdone of Bab.* (c. 1400) 832. ME. *lefe* repr. OE. *lēof*, dear, used like G. *lieb* in the phrases 'der liebe lange Tag,' 'die liebe lange Nacht.']

LEEM, *sb.*[1] Sc. A tool, implement.

Abd. He'd wallets fu' o' queer oonchancy leems, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 10.

LEEM, *sb.*[2] Or.I. See below.

The cogue or 'leem' is a large wooden bowl filled with liquor, generally of wine, ale, whisky, &c. Each [wedding] guest tastes, and then, pledging at the same time the health of the happy pair, passes on the bowl to his neighbour, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 157.

LEEM, see **Lame**, *sb.*[2], **Leam**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2,3], **Loom**, *sb.*[1]

LEEMER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. A miserly, unscrupulous person, used as a term of contempt. Also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhb.** Used in the common expression of contempt, 'Ye — leemer!' (R.O.H.)

LEEN, *sb.* Cai.[1] [līn.] A grassy place in a moor; a low-lying piece of grass in a farm.

[ON. *lœna*, a hollow place, vale (VIGFUSSON).]

LEEN, *v.* Sc. To cease, desist. See **Lin**, *v.*

Lnk. Let gang your grips; fy, Madge! howt, Bauldy, leen! RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 66, ed. 1808.

LEEN, LEEN'D, see **Len, Lind.**

LEENGE, *sb.* Ant. [līnz.] A blow with a whip or anything of the nature of a whip. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

LEENGE, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) To slouch, 'lounge.' Cld., Rxb. Hence (1) **Leenger**, *sb.* a slouching, lazy fellow. Cld.; (2) **Leengin**, *ppl. adj.* slouching. Cld., Rxb.

LEENGYIE, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a weaver's web: of a raw or thin texture.

LEENO(N, *sb.* Sc. A thread gauze.

Fif., Lth. A name given by the common people (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 79.

[Fr. *linon*, a fine thin linen . . . for church-mens surplesses (COTGR.).]

LEENY, *adj. Obs.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Active, alert; clever, smart. Cf. **lennow.**

Wm. To rob a roost, break an orchard, .. er reckoned leeny tricks, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 318. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] [GROSE (1790).]

LEEP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Shr. Also written **leap** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Shr.[2]; **lepe** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **lape** Shr.[2]; **leip** Or.I.; **lep** Lan.[1] Shr.[1] [līp.]

1. *v.* To parboil, warm hastily; to boil for a short time; to steep; to scald.

Sc. They . . . put the burn untill the gleed, And leepit the een out o' his head, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 239. **Sh.I.** Sibbie . . . half leepid da peerie grice 'at was lying afore her, wi' da haet tae oot o' her cup, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Cai.**[1] To heat limpets for bait in water till they leave the shell. To leep caff [chaff], to pour boiling water on it to fit it as food for cattle. **Mry.** To burn slightly; to scorch the outside of anything roasted, while it is raw in the middle, *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.) **Fif.** The sheelin's o' the groat were leep't, Made sowen kale for weeks, ALLAN *Flutorum* (1899) 37. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **n.Cy.** (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[1] To boil for a short time with a view to keep for ultimate cooking. *Gen.* of newly caught salmon not meant for immediate use. **Nhb.**[1] To leep meat is to boil so as to preserve it. To leep salmon so as to prevent its falling. Gooseberries are leeped in like manner, and then bottled for preservation. **Cum.**[14] Leep them giblets. **Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Leepan**, *ppl. adj.* of the weather: hot, moist; (2) **Leepet** or **Leepit**, *ppl. adj.* parboiled, scorched, burnt.

(1) **Cai.**[1] A leepan day. (2) **Sc.** Leepit milk, leepit kail (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Tryin' ta brize da leepid lirks oot o da laeder wi' da face o' his right toom, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Rxb.** Lepit peats, peats dug out of the solid moss without being baked (JAM.).

2. *intrans.* To boil soft and tender.

Shr.[1] Said of pease. 'Them pase leppen well.'

Hence (1) **Leppers**, (2) **Leppin-pase**, *sb. pl.* grey peas that soften well in boiling.

(1) **Shr.**[1] I can get a couple o' shillin' a bag more fur them pase —they bin sich good leppers; **Shr.**[2] (2) **Shr.**[12]

3. To perspire freely. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Cai.**[1] I wiz lek to leep.

4. To sit over the fire.

Bnff.[1] He's a lazy flail o' cheel, for he diz naething bit leep our the fire, an' shawm wee's feet i' the ais. **Cld.** (JAM.)

Hence **Leepit**, *ppl. adj.* a contemptuous term for any one: chilly, loving the fire; meagre, thin.

Cai.[1] **Bch.** To help the leethfu' leepit sleeth o' a coachman,

Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16. **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Lnk.** War na me ye wad a been married on a lownlike leepit lazy lump, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 28.

5. *sb.* A great heat; a hasty warming.

Sh.I. Dat's a leep o'm, my bairns! *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899); Dat's a day o' leep for you, folk, *ib.* (June 2, 1900). **Bnff.**[1] Gee yir linner a leep or ye pit it on. **Cld.** (Jam.)

6. A lounge over the fire. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.)

[1. (2) Norw. dial. *løypa mjølk*, to scorch milk (Aasen); ON. *hleypa mjǭlk*, to curdle milk (Vigfusson).]

LEEP, *v.*[2] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cozen, deceive. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

LEEP, see **Leap**, *v.*

LEE-PENNY, *sb.* Sc. A charm consisting of a stone set in gold.

w.Sc. This famous charm ... is said to have been brought home by Lochart of Lee, who accompanied the Earl of Douglas in carrying Robert the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land. It ... was credited with the virtue of imparting to water into which it was dipped curative properties, specially influential to the curing of cattle when diseased or preventing them taking disease. Many people from various parts of Scotland whose cattle were affected have made application within these few years for water in which this stone has been dipped. It is believed that this stone cannot be lost. It is still in the possession of the family of Lochart, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 95.

LEER, *sb.*[1] Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **lear** Som. Cor.[3] [līə(r).] **1.** The flank or loin; the hollow of the ribs. See **Lire**, *sb.*[1]

Glo. Under the leer, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 249. **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The sharp o' the wagin hurn'd right into the leer [lee·ur] o' un, an' the poor old 'oss never 'ar'ly muv'd arterwards. **n.Dev.** A geed ma a vulch in tha leer, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 355. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[3] That bullock is too small in the lear.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Leer-quills**, small quills; (2) **-rib**, the spare-rib.

(1) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 249.

LEER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Ken. Tape.

Leere and caddys, Lyly *Euphues* (1580), ed. Arber, 79; Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12]

LEER, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Dor. Also written **lear** Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[4] Ess.[1] [līr, liə(r.]

1. *sb.* A look, a glimpse, not necessarily an evil look.

Abd. Spier'd Wi' a civil leer, what did she mean, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 59. **Fif.** Her hand he snatch'd, and look'd a merry leer, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 91, ed. 1871. **Dmf.** Wi' a kind 'witchin' leer, love, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 237. **Lakel.**[2] This is fer t'dark, when t'broos is lower'd wi' streenen ta git a seet o' summat, an' o ivver ye manish ta deea is ta catch a lear on't. **Wm.** He turn'd to git a lear, Whitehead *Jos o't Ho* (1859) 13.

Hence **Leerie**, *adj.* blinking, casting sidelong looks.

Lnk. High in yon eerie a howlet fu' leerie, Sits winkin', an' blinkin', an' hootin' at me, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 103.

2. A scowl, frown.

e.Suf. (F.H.) **Ess.** [Did] fork out the brads—though with a lear, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 149.

3. A colour, shade of a colour. Dor. (W.C.) (c. 1750), (A.C.) See **Lire**, *sb.*[3]

4. *v.* To sneak about with a shy and silly expression, as if afraid to look one's neighbour in the face; with *off* or *away*: to go off, to sneak away.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Bdf.** To go 'leering' (J.W.B.). [To leer off, to leer away (K.).]

Hence **Leering**, *ppl. adj.* sneaking.

Nhp.[1] 'A leering fellow,' one who is endeavouring to escape observation.

5. To scowl, frown; to look angrily at.

Fif. They march most sourly leering every one, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 29, ed. 1871. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** He goo learin' about loike an oad bull (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

6. To laugh deridingly; to grin, sneer.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **e.An.**[1]

[1. The same word as obs. E. *leer*, the complexion, aspect. He hath a Rosalind of a better leer than you, Shaks. *As You*, IV. i. 67. OE. *hlēor*, the cheek, face, look. 4. I met him once in the street, but he leered away on the other side, Bunyan *P. P.* (1678) 88.]

LEER, see **Lair**, *sb.*[14], **Lear**, *adj.*[1], **Liefer.**

LEERET-GRAY, *adj.* Sh.I. 'Lyart-grey.'

My hair e'en dan wis leeret-gray, And noo hits white, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 52.

LEERIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **leary** Sc. [lī·ri.]

1. The light of a candle, lamp, &c.

Cld. (Jam.) **Rnf.** Oure that bricht leerie ... Wha wadna be cheerie when Whisky's awa'? Young *Pictures* (1865) 125. **Lnl.** The starnie lichts its leerie, Bennett, in Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 29. **Nhb.** They sit beside the fuffin' leerie, Wi' crack and claver, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 7.

2. A lamplighter; also in the *comb.* **Leerie light the lamps.**

Sc. Scaffies and leeries crackin' like pen guns, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 25. **Abd.** Chasin the leeries wi' pluffers an' pease, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 31; About forty years ago, a crowd of boys were usually seen following the lamplighters in the evenings, and trolling the following ditty: 'Leery, leery, licht the lamps, Lang legs and crookit shanks, Tak a stick an' brak his back, An' trail him through the Broadgate, *ib. footnote*; *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 16, 1900). **Frf.** The lamps are lit by a magician called 'Leerie-leerie-licht-the-lamps,' Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 10. **Fif.** He ... followed in the wake of the official deriding his new-fangled employment, and shouting 'Leary-licht-the-lamps!' after him, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 87. **Lnk.** He was their leerie mony a year, He kept their lampies burnin' clear, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 73. **Lth.** Ilk oily leary, Ilk midden mavis, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. **Edb.** Leery-light-the-lamps was brushing about with his ladder in his oxter and bleezing flamboy sparkling out behind him, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x; Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

LEERIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [lī·ri.] **1.** A cock, chanticleer.

Lth. Ae morn, at leerie's early craw, He took his spade, an' hied awa, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 164.

2. *Comp.* **Leerie-la(w**, the crow of a cock, cock-crow.

Rnf. The chanticleer cried 'leerie, law,' Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 136. **Lnk.** Scarce had Aurora glinted in the east, Or morning watch had sounded Leerie-la, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 2.

LEEROCH, LEERRACH, see **Larach.**

LEERRACH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [lī·rəχ.] **1.** *v.* To talk much and foolishly; to deliver a long, stupid speech or sermon; also with *aff.*

He sat doon an' leerracht aff as muckle's wid 'a' fillt the side o' a newspaper.

2. With *aboot* and *at*: to repeat from memory. **3.** To speak in an unknown tongue; also with *at.*

4. *sb.* Rambling, incoherent conversation or news; a foolish book or writing.

Sic a leerrach o' a beuk's been written aboot a rickle o' aul' behns an' broken bits o' stehns.

LEERS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Som. Dev. Also written **lears** Dev. Pasture land. Cf. **lair**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Som. An open pasture field, neglected lands, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Rarely used; but I think it always means stubble land, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Agen es zeen Th' lears all green, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 1, ed. 1853.

LEERSPOOLE, *sb. Obs.* Glo. See below.

Canna, in quam stamen vel trama vel fila rhombo nondum glomerantur, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 249.

LEES, see **Leaze**, *sb.*[18]

LEESE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Pem. To lose; to cause to lose.

Sc. It will leese thy sweet life and thy young babie too, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 183. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

[I mot nedes lese my lyf, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1290. OE. *lēosan.*]

LEESE, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[3]

LEESE ME (ON), *phr.* Sc. Also written **lease-, leez(e-.** [lī·z mī (on).] 'Dear is to me,' an expression of intense pleasure or approbation.

Sc. Leeze me abune them a' for yon auld, beld, clear-headed man, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 70; Leez me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nansy, lucky Nansy, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 24, ed. 1871. **Abd.** O, leeze me on yon bonny lass! Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Introd.* 7. **Frf.** O leeze me on women! Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 66. **Per.** Oh, lease me on Robin, our rantin' rede carl, Spence *Poems* (1898) 78. **Fif.** O leeze me on thee, Scotia auld, Gray *Poems* (1811) 15. **Slg.** Leeze me on the days, The days sae lang gane by, Towers *Poems* (1885) 138. **Rnf.** Leese me on plain, auld fashion'd store, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 127.

Ayr. Leeze me on thee, John Barleycorn, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 3; 'Leeze me,' thinks I, 'for all the whisky he has had surely it canna have taken to his head,' JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 190. Lnk. Leeze me on whisky! it gies us new life, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 57, ed. 1897. e.Lth. Leeze me on hiz thermometers that tell o' cauld an' heat, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 51. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Hdg. Leeze me on such halesome preachers, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 200. Rxb. Leeze me on a religious cloak, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 92. Dmf. O, leese me on the mountain taps, REID *Poems* (1894) 86. Gall. Leeze me on e'en; when hill and tree Are pictured in the vallies, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 122, ed. 1897.

[*Leese me* repr. the older *leif is me* (dear is to me); see DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 248, MURRAY *Dial. s.Sc.* (1873) 130.]

LEESH, see **Lash**, *sb.*[1], **Leash**, *sb.*[1], **Lish**, *adj.*

LEESHACH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [lī·ʃəχ.] 1. *sb.* A very long piece of rope, twine, &c.; also *fig.* See **Leash**, *sb.*[1] 2. *v.* With *off*: to unroll; to repeat from memory, to speak much by way of news.

LEESHINCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [lī·ʃins.] Also written **leeshins** Ir. Licence; a marriage licence.

e.Fif. We had full leeshince to compare notes, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. n.Ir. A frien' o' mine that had promised tae tell me hoo a wud get the leeshins, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 53.

LEESIN(G, see **Leasin(g.**

LEESOME, *adj.*[1] Sc. Also written **leesim** Abd.; **leisome** Dmf.; **liesome** Abd. [lī·səm.] Pleasant, loveable. Also used *advb.*

Sc. An' oh they are bonnie An' leesome to me, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 129. n.Sc. Fair and leesome blew the wind, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 217, ed. 1875. Bnff. A bonny leesome child, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 38. Abd. In spring's bricht leesim days, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 116; Ay, Ned, says she, this is a liesome night! SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 90. Frf. Mony a leesome theme, JAMIE *Emigrant's Fam.* (1853) 82. Per. A lichtsome, lithesome, leesome, blythesome, Free-gaun, hearty body, FORD *Harp* (1893) 317. Ayr. The tender heart o' leesome luve The gowd and siller canna buy, BURNS *Country Lassie*, st. 5. Peb. Ye wives! whase leesome hearts are fain To get the poor man's blessin, NICOL *Poems* (1802) I. 27 (JAM.). Dmf. The gait o' his gangin' was leesome fair, REID *Poems* (1894) 77.

[Mi leofsume leofmon, *Juliana* (c. 1200) 17; cp. G. *liebsam.*]

LEESOME, *adj.*[2] Sc. Also written **leasome** Sc. [lī·səm.] 1. Lonely, solitary. See **Lee**, *adj.*

Sc. Leasome and lanesome is waesome and wearisome, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) viii.

2. *Comp.* **Leesome-like**, ghostly, eerie.

Lnk. Mony's the time he's . . . garred us a' shiver wi' the leesome-like stories he gaed through, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

3. Phr. *one's leesome lane*, alone, by one's self. See **Leefu(l lane, Lee-lane.**

Sc. There sat the Laird his leesome lane, excepting that he had beside him a great ill-favoured jackanape, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; At last everything was quiet, and my Auntie sat her leesome lane in the yard, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 241, ed. 1894. Edb. Daunderin' aboot amang the hills your leesome lane, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 3. Gall. Do not call on Sandy your leasome lane, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 143.

LEESOME, LEESTER, see **Leisom(e, Leister.**

LEET, *sb.*[1] Irel. e.An. s.Cy. [līt.] 1. A meeting-point of roads; *gen.* used in phr. *a three* or *four way leet*, a meeting of three roads or of four roads. See **Fourey-leet, Releet.**

Wxf.[1] Your wing leet. e.Cy. A three or four way leet, RAY (1691). e.An.[1] Three a-leet. s.Cy. RAY (1691); GROSE (1790); (K.)

2. A place of meeting; a small fair.

Cmb.[1] There used to be held in the Walsoken Road at Wisbech a fair called the leet. It ceased to be held about 1860. The last one consisted of about two or three stalls only. Nrf. HONE *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1110. Suf.[1]

[1. Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a churchyeard or a three-way leet, HARSNET *Popish Imposture* (1604) 134. OE. *gelǣte*, a junction of roads (SWEET).]

LEET, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Hrt. Also written **leit** N.Cy.[2] Yks. [līt.] 1. *sb.* One portion of many, a separate division, a lot.

n.Sc. A leet of peats, turfs, &c., when exposed to sale (JAM.); A leet was not a fixed or well-defined quantity, it varied at different times and in different localities. In 1732 sixty loads or thereby were usually applied for making up a leet of peats, 14 feet square, 7 feet high and roofed to 14 feet from top to bottom (W.C.). Bnff. In Bnff. in 1768, a leet of peats was equivalent to a stack 24 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 12 feet high. In Grange in 1752 peats were paid at 4½*d.* per foot, the leet consisting of 24 feet (W.C.). Abd. Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long and 12 feet broad at bottom, and 12 feet high, *Statist. Acc.* V. 101 (JAM.). Bwk. Sometimes . . . [beans] are built in oblong stacks having interruptions without spaces, dividing them into portions of convenient size for being thrashed at one time. . . The separate divisions are termed leets, *Agric. Surv* (*ib.*) Hrt. We shake [the grass] into square leets, ELLIS in publications of *E.D.S.* 30 (s.v. Hay-making).

2. A select list of candidates, or nominees.

Sc. If ye binna yet ordained, Ye're on the leet, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 196; They petitioned the patron for a leet, and to have him included at the top, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 9. Or.I. Mansie Tangle, the lank-haired ferry-man, was put on the leet for an elder, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 44; To elect, nominate, and swear four persons, from a leet given in to him, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 134. Abd. There was a leet sent to the Council by the Council of Aberdeen, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 49. Per. The ministers, whose names had been mentioned in the leets given in by several Presbyteries, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 258. s.Sc. Neither Kerr nor the person Dickson wished were on the leet, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 14. Slg. At the very same time Edinburgh lacked pastors, and they made a leet of some, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 9, ed. 1843. Rnf. Keep melancholy out the leet, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 72. Ayr. The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of parliament, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. Lnk. My Burchet's name well pleas'd I saw Amang the chosen leet, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 281. e.Lth. There were twa candidates on the short leet for the pairish o' Snawdon, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 18. Edb. Hap some Deacons in a truff Inrow'd in the lang leet O' death, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 171, ed. 1785. Gall. There was a 'short leet' . . . in the Glen of the Kells, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 132.

3. A nomination to offices in election; freq. in *pl.* the nominees.

Sc. The moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a leet, whereupon voices might pass for the election of a new moderator, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 98 (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

4. *v.* To name in a list of selected candidates; to nominate; *fig.* to enrol, establish.

Sc. Mr. David Calderwood . . . has pressed so a new way of leeting the moderator for time to come, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 261 (JAM.). Abd. Deeply i' my heart I'll leet ye, Till i' my grave, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Introd.* 9.

Hence **Leeted**, *ppl. adj.* named in a list, selected.

They referred thir leeted men with eiking paring or changing to the next provincial assembly, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 314.

[1. OE. *hlīet* (Anglian *hlēt*), a lot, 'sors' (B.T.); cp. Goth. *hlauts.*]

LEET, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Not. Also written **leit** Sc. (JAM.) [līt.] 1. *sb.* Watery discharge from a wound or sore. Cf. **leetach**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff.[1] An unseemly mass of a liquid or semi-liquid substance. Not.[2] That sore place has begun to run a leet.

2. *v.* To ooze.

Sc. Esp. applied to thin ichor distilling through the pores of the body (JAM.). Fif. To ooze very slowly by occasional dropping (*ib.*).

LEET, *v.*[3] Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **let** w.Yks.[1] [līt.] 1. To make a thing appear so and so, to pretend, feign. Cf. **leeten.**

n.Sc. He's no sa daft as he leets (JAM.). w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] He's not so ill as he lets; w.Yks.[4], ne.Lan.[1]

2. To give sign; to notice; to make mention.

Sh.I. [I] tauld him never to leet bit just ta mak' earrand an' spūir, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246; Niver leet what shū's sayin', sir, hit's juist a wird o' joke ta me, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897); S. & Ork.[1] Never leet 'at du hears 'im. Du maun na leet to him, *MS. add.* n.Sc. Nevir leet (JAM.). e.Fif. Never leet that I was i' the garret! LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. Ayr. She never leeted after me, Mair than I'd been a caird, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 143.

3. To attend to, listen to.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) Fif. Wha could hae learned the very kaes that

biggit in the auld palace to speak Latin, . . gin they had only leeted till him? *Edb. Mag.* (May 1817) 138 (Jam.).

[1. Iosep hem knew al in his ȝhogt, Als he let he knew hem nogt, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2167. OE. *lætan*, to make as if, pretend (B.T.); cp. ON. *láta*, to behave, to make as if, to intimate (Vigfusson). 3. Cp. ON. *láta til*, to give way to, to yield to (*ib.*).]

LEET, see **Lait**, *sb.*[1], **Late**, *v.*[1], **Leed**, *sb.*[1], **Light**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Lite**, *adj.*

LEETACH, *sb.*[1] Bnff.[1] [lī·təχ.] An unseemly mass of a liquid or semi-liquid substance. See **Leet**, *sb.*[3] 1.

LEETACH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] [lī·təχ.] 1. *v.* To talk a great deal, freq. to talk foolishly; to deliver a speech or sermon; to repeat from memory.

There's him leetachin' aboot that agehn. Fin I heard thim, they wir leetachin' at French.

2. *sb.* Incoherent, nonsensical talk; a long piece of poor literature.

LEETAN, LEETEN, see **Lighten**, *v.*[12]

LEETEN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. To pretend; *gen.* used as *refl.* See **Leet**, *v.*[3] 1.

n.Cy. You are not so mad as you leeten you (K.). w.Yks.[1] He leetens to be a gradely fellow, ii. 306. Chs. Ray (1691); Grose (1790); Chs.[2] You are not so ill as you leeten yourself; Chs.[3]

LEETH-, LEETH(E, see **Loath, Leathe, Leed**, *sb.*[2]

LEETHFOW, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **leefou** Edb.; **leeful**. Kindly, compassionate, sympathizing, ready to lend. Cf. **leinfou**.

Sc. The leeful man is the beggar's brother, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 315. Edb. I ken him weel; he has a leefou heart, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 372. Rxb. (Jam.)

LEETH-WAKE, see **Leathwake**.

LEET-LYTE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To fall flat violently. 2. *sb.* A heavy fall. 3. *adv.* Flat.

The twa loons geed leet-lyte our i' the ditch.

LEETY, *adj.*[1] Yks. Deranged, mad. n.Yks. (I.W.)

LEETY, *adj.*[2] Ken. [lī·ti.] Slow, behindhand; slovenly. Ken.[1] Purty leety sort of a farmer, I calls 'im; Ken.[2]

LEEUM, LEEVE, LEEVIN-LANE, see **Leum, Leave**, *sb.*[3], **Live**, *v.*, **Leefu(l lane**.

LEEWARD, *adv.* I.W. [lī·wəd.] In phr. *to go to leeward*, to go to the bad. (J.D.R.)

LEEZE, LEEZE ME, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[3], **Leese me**.

LEF, LEFE, see **Leave**, *v.*[12], **Left**, *sb.*, **Lief**.

LEFT, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Lin. Som. Also in forms **lef** w.Som.[1]; **lift** s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] [left.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *over the left*, not at all; *gen.* used to signify a contradiction to something which has immediately preceded. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan. (F.R.C.), nw.Der.[1], and in *gen.* colloq. use.

2. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Left-about**, in phr. *to get the left-about*, to get one's dismissal; (2) **-hand**, wrong; (3) **-handed**, (*a*) sinister, malicious; tricky, underhand; (*b*) dubious; (*c*) illegitimate; (*d*) maliciously; dubiously; (4) **-handed friend**, an enemy; (5) **-hand side**, the left; (6) **-hand spoke**, in phr. *left-hand spoke of a cart-wheel*, see below; (7) **-hand sull**, a plough made to turn the furrow on the left of the ploughman; (8) **-legged**, wrong; abnormal; (9) **-loof**, see (3, *a*).

(1) Lnk. The Tories gat the left-about, The Liberals won the entry, Watson *Poems* (1853) 6. (2) Ayr. His saul has taen some other way, I fear the left-hand road, Burns *Epit. on Holy Willie*, st. 1. (3, *a*) Dmb. Think you I'll lose by sic left-handed jirk What I've made ripe by years o' anxious work? . . . Left-handed wark, though paid in part, Ends aye in naked back or broken heart, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 90, 100. (*b*) Elg. Hungry wames in Rino's lugs Their left-han't blissin's sang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 83. (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (*d*) Midl. An' the zarvants [*sic*] oop to the Manor looked left-handed at me, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 209. (4) n.Lin.[1] (5) Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Always so unless referring to the side of the body proper. The lef-hand-zide o' the road, the room, the gate. (6) Lan. Th' lads takkin no moore notice on him than if he'd bin th' left-hand spoke ov a cart-wheel, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 96. (7) w.Som.[1] Laef-an zoo·ul. (8) s.Chs.[1] It sounded like a lift-legged 'un. (9) Per. Your cairds and left-loof consultations, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 69.

LEFT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Sus. Ess. [left.]

1. Destitute, abandoned, God-forsaken; foolish, unwise; *gen.* in phr. *to be left to oneself.*

Cai.[1] He was so far left as to commit that sin. Kcd. That I wis left to mairry you—O weary fa' the day! Grant *Lays* (1884) 21. Per. Gin a chield was sae far left til himsel' as yon puir laad maun hae been, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 260, ed. 1887; As for the Laird comin' wi' his dochter, he's been sair left til himsel', *ib.* s.Sc. Jamie, Jamie, ye were sair left. Did ye steal frae the poor folk in that gate? Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 100. n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Lin. I was straangely left to mysen to be suckt in wi' th' likes o' him, Peacock *Taales* (1890) 2nd S. 111; n.Lin.[1] I niver seed noäbody moore left to the'r sens then oor Claudina was when she married a fella' like ——.

2. Widowed.

Sh.I. Da year '13, whin my midder was left, an' I rowed in a fram boat my first year, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 238.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Left ane**, the largest bannock of a batch; (2) **— twin**, the survivor of two twins.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2) Sus. A 'left twin' is thought to have the power of curing the thrush, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ix. w.Sus. Yes, my cousin Eliza at the shop is a left twin, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 47. Ess. Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) ix.

LEFT, see **Lift**, *v.*

LEFTER, *sb.* Cai.[1] [le·ftər.] A shallow wooden vessel.

LEFTY, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **leftie** S. & Ork.[1] [le·fti.] A lump of anything, esp. a mass of dirt. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

LEG, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **lag** Dor.; **le·eg** n.Cy.; **leggy** w.Som.[1]; **lig** Chs.[1] [leg.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Leg-bail**, (*a*) flight; esp. in phr. *to give one leg-bail*, to escape from a person; *to take leg-bail*, to run away instead of seeking bail, or awaiting the due course of events; (*b*) a kick; (2) **-banded**, of wild cattle: having the legs bound with a band or cord; (3) **-bone**, the shin; (4) **-brod**, a flat wooden frame shaped like a leg for drying or stretching stockings; (5) **-dollar**, *obs.*, a Manx dollar; (6) **-foot**, the foot or bottom of anything; (7) **-ill**, a disease of sheep causing lameness; (8) **-lapper**, a person who is always beforehand; (9) **-length**, the length of a stocking; (10) **-o'er-im**, cross-legged; (11) **-of-mutton**, huge; (12) **-on**, the act of walking or working with speed and energy; (13) **-out**, a quick walk; the act of walking quickly; (14) **-tee**, see (4); (15) **-tired**, tired by much walking; (16) **-trapes**, a slattern; (17) **-up**, a scolding; (18) **-weary**, see (15); (19) **-wood**, large branches cut from trees; also used *attrib.*

(1, *a*) Sc. They e'en gae him leg-bail, Scott *Rob Roy* (1824) xiv. Cai.[1] Bnff. Those noble heroes and heroines who so courageously took to their heels when stripped, but when caught, did catch it, by the award of full quadruple immersion, for daring to run off, nudes, on leg-bail, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 70. Per. I tak leg-bail; On drams an' you I turn my tail, Stewart *Character* (1857) 192. w.Sc. The gudeman, ye see, has ta'en leg-bail, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 137. s.Sc. He reaves his wife o' cash an' claes, Then takes leg-bale an' aff he gaes, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 337. Rnf. Even rhyme has taen leg-bail Frae my puir dogg'rel verses, Clark *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 22. Ayr. [He] couldna stoop the fray to quell, By taking leg-bail i' the morning, White *Jottings* (1879) 238. Lnk. Robin tried to think out the question, but his memory had taken leg-bail, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 94. Edb. They took leg-bail an' ran awa', Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 115, ed. 1785. Slk. Then tak leg-bail an' fare-ye-weel, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 363. Wgt. Perhaps the appendage took legbail, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 219. Lakel.[2] He gev them leg-bail, an' listed. s.Stf. I should have to give 'em leg bail, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 65. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf. Two Sundays when even an attorney may give leg-bail to the Power under whose 'Ca-adsa' he lives, Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) xlii. Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] I zeed what was up, zo I gid 'em leg-bail to once. (*b*) Abd. He gave so rude an accolade to the extended legs of Meg Macglashan. . . 'There's a leg-bail to you, Meg,' Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 41, ed. 1889. (2) w.Yks.[1] (3) Sc. Callander *Notes on Ihre* (Jam., s.v. Laegg). (4) Sh.I. Shü pood a pair o' fine socks aff o' da leg brod, *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899). (5) Sc. So called because it bears the arms of the Isle of Man, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 125. (6) Sc. Old daft limmers sit at a leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes, Stevenson *Catriona*

(1893) iii. (7) s.Sc. (Jam.) (8) Sus.[2] (9) Frf. Ilk ane bangs out A leg length o' a purse, Morison *Poems* (1790) 27. (10) Rxb. (Jam.) (11) Lnk. He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 26. (12) Bnff.[1] (13) Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) (14) w.Yks. Patent: For mackin a new soart ov a leg-tee, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 30. (15) n.Yks.[2] Ken.[1] 'Are ye tired, maäte?' 'No, not so terr'bly, only a little leg-tired.' (16) Som. (Hall.) Dev.[1] 'Twas'n for want of a good will the nasty litter legtrapes had'n a blow'd a coal betwext you an me, 7. (17) n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] I gat a desperate leg up. (18) w.Mid. I walked from Lunnun, this morning, and I'm so leg-weary I can't hardly put one foot afore t'other. The bullocks was reg'lar leg-weary when they got home, and almost laid down in the gateway (W.P.M.). (19) Oxf.[1] The larger are used for gate-posts, &c.; the smaller are sawn up for firewood, *MS. add.* Dor. We shall have a rare leg-wood fire directly, Hardy *Greenw. Tree* (1872) I. 28.

2. Phr. (1) *my leg*, a term of contempt; see below; (2) *the leg of a common*, the part of a common which tapers to a point; (3) *to be on the leg*, to go gadding about; (4) *to draw a person's leg*, to befool one; (5) *to get one's leg dressed*, to commit fornication; (6) *to get one's leg over traces*, to commit a crime; to be guilty of a foolish or unauthorized act; (7) *to give one a leg*, or *— a leg on* or *up*, to assist a person to mount a horse; in *gen.* colloq. use; also *fig.* to assist; (8) *to give one a leg over*, to give a person a lift that enables him to throw a leg over an obstacle; (9) *to go at the leg*, to beat down in bargaining; (10) *to go foot for leg*, to go straightway or very fast; (11) *to have no leg to stand on*, to have no chance or just cause; in *gen.* colloq. use; (12) *to lift a leg*, see (5); (13) *to make a leg*, to bow; (14) *to put the best leg before, first*, or *foremost*, to make all the speed one can; to act energetically; in *gen.* colloq. use; (15) *to ride leg on every*, to ride astride; (16) *to stand on one leg*, of currant and gooseberry bushes: to grow from one distinct stem, not from a number of offsets; (17) *to take leg*, to run off; (18) *a pair of legs*, stockings; (19) *the Isle of three legs*, the Isle of Man; (20) *to be all legs and wings*, to be thin and ungainly; (21) *to give it legs*, curling term: see below; (22) *to have its legs on*, to be very excellent; (23) *to make legs*, to run fast; (24) *to put legs and arms to a story*, to give a story plausibility; to embellish it.

(1) w.Yks. If one person said to another, 'Is t'barns bahn wi' theh?' the other would probably reply, in case a negative reply was given or meant, 'Barns mi leg!' Binns *Orig.* (1889) I. 4. (2) Som. (W.F.R.) (3) Bnff. Lucky Lowrie was aye on the leg, bizzing aboot like a Dirt-bee, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 112. (4) Abd. He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatherin's o' our Aunty Meg, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 17. Frf. Na, na, Marget, ye dinna draw my leg, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) vii. Per. Jamie's been drawing yir leg, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 216. w.Sc. The very thing; but I'm afraid he would think they were drawing his leg, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 22, ed. 1877. Ayr. Nae maitter hoo sairly his leg ye micht draw, ye will ne'er howk a quarrel oot o' Sawney McGraw, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 63. (5) n.Yks. He goes to get his leg dressed (I.W.). (6) e.Yks.[1] (7) Cld. Stop an' gie me a leg-on (Jam.). Lakel.[2] Wm. Si' tha gie's a leg-up on ta t'meear back (B.K.). n.Yks.[4] Ah'll cum an' gi'e tha a leg up mysel. w.Yks.[5] The common way of asking another's assistance in an endeavour to climb, or mount any object, as a horse; raising one leg at the request, which the courteous complier has to take hold of and raise as high as his own shoulder. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] w.Mid. Sometimes used ironically: 'I'll give him a leg up if only I can get a chance' (W.P.M.). Dor. Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 2. Cor. He'll get on in his profession. I'll speak to the governor to give him a leg up, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) lii. (8) n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Stf. Gie me a leg over [the fence], Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 158. (9) Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) (10) Abd. Ye'll jist gang fit-fir-leg the morn's mornin' owre Clyacksneuk wi' that siller, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 190. (11) n.Cy. (J.W.), Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) (12) Ayr. I'll ne'er lift a lawless leg Again upon her, Burns *Holy Willie's Prayer*, st. 8. (13) Sc. I rise, make legs, and bow to all the court, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 39. (14) n.Cy. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] Nif we don't put the best leg avore, we shall be a-catched wi' the rain. (15) Gall. This she would do not 'saddle to side,' as women ride, but 'leg on every,' as the men do, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 47, ed. 1876. (16) Chs.[1] (17) Sc. A' that were able teuk leg for't an' ran, Watson *Poems* (1853) 19. Ayr. When ance her chastity took leg, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 83. Lnk. Tam took leg an' owre the sea, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 70. Edb. They took leg, an' left the cow, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 98. (18) n.Yks.[4] Sha's gitten a grand pair o' legs foor t'wedding. (19) Gall. Smuggled rum, Just hot frae aff the Isle of three legs come, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 85, ed. 1876. (20) Lakel.[2] A gurt cradda bians 'at thoo is; thoo's o' legs an' wings. Wm. (B.K.) (21) Sc. Gie 'm legs, ye're lookin braw, *Caledon. Curling Ann.* (1886–87) 348; A common command from the skip. When a stone is sliding up to hit a winner on the opposite side without quite enough of force, 'gie 'm legs' is called out, and the sweepers ply their 'cows' before it, thus giving it an increased power to remove the obstacle (G.W.). (22) n.Lin.[1] Your sarvant lass she maade me a cup o' coffee; my wod it was good; I tell'd her it hed all it legs on, an' it hed an' all. This here aale's gotten it legs on, an' noä mistaake. (23) Rnf. Whan I gat clear o't, . . I made twa pair o' clever legs, Till, thro' the hole, I reach'd my nest, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. (24) Per. Ye can juist tell the tale about Jess Clapperton. . . I wadna say but it micht do for the minister very weel, an' ye ken hoo to put legs an' arms til't as weel as the next ane, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 274, ed. 1887.

3. The stem of a shrub. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Hence **Leggy**, *adj.* used of plants that throw up too many stalks. e.Suf. (F.H.) **4.** The body of a stack; the part which is built up before the roof is begun. s.Chs.[1]

5. A flat, wooden, leg-shaped frame for stretching stockings.

Kcd. Cheese chissels, butter kits, an' kirns, An' couple baulks an' legs, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3.

6. An upright post resting on the ground forming one of the supports of a house.

ne.Sc. Two upright posts resting on the ground, . . the two arms of the couple called hoos fixed to the top of the upright posts or legs, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 50.

7. A long, narrow meadow, *gen.* one which runs out of a larger piece of land. See **Lag**, *sb.*[2]

Sus.[2] Usually by the side of a brook. Hmp.[1]

8. The latest comer; the last player, esp. in marbles. Sus.[2]

9. *v.* To walk or run fast; to run away, esp. from school.

Sc. Fast after him they leggit, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 70 (Jam.). Frf. The wives leg hame an' trim their fires, Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. Slg. When Boreas blaws his loud tout-too They sud be leggin', Taylor *Poems* (1862) 38. Ayr. Rin ye aff to the schule-hoose as fast's ye can leg, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 124. Lnk. Aff I gaed as hard as I could leg, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 17. Rxb. For Eilden Hills, What I could leg, my course now did I bend, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 161. w.Yks.[5] Is tuh barn to leg next Sunday? 6. w.Som.[1] Now then, look sharp! thee canst leggy along nif thee art a mind to.

Hence **Leggie**, *v.*, *obs.*, to run, use one's legs.

Ayr. To look I did na bide, But, fast as I could leggie, I ran, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 151.

10. *Comb.* (1) **Leg away**, (*a*) to walk quickly, hasten; (*b*) to walk clumsily; (2) **— it**, to walk; to walk quickly; (3) **— off**, to go off; (4) **— on**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) to work with energy and speed; (*c*) to assist on horseback; (5) see (1, *a*).

(1) Cum.[14] n.Yks. Hī sīmd in ə strēnj huri, hī waz legin əwia (W.H.). e.Yks.[1] Noo then! leg-away wi' thä, else thoo'll nivver get there i' tahm. w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Zèo·n dhai zeed mee kaum·een, ded·n um lag·ee u-wai· dhun! [(As) soon as they saw me coming, didn't they take to their heels just!] (*b*) Bwk. (Jam.) (2) Lakel.[2] He could leg it ower them fells. Wm. Ah'll nut yoke up, Ah'll leg it (B.K.). e.Yks.[1] Ah's gannin tŏ leg it, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. He wor leggin' it at full speed, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 14; w.Yks.[1] They did leg it away! w.Yks.[23] s.Not. When ah heard that noise, ah did leg it (J.P.K.). s.Lin. Yah mun leg it or yah'l be too laäte for the traän (T.H.R.). Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] I maayde 'un leg ut pretty sherp, I can tell 'e. Dor. We'll leg it home again as fast as we can, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) III. xv. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 25.] (3) Frf. Some in eggshells leg aff for France, Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. (4, *a*) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] (*b*) Bnff.[1] They leggit-on at the cuttan a' day. Cld. (Jam.) (*c*) Cld. Wait, an' I'll leg you on (Jam.). (5) Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

11. *Obs.* To waddle. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

12. To propel boats through tunnels by means of the legs; see below.

w.Yks. A method of propelling a boat along the canal in Standedge tunnel, the boatman reclining on his back and placing his feet against the roof of the tunnel. This is termed 'leggin' (B.K.). **Chs.**[1]

Hence **Legger**, *sb.* a man who propels a boat with his legs.

w.Yks. (B.K.) **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 7; **Chs.**[1] A name given to men who formerly propelled the boats through a canal tunnel at Barnton, near Northwich. A plank was laid across the bow of the boat, upon which two men lay down on their backs, and as the tunnel was of very narrow dimensions, they were able to push against the sides with their feet, and so to propel the boat through.

13. To cause to fall by tripping up the leg; *gen.* with *down* or *up*; also *fig.* to bring into trouble.

e.Yks. He legged ma doon wi gib end ov his stick, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 92. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Legging-day**, *sb.* a day on which boys and girls try to trip one another up by catching hold of the ancles.

e.Yks. Easter Monday is known as 'Leggin Day'; but, if you trip any one up at any time, you offer as excuse 'It's Leggin Day ti-day!' NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 12.

14. To cheapen, beat down in a bargain; to cheat.

Nhp.[1] He legs him so. **Lon.** And get them into a room where the victim may be legged more quietly, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1862) IV. 252. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

LEG, see **Lie**, *v.*[2]

LEGACY, *v.* Sc. [le·gəsi.] To bequeath.

Lnk. The ten pounds legacied to poor Kate Dalrymple had been gratuitously magnified, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 29.

LEGAL, *sb.* Sc. The time allowed before a mortgage can be foreclosed.

Sc. There is a large sum wanted in redemption—yet if it is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it, and the estate will be evicted, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xi. **Edb.** The Adjudger—as well as the Legal's expired, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 60; Judgment in the suit transfers the property to the creditor... The property may, however, be redeemed by the debtor, upon making payment of the creditor's claim within the period of ten years, and these ten years are technically termed the legal of an adjudication, *ib. note*, 207.

LEGALITY, *sb.* Sc. 1. Legal proof.

Ayr. I see no legality that he was our sister's husband, GALT *Lairds* (1826) ix.

2. A lawsuit.

He went on some business of legality with his wife's brother, with whom he had entered into a plea concerning the moiety of a steading at the town-head, *ib. Provost* (1822) vi.

LEGATION, *sb.* Sc. Legal formality.

Rnf. Time cam' for Registration [of a birth]; I'd tae trudge twa miles a-gait Tae the lim' o' that legation, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 37.

LEGGANS, *sb. pl.* N.Cy.[1] Stockings with the feet cut off to draw over the shoes, 'leggings.'

LEGGART, see **Licket**.

LEGGAT, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) Also written **legget**, **leggit**. A stroke at golf, &c. which is not fair, or, for some reason, is not counted.

LEGGEN, see **Laggin**.

LEGGER, *sb.* w.Som.[1] 1. A leg.

Waur lag·urz! [ware legs!] See ELWORTHY *Dial.* (1875) 20.

2. A long, narrow part of a field. Cf. **leg**, *sb.* **2** (2) and **7**.

3. *Comp.* **Legger-field**, a field of irregular shape, containing a long, narrow piece.

LEGGEREN, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A layer.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.**[1] A to-a-three leggeren o' peeots, ii. 302.

LEGGET, *sb. Obs.* e.An. Also written **legat** Nrf.; and in form **ledged** e.An.[1] A tool used by reed-thatchers. Cf. **ledger**, *sb.* **3**, **letchit**.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** All manr of tooles, &c. A Cardynall legat and a trowell wh suche other tooles, *Apprentices' Tools in Norwich* (1548–1564) in *Nrf. Ant. Misc.* II. i. 9; GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Used still (M.C.H.B.).

LEGGIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [le·gin.] 1. The fine locks of wool set aside during the process of 'welding' for the better parts of a stocking.

Yks. That Peggy o' yours! I's welded her o'er and o'er, and I canna find a lock o' leggin in her; she's a' futing! HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) x.

2. Low 'kempy' bits of wool which come from about the feet. Also called **Shankings** (q.v.). Sc. (J.C.)

LEGGO, *sb.* w.Cor. A fault in a quarry. (J.W.)

LEGGUMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [le·gəmz.] Leggings, gaiters.

s.Sc. Get oot my white corded breeks and leggums, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 161. **Slk.** Dark corduroy breeches, and drab-coloured leggums, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 79, ed. 1866.

LEGGY-LEGGY-LIE-DOWN, *sb.* Not. A children's game, in which each throws the other by pulling at the leg.

s.Not. Come and let's play at leggy-leggy-lie-down (J.P.K.).

LEGIBLE, *adj.* Bnff.[1] [le·ʤibl.] Fair, equitable.

The twa made a legible bargain, An' naething can be said noo.

LEGITIM, *sb.* Sc. Law term: the lawful portion of movables to which a child is entitled on the death of the father.

No legitim can be claimed by children but out of the moveable estate belonging to their father at the time of his death, ERSKINE *Institute of Law*, III. 9 (JAM.).

[Fr. *legitime*, a portion, or childs part, the portion of inheritance which a father may give away (COTGR.).]

LEGLEN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **leglan**, **leglin** Sc.; and in form **laiglen** Edb. n.Cy. [le·glən.]

1. A milkpail, esp. one in which one of the staves projects to form a handle. Cf. **laggin**.

Sc. Hoop a leglan, clout a pan, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 56. **Per.** She slang a leglen at his lug, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 18. **Ayr.** Cow'r down aneath her coo, Syne wi' canty sang an' glee Stroan the leglin to the e'e, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 51. **Lnk.** Up their leglens cleek, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Lth.** She milked her cow; Sat doun by her leglin, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 201, ed. 1856. **e.Lth.** Tradition says that a leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer could be bought in Tranent for twopence-halfpenny, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 21. **Edb.** Case Crummy tak her wonted tids, And ca' the laiglen's treasure o' the ground, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785. **Slk.** There will be setting on o' leglins an' happing wi' plaids, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 281, ed. 1866. **Gall.** When she to milk the ewes had gane, He cam' and bure the leglen hame, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 53, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Leglin-girth**, the lowest hoop on a milkpail, used *fig.* in phr. *to cast a leglin-girth*, to bear an illegitimate child.

Sc. Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen... ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of slipping a foot, casting a leglin-girth or the like, ye understand me? SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxii.

[1. MHG. *legelīn*, 'fässchen' (LEXER); cp. LG. *legel*, 'ein hölzernes Gefäss' (BERGHAUS).]

LEICESTER, *sb.*[1] ? Lin. In *comb.* **Leicester plover**, a pudding boiled in a cloth.

There are men here, well to pass in the world, would not want their share of a Leicester plover, and that's a bag-pudding, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxiii.

LEICESTER, *sb.*[2] Lon. A mixture of 'mac,' street-mud, and dung.

The contents of these barges are mixed, about one-fourth being 'mac,' the rest street-mud and dung. This admixture, on board the vessel, is called by the bargemen and the contractors' servants at the wharfs Leicester, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 216, ed. 1861.

LEID, **LEIF**, **LEIFER**, see **Lead**, *sb.*[1], **Leed**, *sb.*[1], **Loath**, **Liefer**.

LEIFU(LL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **leafu'**. Lawful.

Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her leafu' lord, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 149, ed. 1849; It sall be leifull to choose an assise of the burgesses, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 76.

LEIGER, **LEIGH**, **LEIGHT**, see **Ledger**, **Laugh**, *v.*, **Lea**, *sb.*[2,4], **Low**, *adj.*, **Light**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[2], *v.*[3]

LEIGHTON-MONEY, *sb.* Wor. Money paid instead of the tithe of fruit in the parish of Leigh.

ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 246, ed. 1852.

LEIKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **leykin** Cum.[4] A sweetheart; a term of affection to a child.

N.Cy.[2], **Nhb.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] To a child in the Abbey Holme may be heard said: 'Come hither, my leyl leykin' (s.v. Likin').

LEILL, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) **1.** A single stitch in marking a sampler. **2.** Phr. *a double leill*, a single stitch gone over again to make it more lasting.

LEIN, see **Lane**, *v.*, **Lean**, *v.*

LEINFOU, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Kind-hearted, sympathetic, compassionate; also in *comb.* **Leinfou-heartit.** Cf. **leethfow.**

LEINGIE, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) **1.** The loin. See **Leungie.** **2.** *Comb.* **Leingie-shot**, of a horse: having the loins dislocated.

LEINT, LEIP, see **Leep**, *v.*[1], **Lant**, *sb.*[2]

LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, *sb.* and *v.* Rnf. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A conversation held in whispers. **2.** *v.* To speak one with another in whispers.

LEIS, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To arrange, lay in order. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

LEISCH, LEISH, see **Leash**, *sb.*[12]

LEISH, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **liesh** Slk. [līʃ.] Active; clever; tall; alert.

Slk. I's be even hands wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 325 (Jam.); What does I see but twa lang liesch chaps, *ib. Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 39. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Leisher**, *sb.* (*a*) a tall and active person; (*b*) an extensive track; (*c*) a long journey. Lnk. (Jam.); (2) **Leishing**, *adj.* (*a*) tall and active; (*b*) of a field, parish, &c.: extensive; (*c*) of a journey: long. (*ib.*)

LEISH, see **Lish**, *adj.*

LEISH-DEER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nhb. The roe or female deer.

Maw troo-luve's like a buck or leish deer, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 9.

LEISOM(E, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **leasum** Sc.; **leesome** e.Lth.; **lesume** Abd.; **liesom** Per.; **lissim** Wgt. Lawful, permissible.

Sc. It is leasum to ony man to sell his libertie, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 19. **Or.I.** As it is leisom to compel them to give up dittay, so it is leisom, gif they be mensworne, to punishe them, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) Append. 86. **Abd.** It shall not be lesume to any inhabitant within this burgh, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 26. **Per.** It was not lawful or liesom to do the same by reason of the foresaid promise, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 164. **Slg.** They urged me to speer, and know when it should be leisome for me to go, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 99, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** It shall be leisom to them . . . to protest, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 183, ed. 1828. **e.Lth.** May woo Tyneside with leesome pride, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 63. **Wgt.** My servandis may not do my lissim bissines for ye trobillance of him, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 392.

Hence **Leasumlie**, *adv.* lawfully.

Sc. Gudes and geare quhilk, be the law of the Athenians, leasumlie micht be given be the father to his bastard sonne, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 16.

[So that it lesum be Dido ramane In spousage bund, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 181. ME. *lefsum*, permissible (*P. Plowman*). OE. *lēaf*, permission, leave (B.T.).]

LEISOME, LEISPUND, LEISSURE, see **Leesome**, *adj.*[1], **Lispund**, **Leasow(e.**

LEISTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **leester** Slk. s.Dur. Cum.[14]; **liester** s.Sc. Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **lister** Dmf. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm.; **lyster** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[4] [lī·stə(r, li·stər.] **1.** *sb.* A pronged and barbed fish-spear; esp. used for striking salmon by torchlight; now an illegal weapon.

Abd. All our tenants were assembled with poles or spears, or rather 'leisters,' for catching salmon, Queen Victoria *Leaves fr. Jrn.* (Sept. 13, 1850). **Per.** There were lines and leisters for the water, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 78. **s.Sc.** Nae liester shanks wi' burnin' cruzies, Watson *Bards* (1859) 52. **Ayr.** A three-taed leister on the ither Lay, large an' lang, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 6. **Slk.** Whenever he put the grains o' the leister into the water, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The lister is a shaft, with three iron prongs barbed on one side, fixed on the end, not unlike the figure of Neptune's trident, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 411 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Every ane, Arm'd wi' a leister, cleek, or light, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 331; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[12] A leister with three prongs of a somewhat different construction is used in Cumberland for leistering eels, the eels being brought up between the prongs. **Cum.** Next down wi' t'listers and out wid a lowe, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 230; **Cum.**[124] **Wm.** Tak t'lister wi thi an' see if thoo can catch owt (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Leister-grained**, *obsol.*, of the barbel, *Barbus fluviatilis*: heavily marked by a 'leister'; (2) **-shaft**, the wooden part to which the head of the 'leister' is fastened.

(1) **n.Yks.** It really refers to the marks left by the leister, and to the disfigurement of the fish (R.H.H.). (2) **Nhb.** On each lang sapling leister shaft, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 332.

3. *v.* To spear fish.

Sc. Donald Caird can wire a maukin, . . Leisters kipper, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 56. **Slg., Ayr.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Lifting his lance . . . as if about to leester a salmon, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 587, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** The man who had charge of the web, went off to see the salmon leistered, Nine *Flk-Lore*, in *Monthly Packet* (1862) 629. **s.Dur.** In bygone days . . . salmon were leistered by torchlight, but the fishery laws at present in operation have put a stop to the practice (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Listerin's canny coald wark, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 253. **n.Yks.** To go a-leistering (R.H.H.).

[**1.** Norw. dial. *ljoster*, a fish-spear (Aasen); ON. *ljōstr*, a salmon-spear (Vigfusson).]

LEISURABLE, *adv.* Cor. In a leisurely manner.

He jest sa'ntered up quite leisurable, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

LEIT, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) A piece of horse-hair used on a fishing-line.

LEIT, LEITH, see **Leet**, *sb.*[23], **Lite**, *v.*, **Leed**, *sb.*[2]

LEITS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Tracks; footsteps. (Hall.)

LEIZE, LEK, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3], **Leck**, *v.*, **Like**, *adj.*, *v.*[2]

LEKE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lin. [līk.] **1.** *sb.* A grimace; a grin. Lin.[1] **2.** *v.* To grin frightfully. (Hall.)

LEKE, *v.*[2] Lin.[1] To stick, cause to adhere.

Leke that bill on the wall. Doesn't it leke?

LELDRUM, LELE, see **Laldrum**, **Leal.**

LELL, *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To mark, take aim.

LEM, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **lame**, **layum** S. & Ork.[1] [lem, lēm.] A floor of boards near the roof, on which household articles are placed; a loft in a house.

The passage between the two beds was covered over the top with pieces of boat's boards, which formed a lame for laying lines, cashies (J.I.); My snüids an' handlin rex me doon, Dey're dere upo' da lame (*ib.*); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 56; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *lem* and *læm*, a deal floor (Aasen); Sw. dial. *lām*, a shutter (Rietz); ON. *hlemmr*, an opening in a floor, a lid, cover (Vigfusson).]

LEM, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **lame** S. & Ork.[1] [lem, lēm.] To prepare wool by drawing for spinning. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

LEM, LEM(B, see **Lam**, *v.*, **Limb.**

LEMAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **lemman** Sc. [le·mən.] A lover (used of both sexes); a sweetheart; a paramour, concubine.

Sc. My love and lemman gay to be, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 210. **n.Sc.** I'll cause ye be my light leman, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 25, ed. 1875. **Frf.** Their [fairies'] queen, wha is loosome as loosome can be, A braw leman has made o' puir Robin-a-Ree, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 93. **Per.** She has my heart . . . And I hae hers, and that is all A leman asks who loves like me, Spence *Poems* (1898) 12. **w.Sc.** Gin you wish to be leman mine, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 128. **s.Sc.** The lass may get her leman for a', Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 364. **Ayr.** His leman on his knee, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 299. **Lnk.** She he wrong'd for peace is suing To her faithless leman, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 74, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** Be ye leman or be ye maiden, Sit nae down till ye be bidden, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 212. **Gall.** As Morton said to his leman, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) vi. **Nhb.** There are threescore queens, and fowerscore lemans, an' ne end o' vargins, Forster *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 8. **Cum.** Bring news to me o' my leman, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 24.

Hence **Lemanry**, *sb.* an amour; harlotry.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 370. **n.Sc.** Lay never your love on lemanry, Bring nae gude woman to shame, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 258, ed. 1875.

[Now dere lemman, quod she, go, far weel! Chaucer *C. T.* A. 4240; Ihesu Crist þet wes hire leofmon, *OE. Misc.* (c. 1200) (Mätzner).]

LEMBER, LEM(E, see **Limber**, **Lame**, *sb.*[2]

LEMETHES, *sb.pl. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Tatters, torn pieces. A laafe ing lemethes chote wel ta ba zang [A leaf in tatters (which) I knew well to be sung], 98.

LEM-FIG, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **lam-feg** Wil.; **lem-feg** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **lem-vig** Brks.[1] [le·m-fig, -feg, -vig.] An Eleme fig, an imported fig.

Brks.[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** (K.M.G.); **Wil.**[1] A cure-peg, a curry-peg, A lem-feg, a dough-feg, *Nursery Jingle.* **n.Wil.** I should just about like one o' them lamfegs (E.H.G.).

[*Eleme*, Turkish *élémé*, something sifted or selected (Redhouse); see N.E.D.]

LEMMACK, see **Limmock.**

LEMMEL-STEEAN, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] [le·ml-stiən.] A stone with a hole through it, formerly used to ward off witches.

LEMON, *sb.* Irel. Yks. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. [le·mən.] In *comp.* (1) **Lemon-bird**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (2) **-dab**, the smear-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; (3) **-plant**, (4) **-tree**, the lemon verbena, *Aloysia citriodora.*

(1) **w.Yks.** A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 65. (2) **Ir.** (C.D.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] Laem-un plaant, or plúnt. **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[12] (4) **s.Cy.** (B. & H.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

LEMP, *sb.* Dev. The dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula. Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

LEMP, LEMPAD, LEMPIT, see **Lamp**, *v.*[1], **Limpet, Lampit.**

LEMPSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Of a person: weak and tumble-down in appearance. S. & Ork.[1]

LEN, LENARD, LENART, see **Lane**, *v.*, **Lean**, *v.*, **Lend, Lennert.**

LENCE, *sb.* I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **lense** Som.; **lents** Som. Dev. [lens, lents.] A loan.

I.W. (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I shall be glad to hay the lence o' yer bucket. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] I thank ye var the lence o't. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincahton Gl.* (1885); (J.S.F.S.) **Dev.** I'll gie ee th' lents o'n, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 112, ed. 1871.

LENCH, *sb.* Chs. Der. [lentʃ.] **1.** A shelf of rock. Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888). Cf. **lencheon.** **2.** Salt-mining term: the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof Rock; usually from four to six feet thick. Chs.[1]

LENCH, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stoop in walking. (Hall.)

LENCHEON, *sb.* Der. Also written **lension** Der.[1] [le·ntʃən.] A shelf, bar, or step of stone; a kind of shelf in the shaft of a mine. See **Lench**, *sb.*

Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888); **Der.**[1] When great stones lie very irregularly in Bars, or declivities of hills, they call such great steps lensions [laen·chünz]. **nw.Der.**[1]

LEND, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **lean** n.Cy.; **len** Sc. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. w.Yks.[5]; **length** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **lent** n.Lin.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **lenth** n.Wil. Som. nw.Dev.[1] [lend, len, lent.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Lan**, (2) **Læn**, (3) **Learn**, (4) **Leean**, (5) **Len**, (6) **Lern**, (7) **Lin.** [For further instances see **II** below.]

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (3) **w.Yks.**[3] (4) **e.Lan.**[1] (5) **Sc.** Pennecuik *Coll.* (ed. 1787) 13. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Some counsel unto me come len', Burns *Tam Glen*, st. 1. **Edb.** Crawford *Poems* (1798) 53. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Sheea likes te len' a helping hand, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 23; **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll len thä 't, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. **w.Yks.** He gat a chap to len him one, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 5; **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** I wish yo'd len' it me, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 253. **e.Lan.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[3] Lern me that knife. (7) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Lant**, (2) **Lante**, (3) **Læn'd**, (4) **Lend**, (5) **Lint.**

(1) **Lan.** That shilling as yo' lant me, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 259. **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. **s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (4) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] *ib.*

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Lant**, (2) **Læn'd**, (3) **Lend**, (4) **Lenit**, (5) **Lint.**

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (3) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. (4) **Abd.** An'ro had len'it oot triffles here an' there, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 36.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *lend a lug*, listen, give ear; (2) *— us hold*, let me have.

(1) **Per.** She'll lend a lug, An' judge ye by the soond o't, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 61. **Edb.** I wou'd as lieve maist lend my lugs To tuneless puddocks croaking i' the bogs, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. **w.Yks.** Len us hod o' that *Leeds Times*, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 123; (J.W.)

2. To give; *gen.* of a blow or buffet.

Sc. Lord len' him heal, Pennecuik *Coll.* (ed. 1787) 13. **Abd.** She lent him a sclaffert dang fire frae his e'en, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 40. **Frf.** Instantly lends him a crack on the crown, Morison *Poems* (1790) 188. **Per.** A stout heart to a stey brae lend, Stewart *Character* (1857) 117. **s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** [He] lent me . . . on the noddle a knock, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 114. **Ayr.** He lent a chiel a clout, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 94. **Lnk.** I'll lend you a reestle wi' this oure your back, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 111, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Ilk lad wad at him hiss Who couldna len a lover's kiss, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 53; She lent them a clout, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 84. **Gall.** [She] lent me a litch, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876. **Wm.** Tom gat up an lent a girt drive at Sam, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 55. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah lent him a rattle [blow] ower sahd o' heead, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Len' us that (C.C.R.). **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'll lend yé sumuts you'll not like if yé cum slivein' aboot here ageän. **Lei.**[1] Ah'll lend yo' a claout o' the maouth. **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

3. *sb.* A loan.

Sc. A borrowed leh should come laughing hame, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 29. **Sh.I.** Hughson ax'd me if I cood gie him da len o' twa pound, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 91. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He wrote to his cousin . . . for the lend of his house, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 102. **Per.** Syne I was like to seek for the lend o' a harp, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 54. **e.Fif.** My faither . . . got the len' o' Dauvit Sooter's auld spavint yaud, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Ayr.** They're only but a len', White *Jottings* (1879) 156. **Lnk.** Ye couldna obleege us wi' the len' o' a bitshullin', could ye? Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 50. **Lth.** Mind, it is only a lend, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 9. **Peb.** Time and talents are a len', Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 32. **Slk.** I couldna for shame ask the len' o' an opera glass, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 64. **N.I.**[1] Give me the lend of it. **Myo.** Yer welkim to the lend iv av ye want it, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) iii. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] Give us the lend of. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I thank you for t'len on't. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah gat len' o' sike a nice bewk, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Yesterday asked Mr. Aray the lend of 8*s.* 6*d.* for a month, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 6. **n.Lin.**[1] It isn't oors, bud we've hed the lent on it theäse three years. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I thank you for the lent of your horse. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Go an' ax un fur the lenth of a hoe (E.H.G.). **Som.** Many thanks for the lenth of a book (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Maister's much obliged for the lent o' un. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 133. **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. Phr. *to take the lend of a person*, to take advantage of him, to cajole him for one's own ends.

Sc. Havers, Mr. Buchan—awa wi' 'e; yer on for takin' the len' o' me noo, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 200. **Lnk.** She needna try to tak' the len' o' me wi' her 'My dear Miss Kate,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 35.

LEND, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **lind** Sc. *pl.* The loins.

Sc. Lends too thick, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 44; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. **n.Cy.** (K.)

Hence **Lendit**, *adj.* of black cows: having a white strip over the loins. S. & Ork.[1]

[Hiss girrdell wass off shepess skinn Abutenn hise lendess, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 32110. ON. *lend*, the loin (Vigfusson), G. *lende*; cp. OE. *lendenu*, the loins (B.T.).]

LENDY, *adj.* Dev. Also in form **lindy.** [le·ndi.]

1. Pliable, flexible. Cf. **lennow.**

(Hall.); **Dev.**[1] Fine lendy grass.

2. *Comp.* **Lendy-hay**, meadow-hay, or hay from permanent grasses, in contradistinction to clover-hay. nw.Dev.[1]

LENGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A long slice of halibut cut either from the back or the belly of the fish. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *lengja*, an oblong piece (Vigfusson).]

LENGTH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Shr. e.An. Amer. [leŋθ, lenθ.] **I.** Dial. forms. (1) **Lent**, (2) **Lenth.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sh.I.** STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247. (2) **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 150. **n.Ir.** LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Ah keept em off at arms lenth, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 30. **Wm.** Theear's a gae bit meear it bredth on't ner t'lenth on't, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 24. **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[12], **n.Lin.** (M.P.), **War.**[2], **Shr.**[12] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *at lang length*, (2) *at length and lang*, at last; after a long time; (3) *the day by the length*, the whole day; (4) *the length of*, as far as; the whole distance or limit; (5) *the length of it*, the long and short of it; (6) *to be all one's length*, to fall quite flat; (7) *to be done over to the length*, to be overcome to the extreme point of controlling the feelings or actions; (8) *to get a person's length*, to go to him; (9) *to get one's length*, see (6); (10) *to get the length of a person's foot*, to take a person's measure; to get into favour with him; (11) *to give a person his length*, to make him fall prostrate; (12) *to give a person the length of one's tongue*, to revile him; (13) *to have one's length*, to do as one likes; to have one's fling; esp. of an infant left to itself; (14) *to lay a person till his length*, see (11); (15) *to take one's length*, see (13); (16) *to win the length of anything*, to reach it; to equal it.

(1) **Abd.** They say Mull o' Meadaple is to be marriet at lang len'th, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 150. (2) **Abd.** At length and lang frae aff the stang The Tailzour lap by force, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 248. **Frf.** At length an' at lang he got up, and gae utterance to twa words, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 12, ed. 1889. **Edb.** At length and lang auld Weir they grippit, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 157. (3) **w.Yks.** T'tap-room's full o' navvies t'day by t'length (S.K.C.). (4) **Sc.** That wan the length of a scaffold for the cause of Christ, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 344, ed. 1871. **Sh.I.** I wid better geng da lent o' da skule an' Mr. M°Leod wid direck da cover o' da letter, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). **Abd.** Hoo's the new dominie comin' on wi' his precentin'? Has he gotten the length o' fower teens yet? GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 186. **Frf.** He considered it no' to be ootside his duty to tak' a stap oot by the length o' the place, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 45, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** Can you give me a horse the length o' Paisley? CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 56. **Rnf.** We push'd thro' the rabble, Till we cam' the length of the score, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 5. **Ayr.** Maybe ye would step the length of Mr. Birky's and see how he is inclined, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlvii. **Lnk.** Ye micht manage the length o' Paisley wi' a stress, but Greenock's quite oot o' the question, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 18. **Edb.** He thrust up his hand the length of my n—, PENNECUICK *Tinklarian* (1810) 7. **n.Ir.** Whan a got the lenth o' Belfast, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. **Ant.** The len'th of here to Ireland is half the world away, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 60. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Ye mun ga doon t'lenth t'street (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[1] He ran t'length o' tweea fields afore we catched him. 'Hoo mich mun Ah give, faather?' 'Wheea, bairn, thoo ma' gan t'length o' tolf pun'; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **n.Lin.** Th' len'th on it is I weän't an' you shan't, soä noo then. Th' len'th on it is sumbody 'll be gettin' laamed ower th' job (M.P.). (6) **Per.** Ane o' my feet got catch'd in the heather, and afore I kent I was a' my length, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 49. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (7) **Lan.** Aw're fairly done o'er to th' length un so aw fell deawn o' my knees . . . un cried loike a child, LAHEE *Owd Niddy Filton*, 32. (8) **Sc.** The plate's safe, and if there was not so much as a spoon left, it need not put him about, for none of it will ever get his length, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 280. (9) **Sh.I.** A'm gotten me lent at da neuk o' da hoos, an' crippl'd me, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899). (10) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** He can git owght he wants oot o' t'oad chap; he's gitten t'length ov his feut, somehoo, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1895). **e.An.**[1] (11) **Sh.I.** I gae him his lent apo' da tattie müld, an' I tink da maist o' da tar is owre his ain breeks, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898). (12) **e.An.**[1] (13) **sw.Lin.**[1] She's had to have her length. (14) **Sh.I.** 'At laid the laud till his lent ipo da flüer, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 58. (15) **sw.Lin.**[1] I let 'em tak' their length. You may tak' your length while you go to school. (16) **Abd.** I ne'er can hope . . . To win his length, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) ix. **Ayr.** I'm thinkin' that lang or they win this length their een may be gatherin straes, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 124.

2. Stature, height.

Sh.I. Girzie wis a winderfil lent o' a woman, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247. **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Lengthy**, *adj.* tall. **N.Cy.**[1]

3. Amount; quantity.

w.Yks. (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Sho staal to'th' length of a pund o' tea.

4. Of bread and butter: half the cut surface of the loaf. War.[3] **5.** With a *poss. adj.* or proper name: the distance to the house of the person in question.

Sh.I. A'll stramp ower William's lent afore I geng ta bed, an' tell him, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). **Edb.** Ye cou'd never spare As muckle time my length to gang, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 136.

6. With a *demons. pron.*: distance. Also used of time, and *fig.*

Sc. Since I have brought ye up this length Wad ye gang awa' wi' a Highland fellow? SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 41, ed. 1868. **Fif.** 'Are ye for the kirk the day?' 'Ay, I think I'll step that length,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 19. **Rnf.** If ye will come with me that length, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 23. **Dmf.** You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you, CARLYLE *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 305. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

LENGTH, see **Lend**, *sb.*[1]

LENGTHEN, *v.* Lan. [le·ŋþən.] To dilute.

Your tea's too strong, will you have it lengthened? (F.P.T.)

LENK, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) A link of horse-hair used to connect the hooks and line in angling.

LENNER, see **Lennow.**

LENNERT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Wor. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Wil. Also in forms **lenard**; **lenart** Nhb.[1]; **lennard** Glo.[1] Oxf.[1]; **lennet** Dur.[1] w.Yks. w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1]; **leonard** n.Yks.; **linnard** I.W.[1] Wil.[1]; **linnert** Cum.[1] [le·nət, le·nit.] The linnet, *Linota cannabina.*

n.Cy. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 65; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Trig is a lennert fra heed ta feet, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 345; **Nhb.**[1] Trig as a lennard. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1] *Obs.*

LENNO, *sb.* Sc. A child.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 432. **Lnk.** Shug your lenno in a scull, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 272.

[Gael. *leanabh*, a child (M. & D.); Ir. *leanbh* (O'REILLY).]

LENNOCK, *adj.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **lennack** w.Yks.; **lennak** Wm.; **lennok** Lakel.[2] w.Yks. Lan.; **lennuck** w.Yks.; and in form **lennucky** w.Yks. [le·nək.] **1.** Limp, flabby, without strength; used also of poor or barren land.

Lakel.[2] His arm hang doon as lennok as watter. This collar's lennok wi' sweet. **Wm.** Its bits o' arms er as lennak as can be (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Leavin' this stick o' rhubub aht t'door all t'neet hes made it lennucky. What a pined-lewkin lennucky barn! (Æ.B.); *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 172. **Lan.** When a corpse is soft and pliant, it is said to be lennock; and is a sure sign that there will be another death in the family, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 228. **e.Lan.**[1]

2. Pliant, flexible, nimble. Cf. **lennow.**

w.Yks.[3] Haa lennock he is i' lopin' ŏvver t'wall. **Lan.** E yo'n aut ut's chep un lennok, aw's appen av o bit uv o doo we yo? ORMEROD *Greyt Eggshibishun* (1856) 68; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

3. Pendulous; long, slender.

w.Yks. Ma tung gate laused, it felt as lennok as a monkey's tail, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 44. **Lan.** I never yerd a mon wi' a lennocker tung sin I're born, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 289; Aw find beh hur lennock yers, ut hoos reet bred, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 32; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

LENNOCKING, see **Lannocking.**

LENNOW, *adj.* and *v.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Also written **lenner** Glo.[12]; **lenow** Glo.[2]; and in forms **linnao** w.Wor.[1]; **linnow** Shr.[1] Rdn. [le·nə, li·nə.]

1. *adj.* Limp, flexible, pliant, supple. Cf. **leeny, lennock, lendy, lingy**, *adj.*[1]

Shr. As linnow as a glove, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 595; **Shr.**[1] These starched things bin as linnow as the dish-clout. **Rdn.**[1]

2. Lissome, nimble, active.

w.Wor.[1] When I were young an' lennaow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock. **Hrf.**[2]

3. *v.* To soften, render pliable; to assuage.

w.Wor.[1] Them clothes wuz stiff o' the frost, but the sun 'ull soon lennaow 'um agin. **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[12]

LENNY, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also written **lennie** n.Yks. [le·ni.] The linnet, *Linota cannabina.* n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1]

LENNY, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[5] [le·ni.] Leisure.

'Du yuh want 'em up thereckly mäaster?' 'Nää wah, ye may tak a bit o' lenny.'

LENT, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **lin** Som. Dev.[1]; **lont** Brks. Som. [lent.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Lent-cocks**, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (2) **-corn**, grain, esp. wheat and beans sown in the spring; (3) **-crock**, see below; cf. **cloam**, **3** (1); (4) **-crock-day**, Shrove Tuesday; (5) **-crocker**, one who throws 'Lent-crocks'; (6) **-crocking**, see below; (7) **-crop**, any spring crop; (8) **-day**, a fine day in the early part of the year; (9) **-fig**, a dried fig; see **Fig**; (10) **-grain**, grain sown in the spring; (11) **-lily**, see (1); in *gen.* use; (12) **-pitcher**, see (1); (13) **-rose**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the two-flowered daffodil, *Narcissus biflorus*; (14) **-sherd-night**, see (4); (15) **-sherds**, see below; (16) **-sidness**, the spring seed-time; (17) **-tilling**, see (7).

(1) **Dev.** In allusion, it seems, to the barbarous custom of cock-throwing, which was prescribed by our forefathers for Lent, or rather for Shrove Tuesday. The boys, in the absence of live cocks to throw sticks at, practised the art of decapitation on the flower, *Gard. Chron.* (Mar. 22, 1879) 376; (B. & H.); **Dev.**[4] (2) **Lan.** (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* **Brks.** Barley and oats, not spring wheat (W.F.R.). **Sur.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas so wet, could'n come to put-n in to whate, zo I must thurt-n [the field] back-n put-n to Lent-corn. (3) **w.Som.**[1] A curious custom prevails, especially in the hill country, of going round to the houses of the principal farmers or the paa'son on the night of Shrove Tuesday. If a door can be found open, or if not, there is a knock—on the door being opened, a man pushes in, and before any resistance can be made empties a sackful of broken crockery and rubbish in the middle of the kitchen. It often happens that either the people forget the day or the custom, and so neglect to fasten their doors; when this is the case the crockery is deposited, and the bearer departs often unrecognized; but when the people are on the watch, and admittance is denied, then sherds and broken pots are thrown. . . The rector of a parish near Exmoor informs me that they always come to his house, and on several occasions the kitchen has seemed half full of crocks and rubbish. In the Vale district these are called Lent-crocks. **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 77. (4) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (5) **Wil.** The Lent-crockers pelt the door as a matter of course, Hone *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1599; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (6) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Wil.**, **Dor.** In Dor. the boys sometimes go round in small parties, and the leader having knocked at the door, repeats the following lines: 'I be come a shrovin, Vor a little pankiak, A bit o' bread o' your biakin, Or a little truckle cheese o' your own miakin, If you'll gi' me a little, I'll ax no more, If you don't gi' me nothin, I'll rottle your door.' In case of a refusal, his followers assail the door with a broadside of potsherds. In Wil. the begging is omitted. **Dev.** The children . . . have a custom of going round to the different houses in the parish, on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, . . chanting the following verses, by way of extracting from the inmates sundry contributions of eggs, flour, butter, halfpence, &c., to furnish out the Tuesday's feast. 'Lent crock, give a pancake, Or a fritter for my labour, Or a dish of flour, or a piece of bread, Or what you please to render. I see by the latch, There's something to catch; I see by the string, There's a good dame within. Trap, trapping throw, Give me my mumps, and I'll be go,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 77; Lent-crocking is a similar sport. . . Parties of young persons would, during Lent, go to the most noted farm-houses, and sing, in order to obtain a crock, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 286. (7) **e.Cy.** (s.v. Breach); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (8) **w.Cor.** (G.F.R.) (9) **Brks.** So called from their being introduced in the country at Lent, *Gl.* (1852). **Som.** (B. & H.) (10) **Shr.**[1] Barley, oats, and pease (but not wheat); **Shr.**[2] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.** The second ploughing then takes place after the Lent-grain is sown, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 332. **Glo.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. (11) **Wm.**, **Yks.** (B. & H.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Flowering about Lent. **Der.**, **n.Lin.** (B. & H.), **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) iii. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**, **Ken.**, **Sur.**, **e.Sus.** (B. & H.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Where the Lent lily, speedwell, and dog-rose blow, Capern *Poems* (1856) 159; **Dev.**[4] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** The single daffodil (G.E.D.). **Cor.**[12] (12) **w.Som.**[1] (13) **Lin.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** Lent roses, withy wind, butter'n eggs, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. **nw.Dev.**[1] Us caal'th min Lent-rosens, but the proper name's Lent-lilies. **Dev.**[14] **s.Dev.** The large double daffodil (G.E.D.). (14) **n.Dev.** 'Lent-sherd-night' is Shrove Tuesday, when . . . broken pots and crockery . . . [are] thrown in at the doorways, Chanter *Wanderings* (1887) ix. (15) **Dev.** (Hall.); **Dev.**[1] A custom practiced at Ilfracombe, which consists in throwing broken sherds into the windows of the houses on one of the days of Lent. (16) **Shr.**[1] (17) **Shr.**[12]

2. Phr. *throwing Lent away*, see below.

Wal. On Easter day the villages used to repair to a well called 'the Pinwell,' and throw a crooked pin into the water. This was called 'throwing Lent away,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 349.

LENT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Slow.

This lent way does not satisfy, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 435 (Jam.); Sir James Balfour says he died of a lent fever, Keith *Hist.* (1734) 22 (*ib.*).

[Fr. *lent*, slow (Cotgr.).]

LENT, see **Lant**, *sb.*[1], **Lend**, **Length**.

LENTED, *pp.* Lan. Stopped; glanced off. (Hall.)

LENTEN, *sb.* Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) The spring.

[ME. *lenten*, Lent-time, the season of Lent (*P. Plowman*); OE. *lencten*, *lenten*, Spring, Lent (B.T.).]

LENTIL, *sb.* Dev. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (B. & H.), **Dev.**[4]

LENTRAN, *sb.* Cor. [le'ntrən.] The lintel.

Cor.[3] **w.Cor.** Any number of hos shoes nailed to the lentran, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 14.

LENTREN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **lentran** Cai.[1]; **lentrin** Sc.; **lentron** Per.; and in form **lentern** Per. [le'ntrən.] 1. The season of Lent; the spring of the year.

Sh.I. We heard 'at dey wir ta marry i' da first o' da lent'rin, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I h'ard 'at the measter died a twelvemonth syne past in lentren, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 770. **Per.** She confessed that she was delivered in the first week of Lentron, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 139.

Hence **Lentrins**, *sb. pl.* lambs that die in the spring soon after birth. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Lentrenvare).

2. *Comp.* **Lentrin-kail**, broth made without beef; poor fare.

Peb. Mak, neist day my lovely Nancy Sup lentrin kail, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 182 (Jam.). **Rxb.** That day—bad luck (misfortune hang her), Brought lentrin kail, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 131; Cabbage first boiled in water; which, being drained off, has its place supplied by milk (Jam.).

[1. The lenteryne (vrr. *lentryne*, *lentrone*), Barbour *Bruce* (1375) x. 815. OE. *lencten* (*lenten*), spring, Lent + *ryne*, course, period of time.]

LENTS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Dev. Cor. [lents.] The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. Cf. **lent**, *sb.* **1** (1, 11, 13).

Lan. Formerly, the daffodils, when they first came out, were sold under the name of 'Lents' by the children for pins, it being unlucky to take money, *Globe* (Mar. 11, 1890) 1. **Dev.**[4] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 259.

LENTS, see **Lence**.

LENTY, *sb.* Dur. Money lent. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

LENTY, **LEOD-**, **LEOG**, see **Linty**, **Lead**, *sb.*[1], **Ljoag**.

LEOMEN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A leg.

Bch. I tauld her I rather hae the leomen of an auld ewe or a bit o' a dead nout, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 9, ed. 1785. **Abd.** (Jam.)

2. The bough of a tree. Abd. (Jam.)

[1, 2. A der. of OE. *lim* (pl. *leomu*), a limb, a branch of a tree.]

LEON, **LEONARD**, see **Learn**, **Lennert**.

LEOPARD, *sb.* Dev. [le'pəd.] In *comb.* **Leopard** or **-'s lily**, the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

The checked, scaly marking of the flower suggests that leopard = leper (B. & H.); *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1877) IX. 101; **Dev.**[4]

LEOZE, see **Lay-overs**.

LEP, *sb. Obs.* Ess. In phr. *lep and lace*, a custom in the manor of Whittle; see below.

A custom that every cart which comes over a part thereof, called Greenbury, paid 4*d.* to the Lord of the Manor, except it were a nobleman's cart, Bailey (1721).

LEP, *v.* Nhb. To ladle; to bale water.

Nhb.[1] We used to say that there had been as many ladles made at Crowley's as would 'lep the sea dry,' *Newc. Dy. Chron.* (Apr. 26, 1886).

LEPER, *sb.* Dor. [le'pə(r).] A bed of stone in Swanage quarries. Also in *comb.* **Single leper**. (C.W.)

LEPER-DEW, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A cold, frosty dew.

LEP(P, see **Lap**, *v.*[12], **Leap**, *v.*[1]

LEPPACK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **libbag** Cai.[1]; **loopack, loopick, lupik** Sh.I. **1.** A horn spoon with a very short handle. See **Leppel.**

Sh.I. Shü scraepit da levin oot o' da baesin wi' da mooth o' a horn loopik, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); A auld loopick, a muckle tully, a peerie gipper, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 39; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 60; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Very common till 25 or 30 years ago, when cheap metal spoons superseded those of horn.

2. *Comb.* **Cra's lupiks**, a kind of crab.

Sh.I. Maron sent the goodman to the seashore to procure three crabs, of a kind called Cra's lupiks, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 145.

3. A pigmy, dwarf. S. & Ork.[1]

LEPPARD, *sb.* Cor. A leper.

Leppards as white as snow, as the saying is, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv.

LEPPEL, *sb.* Sh.I. [le·pl.] A spoon. S. & Ork.[1]

[LG. *lepel, läpel, löpel*, 'ein Löffel' (BERGHAUS).]

LEPPEN, *v.* Lan. To alight on, come upon by chance.

If you keep your e'en and your ears oppen, you may leppen o' summat as will giv' us a clue, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 42.

LEPPER, LEPPIE, LEPPY, see **Lipper**, *sb.*[1], **Lippie, Lippy**, *adj.*[2]

LEPRECHAUN, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **lepracaun, lhifrechaun.** A pigmy sprite, supposed to grind meal, make shoes, and do other services for persons who treat him well, and, if spellbound by a fixed gaze, to give up an inexhaustible fairy purse.

Ir. Remimber, wid leprachauns, if ye wance let thim go ye may niver git thim agin. But if ye hould thim tight, they must do whatsumiver ye wish! STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) xi; Only for the withered ould leprechaun himself, divil a dacenter people ever broke bread, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) v; Voice of the lepracaun singing shrill As he merrily plies his trade, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 82. **n.Ir.** The oul' days . . . When fairies an' leprechauns frolicked galore, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 16. **Don.** His luck was nothin' more or less than that he caught a lhifrechaun, *Billy Lappin* in *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602; A lhifrechaun, or leprechaun, is the fairy shoemaker. If the reader has ever the good luck to surprise and catch a lhifrechaun, then, having presence of mind not to remove his eye from him for a fraction of an instant (thereby rendering the little fellow powerless of melting into thin air), he must at once command him to disclose where there is a crock of gold hid. The little scoundrel will first endeavour to trick you into lifting your eye off him, and, failing in this, will try fifty little dodges; but finding all useless, will discover to you what you want, on condition of being set free, *ib.* 601 *note.*

[Ir. *lupracán*, a sprite, a pigmy; a fairy of a diminutive size, who always carries a purse containing a shilling (O'DONOVAN *Suppl. to* O'REILLY, 673); *leapracán*, a pigmy (FOLEY); cp. *leithbhrágan*, a pigmy sprite supposed to be always employed at making or mending a single shoe (O'REILLY).]

LER, see **Light**, *v.*[3]

LERCH, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To sharp or trick out of. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

LERE, LEREKE, LEREP, see **Lair**, *sb.*[2], **Lear**, *v.*[1], **Laverock**, *sb.*[1], **Larrup**, *v.*

LERKY, *sb.* Not.[1] [lə·ki.] A children's game; see below.

A noisy game, played with any old tin; this being placed in a ring, while all except one hide themselves, then rush out if unobserved and kick the tin out of the ring. Somewhat similar to hide-and-seek.

LERN, LEROCK, LERP, LERRAP, see **Lend, Laverock**, *sb.*[1], **Larrup**, *v.*

LERRET(T, *sb.* Dor. [le·rit.] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast.

The bottom of the lerret being tarred as a roof, HARDY *Well-Beloved* (1897) I. iv; In the face of such a sea . . . none other than the well-known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached, *Times* (Sept. 13, 1877) in *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245.

LERRICK, *sb.* Dev.[2] Also in form **lerridge.** [lə·rik, lə·ridʒ.] A large quantity of anything.

They gave him such a lerrick of tea.

LERRICK, *v.* Dev. Cor. [lə·rik.] **1.** To beat, flog; to chastise.

Dev. I'd make the madams squall, I'd lerrick mun—iss, one and all, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 183; I'll lerrick thee tü-tha-truth-ov-music ef thee dissent go tü sküle theäse minit, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] The slouching lubber, odds danget, I'd lerrick en to the true ben, 26.

2. To flap about. Cor.[12]

LERRICK, LERRIP, LERROCK, LERRUCK, see **Larick, Larrup**, *v.*, **Larach, Laverock**, *sb.*[1]

LERRUP, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **larrup** Dev.; **lirrup** Cor.[123]; **lirup** Som. [lə·rəp, li·rəp.] **1.** A rent, tear. **Som.** Mend thik lirup, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1885) V. 90.

2. *pl.* Rags, tatters; bits, fragments; strips, flaps.

Dev. Of a person recovering from an illness 'The skin of his legs was hanging in girt larrups, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 17. **nw.Dev.**[1] Her vrock waz all to lerrups. **Cor.** As for a hoss, ef he waunce got en here, he'd have to be cut up en lerrups afore he could be got out again, NOTLEY *Power of Hand* (1888) I. x; They've a skat al our sodjurs to lerrups and tatters, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 227; Repp'd up in lerrups, an' squat into jowds, *ib.* 230; **Cor.**[23]

3. *pl.* Scraps of meat, liver, &c., sold by butchers. Cor.[12]

LERRUP(S, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lerruper** Cor.[2]; **lirrup** Cor.[1] [lə·rəp(s.] A lazy, slovenly fellow; a slut, a 'trollop.' See **Larrup**, *v.* **2.**

Dev.[2] That Brown is a lazy lerrups. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A regular lerrup. **w.Cor.** He's a queer looking ould lerrups, *Cornishman* (Oct. 1888).

Hence **Lirripy**, *adj.* slouching. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LERRY, *sb.*[1] Ken. Also in forms **lorry, lurry** Ken.[1] **1.** A jingling rhyme spoken by mummers, &c. Cf. **larry**, *sb.*[1]

Mother taught all the boys the lerry (D.W.L.); (G.B.); **Ken.**[1]

2. A noise, tumult. 'They'll make a hem of a lerry' (H.K.).

LERRY, *sb.*[2] Lin. Hrt. Also written **lirry** Hrt. [lə·ri.] **1.** A whim, fancy, caprice.

Lin. He's full of his lerries, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A pretext, trick; a fib.

n.Lin.[1] **Hrt.** This is a common lirry, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. 1.

LERS, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **laar** S. & Ork.[1]; **lare.** A boot used by fishermen.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 96; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A boat [*sic*].

[MLG. *lērse* (contr. aus *lederse*), 'ledernes Beinkleid, weiter hoher Stiefel' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); MDu. *leerse, lederhoese*, 'ocrea' (*Teuthonista*); Du. *laars*, a boot, see FRANCK.]

LERT, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Also written **lirt** Cum.[14] [lərt.] **1.** *v.* To jerk, throw out of the hand; to throw a stone with the hand from the hip. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[14]

2. To push out the tongue. Cum.[1] **3.** *sb.* A jerk. *ib.*

LERT, see **Leave**, *v.*[1]

LESCIOUS, *adj.* Som. [le·ʃəs.] In phr. *to be lescious of a place*, &c., to know of a place and think it will be suitable. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LESED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Injured, wronged; also used *subst.*

Per. A firm resolution To make the les'd a four-fold retribution, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 93, ed. 1853. **Rnf.** To assythe the sd John Barr as the pairty lesed, HECTOR *Judicial Rec.* (1876) 100.

LESE(N, LESEW, LESH, LESHPUND, see **Lease**, *v.*[3], **Leasow(e, Lash**, *sb.*[1], **Lispund.**

LESION, *sb.* Sc. Legal term: injury, wrong.

Edb. 'Tis only Henry Bell's decision—'Tis not too late to advocate [appeal], And avoid this enormous lesion, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 160.

LESK, *sb.* Sc. Not. Lin. Also in form **leesk** Sc. [lesk.] The groin; the flank of an animal. Cf. **lisk**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.), **Not.**[3] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; SKINNER (1671); In very common use, and freq. implies also the pudendum (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] Touch the horse in the lesk, and make it kick. **n.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Lisk), **m.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It was that fast in my lesk I could sca'ce walk. My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

[Leske by the belly, *ayne*, PALSGR. (1530); Leske, *inguen, Prompt.* LG. *leeske*, 'die Leistengegend' (BERGHAUS); MLG. *leesche*, 'das Gemächt' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

LESS, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *devil a less*, no less.
n.Ir. We're wake errin' mortials—oh, divil a less! *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 18; Ten poun's 'id relave me, but divil a less! *ib.*

LESS, *conj.*[1] and *prep.* Sc. n.Cy. Wil. Som. Cor. [les.]
1. *conj.* Unless.
Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.) Cor. 'No fie,' says she, 'you sha'n't go there 'Less I do go there too,' Forfar *Poems* (1885) 3.
2. Phr. *less than*, unless.
Wil. A wun't come, lass'n 'e be paid vor't (G.E.D.). w.Som.[1] Very common. 'Thick there wall's safe to vall down, less'n he's a-pausted to once.' 'The bailies be in the 'ouse, and all the things be bound vor to be a-zold, las'n [less than] they can get the money, vore to-marra night.'
3. *prep.* Except, with the exception of.
Abd. We didna lose a man, less poor Pollox, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 92.
[2. But men of levyng be so owtrage . . . That less than synne the soner swage, God wyl be vengyd, *Coventry Myst.* (c. 1540) 40.]

LESS, *conj.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dev. Lest.
Cai.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.) Dev. The nature of 'em ban't for your ear, 'less you should laugh at me, *Red Rose*, in *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436.

LESS, *int.* Sh.I. [les.] An expression of sorrow, 'alas!'
'Yea, less!' said Willa, with a sanctified sigh, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 58; Less, he's [it's] a puir say, bit he's da trüth, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898).
Hence **Less-aless**, *int.* alas!
Less-aless! hit wis a weary time, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 38; 'Less-a-less,' said Rasmie, Nicolson *Poems* (1898) 14; Ah! less-a-less fir dy auld skow, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898).

LESS, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3]

LESSER, *sb.* Sh.I. Less, a smaller quantity or amount.
Shaetry niver made a güde end, an' if dey wir lesser o' hit amang folk, dey wid hae less ta blame da merchan's for, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899).

LESSEST, *adj.* e.Suf. Least. (F.H.)

LESSET, *sb.* Uls. [le·sit.] A table or tray, around which a family may take their meals. (M.B.-S.)

LESSIL, *sb.* Cum. [le·sl.] A wanton woman. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[2]

LESSIN, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [le·sin.] A lesson; undue influence, secret instruction.
n.Yks. A . . . teeacher 'ad been givin' t'lads a lessin, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 52. w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] She's been writin' advisin' her not for to goä; she's larnt her lessin', no doot.

LEST, see **List**, *v.*[3]

LESTAL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. A mire, a jakes. (Hall.)
[Many corses, like a great Lay-stall, Of murdered men, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) bk. I. v. 53. See **Lay**, *v.* 2 (9).]

LESTAL, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Saleable; that weighs well in hand; that is heavy in lifting. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2]

LESTEN, *conj.* Glo.[1] Lest.

LESTER-COCK, *sb.* Cor. [le·stə·kok.] See below.
Cor.[1] A toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks; Cor.[2] A floating contrivance with a small sail to carry a 'boulter' seawards in fishing.
[OCor. *lester*, a ship; Breton (Léon) *lestr*, 'navire' (Du Rusquec); Ir. *leastar*, a small boat (O'Reilly).]

LESTY-DAY, *int.* Yks. [le·sti-dē.] An expression of lamentation, 'alas the day!' n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

LESUME, **LESUR(E**, see **Leisom(e**, **Leasow(e.**

LESY, *adj.* Hrt. Of eggs: not quite fresh. Also used *advb.* 'They eat lesy' (T.W.)

LET, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer.
I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Lat**, (2) **Led**, (3) **Leh**, (4) **Ler**, (5) **Lerr**, (6) **Leth**, (7) **Letten**, (8) **Lev**, (9) **Lit.**
(1) n.Sc. Lat her see, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 49. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. Lat alane the fear o' the boat coupin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. Nhb. Lat not their precious balms brak' ma heed, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 64. w.Yks. He'd noan lat ye goa, Banks *Wooers* (1880) II. 11. Nhp.[1] Lat me ha' that. (2) Nhb. Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 13. Dev. Leddin' o' me putt Yer name upon my list, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 67. (3) Lan. Leh mi tell yo, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 5. (4) w.Yks. Ler em ev ə tüþri, let them have a few, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 115; w.Yks.[2] Ler him gooa! Lan. Ler it come, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv. s.Not. Before vowels (J.P.K.). (5) Nrf. Lerr 'im kiss me, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2. (6) Wxf.[1] Leth it be. Leth am, let them. (7) Not.[1] Lei.[1] Doon't ye letten goo! (8) Cor. Lev es go back, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) xxv; Lev'n kiss me, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 2. (9) Sh.I. No ta lit dem spleet, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98. n.Yks. Lit t'preeast be what he will, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 54. ne.Yks.[1] 34. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 37.
2. *Preterite*: (1) **Late**, (2) **Leet**, (3) **Leete**, (4) **Leit**, (5) **Letted**, (6) **Lit**, (7) **Loot**, (8) **Lot**, (9) **Löt**, (10) **Lüit**, (11) **Lut**, (12) **Lute** (**Lüte**).
(1) w.Yks.[3] (2) Cai.[1] Abd. He leet ye win farrer ben wi' 'im nor the lave, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. Kcd. He leet the maitter drap, Grant *Lays* (1884) 66. w.Yks. Aw leet it fo an' broke it (D.L.). (3) Lan. They leete us get eawt theere, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i. (4) Abd. (G.W.) (5) s.Chs.[1] Let·id. The weak forms are very uncommon. 'Let·id' I have only heard at Baddiley, 82. (6) ne.Yks.[1] 34. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 37. (7) Sc. They were a bad pack—steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters magg the coals, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliii. Bch. I loot the cummers see, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 18. Abd. He chanc'd to let a letter fa', Which loot me ken it was young Seton-Ha', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 146. Frf. Ae sleeve I spoilt, and loot the tither burn, Morison *Poems* (1790) 120. Ayr. I loot them lie, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 62. Edb. Meg loot but little time expire, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. Slk. I loot him girn as muckle as he likit, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] He loot the seck faa doon the stairs. (8) n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 26. (9) Sh.I. I kent what dey wir efter, bit I niver löt on, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). (10) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. Sh.I. Deil bit o' her I lüit fa', *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). (11) Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Edb. He . . . lut them fight, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 159; Fortune . . . Ne'er lut a rhymer yet grow rich, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 37. (12) Sh.I. Last voar du lüte dy horse eat tangles, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 17. Lnk. Lute it gang afore fouks, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 28. Edb. I lute her hear't frae end to end, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 95.
3. *Pp.*: (1) **Latten**, (2) **Lettan**, (3) **Letted**, (4) **Letten**, (5) **Litten**, (6) **Looten**, (7) **Lot**, (8) **Luitten**, (9) **Lutten.**
(1) Sh.I. Doo sood a' latt'n wis staand on a bit farder, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). ne.Sc. The Spirit's latt'n me see that, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 95. Cai.[1] Abd. He sud be latt'n sit doon, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 139. (2) Wm. A'd nivver A lettan 'em dew ez tha did, *Spec. Dial.* (1890) pt. ii. 29. (3) Der. I were to ha' letted ye know last night, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xi. (4) Per. He'll sink the boat, if he's letten bide, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 75. Lnk. I wad hae letten you, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 26. Lth. Havena I gaen an' letten him awa'? Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 136. Ant. When the hens is letten out (W.H.P.). Nhb. Brockett *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Getten). Cum.[1] He sud ha' let'n that aleänn. Wm. I'd a letten him kna, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 45. n.Yks.[1] T'farm ha' mostlings been letten for mair by owght; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] 34, m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141; w.Yks.[1235] Lan. Yo' moight ha' letten folks know, Banks *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) x. s.Chs.[1] 82. s.Not. Yer should a letten it alone (J.P.K.). Lin. He's oppened the cage an' letten the bird out (J.C.W.). Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] *Introd.* 53. Nrf. (H.J.N.) (5) Sh.I. If I hed litten sic undecipleened speech come oot o' my mooth, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 259. ne.Yks.[1] 34. m.Yks.[1] Lit·u'n, *Introd.* 37. (6) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Naebody but him could hae looten Captain Campbell ken I was at Millbog, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 57. s.Sc. It cowes the gowan hoo John Darling wad e'er hae looten his dochter tak up wi sic like clamjamfrey, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 28. Lth. The youngsters . . . This nicht, task-free, are looten lowse, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 44; A'ready to be lowsed out an' looten flee to the wind, *ib.* 297. Hdg. Skill Is looten tak' supreme command, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 1. Slk. What a prize I hae looten slip away from me! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 608, ed. 1866. (7) Ir. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 26. (8) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 205. (9) Sc. Mackay; (Jam.) Ayr. Niddrie has lutten the cards into his house, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 157.
4. Contracted forms: (1) **Labbe**, let be; (2) **Lemma**, (3) **Lemme**, (4) **Lemmi**, let me; (5) **Lens**, let us; (6) **Lerrim**, let him; (7) **Lerrit**, (*a*) let it; (*b*) let it be; (8) **Lerrus**, (9) **Less** or **Le's**, (10) **Lest**, see (5); (11) **Lether**, let her; (12) **Let'n**, let him; (13) **Letst**, (14) **Low'se**, (15) ? **Thess**, see (5).
(1) n.Dev. *Obs.* Labbe labbe, Soze, labbe, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 306. (2) Cor. Tes good to lem ma naw, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896. (3) Lan. Lemme tawk, Brierley *Layrock*

(1864) v. **Chs.** Moy weife lemme go, CLOUGH *B. Bresskuttle* (1879) 3; **Chs.**[3] **Glo.** If thou could lemme go, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1898) 237. (4) **Lan.** On'y lemmi tell yo', AXON *Sketches* (1867) 28. (5) **Oxf.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 127; **Oxf.**[1] Lens 'a't [lens aa·t], let us (me) have it. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **I.Ma.** (S.M.), (E.G.) (7, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Well lerrit be, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 117; (E.G.) **w.I.Ma.** Ler it nor 'ev (G.K.). (*b*) **I.Ma.** 'But however, lerrit! lerrit! lerrit!' he said, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 226, ed. 1889. (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **I.Ma.** (E.G.) **w.I.Ma.** Ler·rus hev (G.K.). (9) **I.Ma.** (E.G.) **Brks.**[1] Less zee what 'e got ther. **Nrf.** Le's gir up airly, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12; Less come awāh, *ib.* ii. 13. **Sus.** Less goo out, LOWER *ib.* vii. 11. **Cor.** Les ha somethin to ait booy? TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 14. [**Amer.** Less go, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.] (10) **s.Lan.** Lest have (S.W.). (11) **e.Yks.**[1] (12) **Dev.** Let'n kiss ma, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2. **e.Dev.** Let'n kees me, PULMAN *ib.* (13) **se.Lan.** Letst ha' (F.E.T.). (14) **Sh.I.** Low'se see, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 49. (15) **?Brks.**[1]

II. Idiomatic uses. 1. Used as an auxiliary, the past tense is formed by adding the inflection to the principal verb. Cf. **help**, *v.* **I. 4.**

Sh.I. I wid 'a' latten him kent what I tought, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **w.Som.**[1] Aay lat-n noa·d haut ee-d u-gaut tu dûe· [I let him knowed what he had to do]. I let her went down to factory, but her could'n bide there. I didn know you wanted em, zo I let em go'd again. **Dev.** I let'n zeed th' 'ouse, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) s.v. Help. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. Used as an auxiliary with the second person imperative, instead of *do*.

Lim. Let you go this way and I will go that (G.M.H.).

III. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **to let at,** to give a stroke; to assault, assail; (2) **— in,** (*a*) to cheat, deceive, swindle; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) to begin, set to work, commence: (*c*) to work, set to; (*d*) to strike, hit; (3) **— in o' ither,** to allow to fight; (4) **— until,** see (2, *d*); (5) **— into,** (*a*) to assail violently, to attack; to beat, thrash, belabour; (*b*) to work hard; (6) **— off,** (*a*) to fire or explode a gun, &c.; (*b*) to break wind; (*c*) to make a great display; (*d*) to abuse; (7) **— on,** (*a*) to divulge, confess, make known; to mention, speak of; *gen.* with *neg.*; (*b*) to indicate or show knowledge of anything by signs; to admit, allow; (*c*) with *neg.*: to heed, take notice of; (*d*) to pretend, feign; to make a pretence or show of; (*e*) to give oneself concern about anything; (*f*) to succeed, get on, prosper; (*g*) to censure, reprimand, upbraid; (*h*) to explain; (8) **— on the mill,** to scold; (9) **— on well,** to be more fortunate than one anticipates; (10) **— out,** (*a*) to use bad language, to swear; to fly into a passion; (*b*) to scold; (*c*) to distribute cuttings or plants of new varieties; (*d*) to sow with grass seeds; (*e*) salt-making term: see below; (*f*) to go on; (*g*) of a church, &c.: to be dismissed, let go; (11) **— out a leg,** to kick; (12) **— out on or upon,** to break out into scolding; (13) **— over,** to swallow; (14) **— to gate,** to go home; (15) **— up,** (*a*) to cease, leave off; (*b*) to take stock off pasture land, to allow the hay to grow; (16) **— with,** (*a*) to yield to, not to debate or contest with; (*b*) to indulge as a child; (17) **— with it,** to make known.

(1) **Abd.** He first leit at the ba', SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 2; I hae nae pity left for ye, Angus MacPholp; an' gien ye tyauve ony mair, I'll lat at ye, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Fif.** Thairfore come And let us at the bawd o' Rome, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 21. (2, *a*) **Cld.** (JAM.), **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** If ide a brocken an let foaks in, ad a goan to America aght at gate, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 35. **Lan.** Aye, aw'm vex't ut aw've bin letten in wi a . . . chap loike thee, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 16. **n.Lan.** He thought o' getting forty pund . . . but he was gradely let in, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. **Chs.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.** You'll be let in yet by a worse friend than cheap John, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xii. **w.Som.**[1] So they-ve a let in everybody, have 'em! well then, they 'ant a let in our Thomas, I was awake to 'em. **Colloq.** The ingenious projector . . . once 'let in' his subscribers, *Sat. Review* (1888) LX. 575, col. 2. (*b*) **Brks.**[1] Now if you chaps be ready let in wi'out any moor tawk. (*c*) **Som.** The solo singers cannot sit down, but have to be up and letting in all the time, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 63. (*d*) **I.W.**[1] I'll lat in at ye dereckelly. (3) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He leet-intil the ribs o' 'im wee a drive, an' caed's heels eemost. (5, *a*) **w.Yks.** Let into the bugger, kill him! *Bradford Obs.*, No. 9953, 6. **n.Lin.**[1] Them craws is lettin' into th' taaties e' th' Naathan Land aboon a bit. If thoo lets into th' bairn e' that how, I'll fetch th' p'liceman to thě. **Dev.**[3] Let-in-tū'n Bill, drash·n well. **nw.Dev.**[1] Take a stick an' let it into 'n. (*b*) **Dev.**[3] That's right Jack, let-in-tū'n an' yū'le zune finish. (6, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** He lat off the gun (JAM.). **Nhb.** They loot off a flight of arrows, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 247. **w.Yks.**[5] (*b*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (*d*) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He let I off at a vine rate (W.C.P.). (7, *a*) **Sc.** So long as you don't let on to Jane, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xvi. **Abd.** Ye're to be crie't the first time only, on Sunday, an' the dominie 'll lat on to nae ane till than, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 168. **Per.** There's a time to keep yer jaws steekit, we a' ken that, but there's a time to let on as weel! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887. **Cld.** He ne'er lat on about his losses (JAM.). **Dmb.** Ye loot on ye were in nae sic hurry, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xv. **Ayr.** I charged Robin not to let on to his mother, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 14. **Lnk.** He never let on where he was gaun, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 193. **e.Lth.** By guid luck naebody lat on to her, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 188. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** 'Tis a roll of notes. . . Molly never 'let on' she had them, LEVER *Martins* (1872) I. ix; Most of them take no more active part in it than that of 'not letting on,' BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) i. **n.Ir.** Noo dinnae let on that a tell't ye, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 65; **N.I.**[1] **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** If he wadn't let on ah wad give em an inklin eh t'words, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 74; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** A . . . exed him net ta let on, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 32; (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** They'd murder me . . . if they knew Ah'd betrayed 'em. . . But you'll noän let on, Miss Theyn? LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) xxii. **w.Yks.** Shoo nivver let on 'at shoo'd heeard a word, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 13. **Lan.** It could sing like that, aw ne'er leet on, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 42; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Nye, yo munna let on as aw said so; **Chs.**[3] **s.Stf.** I dain't let on as I knowed, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** Don't be afeard; ah won't let on about yer (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** It wasn't wo'th my while to let on to onybody, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 86. **War.**[2,3] **Dev.** Fust you let on 'ow'er gran'mother never said nuthin' to 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor Way* (1896) 117; **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** She'd be certain to let on to Adam, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 196. [**Amer.** I jest let on I smell a rat, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 109.] (*b*) **Sc.** I ne'er loot on that I heard the threat, but cried awa, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 304. **Cai.**[1] She noor leet on aboot 'id. **Elg.** Never lat on, Sam, quietness is best, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 109. **Abd.** I thought mysel' (but never loot on), BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873. **Frf.** It wants to tak' us by surprise, lad, and so I'm no letting on, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxx. **Per.** Never let on ye hear them, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 85. **Fif.** I let you rap, and niver let on, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 146. **Ayr.** Ye ken mair about this than ye let on, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxi. **Lnk.** Fine I kent, but I never let on, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 32. **Edb.** When ye need freends dinna let on, and they'll maybe help you, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 165. **Slk.** My heart was prouder o' ye than I loot on, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 241, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He wouldna let on he kenned him, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 71. **Ir.** Much to the annoyance of the mistress, though she did not let on, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 45. **Wxf.** The Dean thought this too much of a good thing, but he did not let on, *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 212. **n.Yks.** Aw nivver let on 'at aw knew owt about it (T.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*c*) **Ayr.** Jock was urged no' to let on, but to prosecute his calling, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 14. **Edb.** I was . . . ower vexed to hear her, so, never letting on, I went to the little looking glass, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Ant.** 'Never let on yie,' i.e. take no notice of it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (*d*) **Sc.** He's na sae daft as he lets on, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 432. **Cld.** He lat on he was a gentleman (JAM.). **Dmb.** She . . . had the sense to misca' me weel, and let on to be just as ill pleased as her mistress, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Ayr.** The provost maun ken nothing about it, or let on that he doesna ken, which is the same thing, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlvii. **Gall.** Royal 'let on' to like it, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 150. **Ir.** One of the conspirators who murdered Caesar 'let on to plead for his brother.' 'I didn't let on to hear,' I pretended not to hear (G.M.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Hoo let on as hoo didn't hear, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 102. **I.Ma.** Then we'd be turnin our backs, Lettin on never to see him, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 29, ed. 1889. (*e*) **Sc.** 'Never let on you but laugh.' Spoken when people are jeering our projects, pretentions, and designs, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 262. (*f*) **w.Yks.** 'Hoo hez ta cum on?' 'Ah've let on rarely,' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (*g*) **e.Yks.**[1] Then she let-on an gav her sike a scawdin as she weean't seean forget. **s.Lin.** The missus did let on at the lass becos the cow kicked the paäl o' milk ovv'r (T.H.R.). (*h*) **Sc.** He

knew what I wanted but never let on [said a word of explanation], *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). (8) **Bnff.**[1] Aince she lats on the mill, she gars a' bodie shack i' thir sheen. (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** We let on well, efter all, didn't we? (M.P.) (10, *a*) **Nhb.** 'Ah divn't ken what Ah said,' he muttered, 'but Ah let oot a bit, Ah doot,' *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** He did let oot for sartan . . . an' as it wou'd happen oor squire was comin' past that verry minit, an' so he ses to him, ses he, 'Thoo moänt let out e' that how, Ben,' *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1892) 10. **w.Som.**[1] Haun dh-oal mae·un vaew·nd aew·t wee ad·-n u-dùe·d ut, muy uy·murz! ded-n ur laet aew t? [When the old man (master) found out we had not finished it, my eyemers! didn't he swear?] It is common after a bout of swearing to hear the quasi-apology, 'Anybody can't 'elp lettin out, hon they be a-zot up.' (*b*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** She dew let out (E.M.). (*c*) **Chs.**[1] When a new variety of gooseberry has been raised, young plants are let out to subscribers only. The same plan is adopted with dahlias or any other new variety of florists' flowers. (*d*) **nw.Dev.**[1] I shell graw turmuts there these year, and let'n out nex' year wi' wuts. (*e*) **Chs.**[1] When a pan is emptied for cleaning or picking it is said to be 'let out.' (*f*) **Abd.** Dickson *Auld Precentor* (ed. 1894) 64. (*g*) **Abd.** We'll a' be readin', when the kirk is latten oot, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 25. (11) **Chs.**[1 3] (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] He heeld's tung a gueede file, but at the lenth an' the lang rin, he did lat oot-upon 'ir. (13) **n.Sc.** She wadna lat o'er a single drap (Jam.). (14) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307. (15, *a*) **w.Yks.** In 1787 he [Mr. Thwaites] caused a resolution: . . That all races, trails, bullbaitings, cockfightings, gamblings, &c., be 'let up,' Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 153. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] I shall bursh over thick mead, and let-n up to once. (16, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Abd.** (Jam.) (17) **Abd.** Nory kens she in her guess was right But lat na wi't, that she had seen the knight, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 85, ed. 1812.

2. Phr. (1) *to let blatter*, to fire, shoot at; (2) — *down*, (*a*) to descend; (*b*) to let fall; (*c*) to lower the price; (*d*) to demean, degrade, humiliate; (*e*) to swallow, eat or drink; (*f*) to reduce in quality, applied to liquids, as spirits, &c. adulterated with water; (*g*) to allow to sit down; (*h*) to hinder; to permanently injure; (3) — *down flesh*, to reduce overfed mutton or beef by bleeding the animal before slaughtering it; (4) — *down milk*, of a cow: to yield her milk; (5) — *down the tear*, to weep, cry; (6) — *drive*, (*a*) to strike at with great force; to assail violently; (*b*) of a horse or cow: to kick; (*c*) to work with a will; (*d*) of a gun, &c.: to fire, shoot; (7) — *fly*, (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) see (8, *a*); (8) — *go*, (*a*) to let off, let fly, let loose, set; (*b*) to break wind; (*c*) to lose the power of retention; (*d*) to raise the tune; (*e*) to give birth; (*f*) to yield, give in; (*g*) to become angry; (*h*) to let pass unnoticed; (*i*) to let fall; (*j*) see below; (9) — *ken*, to make known; (10) — *light*, to enlighten; to inform, disclose, make known; to admit, allow; (11) — *light into* or *on*, to open up mysteries or secrets; (12) — *loose*, to abuse, vituperate; (13) — *make*, to cause; (14) — *one to wit*, to give formal intimation of anything; (15) — *reek*, to strike violently; (16) — *ride*, to attack with force; to shoot with a gun; (17) — *round a dicad*, to recite a decade of the rosary; (18) — *shy to*, to strike; (19) — *sit*, to let a matter rest; (20) — *skelp*, see (16); (21) — *slap at*, to strike quickly at; (22) — *stand*, see (19); (23) — *to know*, (*a*) to make to know; (*b*) to speak out boldly and plainly or even menacingly; (24) — *wind*, to let out a secret, to give information; (25) — *wit*, (*a*) to reveal, make known, divulge, confess; (*b*) to pretend, appear; (26) — *wot*, (*a*, *b*) see (25 *a*, *b*); (27) *let who will*, whoever may; (28) — *a-be*, (*a*) to let alone; (*b*) not to mention, leaving out of consideration; besides, moreover, in addition to; (29) — *alone*, (30) — *alone as*, (31) — *be*, see (28, *b*); (32) — *be how it will*, let the consequences be what they will; (33) *let one's feet run faster than one's shoes*, to act precipitately or without due prevision; (34) — *the grass grow at one's heels*, to delay, tarry; (35) *a job to let*, a job that requires doing; (36) *to have a stomach to let*, to be sea-sick.

(1) **Frf.** Lettin' blatter amon' the birds wi' lead draps, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 182, ed. 1889. (2, *a*) **Sc.** Noo, jist let yersel doun the stair canny, i. e. descend cautiously (Jam. *Suppl.*). (*b*) **Per.** The crumbs were looten doun by Thee, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 29. **w.Yks.** Shoo's just letten a stitch dahn, *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 8. (*c*) **Fif.** Of their wheat no more I'll buy Until they let it down, Taylor *Markinch Minst.* (1811) 18, ed. 1870. (*d*) **Sc.** I winna let mysel doun sae for twice the siller (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Oxf.**[1] I oodn't let myself down to spake to 'er, *MS. add.* (*e*) **Chs.**[1] A suckling animal is said to be letting down. **Dev.** 'I can't let nothin' down,' meaning, I have no appetite, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 99. (*f*) **Chs.**[1] (*g*) **Abd.** Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him down afore the fire, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. (*h*) **w.Yks.** He's sadly let dahn wi' a lazy shuttful wife (M.F.). (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (4) **Ayr.** My auld cow began to refuse letting down her milk to the dairymaid, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 2. **Gall.** The kye wadna let doon their milk withoot Anna, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 143. **Chs.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] That okkud old poland 'oodn't let down her milk, *MS. add.* (5) **Ir.** Many's the time that I watch'd her at mass lettin' down the tear, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). (6, *a*) **n.Yks.** A let drive at him wi' mi neeaf [fist] an' stunnd mi thum (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** He up wiv his neeaf an let dhraave at him, full slap, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27. **w.Yks.**[4], **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Taek-ee·ur, doa·n ee stan bee-uy·n ur; uur-z aap tu laet drai·v [Take care, do not stand behind her; she is apt to kick]. (*c*) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Come, soce! look sharp and let drive into it, and get it out o' the way vore the rain comth. (*d*) **Edb.** Wi' a rumble, He loot her drive [a gun], Forbes *Poems* (1812) 62. (7, *a*) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Elg.** Death loot flee his dart, Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. **Cld.** He lat fly at the rabbits (Jam.). **Brks.**[1] (8, *a*) **Sc.** He let go the dog at him (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (*b*, *c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*d*) **Sc.** A term esp. applied, by old people, to the precentor or reader (Jam.); O Dominie, you're dispossest. . . You dare no more now . . . Let gae the rhimes, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 34. (*e*) **Bnff.**[1] (*f*) **Per.** They're dour chields the Drysdales, that kenna how to let go, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) ed. 1887. (*g*) **Dev.** Applebird let go awful, an' Polly got a dressin' down, Philipotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. (*h*) **Abd.** The wabster winna lat it gae; He'll get a waefu' bruisin' Frae him, the night, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 134. (*i*) **n.Dev.** The ashes . . . had let their leaves go through the frosts, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 4. (*j*) **Nrf.** 'We'll plump the dam in now.' 'What! be you ready to let go,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 121; A section of dyke is first dammed off, the water and mud and weeds scooped out, the shores trimmed, and then another section of the same length is dammed in, when the boards next the water are loosened, and the water runs into the clean section—this operation is letting go (P.H.E.). (9) **Per.** He started up when I lat ken That I was laird o' twa pounds ten, Spence *Poems* (1898) 167. **Edb.** Ablins it's fitten to let ken To them wha reads, *Tint Quey* (1796) 14. (10) **Sc.** I ay said the naig was shaken i' the shouther; but he wadna let it licht (Jam.). **Abd.** An' fudder or no he said it, some o' them was lattin 't licht 't he did say 't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] He let leeght to me about it. (11) **Cum.**[1 4] (12) **Dmf.** Yestreen auld Kate let loose on me, Said I a shallow loon buist be, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 225. (13) **n.Yks.**[2] 'He let make' so and so,—caused it to be made or built. (14) **Sc.** Formerly in many towns in Sc. the invitation to a funeral was given by the bellman or public crier, who went through the streets, ringing his bell and giving this notice: 'Brethren and sisters, I lat you to wit that —— is dead . . . and is to be buried at such a time' (Jam.). (15) **n.Yks.** Hī let rīk at him, sia yə sī t'pūər felə wəz pik tat ən putən on shamfəli (W.H.). (16) **n.Yks.**[2] I let ride at it. (17) **Ir.** (G.M.H.) (18) **Cor.**[3] Let shy to it. (19) **Abd.** When a body has a suspeecion o' a trowth, he sud never lat sit till he's gotten . . . hit, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 36. (20) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.**[1 4] (22) **Sc.** (Jam.) (23, *a*) **Elg.** I was again let to know . . . that this must necessarily fetter his ideas, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 134. (*b*) **s.Not.** Ah worn't afeard o' the crowner; ah let 'em to know. Ah let yer to know: if ah cop yer here again, 'twill be the wuss for yer (J.P.K.). (24) **Cum.** Whor she leeves I've nut let wind, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 23. **Yks.** (J.W.) (25, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Do not 'let wit' if you visit South Tynedale. For, not to have heard of 'Billy t'Beansetter' argues such a condition of ignorance as few like to be credited with, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He niver let wit he knew owt about it (J.E.D.). **Cum.** I'll ne'er let wit what hes been said, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 70; **Cum.**[1 4] **Wm.** Thoo niver let weet et thoo knew owt aboot it, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 6; **Wm.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4], **Lin.** (W.W.S.) (*b*) **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[3] I let weet to greet [I pretended to cry]. (26, *a*) **Ayr.** Dinna let wot that ye hae seen me, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. (*b*) **Ayr.** I'm no, however, so hard-hearted as I let wot, *ib.* iv. (27) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.** There'll never be standing still for winter work again on this here farm let who will farm it, Hoskyns

Talpa (1857) 90 ; **Sur.**[1] The wood's worth no more than £4 an acre, let who will buy it. (28, *a*) **Fif.** Haddocks and skate were let abee For mair important matter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 12. **Nhb.** Let-im-a-be (W.G.). **Lan.** Aw think Aw shuuld let em a-be, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 72. **n.Stf.** How canst talk of ma'ing things comfortable? Let-a-be, let-a-be, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 155. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (*b*) **Sc.** Ye sall come to nae lodger o' mine, let a be Maister Tirl, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xii ; If we was to break a leg to ye, Miss Drummond, let-a-be drowning of you, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxii. **Edb.** Let-a-be this plain truth, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) *Prelim.* 3. (29) **Rnf.** A' the sma' siller I'm able tae mak' Can scant gie us brose, let alane cleed oor back, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 18. **N.I.**[1] I fell in and got hurt, let alone bein' all wet. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Glo.**[2] A broken leg is zitch a hindrance, let alone the anguish of un! 17. **Brks.**[1] He ood'nt len' we no money, let alawne mwoast likely a yent got none to len'. **w.Som.**[1] Why, tidn wages 'nough to vind'n in vittles, let 'lone clothes and lodgings. **Colloq.** There's fifty-five private houses, let alone barns, and workshops, HOOD *Poems* (ed. 1862–3) *Our Village.* (30) **Brks.**[1] She hev a-had two new gownds this zummer, let alawne as she had dree put by avoor, zo she wunt want no moor vor one while. (31) **Ayr.** Drink not whereby your wits may be made to totter, let be to be beastly, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 84, ed. 1845. (32) **Sus.**[1] (33) **Dmb.** I ha'e nae trick o' letting my feet rin faster than my shoon, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. (34) **Frf.** The Laird . . . took his flicht, Nor loot the girse grow at his heels, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. (35) **w.Yks.** We've noa situations, but we've a job to let, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 122. (36) **Lan.** Our Betty's bin a deol betther sin hur stummick wın ' To let,' HEYWOOD *Curious Sail* (1887) 12.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Let-abe,** (2) **-be,** forbearance ; (3) **-day,** a day when there is little to do ; (4) **-down,** (*a*) a drink ; a supply of liquor to be drunk ; (*b*) a drawback, hindrance, disadvantage ; an infirmity, misfortune ; (5) **-know,** a notice, intimation ; (6) **-off,** (*a*) a reduction ; (*b*) a great display ; (7) **-out,** an entertainment on a large or lavish scale ; (8) **-over,** (*a*) the act of swallowing ; (*b*) the appetite ; the stomach ; (9) **-up,** a break, pause, rest, cessation ; a holiday.

(1) **Sc.** Let-abe for let-abe, mutual forbearance. Let-abe makes many a loon, *Prov.* It denotes that forbearance increases the number of rogues (JAM.). (2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. (4, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] I hev neea objection ta a let-doon, an' Ah's varra nar chowkt. **Cum.** Twea or three let-downs o' yell Soon set their hawses free, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 10. **Lan.** Thirteen let-deawns makken one swig, BRIERLEY *Red. Wind.* (1868) 36. (*b*) **n.Yks.** If they loss it will be a let down tï them (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Such as deafness or lameness ; or a misfortune, such as having a bad wife, husband, or child, is spoken of as a great let down. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] We've had a let-knaw. (6, *a*) **e.Lth.** He was ahint wi' his rent, and no' like to get muckle o' a let-aff frae the laird, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 10. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (7) **Ir.** It was to be a great let-out entirely, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 88. (8) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **s.Wor.** Children like school well enough ; but they sometimes like a let-up (H.K.). [**Can.** The snow was falling fast, and there was no appearance of a 'let-up,' ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) ix ; There is no let-up, no change of undergarments, no camp, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) IX. 884.]

4. *Reflex.* To serve for hire.

Nhp.[2] He let's hissel to a farmer.

5. To let go, dismiss.

Sc. Gie me a cup o' tea . . . and let me to my bed, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 248, ed. 1894.

6. To give out, emit ; to utter, give forth.

Frf. A pistol loot a loud report, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 14. **Per.** He loot an unexpected hoast, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 23. **Ayr.** He . . . loot a winze, an' drew a stroke, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. **Ir.** He let a shout (G.M.H.). **n.Ir.** The coo . . . gied her heid a flourish an' let a roar, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 38.

7. To divulge, confess ; to speak out, to mention. See **Let on, l** (7).

Lan. He wadn't let that he meant onybody in particular, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 22.

8. To leak ; to drip. Cf. **leat,** *v.*

War.[3] The kettle lets at the spout. **Ken.**[1] That tap lets the water.

9. To open, open up ; to lance. Also with *out.*

Sc. To let oot a girran, to lance or open up a boil (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Dev.** A-cause her aller wanted letting, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107.

10. To take in ; to swallow.

Lan. His chops han letten mony a pint, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 84.

11. To loosen, lift slightly.

Nrf. You'll have to let that stretcher a little, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 113 ; (P.H.E.)

12. To take place ; to happen, occur.

Nhp.[1] I mean to go to the feast, let what may. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

LET, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [let.] 1. *v.* To hinder, impede, obstruct ; to cause delay.

Sc. Bid her come to the silver wood Let for no kind of man, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 10. **Abd.** As far as he could stop or let, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 43. **N.I.**[1] A boy's term in ball-playing, 'Don't let the game.' **w.Yks.** I've said over and over again I would come, but some'at has al'ays happened to let me. Some'at lit to let me (C.C.R.). **Chs.**[1][3], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I was coming of Saturda', but I was let. **War.**[3], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** 'I zaw 'ee let that' [in a game of marbles] (K.M.G.). **w.Som.**[1] The weather bin shockin bad all drue the job, and that have let us terr'ble. **Cor.**[1] Still in common use among boys at play : 'You let my marble' ; **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Letting,** *ppl. adj.* hindering ; applied to weather : showery, rainy ; (2) **Lette-weather,** (3) **Letty-weather,** *sb.* showery, rainy weather.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Kèod-n saar vur-ee gèod muun-ee, dhu wadh-ur wuz zu laet-een [I could not earn much, the weather was so bad as to prevent my working]. (2) **e.Yks.** When there is any lette weather in harvest time, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 110. (3) **w.Som.**[1] Letty-weather this, tidn no good vor to tich o' the hay.

2. To leave off, give up.

w.Yks. Ah've let thinking 'f it, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

3. *sb.* A hindrance, obstacle, impediment ; cause of delay.

Abd. Without let or hinder, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 24. **Fif.** He frae the Abbey's wastern yett Had scapit sly withouten lett, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 127. **Lnk.** The differences betwixt our two great men were another lett, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV 514, ed. 1828. **Edb.** But [without] lett, He claught him, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 389, ed. 1815. **Wm.** Manny lets and bars, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 504. **w.Yks.**[2] Not used except in an old prov. expression 'Wet is no let,' i. e. a little drink upon a journey is no hindrance. **War.**[3] **Glo.** The wind is south-west to-day and you'll have no 'lets' for hunting this time, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 388. **Hmp.**[1] In playing marbles, schoolboys *gen.* guard against an accident of this sort by crying out 'fen lets,' which gives the owner of the taw a right to push it on to the distance it would have probably reached had it not been inadvertently stopped by the foot, &c., of a spectator or player. **Dor.** Used by boys in playing marbles. 'Let shall be' : 'an accidental stopping shall be fair,' BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] The regular word in daily use. Twuz u maa-yn lat-tûe un, haun-ee broak-s lag- [It was a great impediment to him (i. e. to his getting on) when he broke his leg]. Boys playing marbles cry out to their opponents 'fain lets'—i. e. beware of impeding my marble. **Cor.**[2]

LET, see **Leet,** *v.*[3], **Light,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Lit(t,** *v.*

LETCH, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Wor. Som. Dev. Also written **lech** n.Yks.[2] ; and in form **latch** Som. Dev. [letʃ.] A strong desire, exorbitant inclination, lust ; an absurd fancy.

N.Cy.[1] *MS. add.* (W.T.) **n.Yks.**[2], **Lin.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.) **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126 ; (HALL.) **Dev.** MOORE *Hist.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Thee'st got thy latch, Nell vor thee woive, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 60. [Then will the Earl . . . pardon us our letch for liberty, TAYLOR *Ph. van Artevelde* (1834) I. ii. 6.]

LETCH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Small beer.

LETCH, *sb.*[3] n.Yks.[2] A low step or ledge on a causeway.

Where a bit of a letch lets you down.

LETCH, see **Lache, Leech,** *sb.*[2]

LETCHIT, *sb.* Lin. A tool used in thatching houses. Cf. **legget.**

e.Lin. The tool consists of a piece of board about a foot square, scored like a curry-comb with a handle, fixed at an acute angle, and is used for pushing moss, &c. off the roof, and patting the thatch down (G.G.W.).

LETE, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To be nearly starved. (HALL.)

LETH, see **Loath.**

LETHARGY, *sb.* Sc. A coma, trance.

Wgt. He . . . was suddenly struck with a lethargy, . . and continued speechless till Saturday, . . and then died, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 158.

LETHER, LETHY, see **Ladder**, *sb.*, **Lithy.**

LETHY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Cum. Dirty. *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.)

LETSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [le·tsəm.] Compliant, complaisant. 'He's varry letsome.'

LETT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A lesson, a piece of instruction.

Abd. *Gen.* conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of vituperation (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 432.

LETTER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **lether** e.Yks.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Letter-head**, a postage-stamp.

Sus. At the village post office they ask for 'Letterhead, please, sir,' instead of a stamp. . . Stamp is as familiar to him as to you, yet he prefers to say 'letterhead,' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 88.

2. A spark on the wick of a candle.

n.Sc. So denominated by the superstitious, who believe that the person to whom the spark is opposite will soon receive some intelligence by letter (JAM.). **e.Yks.**[1] Supposed to betoken a coming letter containing good news. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Common. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.** A tiny spark on one side denoted a letter to whoever was sitting opposite it, *Wil. N. & Q.* No. i. 8; (G.E.D.)

3. *pl.* Phr. (1) *to raise letters*, (2) *to run* —, (3) *to take out criminal* —, to issue an order from the Signet for a person to appear before the proper court, within a certain time; (4) *letters of open doors*, see below.

(1) **Sc.** Letters were raised, and ordained to be executed . . . against Archibald Lord Napier his son, . . to appear upon 60 days warning, GUTHRY *Mem.* 250 (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** They'll run their letters and be adrift again, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. (3) **Rnf.** Mr. Warner is taking out criminal letters against Mr. Logie and the commandant, WODROW *Corres.* (1842–3) II. 143. (4) **Edb.** No letters came to me of open doors, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 95; Letters of open doors form a writ, or portion of a writ, authorising prison doors to be opened—or, in other words, the liberation of a prisoner, *ib. note*, 217.

4. *v.* To write or paint names, &c. on signboards, carts, &c.

Lnk. Winning an honest penny by painting and lettering carts, WATSON *Poems* (1853) *Introd.* 18. **w.Som.**[1] Our Bob's a-come a proper good workman; . . there idn 'nother painter in the town can lettery or eet grainy way he.

Hence (1) **Lettered**, *ppl. adj.* bearing an inscription; (2) **Lettered-cakes**, *sb. pl.* cakes with words in sugar inscribed on them; (3) **-sweeties**, *sb. pl.* lozenges with printed mottoes, &c. inscribed on them; (4) **Lettering**, *sb.* letter-cutting on a tombstone, &c.

(1) **Lnk.** To haun a frien' yer letter'd braw snuff-mill, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 57. (2) **Frf.** Tam rooses weel the letter'd cakes, WATSON *Poems* (1790) 18. (3) **Sh.I.** He haanded Bawby a nevfoo o' letter'd sweeties. . . Shü . . . begood ta read da wan sweetie efter da tidder wi' da light o' da fire, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). (4) **Gall.** It wad tak up mair than twa lines, and letterin's desperate dear, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 268.

5. *Obs.* To instruct, teach letters.

Per. I was at school 'bout half a year: That letter'd me first in the lear, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 1.

6. To make an entry in a ledger or book. Som. (HALL.)

LETTERAN, LETTERIN, LETTERN, see **Lateran.**

LETTER-GAE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A precentor or clerk in a church.

Sc. There was no sae mony hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-gae's ain at this moment, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xi; The office of 'lettergae,' or precentor, is a rapidly decaying institution in our midst, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 106; He was the 'letter-gae,' i.e. he that let go or started the praise, *N. & Q.* (1895) 8th S. vii. 189; *ib.* (1898) 9th S. ii. 382. **Cai.** There was no singer of psalms in the church but the lettergae, as they called the precentor, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 49 (JAM.). **Bch.** Quite other thoughts our lettergae Begins to foster, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 25. **Abd.** On Sabbath he's the lettergae, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 17. **Per.** The line was read by the letter-gae before he sang it with the congregation, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 18. **Dmb.** The letter-gae comes on, Wi' voice that soun's like a bass drum, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 31. **Edb.** Here, as proud, fat, short, and braw, Shines forth his lettergae, *Carlop Green* (1793) 117, ed. 1817. **Bwk.** Weel I remember the lettergae's voice as he gasped an' droned oot the singin', CALDER *Poems* (1897) 129.

LETTERPOOCH, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **-putch** Cor.[2] An old dance. Cf. **leather-te-patch.**

And try to dance ee Letterpooch, TREGELLAS *Tales, Hacky and Marky*, 63; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A short hornpipe dance, more with heels than toes.

LETTING, *prp.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Ess. Also in form **letten-** Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Letting down**, (*a*) a disadvantage, drawback, hindrance; (*b*) a loss of character or caste; (2) **-go wort**, a laxative; (3) **-off motion**, weaving term: a motion for regulating the delivery of the warp from the beam according to the required number of picks; (4) — **supper**, a supper formerly given to the men when they 'took their harvest' or when the harvest work was let to them; (5) — **tups**, tups that are hired or let out for breeding purposes.

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] It's a gurt lettin-doon ta fooak when they're short o' sowder. **w.Yks.** Wot an a lettin daane it iz to hur, poar thing, bein sa varry deeaf, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 8. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] He may say what he will, but it's a great lettin down to him. (2) **Sc.** The cattle of another man . . . were also cured by using these words thrice, 'God put them in their own place,' and giving each a choppin of new lettengo wort, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) II. 66. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (4) **Ess.** (H.H.M.) (5) **Nhb.** Letting-tups—to serve ewes for the season—has been a practice in this county for 30 years, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 101.

LETTO, *sb.* Gmg. A lout; a foolish fellow.

COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222.

LETTY, LEU, LEUCH, LEUF, see **Litty, Lew**, *sb.*[1], **Laugh**, *v.*, **Low**, *adj.*, **Loof.**

LEUG, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A tall, ill-looking man.

Gall. Our commodore . . . was a damned lang yallow leug, wi' buckteeth, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 419, ed. 1876.

LEUGH, LEUK(K, see **Low**, *adj.*, **Look.**

LEUM, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Cum. Also written **leeum** Lakel.[2] [liəm.] **1.** *sb.* A scamp; an idle lout. See **Limb.**

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[4] He's an ill leum.

2. *v.* To lounge about.

Lakel.[2] A gurt idle leum, 'at is he, leeumen aboot, an' liggen on t'rooad side.

LEUN, see **Lewn.**

LEUNGIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.[1] The flank, buttock, loin. Cf. **leingie.**

[Fr. *longe*, the loyne or flank (COTGR.).]

LEUR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Chs.[13] A tax or rate. Cf. **lewn.**

[OFr. (Norm.) *luer, louer, loer, loier*, récompense, salaire, rémunération (MOISY).]

LEUR, see **Liefer.**

LEURE, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. A gleam; a ray. Cf. **lear**, *v.*[3]

Sc. MACKAY. **Ayr.** A leure o' licht (JAM.).

LEURE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A fish, ? *Merlangus carbonarius.* S. & Ork.[1]

LEURGEN, *adj.* Dur. Of a person: thick-set and short. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

LEUSTRE, *v.* Cor. To plan.

Cor.[1] He that caan't leustre must loustre; **Cor.**[2]

LEUTH, LEUV, LEV, see **Lewth, Loof, Leave**, *v.*[12]

LEVALTO, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A dance.

When the bees are dancing a levalto in a neighboring cloud, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii.

LEVANT, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [liva·nt.] To raise by leverage when the fulcrum is between the weight and the power.

Now then, go to the hinder-end with a stackbar, and if thou can nobbut levant it the boogth of a nail, we shall manage.

LEVE, *v.* Yks. [līv.] To raise by leverage.

n.Yks.[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Wa mun leve it up.

[Fr. *lever*, to raise.]

LEVE, see **Leave**, *v.*[2], **Lief, Live**, *v.*

LEVEL, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. War. Wor. Oxf. Nrf. Dor. Cor. [le·vl, le·vil.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Level best**, the best that one can do; (2) **-full**, quite full; (3) **-handed**, by exchange, without money passing on either side; (4) — **mind**, an equable mind; one not hasty; (5) — **money**, even money; (6) **-shoothert**, of ale: flat, not having a head on.

(1) **Cor.** In Cornwall, twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago,

this was an expression in general use, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 130. [The expression 'level best' is not an American invention. I have heard it used very many times during forty odd years. . . I have heard men say on the completion of a job, particularly if satisfied with the work: 'There, 'ar've done my level best,' *ib.* 131.] (2) **Wor.** The brook wasn't out, but level-full as I came over it (H.K.). (3) **Oxf.**[1] If I chops at all I shall chop level-handed, *MS. add.* (4) **Chs.**[13] (5) **War.** I want to lay level money on one thing, and that is that 'Robin Goodfellow' gets hold of it before the week's out, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Feb. 3, 1896). **Wor.** That'll be level money (H.K.). (6) **Lan.** Let's have it fresh drawn, an' with a yead o' th' top on't, an' noane ov yo'r level-shoothert stuff, Brierley *Out of Work*, i.

2. Phr. *to be level with*, to requite; to be 'even with.'

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Stf.** Jack's done me many a bad turn as I've passed over, but I'll be level with him, this time, Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896); **War.**[2]

3. Even; equable.

Stf.[1] **Not.** Every one likes Mr. P., he's always so pleasant and so level (L.C.M.).

4. *sb.* A plain, open flat ground.

Nrf. They all called her Aunt Golden-eye on the level there, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 3. **Dor.** A gate that divided two meads in a watery level, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) 489.

5. A drain or gallery in a mine.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A drain cut in the bottom stone to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts driven in the water-level direction of the coal for the purpose of winning coal, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] A tunnel or passage excavated horizontally in the rock through a lode, either on its course or direction, or in a transverse direction. Levels are made by miners exploring in search of minerals, and for developing them when discovered. 'The sinking of shafts is followed by the driving of levels,' Burrow *Mines and Miners*, 23.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Level-forehead**, the inner end of the level. Nhb.[1]; (2) **-free**, drained by a 'level.' *ib.*; (3) **-sole**, the floor of the 'level.' *ib.*

7. *v.* With *about*: to remove a heavy thing.

n.Yks. We levelled t'scalding tub about (I.W.).

LEVEL, *v.*[2] e.An. Som. Amer. [le·vl.] To levy; to assess.

e.An.[1] I will pay whatever you level upon me. **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent. [**Amer.** To level on one's property, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 230.]

LEVELANG, see **Leavelang.**

LEVEN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A lawn, glade, open ground in a forest.

See ye not that braid, braid road, That lies across that lily leven? Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 119, ed. 1848.

LEVEN(CE, see **Leaven.**

LEVENER, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **leavener** Ken.[1]; **lebner** Dev. [le·vənə(r).] The same word as **Elevener** (q.v.).

Suf.[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[2] **Dev.** A leb'ner wiz praypar'd, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 30. **Cor.**[1]

LEVENS, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **levenses** e.An.[12] Suf. [le·vənz.] The same word as **Elevens** (q.v.).

e.An.[12] **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 440. **Nrf.** In Arcady we have an institution called ''levens,' when the labourers knock off work for awhile, sit under a hedge in company, and make pretence of enjoying a social meal, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) iv. **Suf.** (M.E.R.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.**[1]

LEVER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [lī·vər.] A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals used in supporting a roof.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] These roof beams do not rest upon the wall-plates of the house: in this differing from the tie-beam of building construction. They are still to be seen in thatched houses. **Dur.** Raine *Charters* (1837) p. ccciv.

LEVER, see **Liefer.**

LEVEROCK, *sb.* Cor. [le·vrək.] A dirty woman. (M.A.C.)

LEVERS, *sb. pl.*[1] Irel. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **leavers** Cor.[2]; and in forms **levver(s** I.W.[2] Dev.[4]; **levvur(s** I.W.[1]; **liver(s** Dor.[1] [lē·vəz, le·vəz.] 1. The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; any sword-bladed plant. Also in *comp.* **Liver-leaves.**

Wxf.[1] **I.W.** (C.J.V.); **I.W.**[1] Levvur basket, a basket made of levvurs or coarse rushes; **I.W.**[2], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** A species of rush or sedge, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[12]

2. *Comb.* **Levers daisy**, the bulrush, *Typha latifolia.* Dev. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

[1. OE. *lǽfer*, 'gladiolus' (Ælfric).]

LEVERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Shr.[2] The lower movable boards of a barn door.

LEVEZ-DEW, *sb.* Wal. See below.

s.Wal. A song sung by the children . . . on New Year's morning, when carrying a jug full of water newly drawn from the well. . . 'Here we bring new water From the well so clear, For to worship God with This happy New Year. Sing levez dew, sing levez dew, The water and the wine; The seven bright gold wires And the bugles they do shine,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 5.

LEVIER, *v.* S. & Ork.[1] Also in form **livier.** To loiter, linger, saunter.

LEVIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **leven** Fif. Kcb. [le·vən, le·vin.] 1. Lightning; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The judgment on us fell Like a shower of burning leven, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 51. **Frf.** Down the stream, like levin's gleam, The fleggit salmond flew, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 240. **Fif.** The thing . . . gaed scrievin' Wi' sic a breesil down the heiven, It beat the thunder-boltit leven, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 31. **Ayr.** The fiery levin clave the sky, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 255. **Lnk.** The levin fires Ha'e nae sic deadly power, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 153. **Slk.** And then a rattle o' thunder . . . and the lochs are seen a' afoam in the levin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 154. **Dmf.** The bolt o' the levin had whirred sae close it left me birselt and dry, Reid *Poems* (1894) 199.

2. *Comp.* **Levin-bolt**, a thunderbolt.

Gall. The first levin-bolt shot down, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxv. **Kcb.** The leven-bolt shot through the sky, An' the thunder cam' roarin' near, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 79.

[1. A taile of fyrie levin, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 255.]

LEVIS, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also in form **lewis** n.Yks.[2] nw.Der.[1] A lift; see below.

n.Yks.[2] An iron ring contrivance for wedging into a hole in a block of stone, like a staple driven into a log, by which the mass can be hooked on to the chain of a crane and lifted. **nw.Der.**[1]

[Fr. *levis* in *pont-levis*, 'pont qui se baisse et se lève' (Littré).]

LEVIT, *v.* Yks. Also written **levvit** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [le·vit.] To lift or raise by leverage, or by some aid auxiliary to common force. Cf. **leve.**

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'So heavy that we are matched to get her levvited up-stairs,' alluding to a sick person. **m.Yks.**[1] When a weighty bundle, or corded box, is just raised, and moved forward with the knees, it is levitted.

LEVRICK, LEVVER(S, LEVVIT, see **Laverock,** *sb.*[1], **Levers,** *sb. pl.*[1], **Levit.**

LEVVY, *sb.* Som. A level. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Fr. *levée*, a bank or causey raised for the keeping in of a river, or water (Cotgr.).]

LEVY, *sb.* Stf. War. [le·vi.] A rate; a tax.

s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** While for taxes the word is 'levies,' White *Wrekin* (1860) xx; The day before the levy was made, *Prsh. Acc.* (1702) in Bunce *Old St. Martin's* (1875); **War.**[3] The highway, poor, and other rates were always spoken of as the highway levy, poor levy, &c.

LEW, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *v.*[1] War. Glo. Mid. Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **leu** Cor.[2]; **lewe** n.Cy.; **lieu** Sus. s.Dev.; **liew** Ken.; **loo** Ken. Sur.[1] I.W. w.Dor. Dev. Cor.; **looe** Sus. Som. Cor.; **lu** Nrf.; **lue** Sus. [lū, w.Cy. also lū.] 1. *sb.* A place sheltered from the wind; shelter; the leeside. See **Lee,** *sb.*[1]

War. (J.R.W.), **Glo.**[12] **Ken.** Close up under the loo (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] **ne.Ken.** Under the lew of a stack (H.M.). **Sus.** The lieu of the house, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 235. **Hmp.** The labourer still sits under the lew of the hedge, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 193; **Hmp.**[1] Get into the lew. **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Stand it nicely in the lew for him, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) iii; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I'm thankful we be in the lew, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 100. **Som.** The primroses an' cowslips too be out beautiful in the lew between Black-rocks, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Yuur! lat-s g-een dhu lūe· [Here! let us go into the lee]. **Dev.** (E.A.P.) **Cor.** Zleep anywheres,

with a bit o' lew to keep the wind off, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 222 ; Cor.[123]

2. A thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, &c. from the wind.

Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] The lambs 'ud 'ave froze if so be I hadn't made a few lews. Sur.[1]

3. A rough frame covered with canvas, or made of wattle, put to protect the hops, or put round the 'hacks' to shelter unburnt bricks.

Sur.[1] The hop gardens are frequently bordered by rough wooden walls of spare hop-poles, such protections are called lews, Topley *Weald* (1872) 27. Sus. Looes or frames . . . are fixed all round the kiln, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815); *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425. w.Som.[1] Rough frames covered with canvas used by brick-makers to place against the windy side of the 'clamp' in burning, to prevent the fire from being driven away from the exposed side.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Lew-pole**, the pole of the 'lew' which protects a hop-garden; (2) **-rod**, the faggots used in making a 'lew' for unburnt bricks.

(1) Ken. (H.E.) (2) Sus. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425.

5. Phr. *to go to the lew*, to seek the shelter of the bankruptcy laws, to become bankrupt.

Dev. Bamby he vownd it wudden du, Like thit hid zune go tu the lew, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Nov. 12, 1885) 2.

6. *adj.* Sheltered, protected, out of the wind.

War. (J.R.W.) s.Cy. Grose (1790). Ken. That house lies lew there down in the hollow; Ken.[2] Sur. Where we gits the fust wilets, . . an' the fust primroses, . . fur its loo there, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13; Sur.[1] Sus. A nice lue place (S.P.H.); Ray (1691); Sus.[1] My garden is nice and lew; Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] I.W. 'Tis fine and loo here, . . and you med sit down and hrest, Gray *Annesley* (1889) III. 170. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). w.Dor. This here's a loo place (C.V.G.). Dor.[1] Milch cows in corners dry an' lew, 250. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Kaa'n bee u lùe'ur mee'ud [(There) cannot be a more sheltered meadow]. Dev. His house . . . was loo from the cold north winds, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 7. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. The ground about here is so lieu, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 208. Cor. (C.W.D.), Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Lewment**, *sb.* shelter; (2) **Lewness**, *sb.* the condition of shelter; (3) **Looward**, *adj.* leeward; also used *fig.*

(1) Dev.[3] (2) w.Som.[1] Dhu plae'us úz wuul nuuf' vur lùe'nees, bùd ee luys wat. nw.Dev.[1] (3) Nrf. Tha old 'oman found the baccy-jar used to go to luward, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 61. Ken. To the looward of it (H.E.).

7. *Comb.* **Lew-side**, the sheltered side; the leeward.

Hmp. (J.R.W.) I.W.[2] I wus set down, you, the lew side o' the hedge. Dor.[1] In the lew-zide of the hedge. w.Som.[1] Dhu lùe'zuyd u dh-aj [The lee side of the hedge]. Dev. Yü'd bestways git tha lewzide ov tha hădge gwaine 'ome-along, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] I was in a sad taking—no gwain to the lewside you know—I must vace it, 19.

8. Phr. *to lie lew*, (1) to lie in a sheltered position; (2) to conceal oneself.

(1) Dur. (K.) Ken.[2] An house is said 'to lye lew.' (2) Cor.[2] He's lying lew.

9. *v.* To protect from the wind; to shelter.

Ken. (H.E.); Ken.[1] Those trees will lew the house when they're upgrown; Ken.[2], Sur.[1] Som. The wall makes us dark, but it looes us nicely from the wind (W.F.R.). Dev. A woman said she was in a 'lew't corner,' *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11.

Hence **Lewin**, *sb.* an open lean-to cattle-shed.

w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Sur. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239.

10. Phr. *to be lewed*, to become bankrupt.

Dev. If yu did but tayse hur, Vor sartin avaur long yu wud be lude, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 17, 1885) 2; Dev.[3]

[1. OE. *hlēo* (gen. *hlēowes*), shelter, protection (B.T.); cp. MHG. *liewe*, 'laube' (Lexer).]

LEW, *adj.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **liew** Lan.[1]; **loo** Sc. w.Yks. Lin. w.Dor.; **lou** N.I.[1]; **lu** Sh.I. w.Yks. Lin. Lei.; **lue** Sh.I. Gall. N.I.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan. [liu, lū.] 1. *adj.* Lukewarm, tepid. Also in *comb.* **Lew-warm.**

Sc. Loo water, mixed with a little milk, is a favourite lotion for a wound or sore, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 336. Sh.I. Wush oot da kit wi' a aire o' lue watter, *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899). Or.I. A'though it was no scaldin' hot, A weel I wot, it made him swot, For it was brave and lew, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 104, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1880) V. 794. Cai.[1] Abd. Some loo-warm watter, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). Fif. Taebetless fingers had to be thawed in loo water, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 265; w.Yks.[12] Lan. Hoo gob'd um meauthfo' by meauthfo' int' lue warm milk, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40. Chs. *Sheaf* (1891) I. 43; Chs.[1] Lin. I like it just loo warm (J.T.F.); (W.W.S.) Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Sally fill the three quart can o' waiter fur naidin', nod more than lew-warm. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 249; Glo.[1] Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur. (L.J.Y.) Sus.[1] We mixed it with some milk and give it her lew warm (s.v. Dunnamany). Wil. (K.), Wil.[1], w.Dor. (C.V.G.)

2. Thin, poor, diluted. Lan.[1] 3. Mild; calm.

N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). ne.Lan.[1]

4. *sb.* Phr. (1) *all of a lew*, very hot; (2) *to take a lew*, of stacks: to heat after being built in an undried condition.

(1) w.Yks. Tha'rt all ov a loo an as red as a hep! Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 38. (2) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

5. *v.* To warm anything moderately.

Sh.I. Cauld tatties 'at shū wis luin, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900). n.Sc. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Lewands**, *sb.* buttermilk and meal boiled together; (2) **Lewing**, *prp.* becoming hot; (3) **Looed**, *ppl. adj.* heated.

(1) Cld. (Jam.) (2) Sh.I. I' da time 'at hit's luin', ye'll spaek ben, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). N.I.[1] My ears are louin. (3) Sc. A beast . . . so heated as that the sweat is visibly breaking forth, is said to be loo, or looed, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 336.

[1. Thou art lew, and nether cold, nether hoot, Wyclif (1388) *Rev.* iii. 16. EFris. *lau, lū*, 'weder kalt noch heiss' (Koolman).]

LEW, *v.*[3] Cdg. Cor. Also written **lue** Cdg. Cor. Mining term: to sift or bolt the washed ore.

Cdg. That [metal] which is buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve, Ray (1674) 116. Cor. The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sierce moved to and fro in the water. When they have got a sufficient heap of it [tin ore] they sell it to be stamped, budled, and lued, *ib.* 122; Cor.[3]

Hence **Lewing-sieve**, the sieve through which the tin ore is sifted. Cor.[3]

LEW, *int.* n.Lin.[1] [liu.] A word used in driving geese.

LEWCOME, see **Lucam.**

LEWD, *adj.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. [liud.] 1. Wild; ungovernable.

N.Cy.[1] A lewd pointer. Yks. A vicious horse is termed lewd (Hall.).

2. Phr. *lewd of oneself*, ashamed of oneself.

Ir. And didn't the poor fellows look very lewd o' themselves, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 44.

LEWDER, see **Lowder**, *sb.*[2]

LEWED, *pp.* Nhb. With *in*: dragged or forced to do anything.

Nhb.[1] He lent me his dog at the New Year; an' there a'm lewed in ti pay license. n.Nhb. Peculiar to n.Nhb. 'I was lewed in to pay it' (R.O.H.).

LEWER, *sb.*[1] *? Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. e.An. Also written **lewre** Gall.; and in forms **lower** n.Cy. e.An.[1] e.Suf.; **lure** e.An. (Hall.) Suf.[1] A handspike; a long pole; a 'lever.'

Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). n.Cy. (Hall.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

LEWER, *sb.*[2] Hmp. [lū'ə(r).] A disease in the feet of cattle, cured by the application of tar. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

LEWIS, *sb.* Wil.[1] In *comb.* **Lewis'-cat**, a person suspected of incendiary habits; see below.

Many years ago fires are said to have occurred so frequently on the premises of a person of this name (whose cat sometimes had the blame of starting them), that the phr. passed into common use, and a suspected man soon 'got the name of a Lewis's Cat,' now corrupted into 'Blue Cat.'

LEWIS, LEWK, see **Levis, Luke**, *sb.*[2]

LEWKER, *sb.* Irel. The smooth newt, *Triton punctatus.*

To drink from the streams in which the dark lewkers harbour, *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4355.

LEWN, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Shr. Also written **leun, lewne, lune** Chs.[123] [liun.] 1. A tax or rate, esp. a church-due. See **Leur.**

Chs. (Hall.), Chs.[13], Stf.[1] Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Oct. 15th, 1840. At a vestry-meeting held in the Parish Church . . . for the purpose of

granting a lewn for the use of the church, *Chwardens' Accts. Ellesmere.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lewn-gatherer,** a tax-collector; (2) **-paper,** a rate-paper.

Shr.[1] (1) It inna lung sence the lewn-gatherer wuz 'ere, an' theer's another lewn cast las' vestry-meetin'. (2) *ib.*

LEWSTERY, LEWSTRY, see **Louster.**

LEWTE, *sb.* Som. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* (Hall.), (B. & H.)

LEWTH, *sb.* Irel. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **leuth** Hrf.[2] s.Hmp. Cor.[2]; **looth** Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] Cor.; **luth** Sus. n.Dor.; and in form **loothee** Wxf.[1] [lūþ, w.Cy. also lūp.]

1. Shelter, protection from the wind; a sheltered place.

Wxf.[1], **Glo.**[1] **Sur.**[1] 'In the lewth,' is out of the wind or rain. **Sus.**[1] You wont find but very little lewth on the hill; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** An ye have the leuth of a home to go to, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] Let's get into the lewth. **Dor.**[1] In the lewth o' hills an' wood, 107. **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** It's nicely in the lewth (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] There's a sight o' lewth in under one o' they gurt beechen hedges. **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Now, git into the looth, Pengelly *Verbal Pronun.* (1875) 100; **Cor.**[123]

Hence (1) **Lootheed,** *ppl. adj.* sheltered; (2) **Lewthy,** *adj.* warm, snug, sheltered.

(1) **Wxf.**[1] (2) **Wxf.**[1] 'Tis gay and louthee, 84. **Glo.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Thick there goyle's a proper lewthy spot.

2. Warmth.

Hrf.[1]; **Hrf.**[2] The leuth has gone out of it [of an old garment worn thin]. **Glo.** (H.T.E.), **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** I had it [a stove] for lūth and for drouth, and the place is always warm and dry now (S.P.H.). **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Usually restricted to the sun's warmth, but in *Cunnington MS.* applied to a thin coat, which 'has not lewth in it.' **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.)

[**1.** OE. *hlēowþ,* shelter, protection (B.T.).]

LEWZE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **looze** w.Som.[1] Dev. [lūz.] A pig-sty. Cf. **lew,** *sb.*[1]

w.Som.[1] Always. Jûmz Urd·èod du wau·n tu noa· wur yùe·-ul plai·z tu puut-n aup· u nùe· paeg·z-lùe·z, kuuz dhu wee·n-v u toa·urd dh-oa·l lùe·z lúm·lees. **Dev.** Put tha pegs intū tha lewze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); A pig that's in the looze, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 195.

LEY, *sb.*[1] Chs. Der. **1.** Law.

Chs.[3] Oil ha' the ley on him yet.

2. The standard of metals. Der. (Hall.)

[**1.** Moyses þat gaf þe lai, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1428. AFr. *lei,* 'loi' (Moisy).]

LEY, *sb.*[2] Lan.[1] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

She was the queen of all flower-growers in humble life, . . especially in the cultivation of the polyanthus, auricula, tulip, and 'ley,' or carnation, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 184.

LEY, see **Lay,** *v.*[1], **Lea,** *sb.*[12], **Lee,** *sb.*[2], **Lief.**

LEYACE, LEYAD, see **Lace,** *sb.*[1], **Lade,** *v.*[1]

LEYAV, LEYGH, see **Lave,** *v.*[1], **Laugh.**

LEYGHT, LEYK, see **Light,** *adj.*[2], **Lake,** *v.*[1]

LEYKIN, LEYM, see **Leikin, Leam,** *sb.*[2]

LEYNE, LEYS, LEYSE, see **Lin,** *sb.*[1], **Lease,** *sb.*[18], *v.*[3]

LEYSER, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Also written **laesir** Sh.I.; **lesere** w.Yks.[1] [le·zə(r.] Leisure.

Sh.I. Dünna doo shok wiz wi' aess. Can doo no pit hit doon at laesir? *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900); Come at laiser, boys, an' we'll hae a good time, *ib.* (Jan. 29, 1898). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1]

[I hadde leyser, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1188. AFr. *leiser, leisir,* 'loisir' (Moisy).]

LEYTCH, *v.* Twd. (Jam.) To loiter.

LEYTHER, see **Lather.**

LEYVER, *v.* Sh.I. To make a paste of flour and stir it into boiling milk or water. S. & Ork.[1]

LEZZORY, *sb.* Glo.[12] Also in form **lizzory.** The Maple Service, *Pyrus torminalis.* See **Ezar.**

LEZZOW, LEZZUR, see **Leasow(e.**

LHAUNGHER, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To pull or drag.

LHERGY, *sb.* I.Ma. High waste land.

More of a lhergy than anything else, Brown *Witch* (1889) 67.

LHUSKE, *sb.* Irel. A flock.

Wxf.[1] Wourlok'd an anooree, lick lhuskès o' sheep [tumbled on one another like flocks of sheep], 88.

LI, *imp.* Sh.I. Let, allow. S. & Ork.[1]

LI, see **Leave,** *v.*[1]

LIA, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Der. Also written **lya** n.Cy. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14]; **lyha** n.Cy.; and in form **ly** Cum.[14] Der. [liə.] Listen! Only used in the *imp.* and *gen.* as an expression of astonishment, and in *comb.* with a *pron.*

n.Cy. Lyha man! what do I hear you say? Now lya and listen the cuckoo is singing (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[1] Lyka! [*sic*]. **Lakel.**[2] Lya at yon auld maunderen thing. **Cum.** Lia, sic talk! [shame on such talk!] (J.W.O.); **Cum.**[14] Ly'a noo! Ly ye! **Der.** Grose *Gl.* (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[Norw. dial. *lua,* to listen to (Aasen).]

LIABLE, *adj.*[1] and *adv.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Shr. Som. Dev. [lai·əbl.] **1.** *adj.* Apt, having a propensity to.

Cum.[14] He's liable to get drunk if he's ought in his pocket. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Jack's a good soort 'n a chap, but very liable to get fresh. He's been fined fo'ty-three times for gettin' drunk.

2. Eligible.

Shr.[1] An Edgmond woman asked if she were liable to a blanket from the Provident Society.

3. *adv.* Likely, probable.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** 'Tis very liable he's a-croped into one o' these here hovers [of a wounded pheasant], *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11; Ould dog be put out at zix o'clock riglar, and 'tis liable he'll hurn straight to 'e, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) ix.

LIABLE, *adj.*[2] Cum.[14] w.Yks. (J.W.) [lai·əbl.] Reliable

LIADE, see **Lade,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

LIAR, *sb.* Hrf.[2] A lawyer.

LIARD, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. A liar.

w.Som.[1] I zay you'm a liard, there now! **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** If you'd a-told me, a week agone, that I shud live to see the like, I'd ha' called 'ee a liard, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; He holds me for a downright liard, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 213; **Cor.**[12]

LIB, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **libb** Sc. (Jam.) Gall. [lib.] To geld, castrate; also used *fig.* Cf. **glib,** *sb.*

Sc. Some affirme it is no reflectione That F— did libb our voluntar collectione, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 359. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Per.** The horse . . . He'll whup and spur and dock and lib, Spence *Poems* (1898) 163. **Ayr.** I would rather hae them brunt at ance than libbet by the fleems of an ill-natured critic, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 286. **Lnk.** A wae worth them filthy hureing dogs, if I wadna a libbet them mysel, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 135. **Bwk.** The've l— a man, as I heard tell, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 54. **Dmf.** An' we've the trenching blades o' wier, Wad lib ye o' yere German gear, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 145. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** He'll turn his back on ne'er a man For owther killin pigs or libben, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 15. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Swear he wad lib the fiddler's graith, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 243; **Cum.**[4] They've bought most of the folk and made them as lazy as libbed bitches, Caine *Hagar* (1887) III. 102. **n.Yks.** Weese libb'th awd piggs, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 129; **n.Yks.**[1234] **e.Yks.** To geld male lambs and calves (horses and pigs are 'gelded'), Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 542; **w.Yks.**[14]

Hence (1) **Libber,** *sb.* a castrator, esp. a sow-gelder; (2) **Libet,** *sb.* an animal that has been gelded; a eunuch; (3) **Libhorn,** *sb.,* see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **n.Yks.** The libber comes to moarn, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 129; **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Mackay. **Edb.** Into bed they nimbly jumped, Mair blyth than ony Roman libet, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 193. (3) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

[To libbe, gelde, *castrare,* Levins *Manip.* (1570). Du. *lubben,* to gelde (Hexham).]

LIB, *v.*[2] e.Suf. [lib.] **1.** Of a child or young animal: to suck persistently. (F.H.) **2.** *Comb.* **Lib-tit,** one that 'libs.' (*ib.*)

LIB, *v.*[3] Ken.[1] [lib.] To get walnuts off the tree by throwing 'libbets' at them.

LIB, see **Leap,** *sb.*[1]

LIBBAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A horn spoon with a short handle.

LIBBARD, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Chs.[13] A term applied to cold, stiff, clay land.

LIBBER, see **Lubber.**

LIBBET, *sb.*[1] Ken. Sur. Sus. Dor. Also written **libbat** Ken.[1]; **libbit** Ken.; and in form **libiat** Ken.[2] [li·bət.] A billet of wood; a stick, esp. one used to knock down fruit from the trees, or to throw at anything.

Ken. Every libbet has its billet (H.M.); I took up a libbit that lay by the sole, and hove it at the hagister that was in the podder-grotten, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1 2], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** On St. Andrew's day the bricklayers used to go in gangs of from 8 to 12 all carrying libbets (sticks about 1½ inches in diameter, about a yard long) for knocking on the head any pheasant or hare or rabbit they might meet (A.L.M.); **Sus.**[1] When throwing at cocks was a fashionable sport, the stick which was thrown had lead let in at the end, and was called a libbet; **Sus.**[2] A staff about two feet in length, sometimes with lead at the end, used in various games. **Dor.** (H.E.)

LIBBET, *sb.*[2] Shr. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **libbit**, **libet** Som.; and in form **lippet** Glo.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. [li·bət, ·it.] A rag; a shred; a small piece; a fragment; *gen.* in *pl.*

Shr.[1] Pike up yore libbets an' laggerments, an' nod 'äve 'em all o'er the 'ouse-flur a-this a-way. **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.); **Glo.**[1] Torn to a lippet; **Glo.**[2] **I.W.**[2] I tore my smock frock all to libbets gwine droo copse. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] All in a libbet. All in libbets and jibbets. **Dor.** My breeches were tore all to strents and lippets, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 148; **Dor.**[1] Off we trudg'd wi' cloaz in slents an' libbets, 179. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Why, Polly, yü've atored yer frock tü libbits! Tha vire's za fierce, tha mayte's bowled to libbits, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

LIBBETY-LAT, *sb.* Cor. [li·bəti-læt.] A children's game; see below.

Flk-Lore Jrn. V. 59, in Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 330; **Cor.**[1] They stand before a hassock or step, and put the right and left foot alternately on it as fast as they possibly can, keeping time to the words: 'Libbety, libbety, libbety lat, Who can do this and who can do that? And who can do anything better than that?' **Cor.**[2]

LIBBINGS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [li·binz.] The webs of a water-fowl's feet.

Cor.[1] Wingy, wingy, leggy, leggy, libbings and all; oh, where is my mallard? **Cor.**[2]

LIBBOCK, *sb.* N.I.[1] [li·bək.] A small, loose piece of anything. Cf. **libbet**, *sb.*[2]

LIBBY, *sb.* Sc. A quarter of a peck. See **Lippie**.

Lnk. A pund of butter and a sixpence, forby a libby o' groats, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 35.

LIBEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **lybel**. A legal indictment.

Sc. He was accused by the advocate, and hade his lybel delivered to him to answer, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 112. **Per.** The said Peter to bring his witnesses to prove his libel casten in, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 131. **Rnf.** For these the Advocate moved they should be instrumented, if they refused justice, and the instrument sent up to him, and he would raise a libel against them, Wodrow *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 229. **Ayr.** I had a libel summons chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun', Hunter *Studies* (1870) 289.

Hence **Libelled**, *ppl. adj.* specified in a legal indictment or proclamation.

Or.I. As at mair length in the lybellit precept, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) Append. 40. **Frf.** John Mackay . . . deponed, that the time and place libelled he did see William Macglish, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 274. **Rnf.** The judge . . . decerns the defender as is lybelled, Hector *Judicial Rec.* (1876) 50. **Lnk.** His parish minister and chaplain did always pray for the king in the time libelled, and that in face of the English, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 143, ed. 1828.

LIBELT, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A long discourse or treatise.

LIBERTY, *sb.* and *v.* Dur. Yks. Brks. Wil. Som. [li·bə(r)ti.] **1.** *sb.* Leave, permission.

e.Dur.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Mae·ustur gid mee lúb·urtee vur tu kaa·r-n oa·m. You can't go thick way 'thout you've a-got liberty.

2. A parish; a township; a manor; a piece of freehold property; the extent of a person's territorial right or jurisdiction.

n.Yks.[1] Squire W.'s Liberty. You may shoot and welcome all over my liberty; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's gitten inti Bo'nby liberty. **w.Yks.** When we came into Manningham liberty (C.A.F.). **Brks.** We takes the last fence as you sees there, sir (parson's glebe, and out of our liberty), Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi.

3. *v.* To allow anything to run loose.

Wil.[1] It don't matter how much it's libertied.

LIBET, LIBIAT, see **Libbet**, *sb.*[1 2]

LIBLAB, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. A jelly-like substance; the smooth superstratum of cream, &c., the result of much beating. **n.Yks.**[1] All of a froth and liblab; **n.Yks.**[2]

LIBRARY, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Ess. Also in form **liberry** n.Lin.[1] [lai·b(ə)ri.] A book obtained from a lending library; short for 'library book.'

e.Dur.[1] Hes thoo getten a lib'ry? **w.Yks.** Let's hev a lewk at thi 'library,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889). **n.Lin.**[1] I set doon by the fire and soon got buried in my liberry. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Ess.** I've come to change a library (S.P.H.).

LICE, *sb. pl.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written **laïse** s.Chs.[1] [lais.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Small lumps within the shell of a crab said to be poisonous. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. The hairy seeds of the wild rose, *Rosa canina.*

Rnf. From the irritation they caused if they came in contact with the skin, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 345.

3. *v.* To search for lice in a person's head. s.Chs.[1]

LICENESS, *sb.* Suf.[1] [lai·snəs.] A licence.

That there fulla heent taken out a liceness ta shute ta year, have 'a?

LICH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Shr. Som. Dev. Also written **liche** Edb.; **lych** Dev.; and in forms **leach** w.Cy. Som. Dev.[1]; **leech** Dev. [liʧ, lītʃ.] **1.** A corpse. Cf. **lyke**.

Dev. I'd wish to be a handsome lych, . . so as not to scare them as come to look at me, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 11.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lich-bird**, (2) **·fowl**, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (3) **·road**, the road over which a corpse is carried for burial; (4) **·wake**, the watch held over a dead body; (5) **·way**, see (3).

(1) **Per.** When mortals slept, and lichbirds wakit, Hale nichts together aft they crackit, Spence *Poems* (1898) 184. (2) **Edb.** The howlet screamt, the liche fowle's hoarse Did fairly deave her ear, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 12. **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 98; **Shr.**[1] (3) **Chs.**[1] The popular belief that the passage of a funeral over any ground gives to the public a right of way obtains in Chs.; **Chs.**[2 3] **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Som., Dev.** It often deviates from the high road, and even from any path now in use; in which case the country people will break down the hedges, rather than pass by an unhallowed way, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083. (4) **n.Yks.**[1 2] (5) **w.Som.** I tell ee 'tis a proper lich-way; you can't stop 'm: why I can mind how th' old dame Good was a-card thick way, *Athenaeum* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Dame and I did'n go the leach-way, 8.

[1. ME. *lich(e*, a body, a dead body (Stratmann); OE. *līc*, the body, *gen.* the living body (B.T.). **2** (4). That liche-wake was y-holde Al thilke night, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 2958. See **Lyke-wake**.]

LICHTLIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A relish such as meat or butter, eaten with potatoes or bread. S. & Ork.[1]

LICHTLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. [li·χtli.] **1.** *adj.* Light in hue.

Abd. His coat an' breeks war o' a lichtly blue, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32.

2. *adv.* Brightly, with light.

Lth. Luna's radiant e'e Shone lichtly, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 41.

LICIOUS, *adj.* Chs.[1] [li·ʃəs.] Soft, flabby.

LICK, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [lik.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Lick-lip**, fawning; (2) **·ma·dowp**, a servile flatterer; a sycophant; (3) **—of goodwill**, a small portion of meal given to the miller in addition to the fixed multure; (4) **—over**, a slight washing; a thin coating of paint or whitewash; (5) **·pan**, see (2); (6) **·penny**, a scamp, rascal; (7) **·plate**, see (2); (8) **·pot**, the first finger; (9) **·skillet**, a person who surreptitiously meddles with dishes of food; (10) **·spit** or **·spittle**, see (2); also used *attrib.*; (11) **·trencher**, see (2); (12) **·up**, (*a*) a miserable pittance; a small quantity; leavings, orts; (*b*) a tuft of hair on the head which will not lie flat; cf. **calf, 1** (20); (*c*) a martingale for a horse; (*d*) a prison; (*e*) a bar of iron which keeps the chains from slipping off the swingle-trees in a plough; (*f*) a scrape, a difficulty.

(1) **Ayr.** Lick-lip loons, wi' supple knee, Grew bein an' wealthy,

Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 215. (2) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (3) **Sc.** The multure paid is $1\frac{7}{8}$ pecks of sheeling out of every $18\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, with one half peck of sifted meal, by weight, for the boll of sheeling, as a lick of good-will, but claimed as due, *Mill of Inveramsay* (1814) 3 (Jam.). (4) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] Just give it a lick over. **w.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] The flur's shameful dirty, but we mustn't wet 'im; jus' give 'im a lick over öôt. **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) (5) **Hmp.** Holloway. (6) **Gall.** Forbye the uncertainty whether ye will ever see hilt or hair o' sic deil's lickpennies again! Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xxvi. (7) **Cum.**[14] (8) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Fingers). **w.Yks.**[2] (9) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (10) **Sc.** Liar, liar, lick-spit, In behind the candlestick! What's good for liars? Brimstone and fires, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 145. **Rnf.** Ye cringing lick-spittles, who lower your backs That tyrants may load you with tax upon tax, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 272. **Lnk.** Nae lordlin's lick-spit loon was I, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 113. **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** I'm a coward and a lick-spittle, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 181; **w.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] The reign of the lickspittles and nobodies, *B'ham Dy. Argus* (Dec. 2, 1897). **e.An.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] (11) **Dev.** Butlers and lick-trenchers! Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 298. (12, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** A little lickup of hay, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1] (*c*) **Slk.** (Jam.) (*d*) **Lnk.** If they can catch him in the lick up As an example, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 46. (*e, f*) **Cld.** (Jam.)

2. Phr. (1) *as hard as one can lick*, at full speed; (2) *to lick along*, to run fast; (3) — (*the*) *doll*, to surpass everything; (4) — *into fits*, (5) — *into shivereens*, to beat, utterly rout; to surpass altogether; (6) — *off a meal*, to finish it; (7) — *one's calf over again*, to do one's work over again; (8) — *one's ear*, or *gill, over anything*, to relish, enjoy it; (9) — *out*, see (3); (10) — *over*, to wash anything hastily and imperfectly; (11) — *sneeshin'*, to take snuff; (12) — *the cream-mundle*, of a dairymaid: to live well; (13) — *the mundle*, to humiliate oneself for the sake of gain; (14) — *thumbs upon anything*, to make a bargain; (15) — *up*, of gravel or mud: to be soft enough to adhere to shoes; (16) — *with*, to overwhelm with.

(1) **War.**[3] Run as hard as you can lick. [**Aus.** We . . . rode as hard as we could lick, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. 40.] (2) **War.**[3] He can lick along. (3) **w.Yks.** 'Well, that licks dol!' he said to Peter, Hartley *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) xii; (J.W.) (4) **w.Yks.** As far as manufacturing went, uther countries wor likkin us inta fits, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 47; (J.W.) (5) **Gall.** Knowing . . . that Cleg Kelly could 'lick him into shivereens,' he abandoned his prize, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 180. (6) **Edb.** Clean to lick aff his crowdy-meal And scart his cogie, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785. (7) **Chs.**[1] (8) **e.Suf.** I should just lick my ear over a peach (F.H.). (9) **Chs.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Ken.** It has only been licked over (D.W.L.). **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **w.Som.**[1] I 'ad'n a got no time to do un proper like —I was a-fo'ced just to lick'n over, and get off the highest o' it. (11) **Abd.** [He] Lugg'd out his mill an' licket sneeshin', Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 47. (12) **Shr.**[1] 'The dairy-maid looks despert cullow sence 'er's married.' . . 'Aye, aye, 'er dunna lick the crame-mundle now.' (13) **Chs.**[1] That's th' lad as licked th' mundle. (14) **Uls.** We may lick thooms upo' that, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1863) I. 359. (15) **Nhp.**[1] (16) **w.Yks.** T'poor wumman wor reyt lickt wi' sa mich advice, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 11; (J.W.)

3. To wash slightly. w.Yks. (J.W.), Oxf. (G.O.) Cf. lick over. **4.** To smear.

Cor.[1] You've licked your sleeve in the mustard. Your dress is licking in the mud; **Cor.**[2]

5. To burn. s.Lan. (F.R.C.) **6.** To strike.

Gall. I saw some birkies licking at the ball, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxviii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.)

7. To puzzle; to surprise.

w.Yks. Yo'd be rayther licked hah to accahnt for't, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 7, 1895). **Lan.** Heawevur onniboddy cood eit them nasty beggars licks me, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 19. **s.Stf.** That licks me, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] It licks me 'ow Jim Thorp meks 'is money by them pigs uv 'isn. **w.Wor.**[1] If I canna kip that b'y at 'ome wunst or tweist a wik uv'out bein summonsed far it, it licks me to knaow w'at to do. **w.Som.**[1] However they can make it out, eens they do, 'pon his wages, licks me.

8. *Fig.* To punish, fight; to carry on a prosecution.

Sc. And what for suld I no have a corpus delicti . . . sae lang as I am willing to lick and lay down the ready siller? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv; (G.W.)

9. *sb.* Phr. (1) *a lick and a promise*, (2) — *and a slake*, a slight, ineffectual washing; any work done in a hasty, perfunctory manner; (3) — *little better*, very little better; (4) *as salt as lick*, very salt; (5) *lick for smack*, as fast as possible, esp. of runners; (6) *to go lick for leather*, (7) *to go* or *come with a lick*, to go or come at full speed; (8) *to lay* or *lig lick on*, to discover; to see; (9) *to work for one's licks*, to behave so as to deserve a whipping.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** That lassie gi'es a lick and a promise when I tell her to sweep, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 43. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Ah gev oor hoose fleear a lick an' a promise fer yance (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha's nobbut gi'en it a lick and a promise (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[25] **Lei.**[1] 'A lick an' a promise' is all you'n ivver gi'n them grates sin 'ere you'n bin. **War.** We only gives the cheap ones a lick and a promise, White *Wrekin* (1860) xx. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **w.Som.**[1] Shan't be able to do it vitty like; can't only just take off the highest o' it like: there id'n time, I 'sure ee, 'ť'll only be a lick-and-a-promise. (2) **n.Yks.**[12] (3) **Lan.** When he wur young it wur a lick little better ut he un his brothers un th' whole family ever geet than thick porritch un traikle, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 78. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Round he turn'd, and lick for smack Ower Horburn Rigg flew he, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 29. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] (7) **se.Sc.** Ere I get a pick In comes young Nannie wi' a lick, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 138. **n.Yks.**[4] He did gan wiv a lick roond t'corner. (8) **Cum.**[14] I could never lig lick on him efter he went round t'corner. (9) **Wgt.** (A.W.)

10. A taste; as much as the tongue can lick up at once; a small quantity; a daub of some viscid substance.

Sc. We'll mark them with a lick of tarre, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 154. **Sh.I.** Ye sood dab hit wi' a lick o' fresh butter, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Leeby's gien it a lick o' glue this meenute, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iii. **Per.** When the least lick o' paint has got time to dry, the man's fell pleased, Stuart *Pitcoonans* (1899) 37. **Nhb.**[1]

11. A mixture of food for cattle. See **Licking.**

Yks. Food for cow in a bucket (H.W.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

12. A slight washing; a mere wipe with a damp cloth; also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Nobbud a lick. A fairish lick. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Cor.**[2] I've just given my face a lick.

13. A blow, stroke; a cut with a sword.

Sc. Wi' the flat o' his sword he gied mony a lick, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 81. **Sh.I.** He aims me a lick jüst anunder da belt, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 15. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Leith lent the ba' a loundrin lick, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5. **Kcd.** Gae his beast a lick, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. **Frf.** The lick atween the een he got frae Simpson's left hand, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 55, ed. 1889. **Per.** A lick o' the whup, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 267, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 197. **Ayr.** It was aye a word and a lick, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 110. **Lnk.** To lend his loving wife a loundring lick, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 32, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Uncanny nicksticks, That aften gie the maidens sic licks, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 175, ed. 1785. **Slk.** His highland dirk an' heavy licks Soon taught them, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 285. **N.I.**[1] **w.Ir.** He hits me a lick av a stick, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 199. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Theau'd want byettin' twice a-day wi' an odd lick extry neaw an' agen, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) 68, ed. 1882; **Lan.**[1] **Lin.** He gev it a lick wi his whip, *Lin. N. & Q.* III. 10. **War.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] 'E give the dog a lick uv 'is stick. **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.**[2] I'll fetch thee a lick. **Glo.**[1] **Suf.**[1] A lick i' the hid. **Ken.** Gave it a lick with his stick (D.W.L.). **n.Dev.** Chell gi' tha a lick, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 71.

14. *Obs.* A wag; a cheat.

Sc. As shyre a lick as e'er was seen, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 198, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** He's naithing but a shire daft lick, *ib. Poems* (1800) I. 342 (Jam.).

15. *pl.* A thrashing; punishment; deserts.

Sc. Licks are 'flegs,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Bch.** He committed all these tricks, For which he well deserv'd his licks, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 28. **Frf.** The one as finds out the answer first, I'll give him his licks, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiii. **Per.** Got our learning and our licks together, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 42. **Rnf.** The best of them have got their licks, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 89. **Ayr.** Monie a fallow gat his licks Wi' hearty crunt, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 25. **Edb.** I'm sae muckle accustomed to lounders and licks, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 105. **Hdg.** When freend or fae come in for their licks, Lumsden *Poems* (1896)

104. **Slk.** I gied him his licks till his hips were like indigo, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 185. **Dmf.** He who fought and got his licks Resolves on leaving off sic tricks, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 52. **Gall.** Did ye give him his licks? CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 94. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He's been a bad lad an' a've been forced to give him his licks (J.E.D.). **Cum.** It was ower bad om meh teh tew t'pooar feull sooa, efter givan em his licks, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 21; **Cum.**[4] A thrashing, but specially one given to a girl by her mother. **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.), **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27; **e.Yks.**[1] Thoo'll get thĭ licks, mĭ lad, for brekkin that three. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

LICKEN, *v.* Sc. Lan. [li·kən.] **1.** To lay to one's charge. Bnff.[1] Cf. **licklie**. **2.** To guess. [Not known to our correspondents.] e.Lan.[1]

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *likna*, to assess, to apportion a rate or tax (AASEN).]

LICKEN, see **Liken**, *v.*

LICKER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Oxf. Dev. Cor. Also written **likker** w.Yks. [li·kə(r).] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Licker-in**, an arrangement for feeding a scribbling-machine; (2) **-of-all**, that which surpasses everything else in a given direction.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (2) **w.Yks.** Well that's the licker-of-ah (B.K.).

2. That which surpasses all others of the same kind; a 'settler.'

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897). **w.Yks.** A good preacher is styled a 'likker,' and a bad boy is also styled a 'likker,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. **m.Lan.**[1]

3. Anything very large, or in any way surprising; a puzzler.

w.Yks. Fatther, this sum is a licker; will yo' du it for mha? (Æ.B.) **Lan.** It's a licker to me, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 375. **s.Stf.** Well! that is a licker, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Oxf.** Any astonishing feat will be described as a 'fair licker' (G.O.). **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **Cor.**[3] 'What a licker!' very often a big lie.

Hence **Lickering**, *adj.* large.

Dev. I wish when you use they jugs you wouldn't hang the great lickering ones up there, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

LICKERDISH, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [li·kədiʃ.] Liquorice.

LICKERISH, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Also written **lickorish** w.Yks.[24]; **liquorish** Lan. Glo.[1] [li·kəriʃ.] **1.** Sweet, luscious; mawkish. Glo.[1] **2.** Fond of sweetmeats. w.Yks.[24] **3.** Sensual. Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 108.

LICKERYSTICK, see **Lickorstick**.

LICKET, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **lickut** Glo.[1]; and in forms **leggart** Som.; **ligget** Glo.[1] w.Cy. (HALL.) Dor.[1] Som. [li·kət, li·gət.] **1.** A small piece; a shred, rag.

Glo.[1] She's a lickut of rags. **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** No one has given me a rag or a leggart (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Phr. *all of*, or *to, a licket*, all to pieces.

Glo. The box wur aal ov a lickut, *R. Plowman's Excursion*, 51; **Glo.**[1] I dashed him aal to lickuts, *R. Plowman's Visit*, 33. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He bin a beat it aal to a licket (E.H.G.).

LICKEY, see **Leeky**.

LICKEY-QUARTZ, *sb.* Wor. Granular quartz rock. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 52.

LICKIE, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) A small piece of wire hooked at one end, used for drawing the thread through the 'hack' of the spinning-wheel.

LICKINATION, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [li·kinē·ʃən.] A method of curing 'black-water' in cows.

LICKINEST, *superl. adj.* w.Yks. [li·kinist.] Most attractive; prettiest.

For shu wor the lickinest lass I iver seed, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x.

LICKING, *sb.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Dev. Amer. Also written **licken** Lan.; **lickin** w.Yks. Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] [li·kin.] **1.** *sb.* Fodder for cows.

w.Yks. (E.G.); **w.Yks.**[2] Chopped hay with bran, meal, &c., so using up fusty hay. **Lan.** Chop up straw, when licken's low, PEARSON *Ballads*, No. 330; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Chopped hay mixed with turnips, or mangolds, and ground corn. **s.Chs.**[1] Anything tasty (artificial food, &c.) put before a cow. Gy'iv ŭr ŭ bit ŭ lik·in [Give her a bit o' lickin'].

2. *Comp.* **Licking-tub**, the tub or trough in which the 'licking' is mixed. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 24, 1894). **Chs.**[1]

3. *adv.* An intensitive placed before an *adj.*

Dev. 'Tez licking gert 'ams, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 22. [**Amer.** 'Licking good,' of pie, candy, &c., *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 420.]

LICKLE, LICKLENESSE, see **Little, Likeliness**.

LICKLIE, *v.* Bnff.[1] To lay to one's charge. See **Licken**. A wid 'a' niver tean't inta ma hehd to ha'e lickliet it till 'im.

LICKLINS, *sb.* Yks. Likelihood. n.Yks. (T.S.)

LICKORSTICK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **liquor-** Rxb.; and in forms **lickery-** w.Yks.; **likery-, liquory-** Sc. (JAM.) [li·kə(r)stik.] A stick of liquorice or liquorice-root; the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah've bowt a awporth o' lickerry-stick (Æ.B.).

LICKSOME, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Flt. Der. Hrf. Also written **licksom** Flt.; **lixom** Hrf.[1] [li·ksəm.] Pleasant, agreeable; amiable; handsome, neat.

Lan. Yo'd ne'er ha' gone wrung if aw'd bin more licksome wi' thee, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) xviii; Such licksome stuff aw ne'er did see i' Englondshire afore, Wi' apples, jannocks, nuts and cakes, each stond was cover't o'er, *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1865) 42. **Chs.** (HALL.); **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] Chiefly used of places; but 'a licksome girl,' a pretty girl; **Chs.**[3] Charly loves a licksome girl, As sweet as sugar candy. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)v bin fet·lin ùp dhŭ wau·k i)th gy'aa·rdin, ŭn trahy·in mai·k it lóok ŭ bit lik·sŭm [I've bin fettlin' up the walk i' th' garden, an' tryin' make it look a bit licksome]. **Flt.** (T.K.J.) **Der.**[2] A licksome young beast. **nw.Der.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1]

LID, *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Ken. [lid.] **1.** In *comp.* **Lid-stone**, magnesian or carboniferous limestone.

Glo. Locally called 'lid-stone,' from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 63.

2. A coverlet. Ken.[1] **3.** A cupboard door. Glo.[1]

4. The boarded cover of a book. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1]

5. Mining term: a wedge-shaped piece of wood used to strengthen the roof; the roof of a drift.

w.Yks.[2] **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888). **Shr.**[1] Pieces of wood from twelve to eighteen inches in length, laid horizontally on the props that support the roof of a mine, for the purpose of giving them additional firmness; **Shr.**[2]

[**4.** *Involucrum, operculum libri*, the cover or lid of a booke, *Nomenclator* (1585).]

LID, see **Leed**, *sb.*[3]

LIDDED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Furnished with flaps.

Ayr. Their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 78.

LIDDEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **liddum** Dev.[2]; **littan** Cor. [li·dən.] A song, a monotonous refrain; an oft-told tale; a noise. Cf. **ledden**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Som.** Bit I thawt, a-mâ-be, you mid be angry wi' my country lidden, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 127. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** 'E ke'pth on zich a lidden, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 58. **Dev.**[2] I can't write, the women are making such a liddum. **nw.Dev.**[1] A purty lidden they've bin tellin' up 'bout'n. **Cor.** Et puts me i' mind . . . o' th' ould lidden as us used to sing when us was tiny mites, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; When I got back 'twas the same ould littan from everybody I met, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 22; **Cor.**[1] The same old lidden; **Cor.**[2]

[The larke . . . is loueloker of lydene (*v.r.* ludene), *P. Plowman* (c.) xv. 186. See Skeat's *Gl.* (E.E.T.S.).]

LIDDER, LIDDERON, see **Lither**, *adj.*[1], **Latheron**.

LIDDISDALE, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) In *comp.* **Liddisdale-drow**, a shower that wets an Englishman to the skin.

LIDDLING-LAMB, *sb.* s.Wor. A pet lamb. (F.W.M.W.)

LIDDS, *sb. pl.* Sus.[1] Large, open fields.

LIDE, *sb.* w.Cy. Wil. Cor. [laid.] The month of March.

w.Cy. Eat leeks in Lide and ramsins in May And all ye year after Physitians may play (K.). **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Cor.** Ducks will not lay till they have drunk Lide water, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 202; **Cor.**[12]

[In þe monþe of Lude, R. GLOUC. (c. 1300) 571. OE. *hlýda*, the month of March (*Leechdoms*).]

LIDE, *v.*[1] Sc. To glide through.

Gall. O' a' the burds that lide The air, or ocean's jabbling tide, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 399, ed. 1876; Down sank the gows amang the glaur, Or else the water lided, *ib.* 83.

[Norw. dial. *lida,* to pass by (AASEN); ON. *līða,* to go, pass, move (VIGFUSSON).]

LIDE, *v.*[2] Sc. To thicken, to become mellow. See **Lithe,** *v.*[2]

Ags., Gall. The kail haena had time to lide yet (JAM.). **Gall.** Lided, mixed, thickened, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

LIDGATE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **lidgitt** Lin.[1]; **lidyate** n.Lin.[1]; **litgate** w.Yks.[2] [li·dgət.] A gate or passage; see below. Cf. **liggat.**

w.Yks.[2] A gate with a wooden latch at the end of a path or road. **e.Lan.**[1] Dividing common from private land. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* A gate between ploughed land and meadow, or pasture and meadow, in an open field. A gate at the entrance of a village used to hinder cattle from straying . . . among the houses.

[Hast þow ay cast vp lydeȝate þere bestus haue go in ate? MYRC *Inst. Par. Priests* (c. 1450) 1497. OE. *hlidgeat,* a swing-gate (EARLE *Charters,* 290).]

LIDGE, *v.* Irel. To lie, lay, lodge, dial. form of **lie,** *v.*[2]

Wxf.[1] 'Wough lidg'd,' we lay. Lidge w'ouse an a milagh [lie with us on the clover], 84.

LIDLY, LIDS, see **Laidly, Lead,** *v.*

LIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. A sheltered, warm place; a calm. Cf. **lithe,** *sb.*[4]

Sc. Thereon a lie whair stands a cross, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 234, ed. 1871; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ags.** It was a warm lie (JAM.).

[Lyye or lythe, and calme wedyr, *malacia, Prompt.* Norw. dial. *lye,* a sheltered place (AASEN); Dan. *ly,* shelter (LARSEN); ON. *hlȳ,* warmth (VIGFUSSON).]

LIE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lai, lī, lig.] **I.** Dial. forms, *sb.* and *v.* (1) **Lee,** (2) **Lig(g.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** I dinna think she would invent a lee, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. **Sh.I.** Fir sic a muckle lee, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900). **ne.Sc.** She wis leein', *Gordonhaven* (1887) 49. **Elg.** It's nae use leein', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 138. **Abd.** A lot o' ill tricks an' lees, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Frf.** WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 8, ed. 1889. **Per.** Never retort on malice with a lee, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 30. **Fif.** HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 179. **Ayr.** AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188. **Lnk.** It's only a great muckle lee, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 17. **Gall.** KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 31. **Wxf.**[1] Thou leesth if thou wast Saan Vinteen. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** God forgih mih for leeing, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 14. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Nin o' thē lees! ses Matty, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 14. **Wm.** Nea dout tea hauf ont's lees, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 26. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[124], **n.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776). **s.Sc.** The liggs he taul to mak folk believe he was a man o' repute, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 69. **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Folk have told ligs about me, MATHAMS *Betty Barnes,* 3. **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] 'Lig' is not so strong a term [as 'lie']. **s.Stf.** He'd lig as easy as he could talk, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** What a lig (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** She ligged when she to'd me that (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] If Jack toud yo' that, it's a lig, an' e's a ligger. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lie-box,** a great liar; (2) **-like,** (3) **-some-like** or **-some-looking,** having the appearance of falsehood; (4) **Lies-making,** falsehood spoken treasonably against the king.

(1) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (2) **Sc.** For some lee-like story is Janet in tune, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 92. (3) **Sc.** The liesome looking lines o' the auld ballad, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 518 (JAM.). **Ayr.** If their stories o' ghaists an' siclike werena a' lees thegither, I can only say they were unco leesome like, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 262. **Rxb.** If it's nae lee, it's een unco leesum like (JAM.). (4) **Abd.** To underly the law for lies-making and misinforming his majesty against his good subjects, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 293.

2. Phr. (1) *a lie with a latchet,* (2) *a lie with a lid on,* a monstrous falsehood.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 29, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1] That's a lee wi a lid on, And a brass handle to tak hod on; **w.Yks.**[5] 57.

3. A black speck on a tooth.

ne.Sc. A black speck sticking to a tooth indicated that the one on whose tooth it was had been telling lies. Such black specks were called lies, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 26. **m.Yks.**[1]

4. *v.* Phr. (1) *to lie like a dog licking a plate,* to lie glibly; (2) *to lie on one,* to tell tales respecting one; to libel.

(1) **e.Sc.** He was an old sailor, and told travellers' tales: in the phraseology of Barncraig, 'he could lee like a dog lickin' a plate,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 240. (2) **Cai.**[1] **e.Fif.** She was sair lee'd on gin she didna like a dram, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

5. To make an erroneous statement, not implying wilful falsehood.

Sc. 'No': was the reply, but instantly recollecting himself he instantly added, 'Faith, I'm leein', I've plenty of bitters in the house,' *Sc. Haggis,* 41. **Cai.**[1] A peasant in narration often prefaces a correction of his tale by saying 'Na, I'm leean noo.'

LIE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lai, lī, lig.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Lee,** (2) **Leg,** (3) **Lien,** (4) **Lig(g,** (5) **Lige,** (6) **Loy.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Wxf.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Glo.** He lees a bed, LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46. (2) **Abd.** Ye dainty Dame . . . That's made, or meant to leg wi' me, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 354. **Lin.** (P.R.) (3) **Hrt.** (H.G.) (4) **Sc.** The dragon, that liggs on mickle goud, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 227. **Bnff.** I mean to lig on Jessie's breast, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 27. **Abd.** Baudrins ligs wi' streekit Collie, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 252. **Rnf.** Shapeless, on the grun' thou's liggin, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 180 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Ligg wi' lawfu' men, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 131. **Lth.** SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 151. **Edb.** Phoebus ligs on Thetis' lap, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785. **Gall.** The Duke of Kent doth yawning lig, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 299, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] 'Let him lig,' i. e. let his marble lie. **N.Cy.**[1] **s.Dur.** He was ligin' aback o't t'dyke (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[34] **Wm.** As the tree falls, soa mun it lig, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 230. **n.Yks.**[123]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha ligs doon ivvery daay. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] It's fit for nout bud liggin by tot' back end, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** Lig deawn and wi' him dwell, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 185; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Stf.** Who'd lig in sich a hole as that? PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] Ye mun lig still. **Lin.** 'E maäde the bed as 'e ligs on, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 7. **sw.Lin.**[1] The fields lig wide. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23] **s.Wor.** Liggin' on the bed (H.K.). **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. (5) **Dur.** RAINE *Charters* (1837) 95. (6) **Wil.** A shull loy ael night atwixt my breästes, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) I. 13.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Lee,** (2) **Lied,** (3) **Lig'd.**

(1) **Lan.** This mornin', when I lee i' bed, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 234. **e.Lan.**[1] There the dead lee until the sun had scorched all the flesh from their bones. (2) **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 53. (3) **ne.Yks.**[1] 32. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 33. **Lan.**[1] Aw shouldn't wonder iv tha ligged deawn an' brast, LAHEE *Betty o' Yep* (1865) 7. **s.Not.** He ligged under yon 'edge bottom (J.P.K.).

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Lien,** (2) **Ligged,** (3) **Liggen,** (4) **Line,** (5) **Lyen,** (6) **Lyn,** (7) **Y-lay.**

(1) **Ayr.** Ye hae lien a' wrang, BURNS *Fragments,* l. 1. **Slk.** It had lien lang idle by, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 93. **Shr.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.** Whea yet had ligg'd quite still, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 19. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lin.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] (4) **Lan.** It had line 'im e between twenty an thirty shillink, WILSON *Plebeian Pol.* (1801) 43. **Lnk.** Gin ye had lyne whar ye lighted first, ye wadna tumbl'd into the well, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 32. (5) **Sc.** He hade lyen in prison, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 372. **Per.** How long have I lyen here, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 6, ed. 1853. **Slg.** Having lyen some while as in an kind of trance, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 138. **Wgt.** That part of the town's privileges . . . which for some years has lyen over in an uncertain state, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 53. (6) **Per.** To have lyn so long a bed, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 71, ed. 1853. (7) **Wor.** 'Er's y-lay down and carn't move (H.K.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.* (1) **Lie about,** to idle about; to be out of work; (2) **— at,** to frequent; (3) **— by,** (*a*) to lie aside or apart; (*b*) to remain unused; to stand idle; (*c*) to keep off; to stand away from; (*d*) to last, hold out, continue to live; (4) **— down,** to give up; to 'turn tail'; (5) **— fore,** to hasten forward; (6) **— in,** (*a*) to sleep longer than one has intended; (*b*) of the moon: to rise late in the evening; (*c*) of horses or cows: to be housed at night; (*d*) of a ferret: to stay in a hole and feast on its victim until overcome with sleep; (*e*)

to alight; (7) — **into**, to sleep in; (8) — **low**, to be dead and buried; (9) — **off**, of cows: see below; (10) — **on** or **upon**, to be of importance; to be incumbent upon; to be necessary; (11) — **out**, (*a*) of cows: to sleep in the fields at night; (*b*) to delay to enter as heir into a property; (12) — **throut**, to sleep out of doors; (13) — **to**, (*a*) to incline to love; (*b*) to favour an animal by giving it an extra quantity of food; (14) — **up**, (*a*) to lie concealed, esp. of keepers when on the watch for poachers; (*b*) see (6, *c*); (15) — **up to**, to proceed towards; (16) — **yont**, (*a*) to lie further off; (*b*) to excel, to take precedence.

(1) **Yks.** Shame on ye to lig aboot so, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1880) x. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **Nrf.** He's a bad lat; he lay a good deal at Stanfield Maid's Head (W.R.E.). (3, *a*) **Sc.** Let that ane lie by till it's sortit (JAM. *Suppl.*). (*b*) Let the lame horse lie by for a week (*ib.*). (*c*) When a shepherd calls in his dog from the sheep he orders it to lie by (*ib.*). (*d*) **Glo.**, **Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **w.Som.**[1] If they [the otter hounds] was to speak out now, I count you and me should lie vore like, should'n us? (6, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] Meean ligs in a bit noo o' neets. (*c*) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Do your 'oss lie in or out? (*d*) **Wil.** It takes two men, one on each side of the 'bury,' and a ferret that will not 'lie in,' JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 152. (*e*) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Brid hith ligged in turmits. (7) **Per.** Gin ye list to lig into the laft, There's a braw flure-head, an' fatigue mak's saft, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 100. (8) **Cum.** Luik till her, man, when I lig low, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 137. (9) **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.); Cows are said to be laying off or lying off when they are no longer milked, but are set aside to build up their strength for calving. The term is applied for some 7 or 8 weeks before calving (A.C.). (10) **Nhb.**[1] It lies him on't. **Cum.** It seem't liggan upon at ah mud gang theer, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 180; **Cum.**[1] It's liggan upon and mun be done; **Cum.**[24] **Wm.**[1] Et ligs on them to get et deun. **n.Yks.** I'll see what lies on, if he diz seea ageean (I.W.). (11, *a*) **Sh.I.** What says doo ta lattin da young baess lie oot, if he's gaein ta keep laek dis? *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **Lakel.**[2] 'Hev ye laid t'young beese ootyut?' 'Nay, they'll lig in a bit langer.' **Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands... She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, lies out and will not enter, FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (c. 1700) III. 146, ed. 1759 (JAM.). (12) **Abd.** He has nae will to ly throut, Or yet to tramp the gutter, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. (13, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** I do like him sair, An' that he wad ly too I hae nae fear, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79 (JAM.). **Hrt.** A man who was engaged cutting a thorn hedge, some fragments of which adhered to a lady's dress, said, 'Ah mum, they dow lien to yer. Theys be very lovin' (H.G.). (*b*) **Chs.**[1] If I see a cow as 'll keep to her milk pretty well, I lie to her a bit. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)v leyn tŭ dhaat· ky'aay ŭ del; bŭ sùm·aay óo dŭ)nŭ sem tŭ thrahyv non [I've leyn to that caï a dell; bu' somehaï hoo dunna sem to thrive none]. (14, *a*) **Sus.** She did so and with her brother 'lay up' to see the results, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 116; (G.L.G.) (*b*) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Her hannod lien up all alung. (15) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah mun awa' an' lig oop t'Casselton. (16) **Cld**, **Lth.** (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lie-a-bed**, or **-in-bed** or **-o-bed**, a sluggard; a late riser; (2) **-a-bier**, dead; (3) **-about**, an idle fellow; (4) **-beside**, a mistress; (5) **-by**, (*a*) a bedfellow; (*b*) see (4); (*c*) a neutral; one who stands aside; (*d*) a slate used to form the gutter of a roof; see below; (*e*) anything held in reserve; (*f*) stored up for future use; (6) **-in-bed-day**, Sunday; (7) **-in-wait**, lurking, sneaking; (8) **-ley**, to lie in grass; (9) **-loach** or **-lotcher**, the loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (10) **-ma-lag**, abundance; too much; (11) **-ma-last**, a loiterer; the last one; (12) **-time**, the days on which harvesters were not engaged in harvest-work proper.

(1) **Sc.** Thae lie-a-beds of lassies... sleeping that sound that the last trump itself would scarce waken them, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 278. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[14] Liggy bed. **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 70; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15] **Lin.** A regular lig-a-bed (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Now the lie-abeds be all for their fine clothes and playing the pianny, you don't catch they han'lin the pig's bucket, not they. **Dev.** The dog took your lambs at Swaddledown, and you were too much a lie-a-bed to stop it, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxiii. (2) **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **n.Dev.** Their poor cracky lie-a-bier, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 97. (3) **Wil.** He's a lazy lie-about, he is (G.E.D.). (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5, *a*) **Chs.**[1] A man will often speak of his wife as 'my lie-by.' **s.Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Fif.** (JAM.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[3] He is'nt married to her—she's his lie-by. **w.Wor.**[1] I taowd 'im I didna cahr for 'im nar 'is lie-by. **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Her wad'n never no better 'n Squire ——'s lie by. (*c*) **Sc.** These lazy ly-bies and idle loiterers, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) 513 (JAM.). (*d*) **Glo.** The slates used to form the gutters of the roof have their distinctive names. The centre one is the bottomer, on either side are two 'lie-byes,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899). (*e*) **War.**[3] We must always look ahead and take care to have a lie-by. (*f*) **s.Chs.**[1] Lie-by stockings. (6) **n.Cy.** (R.O.H.) (7) **Som.** A skulking, lie-in-wait rogue! he'd zo zoon set the place a-vire as look, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii. (8) **Yks.** (HALL.) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[14] (11) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (12) **Sc.** Male harvesters were fee'd for four weeks, wet and dry. It was well anticipated that they would have lie-time, as it was called, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 137.

3. Phr. (1) *to go* or *gang lie*, (*a*) of wind: to subside; (*b*) to go to bed, go to sleep; (2) *to go to lie*, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) of corn or grass: to be beaten down by wind or rain; (3) *to lie a-wailing*, of a woman: to be in labour; (4) — *by the wall*, to lie in the house before burial; (5) — *cold floor*, see (4); (6) — *heads and thraws*, to lie in different directions; (7) — *in the long feathers*, to sleep on straw; (8) — *in the sheets*, to be in one's shroud; (9) — *on the cold floor*, see (4); (10) — *out of doors*, of land: to exist; (11) — *owre near*, (*a*) to be too fond of; (*b*) to be too much cared for or fondled; (12) — *the clock round*, to sleep for twelve hours at a stretch; (13) — *rough*, to sleep in an outhouse.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] I count we shall ha' rain when the wind do go lie. (*b*) **Kcb.** It'll be time to gang lie, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 6; Jenny and her two brothers were safe in bed, and before they gaed lie, Tam had to sing them a song, *ib.* 187. (2, *a*) **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Dev.**[3] Yü can't mow that grass, 'tis gone lie wi' the rain. **Cor.**[12] (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. **Hnt.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 332. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 325. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Sen long afore His dad lay by the wall, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 21; **Ess.**[1] (5) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 29. (6) **N.I.**[1] (7) **Shr.**[1] Yo' bin up yarly this mornin', Jack; but I 'spect yo' lied i' the lung fithers las' night. (8) **I.Ma.** He has no heart; I believe if his wife was lying in the sheets, it wouldn' keep him in (S.M.). (9) **e.An.**[1] (10) **n.Lin.**[1] It's as good a farm as ivver ligged oot o' doors, an' wo'th a sight moore then that theäre ketty stuff 'at ewsed to be Hall's. (11, *a*) **Sc.** That cat lies owre near the fire to be a good hunter (JAM. *Suppl.*). (*b*) **Sc.** That lass lies owre near her mither to make a guid wife (*ib.*). (12) **e.Yks.**[1] He ligs clock roond; gaws tï bed at eight and gets up at eight. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (13) **Lakel.**[2], **Suf.** (C.L.F.)

4. To be situated, used in speaking of the quarter from which the wind blows.

w.Som.[1] Which way do the wind lie 'smornin?

5. To be confined to bed; to be ill.

Per. He's lyin' sin' yester mornin', CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 140, ed. 1887. **N.I.**[1] He's lying these two months.

6. To lie idle; of the wind: to subside.

Sc. They were said to lie when not engaged in harvest work proper, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 137. **Sh.I.** Evil shockamint sit i' dy galderin' jaws 'at niver lies, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897); If no da rest 'ill hae ta lie, fir we min geng i' da hill efter dinner, *ib.* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Dev.** (HALL.) **War.**[3] Come, all you lads that lie for service, *Long Ago* (May 1874) II. 130.

7. To sleep.

Bnff. To lie alane is far frae mows, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 63. **nw.Abd.** Wer ither herd thol't aye afore To lie ayont the byre, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 8. **Per.** I have no constant place to stay, Neither know I where to ly, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 2, ed. 1853. **Rnf.** I'll never wed a man but thee, Gin I soud lie my lane, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 33. **Lnk.** To lie in winter nights frae hame, In troth I darena venture yet, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. **ne.Yks.**[1] Wheer does sha lig? **w.Yks.** I hoaped at shoo'd lig to long, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 22. **Chs.**[1] He lies by hissel. **Wor.** I lives at home, but I lies at George's (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] The child lies with its mother. **Hrt.** I lay at that ther farm last night (H.G.). **e.An.**[1] Where does he lie to-night?

Hence **Lying**, *sb.* the place on which one lies; one's bed.

Suf.[1] Servant, questioned of how he deported himself in case of burglary, said, 'I kept my lyen and shuck.'

8. Used of ewes bringing forth lambs. s.Sc. (Jam.)

9. To lodge on a tree in falling. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

10. *trans.* To lay.

Lth. Should e'er blind Fortune's chancy wheel Ligg us thegither, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 63. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Lie the' doon, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 4. **Lakel.[2]** Gah an' lig ye doon a bit. **Cum.** An' mudder was reet; Ah'll lig doon a wager, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 15. **n.Yks.[1]** He ligg'd it doon as gin't 'd brunt 'im; **n.Yks.[4]**, **ne.Yks[1]**, **e.Yks.[1]** **m.Yks.[1]** I have liggen 't down on one side. **w.Yks.[1]**; **w.Yks.[3]** She . . . ligged it over him i' bed; **w.Yks.[5]** **n.Lan.** I s' try ut lig thy share tull mine, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 19. **n.Lin.** This here crutch will be a rare thing to lig her on, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 134, ed. 1874. **n.Dev.** Na tha wut lee a rope up-reert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 150.

11. *Comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Lie at,** (*a*) to work hard at; to do anything with vigour; (*b*) to strike, beat; (2) — **away,** to cease working; (3) — **by,** to put away for future use; (4) — **down,** to sow ploughed land with grass seeds; (5) — **in,** (*a*) to store up; (*b*) to strive zealously; to work hard; (*c*) see (1, *b*); (*d*) to cost; (*e*) mining term: to dig below the foundation; to undermine coal preparatory to blasting it down; (*f*) to fit a scythe-blade into its shaft; (6) — **into** or **intul,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (7) — **on,** (*a*) to work hard; to apply force; (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) to overcharge; (8) — **out,** (*a*) to expend money; (*b*) to gather corn into sheaves; (*c*) to prepare a corpse for burial; (9) — **up,** see (3).

(1, *a*) **Cum.[14]** (*b*) **Cum.[14]** Lig at him, lad. (2) **w.Yks.** Let's lig away, an' get hooam, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 42. (3) **Yks.** I con lig it by for him, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 28. **w.Yks.** T'frewts . . . 'at a hev ligged by fur thah, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13. (4) **w.Yks.[1]** (5, *a*) **n.Yks.** You're ligging in fer fire-eldin afoore winter cums on; it's better ta lig in i' gud time (W.H.). (*b*) **Cum.[4]** On they ran till they gat within aboot a hundred yards o' t'winnin' post—hoo Bob did lig in, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 79. (*c*) **Cum.[4]** (*d*) **w.Yks.** Hes ta rekkened ha mich it'll lig in To finnd curtains an' carpets, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 114. **Lan.** Eawr roidin, therefore, ull lie us i' 3s., Staton *B. Shuttle,* 10. **s.Wor.[1]** 'Twill lie you in a matter of ten shillings. **Glo.[1]** (*e*) **Cum.[14]** (*f*) **n.Wm.** I want this scythe liggin in to-day (B.K.). (6, *a*) **w.Yks.** A'l lig intə mi wāk. I ligd intə ðat bit ə meit ən reit ən ǫol (J.W.). (*b*) **Cum.[1]** Lig in tull him. **w.Yks.** Tom did lig intul im (J.W.). (7, *a*) **Lakel.[2]** The battle cry of lads, 'Lig-on.' **n.Yks.[4]** **ne.Yks.[1]** He did'nt lie on a deal. Lie mair on [hit harder, at cricket]. **e.Yks.[1]** **n.Lin.** Thaay was ower pleased wi' taale to lig owt on very heavy, Peacock *Tales* (1886) 87. (*b*) **Wm.** Lig on 'im, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 34. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.[1]** **w.Yks.** 'Lig on tul hur, lad,' said he, 'sho's yor awin,' *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 7. (*c*) **Cum.[3]** I was gaan to order mysel a suit at Smith's but he ligs on ower hard. (8, *a*) **Wm.** Lasses ligs awt their brass ea gose caps and girt corls, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 23. **n.Yks.[2]** Lig out thy brass athout stint. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 70; **e.Yks.[1]**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.[1]** He's ligg'd oot a sight o' munny upo' that farm. (*b*) **e.Yks.[1]** (*c*) **e.Yks.[1]** **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 264. **Lin.[1]** Her sister helpt to lig him out, Smedley *Little Ted* (1866) 233. **n.Lin.[1]** (9) **n.Yks.[4]** **n.Lin.** She's liggin' up heart-breaks and liggin 'em up fer moore than hersen, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 66. **Dev.** Lie up vur yerzuls trayzhurs in hev'n, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) vi. 20.

12. Phr. (1) *to lie a finger on,* to touch; (2) — *a lame on,* to injure severely; (3) — *eyes on,* to see; to meet; (4) — *feet to the ground,* to walk; (5) — *hold,* to take hold of; (6) — *in lanky,* to go in with vigour to win a race; (7) — *in to the feast,* to eat freely; (8) — *it in,* to put dried hay together ready for cocking; (9) — *it on,* to put on fat; (10) — *it out,* to 'do' one's time in prison; (11) — *lick on,* to discover; (12) — *one fast,* to hold fast; (13) — *oneself down,* of a woman: to be confined; (14) — *the lugs back,* see (7); (15) — *to it,* to set to work; to be careful; (16) — *tongue to,* to speak abusively; (17) — *white on,* to blame.

(1) **w.Yks.** Nayther Johny Toonson ner ye dar lig a finger o' me, Blackah *O. Banks* (1867) 8. (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** Ther aim it was just to lig leamms if they cud, Dickinson *Scallow Beck* (1866) l. 35; **Cum.[14]**, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.[1]** Did he lig a laam o' the? ii. 302. **n.Lan.[1]** (3) **n.Yks.[1]** Ah've nivver ligg'd een on 'im syne; **n.Yks.[24]** **e.Yks.[1]** Ah nivver ligged ees on him all day, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **n.Lin.** As quick as he can lig feet to th' grund, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 139. (5) **n.Yks.[4]**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Lakel.[2]** (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **Lakel.[2]** (9) **Lakel.[2]** That swine does lig-it-on. **w.Yks.[1]** The kye begin to lig it on. (10) **n.Lin.** An' if it was a job at liggin' it oot, Thaay kep' his wife an' bairns, Peacock *Tales* (1886) 84. **e.Suf.** He won't pay the fine, and so has got to lie it out (F.H.). (11) **Cum.[1]** (s.v. Lick). (12) **Cum.** When death, yence ligs you fast, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 122. (13) **n.Lin.[1]** (14) **w.Yks.** Lig thi lugs back an' gie thi mind to 't (F.P.T.). (15) **w.Yks.** Nah, wimmen, ye mun lig tew; there's other two sittins-dahn yet, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 17; **w.Yks.[1]** As t'weather hez just taen up, we mun lig-too't, ii. 289. **Lan.** Lig weel tull it, or ye'll git wrang, Waugh *Seas, Lakes* (1861) v. (16) **e.Yks.[1]** He bully-ragg'd mä, an called mä ivvery thing he could lig his tongue tea. **w.Yks.** Everything else that a woman could lig her tongue to, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 149. **n.Lin.[1]** He call'd me all th' foul naames he could lig his tung to. (17) **Wm.** Ye hev nought to lig white on but your awn frowardness, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 249.

13. To lay a wager; to bet.

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** O'l lig yo tuppence o can ma it aht, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 40; **w.Yks.[5]** 'What's tuh liggen on't?' 'Av liggen ten shillin' darn.'

14. To impose a rate or tax.

w.Yks. To lig a rate, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 264.

15. To perform the office of an accoucheur. w.Yks.[1]

16. To trim a hedge.

ne.Yks.[1] Whau's that liggin yon hedge?

17. *sb.* Of a place: the natural situation.

Sc. It has as muckle the lie of Dunsphail, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xvii. **Cai.[1]**

18. The direction in which anything moves or is placed; esp. the inclination of a golfing club when held ready for striking. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Bnff.[1] 19. Of a golf-ball: the situation whether good or bad. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

20. Rest, sleep.

Per. With the half-formed wish that the morning might be wet, so as to secure a long 'lie' for limbs doubly tired, Haliburton *Furth* (1894) 15.

Hence **Lie-day,** *sb.* an idle day, a day on which no work is done.

There might be an occasional lie day or two, during which period the harvesters would have to wait till the remaining corn was matured, *ib.*

21. A bet; a wager. **m.Yks.[1]** He's got a lig on it.

LIE, LIED, see **Lay,** *v.*, **Leed,** *sb.*[12], **Lie,** *v.*[2]

LIEF, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **leaf** Chs.[3]; **leef** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Suf.[1] I.W.[1] Dev.; **liefe** n.Yks.; and in forms **lay** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **leath(s** m.Yks.[1]; **leave** n.Sc. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1] Lan. e.An.[1] Hmp.[1]; **lee** Ir. Dev.; **leeaf, leeave** e.Yks.[1]; **leeve** Cai.[1] Ant. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Chs.[1] Suf.[1]; **lefe** Chs.[1]; **leif** Fif. Der.[2] War.[1] Shr. Hrf. I.W.[1]; **leive** Edb. w.Yks.; **lev** Cor.[1]; **leve** n.Yks. Lin. Sur.[1]; **ley** Nhb. Cum.[1]; **liev** w.Yks.[1] Brks.[1] Shr.[2]; **lieve** Ayr. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Wm. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] Lan. Der.[2] s.Not. sw.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf. Ess.[1] Hmp.[1] Dev.; **lif** War.[2] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; **liff** Glo.[2]; **lift** Rdn.; **liv** War.[2]; **live** se.Wor.[1]; **lives** Amer.; **loof** N.Cy.[1]; **ly** N.Cy.[2]; **lyve** Cum.[14] [lif, liəf, līv, liəv.] 1. *adj. Obs.* Dear, beloved.

n.Sc. Tho' your father's to my loss Your mother's to me leave, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 5, ed. 1875. **Nhb.** Unto leeve London came, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 48; My leeve deere childe, *ib.* 226.

Hence **Leifsum,** *adj.* pleasant.

Fif. That temple's flures and wa's are lined Wi' leifsum pictures a' kinkind, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 17.

2. *adv.* Willingly, gladly; in *comb.* **As·lief** or **As·lief·as,** as soon (as; there.

Sc. The shepherd would as lief see his wife on a bier As a Candlemas day be pleasant and clear, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 152, ed. 1881. **Cai.[1]** **e.Sc.** Ye'd as lief keep a calm sough, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xvii. **Abd.** Aw'll tak' yer han' in mine as lief's mony o' my best freen's, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 146. **Rnf.** He lief wad hae a grave o't, Allan *Hours* (1836) 3. **Ayr.** As lieve then I'd have then Your clerkship he should sair, Burns *To G. Hamilton* (1786) st. 1. **Edb.** I wou'd as leive maist lend my lugs To tuneless puddocks croaking i' the bogs, Fergusson *Poems*

(1773) 106, ed. 1785. **Gall.** They had as lief learn sune as syne, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 187. **Ir.** Man and boy, loth or lief, betake themselves to their nets, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 105; I would as lee meet S. Pether, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 405. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** A'd as leeve no', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** GROSE (1790). **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah'd as leeve be tied tul a coo tail an' trailed ta deeth. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] I'd as leeve pay 50*s.* out of my own pocket before I would go to Court, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 15, 1893) 3; I'd as lyve hev that tudder. **n.Yks.** Ā'd as liefe it was (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'd as leeaf stop as gan. **m.Yks.**[1] I'd as lêaths have that. **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** He'd just as lieve ha' walked, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 79; I'd as leave giv' a soverin', DONALDSON *Taken New Year* (1888) 11; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** I'd as lefe you'd scrub me with a brick as call me Mrs., *Sheaf* (1879) I. 292; **Chs.**[13] **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2] I'd as lief go on. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I'd as lief have anything as tooth-ache. **Rut.**[1] I'd as lief work for you as for him. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[12]; **War.**[3] I had lief keep him a week than a fortnight. **s.War.**[1] She might as lief be at school. **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I'd as lif sit i' Powtherbitch stocks fur a nour, as I'd göö to Church i' that fine bonnit to be starred at; **Shr.**[2], **Rdn.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] I had as lief have one as the other. **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** I'd 's lieve yow'd nut at all With me that day be found, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 61; **Ess.**[1] **Ken.**[1] I'd as lief come to-morrow. **Sur.**[1] I'd as leve not. **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** We may as lief go into the kitchen, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiv. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** I'd as lief be single as not, *Rustic Argus* in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 525. **w.Som.**[1] Dhaid au·l su lai· yüe tèok· dhik-s tuudh·ur. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I had as lee, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 247; I'd as lieve hear to her reading . . . as the passon himself, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 75; I'd za leef do it as lef et alone, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 111, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1] [**Amer.** I'd just ez lives eat tripe, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 28.]

3. Phr. (1) *to be as lief as one's loath*, to be quite indifferent. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (2) *to be hung as lief*, an expression used to signify a decided negative. *ib.*; (3) *to be neither lief nor loath*, see (1). *ib.*

[1. ME. *lefe*, *leef* (pl. *leve*), dear (CHAUCER); OE. *lēof.*]

LIEF, LIEF-ALANE, see **Leave,** *sb.*, **Loof, Leefu(l lane.**

LIEF-COUP, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Also in form **lieve-chepe.** A sale or market of goods in the place where they stand; an auction of household goods. Cf. **litcop.**

LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12]

LIEFER, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **leefer** Sc. ne.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs. nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **laifer** Lei.[1]; **laver** w.Som.[1]; **leaver** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Chs.[3]; **leeaver** e.Yks.[1]; **leer** Ayr.; **leever** Sh.I. Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **leevir** Sh.I.; **leifer** w.Yks. Lan.[1] War.[12] Sur.[1] Wil.; **leur** Sc.; **lever** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Dur. Wm. w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **liever** Sc. n.Cy. Lakel.[2] Yks. s.Stf. Not. sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[12] Hrf.[2] Glo.[12] Brks.[1] Wil. Dev.; **lifer** Sur.[1]; **liveer** Wxf.[1]; **liver** War.[2]; **loor** Sc. Abd.; **lure** Edb. n.Cy. [lī·fə(r, liə·fə(r, lī·və(r, liə·və(r.] More willingly, rather.

Sc. Me were lever hanged and drawn, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 33. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); I wid far leever dell at wance, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). **Abd.** I loor by far she'd die like Jenkin's hen, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Edb.** Gif I hadna lure I cou'd command ilk Muse as sure, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 222, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Far liefer wad I hear the blast, REID *Poems* (1894) 241. **Gall.** I had liefer have been going decently to bed, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvi. **Ir.** I'd liefer than a great deal they kep' out of it, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 11. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Leave). **Dur.** Far lever had I lose my life, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 8, ed. 1834. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[14] I'd leever hev this ner that'n. **Wm.** I'd leever be wieaut hout then fleaks, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 62, ed. 1821; A'd ameeast 'lever' thood browt twa thre pund a tea, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 18. **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Leef). **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Leeaf). **w.Yks.** Aw'd leifer ha' met onny other woman, *Yksman.* (July 1879) 7; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Un hood leifer us aw kept missel loike a gradely Inglishman, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i; Both she and her mother 'd liever starve, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake*, i; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Aw'd leefer see 'um thin ther sel, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 173; **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] (s.v. Leaf). **s.Stf.** I'd liever ha' no supper nor be hurried o'er it, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah'd laifer kip him a wik nur a fortnit. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[12] **Shr.**[1] 'E'd liever goo till stop; **Shr.**[2] Liever, let him be. **s.Oxf.** I'd liefer my boy should yarn hisn honest, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 78. **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[12], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sur.**[1] I'd lifer do the other (s.v. Leve). **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** I'd leifer you'd known more of each other, BANKS *Glory* (1877) 45, ed. 1881; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I'd laver crack stones 'pon the road-n I be under jish fuller's that. **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (s.v. Lee).

[ME. *me were lever*, I had rather (CHAUCER). OE. Ic wille and me leofre, 'volo et multum delector' (B.T.); *lēofre* comp. of *lēof.*]

LIEFHEBBER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A lover.

Edb. Her fause lief hebber [*sic*] owre the ling Did wale his nichtly way, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 13.

[MLG. *lēfhebber*, 'Liebhaber' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

LIEFON, LIEF-ON LONE, LIEFU LANE, see **Leefu(l lane.**

LIEGER, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.*

LIER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **lyar.** The loach or ground gudgeon, *Cobitis barbatula.*

Catching 'lyars,' 'streamers,' and 'barnacles' by sticking them with a fork or pocket-knife . . . in shallow streams, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269; The fish lies adhering to stones in the stream-beds, hence its name (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Lie-loach).

LIESH, LIESOME, LIESTER, LIETHRY, see **Lish, Leesome,** *adj.*[1], **Leister, Lithry.**

LIETON, LIEU, see **Litten, Lew,** *adj.*[2]

LIEUTENANTRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Lieutenancy of a county.

Abd. King Charles renews the lieutenantry, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 6.

LIEV, LIEVAH-LANE, see **Lief, Leefu(l lane.**

LIEVE, LIEVE-CHEPE, LIEVER, LIEW, LIF, see **Lief, Lief-coup, Liefer, Lew,** *adj.*[2], **Lief.**

LIFE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Rut. [laif.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Life-knife,** a pocket-knife; (2) **-rent,** an income for life; (3) **-rented,** holding an income for life, possessing a life-interest in anything; (4) **-renter,** one holding an income for life; (5) **-safe,** a warrant that the life of an offender shall be spared; (6) **-stoup,** a mainstay; (7) **-thinking,** in phr. *living and life-thinking*, vigorous; in good health; (8) **-tie,** a hold upon life.

(1) **Sh.I.** Gie 's dy life knife, dis nail is grown i' da livin' flesh, *Sh. News* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Abd.** He had come to school with merely a 'Life-knife'—cost fourpence-halfpenny, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 87. [So called from having the word 'Life' stamped on the blade (A.W.).] (2) **Ayr.** Horn daft is he wha greens to gie A liferent to some gipsy, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 253. (3) **Rnf.** Seem'd to chaw his cud as weel, As he had been life-rentit, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 128. **Peb.** A w—e-master died and left her life-rented, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 63. (4) **Sc.** She's a life-renter, and I am fiar, o' the lands o' Wideopen, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. (5) **Sc.** The Advocate who is not without some spunks of a remainder decency, has wrung your life-safe out of Simon and the Duke, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix. (6) **Rnf.** My life-stoups were frae me torn, An' I in widowhood sae drear Was left alane to dwell, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 18. (7) **Sc.** KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 400. **Ags.** (JAM.) (8) **Lnk.** Ma bonnie bairn, The ae life-tie I ha'e, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 8.

2. Phr. (1) *for life*, with excessive vigour; (2) *good life*, an exclamation of astonishment; (3) *in life*, (*a*) in the world; (*b*) alive; (4) *to change one's life*, to get married.

(1) **n.Yks.** He works for life (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Abd.** Gweed life, Jock Win', what's rais'd thee, min'? DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 53; Common (G.W.). (3, *a*) **s.Ir.** 'With the greatest pleasure in life.' 'Make no delay in life, but make off to the misthriss as fast as you can,' LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 398. (*b*) **Sc.** He is still in life, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 51. **Abd.** Gin he be in life, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 61. (4) **Per.** Auld Robin, our laird, thocht o' changin' his life, FORD *Harp* (1893) 212.

3. A living person; a live fish, &c., something living.

Sh.I. No anidder life bit hersel' for a' 'at's ta be dûne aboot a hoos forby voar wark, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); 'Benna in sic a hurry if ye hae ony life. Hits ill luck ta loss da first fish.'..'Hit

min be a mite o' a haddik I tink, fir I can juist ken life apo' da line. . . Yea, I tought dat, a ling o' a hair oalik!' *ib.* (July 21, 1900).

4. A rogue; an imp. **Rut.**[1] You young life, you!

LIFE-LIKE, *adj.* Sc. Cor. 1. In phr. (1) *life-like and death-like*, liable to the vicissitudes of life and death; (2) *living and life-like*, vigorous; in good health.

(1) **Sc.** But we are a' life-like and death-like, . . and there really should be some black and white on this transaction, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. According to nature; to be expected.

Cor. The wonder is, the self-same fix don't happen at more chris'nin's, 'tis so very life-like, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv.

LIFER, LIFEY, LIFF, see **Liefer, Lifie, Leave**, *v.*[1], **Lief.**

LIFF, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [lif.] Lively; full of life; high-spirited. Also used *advb.*

'We went a' clean away liff,' said by a shepherd describing the parting of some friends, probably after a glass (s.v. Lifey).

LIFFOGUE, *sb.* Irel. A very small eel. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

LIFFY, *sb.* Or.I. A blow.

Ye'll get liffies on each haun', EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 74.

LIFFY, *v.* ? *Obs.* Dev. To seduce and desert a woman after strong protestations of good faith. (HALL.)

LIFIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **lifey** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Abd.; **lifi** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [lai·fi, li·fi.]

1. *adj.* Lively; spirited; vivacious, merry; active.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Sic a carl! sae keen, sae lifie, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 146. **Abd.** The Denburn was a good specimen of the lifeiest, bonniest thing on earth, WALKER *Aberdeen Awa* (1897) 37; Common (G.W.). **Fif.** There never march'd for open weir A troop sae lifey and sae jolly, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 64. **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lifieness**, *sb.* vigour, vitality; (2) **Lifily**, *adv.* with life and spirits; heartily; merrily.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Slk.** Twa spurrin' feet kickin' wi lifieness, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 233. (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. Life-giving; exhilarating.

s.Sc. Chaps, wha freely can Drink waught about wi' ye o' red lifie port, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 365.

3. *adv.* Quickly; livelily.

Fif. Out o' his bed, fu' lifie He sprang this day, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 140.

LIFT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **lifte** Nhb.; and in form **left** Abd. [lift.] 1. The air; the sky, the heavens; occas. in *pl.*

Sc. I do better with caller air and the lift above my head, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Sh.I.** A müneless lift, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Or.I.** The lift was unco dark, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 14, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Quaff till morning's yellow hair Hang o'er the lift, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 221. **Bnff.** Gar new houses speil the lift, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 20. **Bch.** The yerd, the sin and lift, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Abd.** Ye see yon twa three sheep again' the lift, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxix. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 121. **Per.** There isna a cloud i' the blue lift ava, STEWART *Character* (1857) 26. **w.Sc.** The moon does fu' weel when the moon's in the lift, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258. **Fif.** A laverock was deavin' The lift wi' his šang, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 12. **s.Sc.** WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 85. **Dmb.** The shepherd . . . eyes the threatening lift, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 37. **Rnf.** YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 14. **Ayr.** Can make a rift a dimmest lift, An' let a star look thro', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 199. **Lnk.** Faur i' the lift there wis haly joy At the words o' the puir man's prayer, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 21. **Lth.** BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 90. **Edb.** I turned me to the starry lifts, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 145. **Hdg.** The blue lift sae hie, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 231. **Bwk.** Black cluds are hingin' in the lift, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 35. **Slk.** The clear blue lift, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 55. **Rxb.** RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 2. **Dmf.** The mirk lift owre a', REID *Poems* (1894) 29. **Gall.** The whole arch of the lift, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **Kcb.** The mune is high in the lift, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 18. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The star o' love i' the eastern lifte, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 139; **Nhb.**[1] The lift's varry drummly like. **Cum.** His head seemed tow'ring to the lift, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 79; **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** Th' lark's up i' th' lift, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1880) 16; **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Liftward**, *adj.* heavenward.

Abd. The liftward lark lea's the dewy seggs, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 3.

2. Phr. (1) *may be the lift will fall and smoor the laverocks*, a phr. used to those who expect unlikely evils to befall them; (2) *to suck the laverocks out of the lift*, to possess great powers of wheedling; (3) *up in the lift*, elated, in high spirits; (4) *what if the lift fall, then ye may gather laverocks*, it is an ill wind that blows no one any good; (5) *when there shall be two suns*, or *two moons, in the lift*, a phr. indicating that something will never happen.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Abd.** (W.M.) **Ayr.** If the lift fa's it'll smoor the laverocks, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxv. (2) **Sc.** Man, she wad sook the very laverocks out o' the lift! HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 87. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Edb.** Up in the lift gat Madam Linkit, Deck't out her house and lassies a', MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 24. (4) **Sc.** What if the lift fa', then ye may gather lav'rocks, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (5) **ne.Sc.** There wud be twa suns i' the lift, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 25. **Abd.** Ere I for thee my love sall tine Twa meens intae the left sall shine, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 608. **Kcd.** Neist time I gang fortune-huntin' Twa sins i' the lift sall be, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 46. **Ant.** When that happens, there'll be twa moons in the lift (W.H.P.).

[1. Somme in þe erþe somme in þe lift, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 495. OE. *lyft*, air, sky, heavens (B.T.).]

LIFT, *sb.*[2] Som. A falsehood. (HALL.)

LIFT, *v.*, *sb.*[3] and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **left** Suf.[1]; **liff** s.Pem. [lift.]

1. *v.* In phr. (1) *as fast as legs could lift*, as fast as one could run; (2) *come here to I lift you*, a sentence said in derision to a person who has fallen down; (3) *to lift a leg*, to come speedily to one's assistance; (4) — *and lurry*, to lift and turn a sick person by pressing against him; (5) — *hounds*, to take the hounds to the spot whence the fox has been viewed; (6) — *in the scrüiff*, of fish: to bite, rise to bait (?); (7) — *it and lay it like the lugs of a laverock*, to make frequent changes; to move things from place to place; (8) — *one's hand to*, to strike; (9) — *one's lines*, to receive a 'disjunction' certificate on leaving one congregation for another; (10) — *the foot*, to make a start; (11) — *the heels*, to make haste; (12) — *the leg*, to commit fornication, *coire*; (13) — *the temper*, to anger.

(1) **Kcd.** Aff we flaw As faist as legs cud lift, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 65. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Bwk.** There are folks wha can talk o' their friendships fu' gleg, Wha to help you in trouble will no lift a leg, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 274. (4) **w.Yks.**[3] (5) **War.** [The hounds] had to be lifted several times to holloas, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 264. (6) **Sh.I.** Da saith hed begun ta get a kind o' clumpsed, an' shü widna lift i' da scrüiff idder, fir wing or skag, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 103. (7) **N.I.**[1] (8) *ib.* Wud ye lift yer han' to a woman? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (9) **Sc.** 'What has Jeemes Simpson done?' 'He's lifted his lines,' *Longman's Mag.* (May 1891) 41. (10) **Per.** Lift yer foot an' rin, STEWART *Character* (1857) 136. (11) **Ayr.** Lift your heels na, for if ye dare to look into the smiddy as ye pass, it'll no' be tellin' ye, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 42. (12) **Sc.** Tell me, Meg, Wi' wham ye lifted last your leg, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 26. **Ayr.** I'll never lift a lawless leg Again upon her, BURNS *Holy Willie's Prayer*, st. 8. **Edb.** I ne'er wad steer'd her limmer, Nor lift leg on her, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 34. (13) **Sh.I.** Hit lifts me temper whin I tink apo' my day yesterday, an' dee an' dy dug lyin' hame, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900).

2. To raise the coffin preparatory to commencing the funeral procession; to start or move forward with any load.

Sc. We seem to be met at a funeral. . . Ellieslaw, when will you lift? SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xiii. **Sh.I.** Men wid needid a refreshment afore dey liftid, an' suntin' wi' dem forby, *Sh. News* (Jan. 7, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** The company now-a-days meet punctually at the appointed hour 'for lifting,' outside the residence of the deceased, and accompany the funeral, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 63. **Abd.** At funerals there was always whisky and biscuits, and also wine when the surviving friends could afford it. The whisky was handed round twice, but the bread only once; and before the corpse was lifted, the nearest male relative drank the company's health, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 216. **Frf.** The doggie wadna leave the corpse o' its maister after his death, an' when they 'liftit' the beastie trottit alangside the coffin, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 47, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** It was found at the 'lifting' that Mrs. Lightbody's hearse was too short for the coffin,

Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 70. **Lth.** The service held in the house before the funeral 'lifted,' Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1885) 243. **Gall.** Lifting at last began to be talked about, and at last lift we did, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 264, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** The corpse will be lifted at ——, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 414; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Announced that it was time to lift, Rea *Beckside Boggle* (1886) 302; **Cum.**[1] What time do ye lift? **Cum.**[4] When the corpse was going to be lifted on the funeral day the same person had to go and tap (on the bee-hive) once and say, 'They're gaun to lift,' *w.Cum. Times, Xmas* (1892) 6. **n.Yks.**[1] The custom usually is to bring the coffin out of the house, when all is ready, and set it on chairs before the door. Then when the mourners and other attendants are arranged in their places, two lines of a psalm or hymn are given out, the coffin is lifted as the singing begins, and so the procession begins to move on, the appointed verses being sung through as the premises are left; **n.Yks.**[2]

3. To dig up root crops; to gather up the cut corn.

Frf. Willum was hol'ing and I was lifting, so we hadna time in the daylight, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxx. **Per.** The dreels [of potatoes] are to lift, An' the neeps are to pu', Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 106; Brintie was the scytheman, an' you lifted while I wis bandster, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 50. **Cum.** Hesta lifted any taties yit? Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) x. **Wor.** It is time the turnips were lifted, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 16, 1897). **Glo.**[1] **e.Nrf.** If barley receive wet in the swath, it is treated in a singular method in Norfolk [in order to dry it]. It is not turned, but lifted, i.e. the heads or ears are raised from the ground, either with a fork or the teeth of a rake, thereby admitting the air under the swaths, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 241. **Dor.** The next day went about his swede-lifting and storing, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 67.

Hence **Lifter**, *sb.* a person who collects the cut grain.

Per. The scythe and the sickle,—how brightly they glance! There are thirty people, or over—Cutters, and lifters, and bandsters and bairns, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 114.

4. To gather; to collect; esp. to collect money; to levy a rate.

Sc. Wi' a' that it had, and wi' the thoosands that it was liftin' every year, *Cracks about the Kirk* (1843) I. 15. **e.Sc.** The whole toun liftet to see him, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Abd.** For lifting of money to raise soldiers, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 135. **Per.** Lift an antern awmous as they could, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 93. **Rnf.** Oliver who lifts the poor's Assessment for the abbey, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 31. **Ayr.** Went up to London to lift a legacy from a cousin that died, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) i. **Slk.** If you look low, you will lift little, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 281, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** To lift the offertory or collection (M.B.-S.). [**Amer.** Lift the collection, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 332.]

5. To steal, esp. cattle; to exhume a body illegally.

Sc. Common thief! No such thing: Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii; Resurrectionists, ..who were as ready to lay their murdering hands on the living as to lift the dead, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 209, ed. 1894. **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** I cudna say to a certainty whether or no the corp had been lifted, unless I had opened the graif, Grant *Keckleton*, 35. **Abd.** The Gordons are herdan' the fauld, so we can lift wi' a' freedom, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 122. **Per.** The whole cattle on Feddal-moor were lifted and driven off, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 12, ed. 1887. **Fif.** To lift the purse an' walk aff wi't. He's a deil oot o' the ill place, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 102. **Dmb.** I lifts like gentlemans where pibrochs plaw, You lifts like knave wi' summon, poinds and law, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 64. **Gall.** Roy disna keep Kennedy's liftit beasties in the hollow, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 294. **Wgt.** The shirt turned out to be a beautiful linen ruffled one, which he said he had 'lifted' off a green thirty miles away, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 61. **n.Cy.** The thieves had fled o'er Barcon Head, And lifted every beast we had, Todd *Ballads* (1895). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** The period was one when persons and property . . . were matters to be 'lifted' by those who had . . . the power, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 66. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lon.** They may partake of the cheap beef or mutton, purveyed by some inmate who has been 'lifting flesh,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 476. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

Hence **Lifter**, *sb.* a cattle-stealer; a thief.

Sc. I am no lifter of other men's cattle, as all you Scots are, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 133. **Abd.** Thinking a Highland cattle-lifter no unlikely person to succeed in India at that time, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 13. **w.Sc.** In the good old times, while he who merely stole a cow was called a thief, he who stole a drove of cows was called 'a gentleman lifter,' Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 44, ed. 1877. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The poor Borderer . . . possessed—with the exception of his sheep and cattle—but very little to attract the notice of the 'lifter,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 188. **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 154.

6. To carry away; to remove, esp. purchased sheep or cattle; to displace.

Sc. We'll lift naething we hear, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) vi. **Abd.** The marquis lifted his household and flitted hastily to Strathboggie, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 68 (Jam.). **Fif.** Whaur's my purse? Did ye lift it? Robertson *Provost* (1894) 101. **Lnk.** He had accepted a call from a wee country kirk, from which he was never lifted, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 158. **Slk.** I may as well lift it as let it lie, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 64, ed. 1866. **Gall.** 'To lift sheep' means to purchase and transport sheep (A.W.). **Uls.** Did you lift my scissors? (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.**[1] Aa've selt the stots to ——, an' he hes ti' lift them the morn. **Cum.**[4] He had not lifted his sow, *w.Cum. Times, Xmas* (1893) 11.

7. *Obs.* To plough or break up ground. Ayr. (Jam.)

8. To aid; to assist. War.[12]

9. To pay for; to take out of pawn.

Sc. For, Leezie, oor claes maun be lifted, as soon as the siller we hae, *Ballads* (1885) 107. **Wm.** As if for my impydence gangin' to hide me For stoppin his tit, wi'oot money to lift her, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 42.

10. To strike up a tune.

Abd. He has a tune for ilka Psalm, .. 'St. Paul's' or 'University' Wi' equal ease is lifted, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 16. **Cum.** A stave thou wilt hear how I'll lift at thy wedding, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 57.

11. *intr.* To rise up; to heave at the bottom.

Nhb.[1] The floor of a coal mine is said to lift in a 'creep.' **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

12. Of bread and cakes: to rise. s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

13. To heave or move with vermin or insects.

Nhb.[1] His claes wis liftin wi' varmin. **n.Yks.**[2] Lifting wi' lops. **n.Lin.**[1] This meät lifts wi' mawks.

14. To belch; to retch; of the chest: to heave. Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks. (T.S.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

15. To break up, go away; of clouds or mist: to disperse.

Sc. Aboot three o'clock in the mornin', the company began to lift and the room to get thinner and thinner, *Sc. Haggis*, 161. **ne.Sc.** Others thought the bank [of clouds] would lift, and that it would be a fine 'kwait nicht,' *Gordonhaven* (1887) 49. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] It 'ill be a fine day yet; the cloods are beginnin' t' lift. **Per.** Lads, as we had been, cam' in, Just lifted from their play, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 83. **w.Sc.** Aboot three o'clock in the mornin', the company began to lift, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 283. **Fif.** Since .. the regiment lifted, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 241. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** She saw the company was about to lift, .. and this move must be made before they separated, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 55. **Lnk.** What's the time o' nicht, Laird? time we were liftin', I suppose, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 118. **Gall.** I'll lift tho', and gae wa intae auld chaumer, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 30, ed. 1876. **Cum.** Well, well. Dar! I maun be lifting, however (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4]

16. To climb; to ascend.

Gall. I had lifted Gilronnie brae, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 158, ed. 1876.

17. *sb. Comb.* (1) **Lift-and-lay**, (*a*) of a number of men scything: stroke for stroke; (*b*) on an equality; (2) **-brig**, a drawbridge; see below; (3) **-in-the-sea**, a heavy swell; (4) **-of-poles**, the poles between two posts of a hurdle, &c.; a 'loop'; (5) **-of-silver**, a sum of money.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) *ib.* 'Fou are ye on wee yer wark?' 'A'm jist lift an' lay wee ma neibours.' (2) **n.Lin.** We'll twine up t'other lift brig in a minnit, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 110; A lift-brig is a narrow floor of boards laid across a drain, turning on hinges or crooks at one side. When necessary the floor could be drawn up by a cord or chain. They were formerly common in the Fen lands near the Trent, and in the Isle of Axholme (E.P.). (3) **Sh.I.** He wis a bonny morning, but a grit lift i' da sea and a hantle o' brak, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (5) **Bnff.**[1] He got a lift o' siller fin's uncle deet, an' that set 'im on's legs.

18. Phr. (1) *a dead lift*, an emergency; a pressing case; (2) *to lend a person a lift*, to supplant him; to do him an ill-turn by way of requital for something; (3) *to take a lift*, to help to carry a burden.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) *ib.* (3) **Abd.** Gin ye wi' me can tak' a lift In

ony weather, I'll fear nae matrimonial drift, Ance we're thegither, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 358.

19. A hurdle used as a gate; also in *comp.* **Lift-gate.**

se.Wor.[1] **w.Mid.** A long low stile, placed across the threshold of a barn (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] A sort of coarse rough gate of sawn wood, not hung, but driven into the ground by pointed stakes, like a hurdle, used for the same purposes of sub-dividing lands, stopping gaps in fences, &c., and deriving its name from the necessity of lifting it up for the purpose of passing through. **Nrf.** The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles, and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift,' HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898); A stile that may be opened like a gate, RAY (1691). **Suf.** The two ends of it rest in mortises in the two posts, out of which it is occasionally lifted, as in harvest-time, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

20. A burden; a weight.

Sc. She has had lang a heavy lift o' a sick man (JAM.). **Abd.** I fear that birn's nae light, Ye better lat me ease you o't a wee, It winna be sae great a lift to me, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 90. **Frf.** A lift o' grief, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 129. **Slg.** Too great a lift of the work, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 281. **n.Yks.**[2] 'A whent lift on't.' Guess weight by lift of the hand, not by the scale. 'What is the lift?' **Sus.** Feel the lift of it, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 240.

21. The bend in the shaft or blade of a spade.

N.I.[1] I would like a spade with more lift. **Cum.**[1] Giving room for the lower hand, and easing the operation of lifting; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

22. Broken jud in a mine; a portion taken off a supporting pillar of coal; a course or layer of stone or limestone.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur., n.Yks.** (J.J.B.) **w.Yks.** The stone lying between two natural beds in the quarry (T.H.H.); Thin bands of sandstone, *Geol. Surv., Vert. Sect.* Sheet 43. **Nhp.**[2] MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

23. A column or set of pumps in a pit. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

24. A particular joint of meat; *gen.* the upper part of a round of beef cut lengthways.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The meat taken out of a flitch of bacon, when the ham is left in; in other words the fleshy part of the leg, which instead of being cut out smoothly, as a round of beef, is raised or lifted up with one hand, whilst it is cut out with the other. **War.**[3], **Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

25. *Comb.* (1) **Lift-of-beef,** the upper part of a leg of beef. **Shr.**[1]; (2) **-of-pork,** a fore-quarter of pork. *ib.*

26. A large quantity.

Ayr. Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift, BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 13.

27. The ceremony of raising the coffin before beginning the funeral procession.

ne.Sc. The four coffins were placed in the centre of the street, each resting on two kitchen chairs facing one another. . . Eight fisherwomen 'manned' the spokes, as is almost invariably the case for the first lift, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 57. **Nhb.**[1] Funeral notices frequently conclude by the words, 'Lift at [such and such] o'clock.' The time stated is the hour at which the funeral moves from the house.

28. A theft.

Ayr. For remember a' villains began wi' a lift That by some folk wad scarcely be reckoned a theft, LAING *Poems* (1894) 12.

29. A drove of cattle.

Abd. Sen'in' them to Lunnon b' the dizzen ilka ither ouk, hale-wheel, this file, lippenin' to the tae lift to releive the tither, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121.

30. A trick in a card game.

Rnf., Lnk. (JAM.) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] They bangt us oa teh bagwesh at gittan lifts, an they mannisht teh mak yan be cards, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 27. **Suf.**[1] The odd lift.

31. The first furrow in ploughing. Sc. (JAM.)

32. Aid, assistance; encouragement; *gen.* in phr. *to give a lift.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. Burns enjoyed the compliment, and almost the first thing he communicated to his wife . . . was the lift he had got from old Nance, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 184. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** A frien' unkind Wha means to me a lift to lend, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 171. **Abd.** My birn . . . has got an unco lift, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 84. **Frf.** Wha wadna write their name wi' blude, For sic a lusty lift, an' gude, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 10. **Per.** Four o' them's bargained to gie him a lift, *Pitcoonans* (1899) 8. **se.Sc.** Set your brains adrift An' gie your muse a hearty lift, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 132. **Rnf.** Nature gied you nae wee lift O' her rare favours, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 181. **Ayr.** The callants wad ha'e gi'en Mysie Wallace a lift wi' ony heavy thing or run a message for her, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 273. **Lnk.** Jist to gie their hearts a lift, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10. **Edb.** Ye'll nae forget to lend a lift to me, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 316. **Dmf.** Anither craw gied him a lift, An' raised him high, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 41. **Gall.** Your testimonial . . . sic a lucky lift it gie me, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 59. **n.Ir.** A'll tak' doon the kert an' get Mickey Mooney till gie me a lift wi' them, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 85. **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] They gev him a good lift at t'first an' he's nivver liukt behint him sen. **Cum.**[1] He'll give us a lift at a pinch; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Thoo mud knaa et it wossent reek; bet mappm thowt it wes a girt lift, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 6. **n.Yks.** They gave him a lift [at his trade] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] Ah aim'd ti gi'e him a bit ov a lift mysel. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah gav him a lift wiv his taties, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] Come, len us a lift. **nw.Der.**[1] Just gĭ me a lift, wilt, an' then ău-st soon a' doon. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2], **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

33. A flight of stairs; an ascent. Yks. (C.C.R.), n.Yks.[2]

34. An upheaval of the chest, occasioned by difficulty of breathing or oppressive sickness.

Sc. He has an unco lift at his breast (JAM.).

35. Of a wave: the swell, heaving.

Ayr. We dash through the drift, an' sing to the lift O' the wave that heaves us on, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 134.

36. A brawl. n.Yks.[2] **37.** *int.* A call to a horse when it is required to lift its foot from any object on which it has set it. Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395.

LIFT, LIFTAN, see **Left,** *sb.*, **Lief, Lifting.**

LIFTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. Also in form **liftit** Sh.I. [li·ftid.] Elated; in high spirits; conceited; also in *comb.* **Lifted-up.**

Sh.I. Shō's a prood, liftit thing, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 41. **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (JAM.) **Per.** A' wes feared he micht be lifted, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 132. **Ayr.** In his auld days he was lifted up to an extraordinar' degree to see me carryin' the world so weel before me, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 98. **Lnk.** For years I've scarce sae lifted been, WATT *Poems* (1827) 43. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Shooze so liftad up we it at shoo wears her best cloaze to do all hur mucky wark in, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 14. **Nhp.**[1] She's quite lifted up. **War.**[3], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

LIFTER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. [li·ftə(r.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Lifter-motion,** an arrangement of wheels and levers for the purpose of giving the required shape to the weft-spool in winding on. w.Yks. (F.R.); (2) **-pulley,** a pulley in connexion with the 'lifter-motion.' (*ib.*); (3) **-wheel,** a wheel in connexion with the 'lifter-motion.' (*ib.*)

2. A kick; a heavy blow.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897). **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] He gen her sich a lifter. **Shr.**[1] Jest gie 'im a good lifter.

3. A shallow wooden bowl in which milk is set to cream. Sth. (JAM.) **4.** A latch-key.

Abd. The servant lasses crowd galore . . . Ilk wi' her lifter on her thoom, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 184.

5. The valve of a pair of bellows.

Lnk. When I attempt to blaw . . . the bit lifter thing below'll no play clank ava, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 96.

6. *pl.* A religious body; see below.

Ayr. The question . . . had reference to the point of time at which the officiating minister should handle the elements at the Communion, . . one party declaring the bread should be lifted by the minister before the giving of thanks, and the other declaring that it should not be handled till he was about to distribute it to the communicants. . . There was a grievous split in the congregation, which led to the establishment of two distinct bodies—the one being known as the 'Lifters,' and the other as the 'Anti-lifters,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 89.

LIFTIE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Street mud thick enough to adhere to the feet.

LIFTING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Dev. Cor. Also written **liftan** Bnff.[1]; **liftin** Sc. Cum. [li·ftin, ·ən.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Lifting-clome,**

tippling, guzzling; (2) **-stock**, a flight of steps used for mounting horses.

(1) **Cor.**[2] (2) **Dev.** Ripping stocks, or lifting stocks they be, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 23.

2. Of storms: rising, gathering.

Cum. Wi' the liftin tempest howl, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 246.

3. *vbl. sb.* Phr. (1) *a lifting of the mouth*, something to eat; (2) *at the lifting*, (*a*) just about to remove; (*b*) in a very weak state; (3) *in lifting*, see (2, *b*); (4) *out of lifting*, unable to be moved; (5) *to fall* or *to go a lifting*, to become too weak to rise without help.

(1) **Sh.I.** Ivery annamil 'ill need da liftin o' a mooth wi' dis, fer alto' he's [the snow] no knee deep apo' da grund, he's as ill, der no a paek at ony annamil can git, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1] 'No a liftin o' the mouth'—not a particle of food. (2, *a*) **Abd.** This army, by and attour 10,000 baggage men is now at the lifting, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 252 (JAM.). (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Sh.I.** Hit wis da hide o' Joannie o' Okran's coo at wis in liftin' aefter Yule, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). (4) **Sh.I.** As fir wir flekkid whaik, pairt wi' puirta an' waarbiks, shüs oot o' liftin', *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). (5) **Sh.I.** Dy kye fell a-liftin fer want o' meat, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] [**Amer.** To be on the lift: to be too weak to rise from bed, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390.]

4. A ceremony performed at Easter; see below. Cf. **heave**, *v.* **4.**

Lan. The practice still prevails of parties of eight or ten women running after and lifting or heaving men on Easter Tuesday, in allusion, it is said, to the Resurrection of the Saviour, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 88. **Chs.**[1] At Toft, a very few years ago, it was usual for a chair, ornamented with ribbons and garlands of evergreen, to be placed in the breakfast-room, by the women servants on Monday, and by the men servants on Tuesday, and . . . the master or mistress of the mansion sat down for an instant on the rustic throne, and after submitting to be heaved, or slightly lifted from the ground, gave largesse to the domestics, GREEN *Knutsford*, 84. **s.Chs.** On Easter Monday it was the custom for the men to seize the women, force them into a chair, and toss them up in the air. On Easter Tuesday the women were supposed to return the compliment to the men. The latter were expected to pay the women a small fee for the honour done them (E.F.); **s.Chs.**[1] Nearly *obs.* **Chs.**, **Stf.** In the parishes on and round a hill called Mow Cop, which lies on the boundary between Cheshire and Staffordshire, on Easter Monday men lift women in chairs, and carry them about; and on Easter Tuesday women treat men in the same manner. And this they do in remembrance of the Resurrection, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Lifting day**, Easter Monday; (2) **— days**, Easter Monday and Tuesday; (3) **— Monday**, the day on which the men lifted the women; (4) **— Tuesday**, the day on which the women lifted the men.

(1) **Chs.** Easter Monday is lifting day, on which the men go from farm to farm to surprise the maids, lifting them on a chair and tossing them in the air (F.R.C.). **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Easter Monday, when it was the custom for every couple of men to lift up and kiss each woman they met (HALL.). **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[3]

LIG, *sb.*[1] Cor. Also in form **liggan** Cor.[12] [lig.]

1. A kind of sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus.* Cor.[12]

2. A manure formed from the deposit of leaves.

This is what they call lig or liggan, and has been found a good manure for potatoes, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 541; **Cor.**[1] Composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream, and deposited by side eddies; **Cor.**[2]

LIG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] e.An. [lig.] **1.** *v.* To carry with difficulty; to pull, drag heavily, 'lug.'

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** They ligged the ground rope in, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 37. **e.Suf.** To lead (a child), pulling by the hand (F.H.).

2. *sb.* A heavy load or burden; a lift, pull, lug.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. **Suf.**[1] A good tidy lig. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

LIG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To talk a great deal, to gossip. **2.** *sb.* The act of speaking much; talk, gossip; the noise of talking.

A hard the lig o' thir tungs lang afore A got in aboot.

LIG, see **Lag**, *v.*[4], **Lee**, *sb.*[2], **Leg**, *sb.*[1], **Lie**, *v.*[12], **Like**, *adj.*

LIGDUR, *sb.* Ken. Long gaiters reaching to the thighs.

I've made lots of these here ligdur in my time; we used to call 'em spats (W.F.S.).

LIGE, LIG(G, see **Lie**, *v.*[2]

LIGGAN. Cor.[1] In phr. (*with*) *penny liggan*, see below.

'He's coming home with penny liggan' (lacking, like a bad penny returned). 'I can't play any more, I'm penny liggan.'

LIGGAN, LIGGANIE, see **Lig**, *sb.*[1], **Lignie.**

LIGGAT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **liggate, ligget.** [li·gət.] A self-closing gate. See **Lidgate.**

Sc. Come round like a ligget, lads! HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 325. **Ayr.** They brak' the liggat o' the yard, Ay, a' in smash, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 107. **Dmf.** At a gate, locally called a liggat, we entered on a moor, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 12. **Gall.** A reclining gate; they must recline, or they would not close of themselves; they are hung on what is termed a hangnell; in the holdstone at the foot is a bot to turn on, called a bot-stane; the long bar which crosses the others obliquely, is the sord, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 316, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** My grannie's auld coo lap the ligget, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 216. **Wgt.** She desired me to walk down to the liggat, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 119.

LIGGE, *sb.* Cor. Broth, soup.

w.Cor. BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

LIGGEE, see **Lignie.**

LIGGER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written **liggar.** [li·gə(r.] **1.** *sb.* One who lies in bed. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] See **Lie**, *v.*[2] **2.** A layer. Cum.[14] **3.** *Comb.* (1) **Ligger-on**, one who puts the material on to a carding machine. w.Yks. (J.M.); (2) **-out**, one who lays out the dead. n.Yks.[2] **4.** A counterpane or bed coverlet. Lin.[1] **5.** A foot-bridge across a ditch, *gen.* one consisting of a plank.

e.An. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 163; **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. **Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **e.Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 411.

6. A stout stake; a prop, pole.

e.An.[1] A pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam. **Nrf.** *Gen.* about 2-4 inches in diameter (U.W.); (A.G.F.)

7. A branch partly cut through and laid down horizontally in a hedge. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. A floating line with bait used for catching pike, and *gen.* wound round a bundle of reeds; a pike-trimmer.

Lin. Let's get all the rest of the liggers out, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x. **e.An.**[1] Thrown into the water and allowed to lie there some time before it is examined. **Nrf.** Liggers they were. Little cigar shaped bundles of thick gladen about eight inches long, bound together with string and a roll of string round each, *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 28, 1891) 122, col. 1; He'd take a poor man's ligger as quick as a rich 'un's, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 49. **Suf.**[1] Night hook for pike or eel.

Hence **Liggerman**, *sb.* a fisherman who catches pike with a 'ligger.'

Nrf. Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish, never getting caught, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 317.

9. A foul salmon, *Salmo salar.* Sc. (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).] **10.** *v.* To set trimmers for pike.

Nrf. Tedder was going liggering, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 54; A gentleman as liked liggerin', *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 28, 1891) 122, col. 2.

LIGGER, *sb.*[2] Hrf.[2] ? A stitch or thread.

I can't get a ligger of my clothes. They haven't a ligger but what they stand up in.

LIGGER LADY, see **Leaguer lady.**

LIGGERTY LAG, *phr.* Chs. Also written **liggaty-lag** s.Chs.[1] An exclamation; see below.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Used by the leader of a herd of rough boys on running away from some trouble,—meaning simply, 'Who'll stay long enough here to be caught?' **s.Chs.**[1] When a party of boys have been caught in mischief, they often make off with the cry 'liggaty-lag' [lig·ûti-laag·].

LIGGET, see **Licket, Liggat.**

LIGGIN, *sb.* Cum. Wm. **1.** Pasturage, grass-feeding.

Cum.[3] It 'ill give t'meàst liggin t'green side up, 30.

2. Aptitude, capacity.

Wm. I car nowt aboot sec like stuff, I'se nea liggin for't. I see ther's plenty o' liggin (offering snuff to a neighbour with a big nose) (J.M.).

LIGGING, *adj.* Cor.[12] Also in form **liggy** Cor.[1] [li·gin, li·gi.] Of the weather: very wet, drizzly.

LIGGLE, *v.* e.An.[1] [li·gl.] To carry something too heavy to be carried with ease. See **Lig**, *v.*[1]

A child liggles a puppy about.

LIGGY, *sb.*[1] Cum. [li·gi.] The loach, *Cobitis barbatula*. Also in *comp.* **Liggy-boddam**. (J.D.), Cum.[14]

LIGGY, *int.* and *sb.*[2] Pem. [li·gi.] **1.** *int.* A call to pigs. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **2.** *sb.* A pet name for a pig. *ib.*

LIGGY, see **Ligging**, **Lignie**.

LIGHT, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **leeght** n.Yks.[2]; **leet** N.Cy.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.; **leight** s.Chs.[1]; **licht** Sc. [lait, līt, Sc. liχt.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *v. Preterite*: (1) **Leet**, (2) **Leeted**, (3) **Let**.

(1) **s.Wm.** I leet a clodd, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 7. **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865). (2) **Wm.** T'aald chap... leeted his pipe, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 5. **w.Yks.**[1] They . . . leeted a to-a-three leggeren o' peeots, ii. 302. (3) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah let t'cann'l. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah let fire as seean as Ah com doon-stairs. **w.Yks.** Struck a match an' let a lamp, *Yksman.* (Xmas No. 1888) 23.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Leeted**, (2) **Let**, (3) **Letten**, (4) **Lichtit**, (5) **Litten**.

(1) **w.Yks.** A leeted lamp, Binns *Originals* (1889) No. i. 6. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** A stove at worn't let, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 36. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I dreamt that all th' chech was let up wi' wax can'les. (3) **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Nhb.** A lichtit candle, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 323. (5) **sw.Lin.**[1] We've only just litten it.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Light-bolt** or **-bowt**, a thunderbolt, lightning; (2) **-coal**, a piece of splint coal put on a cottage fire to give light; (3) **-o'-day**, the white phlox, *Phlox paniculata*; (4) **-ripe**, corn which has ripened too soon and the grain of which is milky; (5) **-scot** or **-shot**, a payment for the maintenance of certain altar-lights; (6) **-slit**, a slit in a wall for admitting light.

(1) **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer's bin a power o' damage done by the storm las' Monday, no less than three light-bowts fell. **Wil.** When the light-bolt struck me down, Banks *Glory* (1881) 42. (2) **Lth.** The bit of 'cannel,' or 'splint,' or 'licht' coal that spluttered and crackled in the fire, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 40. (3) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1897) New S. No. cxiv. 112. (4) **Lin.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **n.Lin.** Oot'n won o' leet-slits i' too'er stairs, Peacock *Taales* (1890) 2nd S. 135.

2. Phr. (1) *as thick as light*, as quick as lightning; (2) *in that light*, in that way, like that; (3) *new light*, a supporter of newer and more advanced views among the Presbyterians; (4) *old light*, a supporter of the old views among Presbyterians; (5) *not to see the light of day to any one*, to discern no fault in any one; (6) *the light of the year*, the long daylight of the northern summer; (7) *to let light into any one*, to shoot any one; (8) *to put one's light(s out*, to blind or kill any one; (9) *to see the light*, to be converted.

(1) **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. (2) **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo s'u'dn't tak' i' that leet. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo maun't deea it i' that leet. Just i' that leet, sitha. **w.Yks.** Aw quite agree wi yo i' that leet, it is grand, Bickerdike *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 18. (3) **Ayr.** There's an unco difference between the auld covenant and this Lanark New Light, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. **N.I.**[1] [They] are principally Unitarians. (4) **Frf.** The auld licht minister, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) i. **Ayr.** He had seen the Old Lights go out, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 8. **N.I.**[1] [They] subscribe the Westminster Confession. (5) **Sc.** 'She canna see the licht o' day to him,' she cannot discern a fault in him (Jam.). (6) **Sh.I.** I' da licht o' da year lamps is no needid, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). (7) **w.Yks.**[1] I'll let leet into him. (8) **Nrf.** How he was going to kick my ribs in, and put my light out, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 232. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (9) **Lnk.** It was said by the Wesleyans, with whom he became associated, that he had 'seen the light,' Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 6.

3. A Will-o'-the-Wisp; a corpse-candle.

n.Sc. It was New Year's night; I was elated; and I boldly defied 'lichts,' 'candles,' 'ghaists,' 'fairies,' and everything uncanny, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 270. **Dmf.** Both thought it must have been the light which is seen before death; but the mistress of the house rather soothed them by remarking that such a light could not be seen by two at once, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 28. **Ken.** We'll go the Lantern way, Fin. I don't think we'll see any lights to-night, *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 199.

4. An example. **e.Cy.** (Hall.) **5.** A window; one of the divisions of a window; a piece of glazing consisting of small panes of glass fixed in leadwork.

N.Cy.[1] **Cum.** For paperpatch'd leets that my scholars meeght see, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 150. **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Hot-house sashes. **w.Som.**[1] They lights must be new leaded; the casement light 'ont hardly hang together. Tidn very often you zee a vive-light winder.

6. A long footpath by the side of a wood. Also in *pl.* **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **7.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Light-advised**, of fair complexion; (2) **-lookin**(g day, broad daylight.

(1) **Sh.I.** Wis he dark or light advised? *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). (2) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.**[1] To . . . walk three mile, i'th leet-lookin' day, to feight a battle, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 153, ed. 1879.

8. *v.* In phr. (1) *light a vire*, a term of abuse; (2) *to light a candle to*, to compare with.

(1) **I.W.**[1] Thee bee'st a blastnashun light a vire rogue; **I.W.**[2] (2) **w.Som.**[1] He idn much o' it; why, he idn fit to light a can'l to his father.

9. With *up*: to start the gas-burners with a light. **w.Yks.** (F.R.) Hence **Leeting-up-lamp**, *sb.* a lamp specially constructed for the purpose of starting the gas-burners for illumination. *ib.* **10.** To soften or anneal scissors in a furnace.

w.Yks. When scissors have been forged they are too hard to be worked until they have been put into a fire sufficiently large to completely cover them, in which they remain all night. They have then assumed a beautiful crimson velvety colour, and are easily worked with a file (C.V.C.); **w.Yks.**[2]

LIGHT, *adj.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **leeght** n.Yks.[124]; **leet** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[34] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **leight** s.Chs.[1]; **leyght** Cum.[1]; **licht** Sc.; **loight** Lei.[1]; **loit** Lan.[1]; **loyt**(e Lan. [lait, līt, Sc. liχt.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Light-cake**, a cake made of fermented dough; a tea-crumpet; (2) **-dumpling**, a dumpling made of light dough; (3) **-fingered**, dishonest, thievish; dexterous; (4) **-foot**, (*a*) nimble, active; (*b*) of loose character; giddy, flighty; (5) **-footed**, of a cow or horse: given to kicking; (6) **-handed**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) short-handed; (7) **-harrow**, a light cart; *fig.* an easy burden; (8) **-heeled**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (5); (*c*) see (4, *b*); (9) **—on**, of a cart: having the weight thrown too far back, not properly balanced; (10) **-set**, with a light step; (11) **-ship**, a ship in ballast; (12) **-skirts**, a woman of loose character; (13) **-stepper**, a horse with good action; (14) **-timbered**, (*a*) light in the limb, active, alert; *gen.* used of horses; (*b*) weak, feeble, sickly.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** It's weel knon wi uz 'at sha's leetfingerd. Sha's seah leetfingerd sha'l tack nowt sha cant carry (W.H.); The baby's nails must not be cut till he is a year old, for fear he should grow up a thief, or, as they quaintly express it in Cleveland, 'light-fingered,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[2] **Ken.** A light-fingered party (G.G.). **Slang.** A genius worthy of the most noted of the light-fingered gentry, *Anecdotes of Impudence* (1827) 135. (4, *a*) **Gall.** I wad like to see him scoorin' the hills lichtfit like a wild goat, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 227. (*b*) **Gall.** Is it to be lichtlied for a lichtfit rantipole limmer that I hae fed ye? *ib. Cleg Kelly* (1896) liii. (5) **Wor.** The cow's a very good milker, only rather light-footed (H.K.). (6, *a*) **Ir.** Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Weh, we're leet-honded, raither, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 7, ed. 1879. (7) **n.Yks.** Edication's a light-harrow, ye may carry it anywhere, Heath *Eng. Peasant* (1893) 94; Fooaks as hez neea bairns hez a leeght harrow te threead (T.S.). (8, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*c*) **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (9) **n.Yks.** Cart is leet on (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] Sit a bit forrad, wa're a larl bit leet on. **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Dmb.** I wad like you to be as genty, and meek, and light-set on your feet as her, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. (11) **Nhb.** Leet ships sailed up te Ballast Hills, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 364; **Nhb.**[1] (12) **n.Yks.**[124], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] [Ray *Prov.* (1678) 90.] (13) **Nrf.** Oh! I see; yaw ha' got a kend o' light-stepper here (W.R.E.). (14, *a*) **Shr.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Nice sort of a 'oss, but a leetle to light-timbered [luy·t-túm·burd]. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[2] There's nod much chaänce o' keeping sich a wekly light-timbered crachur alive.

2. Phr. (1) *light in the heel*, swift-footed, nimble; (2) *— of hearing*, hearing easily, quick of hearing; (3) *— on the dram*, temperate in drinking.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **s.Not.** Yer mun speak up; some o' the congregation's not very light of 'earin (J.P.K.). (3) **Lnk.** Mind and be licht on the dram, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 62.

3. Dizzy, giddy; light-headed, delirious. Also used *advb.*

Sc. I feel so light when I come to walk about (J.W.). **n.Yks.** O dear A iz dizzy. A feel sa leet i' t'heead 'at A c'n hardly stand (W.H.). **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Cor.** To talk light (M.A.C.).

4. Thoughtless, foolish, giddy; of loose morals. Also used *advb.*

Cai.[1], **Yks.** (C.C.W.) **Cor.** A youngster who fancied Kate, light as she was, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 194. **w.Cor.** A light-talking person. She bears a very light character (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Lichtie,** (*a*) *sb.* a giddy woman; (*b*) *adj.* light-headed, giddy, foolish; (2) **Light-given,** *adj.* thoughtless, flighty, of loose morals; worldly.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** Like a lot moare leet-geen uns he wor noan content we what he had at hoame so he gate coartin a sarvant-lass, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1875) 8; This term is probably never applied to any but young women who are over-fond of the men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 19, 1896); He was very worldly, or, as they say in Cragside, leet gi'en, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) viii. **Lan.** What can yo expect fro folk 'at's leet gi'n? WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 28, ed. 1879; Yo durn't want to think ut awm leet gi'n, dun yo? LAHEE *Owd Neddy*, 31.

5. Mealy, floury, not sodden. n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.)

6. Of hay: dry, fit to carry. Chs.[3]

7. Of little depth, lacking soil. Also used *advb.*

Wm. T'wedder wes seea wet en cauld o throo et they [turnips] tak up nobbut leet, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 39. **n.Yks.**[1] Applied to a furrow in ploughing, to a shallow land-drain and the like. 'Yon field abune t'carrs 's nobbut ploughed leeght'; **n.Yks.**[4]

Hence **Leeght-drained,** *adj.* having drains of little depth. **n.Yks.**[1] It's varry leeght-drained t'heeal farm thruff.

8. Weak, feeble, slight, having insufficient strength; wanting; of crops: poor, thin.

Wm. Ther rader leet o' wit ez follow thor new-fangled ways, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 38. **n.Yks.**[1] Of a horse, man, boy: or, of inanimate objects, especially implements, as a spade, a cart, a plough, &c. **Shr.**[1] Them crops looken despert light. **Som.** (HALL.)

9. Of a woman: delivered, brought to bed of a child. w.Yks.[2] Cf. **lighter.**

10. *sb. pl.* The lungs, *gen.* applied to those of animals.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Da bundle o' keys lian atween her hert an' her lichts, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Three hunder bullocks, hearts and lights, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 115. **Fif.** TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 98, ed. 1871. **Dmb.** I might as shoon try to get a sight of his lights and liver, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Rnf.** He din'd on fare, plain, cheap, an' guid, Like lights an' livers, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 78. **Lnk.** Mr. Archibald died of a consumption of his lights, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 191. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] Yau wad think her leets were tainted, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** Do' forget some lights for the cat, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[12] **Lin.**[1] What are you asking for the sheep's lights? **n.Lin.**[1] Master alus gies th' liver an' leets to poor foäks. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); An old woman, when asked what was the matter, said, 'I don't rightly know, but they du say as it's my lights as rises up, and they telled I that if I took and swallered some gunshot the heft 'ud kep em down,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **w.Som.**[1] Applied to both man and beast; rarely to the former. The common use is to name the lungs of edible animals after being slaughtered. 'I be very fond o' liver, but I don't care much for lights.' **Dev.** The beef and mutton on her stall, And lights and livers dangling from the hooks, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 166, in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888). **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** Puttin' bullets thru their lights, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 55.]

Hence (1) **Lights-growed,** *ppl. adj.* of cattle: having the lungs adhering to the sides; (2) **-pie** or **Light-pie,** *sb.* a pie made from the lights of a pig; (3) **Liver and lights,** *int.* an oath; (4) *the rising of the lights, phr.* heartburn; a choking feeling in the throat, the *globus hystericus.*

(1) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **Lei.**[1] A mince-pie, plus chopped pig's lights, &c., identical with chitterling pasty. **Nhp.**[1] Made of the lights, &c. of a pig, chopped fine, with apples, currants, sugar and spice. Often sent by farmers as a present, with the pork pie, on killing a pig. (3) **I.Ma.** 'Liver and lights'—lik cussin all his odd jints, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 35. (4) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lei.**[1] Ah'n got the roisin' o' the loights ivver so bad, for all ah'n ta'en mappen a quar've paoun' o' shot-kerns to kip 'em daown. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Cor.**[1] A prominent symptom in the disease *hysteria*; **Cor.**[2]

11. ? The knuckles, in phr. *lights up and no bird-eggs,* an exclamation in the game of marbles called 'Bungums' (q.v.). w.Yks.[2] **12.** *v.* To lighten, ease.

Lth. Forget its sorrow an' its care, An' licht a wee its pain, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 32.

13. Of a woman: to bear, to bring forth a child; *gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **lighter.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Is your wife lighted? **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Gran, Mammy's sen' me to tell yo' as we'n got another babby —'er wuz lighted afore Dad come wham las' night. **Hrf.**[1]

14. To make light of, to undervalue. Cf. **lightly.**

Ayr. When the laird lights the leddy, a' the kitchen boys do, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxviii.

LIGHT, *sb.*[3] Ken. [leit.] **1.** The whole quantity of eggs a hen lays at one sitting. Ken.[12] See **Laughter.**

2. The droppings of sheep. Ken.[1]

[1. Cp. Du. (*ge*)*legde eieren,* a laying of eggs.]

LIGHT, *v.*[3] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. n. and midl. counties to Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Also Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. and Amer. Also in forms **leet** N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[34] Wm. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1235] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **leight** s.Chs.[1]; **let** n.Yks.[4] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **licht** Sc.; **lit** n.Yks.[1]; **lite** N.Cy.[1] Dur. Wm.[1] n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[4] Nhp.[1] Lin.[1] [lait, līt, Sc. lixt.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Lated,** (2) **Lay,** (3) **Leet,** (4) **Leeted,** (5) **Lehr,** (6) **Ler,** (7) **Let,** (8) **Lichted,** (9) **Lichtit,** (10) **Light,** (11) **Lighted,** (12) **Lit,** (13) **Lited,** (14) **Luh.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Not.** We lated on him (J.H.B.). (2) **w.Yks.**[5] (3) **Wm.** Thoo knas what Lang Ned leet on when he was gaan a cooartan, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 366. **Lan.** When oi leet o' this misfortune, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 123. (4) **Chs.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[5] Lehr on him atween an' thear. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[5] (7) **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[235], **Lan.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] A swarm o' beäs let on one o' them stohps. (8) **Abd.** The waefu' wanderer lichted down, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 113. (9) **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. (10) **Nhb.** CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 84. (11) **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **N.Cy.**[1] We lit on wi' tweea er three mair fooak. **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[3], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I . . . lit on Freddy's silver pencil. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (F.E.) (13) **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay lited up' o' oor craw-trees. (14) **w.Yks.**[5]

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Leeght,** (2) **Leet,** (3) **Let,** (4) **Letten,** (5) **Lit,** (6) **Litten,** (7) **Loit.**

(1) **Cum.** SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 99. (2) **Cum.**[3] **Lan.** He had leet o' t'top, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 123. (3) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** If I had'nt let of some owd cronies, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler,* iii. (4) **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hes teh letten on? BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) **Lan.** Bring Mary as soon as thou'st lit on her, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xxx. **Shr.**[1] 'Is a gwein to light?' 'W'y 'er 'as lit.' (6) **sw.Lin.**[1] (7) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) No. 812, I. 292.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** To alight, descend, dismount; to reach one's destination; to fall; of birds, &c.: to settle.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** Fan the coach lichtit, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **Kcd.** Tell the gentleman to licht, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 84. **Frf.** There lichtit a corbie on oor hoose-heid, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. **Ayr.** I'll light now and dight now, His sweaty wizen'd hide, BURNS *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 11. **Gall.** He lit off his grey horse, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 199. **N.I.**[1] 'Light, light, low, The butterfly low.' Sung by children who are chasing butterflies. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1] **s.Dur.** A' doubt ye're leetin' on a brocken stick (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** If stranger leets, her e'en he meets, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1805) 75; **Cum.**[4] He leap off t'dike top an' let in a bog. **Wm.** It happen't ta leet rader hevvy ontul Tomson nooas, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 6. **n.Yks.**[1] Sca'd lit on't; **n.Yks.**[2] He fell and let upon his head; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Wheer did them bod's leet?' 'They let ivoor coo-pastur.' **e.Yks.** A cat awlas leets ov it feet, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 70; **e.Yks.**[1] Weeant yä leet, an he summat tï eeat? **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] If an archangel had dropt straight down from heaven an'

let o' the platform, 166. **Lan.** An yo've lit on yo'r feet, aw con tell yo', BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.** He fell asleep where he leet, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 19. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Au leeted on my legs loike a cat. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Th' black-heäds leeted upo' th' grun' e' oor hoäm cloäs, soä as it was very nigh white oher wi' 'em. **Shr.**[1] The Squire called this mornin', but 'e öödna light as yo' wunna-d-in; **Shr.**[2] [Amer. Won't you light an' hitch to the post-an-railing? *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

Hence (1) **Let,** (2) **Let-board,** *sb.* the board outside a pigeon-cote upon which the pigeons alight; (3) **Letting,** *sb.* an alighting from a fall, jump, &c.; (4) **Lighters,** *sb. pl.* travellers alighting at an inn; (5) **Lighting-board,** *sb.*, see (2); (6) **-shop,** *sb.* a place for alighting; (7) **-stock,** *sb.* a horse-block, steps for mounting or dismounting from a horse; (8) **Lighty,** *sb.* a name for a butterfly; see below.

(1) **Nhb.** Direc'ly she'd gotten home an' inti the let, Jimmy wes to catch her [the pigeon] an' run wiv her, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1896) 74; To see which of the two pigeons was quickest to reach the 'let,' *ib.* 103. (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Pudsay would, certainly, have rather hard letting on the rocky bed of the Ribble, DOBSON *Rambles by Ribble* (1864) 1st S. 75. (4) **Nhb.**[1] The Queen's Head Inn was a great house for lighters. (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Lan.** There's no leetin-shop here, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 289. (7) **Glo.**[12] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Uppin-stock). (8) **Dur.** At South Shields the children's cry after a butterfly is: 'Lower, lower lighty, where will ye flee—To Howdon, to Bowdon, to Newcastle Quay?' (R.B.)

2. To meet with, chance upon, fall in with; to find; to expect. *Gen.* with *on* or *of*, occas. with *across*, *in*, *up*, or *with*. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. If in your bounds ye chance to light Upon a fine fat fodgel wight, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 2. **N.Cy.**[1] He lit on it. **Nhb.** Ah lit on him onexpected, ye see, *S. Tynedale Studies* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Whar did ye leet-on him? (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] Ah bin laiten a sweetheart fer many a year, but Ah ca't leet-on neea way. **Cum.**[3] It hed leet of a trap, 158; **Cum.**[4] I leet on him at t'cross rwoads. **Wm.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); An' he leet ev a Tartar that varra day, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 3; **Wm.**[1] Sometimes extended to 'to get,' as in, 'A hev a drink to lite on et t'Lion: Jack paid for't yisterda.' **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I let up with 'em; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah let on him at t'toon-end. A'e ya letten on a job yit? **e.Yks.** Aa niver leet o nout buod guod fauk (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] He's leetin o' Jack helpin him. Ah sowt him all ower toon, an at last let-on him at Blue Pig. **w.Yks.** He was sure to light of a verse, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) iv; **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Aw've let across very few as upright, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 155; Tha'll be sure to leet on him at th' Red Lion (S.W.); **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** You'n find them to'ort lodge, they'n loit of some birds i'th turnips, *Sheaf* (1879) No. 812, I. 292; **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] I connah leet him; **Chs.**[3], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah let on 'im i' th' lane (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] How did you manage to lite upon him. **n.Lin.** To look fer softest foäks he can leet on, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 63; **n.Lin.**[1] Wheäre did ta leet on that peäce o' ohd coin? **sw.Lin.**[1] Mebbe, he may light of something. **Lei.**[1] Ah lit of her at the door. **Nhp.**[1] I could'nt light on him no where. **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Very often w'en yo' bin lookin' fur one thing yo' light on another. **Oxf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**[1] He lit on him goin' down de roäd. **Sur.** (T.T.C.), **Sus.** (F.E.), (F.A.A.)

3. To happen, fall out, occur; esp. in phr. *how leets it* or *how leeched.*

s.Sc. The day or lang may light, Whan matter will be judged right, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 339. **N.Cy.**[1] **Wm.** If ivver a sud lite ta cum heeam ageean, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii; They mun tak it as it leets, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 18. **w.Yks.** He lighted upon gettin drunk, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210; **w.Yks.**[1] I'll gang to't fair, leet what will; **w.Yks.**[2] How leets it thah hasn't been to Sheffield to-day? **w.Yks.**[3] That's just as it leets; **w.Yks.**[5] How leedst tuh didn't du it then? **Lan.** Let 't leet heaw't will, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 3; Unless the bonfire plot leets on the day, ASHTON *Basin of Broth*, 9; **Lan.**[1] We'll see how it leets. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] How leeched you are not gone to school? **s.Chs.**[1] Aay leyt)s it yŭ did)nŭ goa·? [Haï leight's it yŏ didna go?] **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. With *on*: to fare, succeed, prosper.

Nhb. If Ah leet on, Ah'll, mebbe, gan off at yance, and send for my things, *S. Tynedale Studies* (1896) v. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] How will they light on, aim you? Has he let on well? **ne.Yks.**[1] Hoo sal wa leet on this tahm, thinks ta? Your Dick's letten on middlin', ah expect. **m.Yks.**[1] He's letten on badly. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah hoape ah sal leet on better nur E did t'last time!

Hence *to light lucky*, *phr.* to succeed, to be fortunate in any undertaking.

w.Yks. 'He's makin' his brass nah.' 'Aye, he's let lucky' (S.K.C.).

LIGHT, see **Lite,** *adj., v.*

LIGHTEN, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **leetan** n.Yks.; **leeten** Lakel.[2] Lan.; **lichten** Sc. [lī·tən, Sc. lī·χtən.] **1.** *v.* To dawn, to become day.

n.Yks. Till the day leetans, and the gloaming flits away, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 6.

2. To give light; to enlighten.

Hdg. For two torches to lighten my lady to court to take her leave of the King, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 63. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw know'd nought who it wur; an yo wouldn't leeten me abeawt it, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 16; Hoo'll be likker to leeten yo abeawt this job nor me, *ib. Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) v.

3. *sb.* A flash of lightning.

Edb. Swift as the lichtens fly, Whan thunners crash the clouds aboon, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 12.

4. A sudden improvement in the condition of one who is dying. **Lakel.**[2] It's nobbut a leeten.

LIGHTEN, *v.*[2] Yks. Der. Hrf. Also in form **leeten** w.Yks.[1] Der. **1.** To cheer, exhilarate.

w.Yks.[1] To leeten yan up. **Der.** Yo might leeten him up a bit, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. **Hrf.**[2] **2.** To shake up hay or grain. Hrf.[2] **3.** To partially dry clothes.

w.Yks. No, they're not dry, but they've been rarely lightened (H.L.).

LIGHTEN, *v.*[3] Nhp. Wor. Glo. [lai·tən.] With *of* or *on*: to meet with, chance upon, fall in with; to find. See **Light,** *v.*[3] **II. 2.**

Nhp.[1] I lightened on him. **Wor.** I wish we could lighten of a cottage anywhere (W.C.B.); 'Er 'ave it yet lightened uv a place (H.K.); 'He lightened on him,' as the saying is, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 7, 1897); 'Is bruther lightened ov 'im occasionally, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3. **Glo.**[1]

LIGHTENING, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Also in forms **leetenin** Cum.[3]; **leetnin** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **lightning** Sh.I. Der.[2] [lī·t(ə)nin.] **1.** Dawn, the break of day.

Sh.I. When he could tink ta lie nae langer, he raise an' luiked i' da door, dat wis juist i' da grey lightnin', *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14]

2. Phr. *lightening before death*, a lucid interval before death. Cum.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

LIGHTENING, *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **leeghtening** n.Yks.[2]; **leetening** n.Yks.[4]; **leetnin** Wm. Yks. m.Lan.[1] [lī·t(ə)nin.] **1.** A change, relief; ease.

Wm. It's a leetnin' fer yan ta hev a bit o' fresh company sometimes (B.K.). **Yks.** There's leet'nin' i' skiftin', if it's nobbut frav a bramble tiv a whinbush (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** An' he'd just getten a day off, by th' way ov a leetnin', HARTLEY *Puddin* (1876) 26. **m.Lan.**[1] Tekkin' a wawk for a leet'nin' meeans goin' eawt for a bit ov a change.

2. Barm, yeast, or leaven; any substance used to make dough or pastry rise. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1]

LIGHTENLY, *adv.* Sc. Disparagingly, scornfully. See **Lightly,** *v.*

Dmf. Spoke o' by puir folks lightenly, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 9.

LIGHTER, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **lichter.** [lī·χtər.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *to be lighter*, of a woman: to be delivered of a child. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'Your wife's lichter,' quo' Fin, .. 'Of a braw lad bairn,' quo' Fin, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 66; He's made lighter o' a lie, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) vii. 14; Meikle dolour gar'd her drie, For lighter she can never be, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1803) II. 29 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** The lady was lichter; but she couldna leuk on the face o' her wee greetin' laddie, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 196.

2. *v.* To unload. Sc. (JAM.)

3. To deliver a woman in child-birth. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Abd. (JAM.) **Per.** Her daughter Margaret M^c^Keiress was lightered of ane bairn, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 192.

LIGHTER, see **Laughter.**

LIGHTERS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The blinkers of a horse.

n.Sc. Ye'll take the bridle frae his hand, The lighters frae his e'en, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 125, ed. 1875.

LIGHT-GATE, *sb.* Der. War. A lich-gate. See **Lyke.**
Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** 1715. For gravelling the walk from the light gate to the new doors, *Aston Ch. Accts.* in *Trans. Arch. Soc. B'ham & Midl. Institute* (1872).

LIGHTING, *sb.* Sc. Sus. **1.** Lightning.
Sus.[1] There was a good deal of lighting last night.
2. *Comb.* **Lightin-in-eldin**, small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, &c.
Rxb. Thus denominated because it must be constantly attended to so as to be stirred, to prevent its dying out (Jam.).

LIGHTLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Suf. Ken. Also in forms **leeghtly** n.Yks.[2]; **leetly** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.; **lichtlie** Sc. [lai·tli, lī·tli, Sc. li·χtli.] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* **Leetly-farend**, unsteady, giddy; of loose morals. n.Yks.[3] **2.** Phr. (1) *come (they) lightly, go (they) lightly.* n.Yks.[2], e.Yks. (T.H.); (2) *lightly got, lightly gone*, easily come by is easily spent. Cum.[14]; (3) *love me lightly, love me long, prov.* n.Yks.[2]
3. Quickly, expeditiously.
Dmf. He bad me sae lightly speed, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 15.
4. Mostly.
Ken.[12] [There's lightning lightly before thunder, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 168.]
5. Of course, naturally.
Suf. Then lightly poor people, the young with the old, Be sorest oppressed with hunger and cold, *Garland* (1818) 353.
6. *adj.* Light of foot.
Bwk. To hae seen but a glimpse o' the lichtlie fays, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 20.

LIGHTLY, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **lyghtle** Dmf. (Jam.); and in forms **lichtlie** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **lichtly, lightilly** Sc.; **lychtle** Slk. (Jam.) [lī·tli, Sc. li·χtli.] **1.** *v.* To make light of, to slight, disparage, despise; to undervalue, think little of.
Sc. One it would ill-become my father's son to lightly, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ii; He's now blamet by a' the land For lightillying o' his gay lady, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 144. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ye lightly sair our best regards, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 81. **e.Sc.** Ye mauna lightly a hoast, Lowrie, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 244. **Abd.** Pity that ony lass sud lightlie you, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 105. **Kcd.** We dinna lichtly southern lands, Grant *Lays* (1884) 140. **Frf.** Nane noo socht to lichtlie puir Robin-a-Ree, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 92. **Per.** I thought it was to lightlie me, Ford *Harp* (1893) 113. **Fif.** Never lightlied be the ground Whar Hospitality is found, Gray *Poems* (1817) 86. **Rnf.** She was a saucy queen To lichtly him an' his gran' offers, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 14. **Ayr.** I dinna wish to lightly your loving-kindness towards Auldbiggings, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **Lnk.** The man who is prudent ne'er lightlies his wife, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 34, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Tho' toited by some, and tho' lightlied by mair, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 4. **Dmf.** Learned folk lichtly them sair, Reid *Poems* (1894) 45. **Gall.** How ye waste his time and lichtly me, his marriet wife, standing there wi' a mock on your face, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 236. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Yks.** Ye lightlied me afore them all, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xxvii.
Hence (1) **Lichtliefiean**, *vbl. sb.* the act of depreciating anything; (2) **Lichtliefow**, *adj.* scornful, haughty; (3) **Lightlifie**, *v.* to make light of; to slight, undervalue; (4) **Lightlifieing**, (5) **Lightlying**, *ppl. adj.*, see (2).
(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) She's a lichtliefow lassie that, *ib.* (3) **Abd.** I wasna meanin' to lichtlifie him, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **Slk.** Mucht it pleiz mai sovrayne lege, not . . . to lychtlefye myne honer sa that I can ill bruke, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) II. 41 (Jam.). **Rxb.** They lightliefied the tale I'm telling, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 173. **Dmf.** When the laird lichtlifies the lady, sae does a' the kitchen-boys. (4) **Sh.I.** A'm shüre I niver spak' o' dee in a lightlafeein wye, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897). (5) **Edb.** Some daft lightlyin' quean had stow'n your heart, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785.
2. Of a bird: to forsake its nest. Sc. (Jam.)
3. *sb.* In phr. *to get the lightlie*, to be scorned, rejected, to be jilted.
e.Fif. For my pairt I never kent what it was to get the lichtlie mysel', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii.

LIGHTNING, see **Lightening**, *sb.*[1]

LIGHTNIN TREE, *phr.* Sh.I. See below.
When this annual offering [of corn] was neglected, the Neugle would sometimes grasp the tirl and stop the mill, and could only be dislodged by dropping a firebrand down by the lightnin' tree, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 174.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also in form **leetsome** w.Yks. [lī·t-, Sc. li·χtsəm.] **1.** Well-lighted, affording or receiving abundance of light.
n.Sc. A large, cleanly, lightsome, square room it was, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 363. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A lightsome house, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).
2. Light in colour.
Frf. A gown bought i' the fair, A lightsome milk an' water, Morison *Poems* (1790) 22. **w.Yks.** Paint it a bit leetsomer color, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 32.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Lon. Suf. Hmp. Dor. Also in forms **leeghtsome** n.Yks.[2]; **leetsome** N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[135] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **leetsum** n.Yks. w.Yks.; **lichtsome** Sc. Nhb.; **litsome** Nhp.[1] Hrf.[2] Hmp. Dor. [lai·t-, lī·t-, Sc. li·χtsəm.]
1. Light in weight, not heavy; nimble, active.
Per. Brushin' wi' lichtsome step the dew Frae aff the heather-bells, Stewart *Character* (1857) 142. **Lnk.** Wi' lichtsome fit an' richt guid-wull Ae simmer day I teuk the gate, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 88. **Edb.** Up, ye that are lightsome of limb, Up, ye that are merry of mood, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 79. **Hdg.** A rovin', gangrel loon, Wi' lichtsome pouch an' hairt, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 220. **Bwk.** Children track, with lightsome feet, the dew, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 2. **Cum.** They [sheep after clipping] feel leetsome, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 247. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[3]
2. Cheerful, lively, light-hearted; pleasant, delightful.
Sc. Chinges are lichtsome. I took a turn at the Free, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 152. **Sh.I.** The lightsome sound . . . cheered him up, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 14. **Elg.** Lightsome, cloudless hearts, Sae cheery gather round, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 190. **Bch.** A lightsome life still did I drive, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 26. **Abd.** Whare bees sip honey a' the day, An' lichtsome lammies sportive play, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 157. **Kcd.** The tailor's health was neist proposed, Amang the lightsome crew, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 72. **Frf.** There's no ony mair lichtsome place than a farm after the men hae come in to their supper, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xi. **Per.** It's no lichtsome tae leave the hoose whar we've livit sae lang, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 53. **Fif.** It is a bonny lightsome place, As ye'll see ony where, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 51. **Rnf.** Blythe thou'st spen the lichtsome hours, Young *Pictures* (1865) 29. **Ayr.** Here's a lang lichtsome life To thee, Katie Kinnaird, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 327. **Lnk.** Blythe an' lichtsome o' he'rt was she, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 72. **Edb.** Fock whase to that lightsome way inclin'd, Are sure to meet contentitness o' mind, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 283. **Bwk.** Fortune fain Wi' lichtsome smile may take your hand, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 68. **Dmf.** The hame o' lichtsome lasses, and o' leal gude-hearted men, Reid *Poems* (1894) 5. **Gall.** I saw her so lightsome and dainty, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 153. **Kcb.** Their hearts were sae lichtsome an' glad, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 221. **n.Cy.** Wi' a heart mair lightsome and young like nor what it had been for mony a lang year, Jones *Nhb.* 211; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The strauchtenin' back, The tools cast doon wi' restfu' sigh, Give ease which only toil can buy, And lichtsome crack, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. iii. st. 13. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Change is leetsome, if it's only out of bed into the beck. **Wm.** Bet a change is leetsome, *Penny Readings*, 24. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A leeghtsome fit,' a change from sadness to serenity. 'A leeghtsome lilty soort of a body'; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah feels a bit leetsomer. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An off ah went, az leetsum az a fether, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1869) 48; **w.Yks.**[18] **Lan.** Theau'rt not so leetsome as theau used to be, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 6; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Er wuz a good-tempered lightsome girld, but 'er soon droupt off. **Hrf.**[2] **Lon.** A good pull at a pot of beer backs up the rest, and we start lightsomer, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 254, col. 1, ed. 1861. **Suf.** I know one . . . as will fare more lightsum now, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 45. **s.Hmp.** He were ever so litsome in his mind, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. **Dor.** Still He don't let the thoughts o't touch Her litsome heart by day or night, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 71.
Hence (1) **Lightsomely**, *adv.* joyously, pleasantly; (2) **Lightsomeness**, *sb.* cheerfulness, gaiety, variety.
(1) **Frf.** Lightsomely her days were spent In happiness and sweet content, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 143. **Per.** Her sang o' sweetness lightsomely Gars nature in her joy rejoice, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 149. **Ayr.** As lightsomely I glowr'd abroad, To

see a scene sae gay, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 2. **Lth.** The robin on the sky-licht chirpit lichtsomely an' lang, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 193. (2) **Frf.** That Crowdiehowe was a wearisome place to bide in—that there was nae life an' nae lichtsomeness, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 4, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** The humiliation of a possible refusal . . . took the lightsomeness out of his face, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 126. **Lnk.** We've tint the lichtsomeness o' youth I' the toils we've warsl't through, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 49.

3. Of a sick person: easier, better, brighter.

Ayr. She is maybe a thought lightsomer, but the doctors said little, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 85. **Nhb.** A woman at Newcastle-on-Tyne said her sick baby was 'lightsome' that afternoon (J.L.). **n.Yks.** 'He teeak a leetsum fit,' recovered from derangement, or he was in better health (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] I's rather leetsomer now; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah've bin badly mesen bud am a good dēal leetsomer to-dāay, 19.

4. *Obs.* Slightly intoxicated. Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. 5. Light, trifling, fickle.

Dmf. What! Oh what the lightsome love Ye'd gie wi' liberal hand, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 80.

6. Silly, wanting in intellect. **Lakel.**[2] He's a bit leetsome.

7. Dizzy, giddy.

Nhp.[1] My head is so litsome, I hardly know what I'm doing.

8. Of beer: brisk.

Shr.[1] It wunna strung, but nice lightsome drink.

LIGHTY, *adv.* Sc. Near daylight, lightish.

Edb. Some slade away just as they dought, By this time it was turning lighty, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 232.

LIGLAG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To prate. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) See **Lig**, *v.*[2]

2. *sb.* A confused noise of talking; a great deal of idle talk; a conversation in a strange language or unintelligible discourse.

Sc. A confused noise of tongues as that of a multitude of people talking at the same time. Such is the term which a lowlander applies to a conversation in Gaelic; 'sic a lig-lag as they had' (Jam.).

LIGLY, *adj.* Nhb. Likely.

Nhb.[1] The woods are clene destroyed and ligly to be in hast, *Plumpton Corres.* 129.

LIGNEL, LIGNEY, see **Lingle, Lingy**, *adj.*[1]

LIGNIE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **ligganie** e.Dur.[1]; **liggee** N.Cy.[1]; **liggy** Nhb.[1] [li·gni, li·gi.]

1. A quoit or ball originally made of *lignum vitae.*

N.Cy.[1] For playing at doddart (q.v.). **Nhb.** They sell'd . . . liggies, an' a' sorts ov things, Harrison *Tyneside Sngs.* 7; **Nhb.**[1] Cris-crossed with lines, used in playing the game of 'trippet-and-quoit.' It was covered with whiting to make it more conspicuous when driven by the player. White earthenware balls are substituted for wooden ones, but they are still called liggies. **Dur.**[1] A knor . . . for the game of spell and knor. The surface is not smooth, but curved, the lines crossing each other at right angles. **e.Dur.**[1]

2. The game of 'trippit and coit.' N.Cy.[1]

3. In marbles: one of the last remaining marbles.

e.Dur.[1] Them's mi ligganies.

LIG OWN, *phr.* Chs. Also in form **liggy-**. Very own.

s.Chs.[1] Mahy daad·i)z gy'en mi ŭ bit ŭ graaynd i)th kau·rnŭr ŭ)th gy'aa·rdin fŭr mi ver·i lig-oa·n [My daddy's gen my a bit o' graïnd i' th' corner o' th' garden for my very lig-own]. *ib.* My mother's gen me a kitlin for my liggy own, 68.

LIGSTER, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. [li·gstə(r).] 1. A liar. Nhp.[2], Oxf.[1] 2. A lie. Oxf.[1]

LIJON, *sb.* Som. The main beam of a ceiling. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LIKAMY-DOCKS, *sb. pl. Obs.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **likmy docks**. An old name for the pillory, 'jougs,' 'gyves,' &c.

Long after . . . all such modes of punishment had been abolished, this term was used to impress the youthful mind with ideas of dreadful punishment consequent on wrong-doing, and esp. on prowling about in forbidden places.

[*Likamy* means 'body.' And with a claith I couerit his licaym (*v.r.* lichame), *Wallace* (1488) VII. 281. OE. *līchama* (*Deut.* XXVIII. 26).]

LIKE, *adj., adv., conj., sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **laek** Sh.I.; **lahk** w.Yks.; **lake** n.Ir. Don.; **lauk** w.Yks.[3]; **lek** S. & Ork.[1] I.Ma.; **leke** n.Ir.; **leyke** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **lic** e.An.[1]; **lick** w.Yks.[1] Dev.; **lig** w.Som.[1]; **lik** n.Yks.[2] Dev.[3]; **loike** w.Yks. s.Chs.[1] [laik, leik, loik, lik.]

1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *any bit like*, tolerable, of a fair quality or price; (2) *as like*, of course, indeed, I should think so; (3) *as like as like can be*, in all likelihood; (4) *like a fly in a glue-pot*, in a state of nervous excitement; (5) — *a new un*, with the freshness and vigour of youth; (6) — *a sow and nine pigs in a rut*, very dirty; (7) — *all that*, excessively, more than enough; (8) — *anything again*, vigorously, with great force or energy, excessively; (9) — *as*, (*a*) as if, just as though; (*b*) as also; (*c*) as like as; (10) — *as if* or *agif*, (11) — *as off*, see (9, *a*); (12) — *as this*, like this, in this way; (13) — *as we lie*, a golfing term: similar, equal, even; (14) — *case*, also in the same manner as; (15) — *desperation*, like one in despair; (16) — *good uns*, quickly, urgently, energetically; see **Good one**, s.v. **Good**; (17) — *hurro(w*, easily, joyfully; (18) — *i-go-mad*, like mad, violently, with intensity; (19) — *nothing (again*, (20) — *nought*, nothing at all; a mere trifle; not at all; (21) — *o'*, like, such as; (22) — *on*, in agreement with, suited to; (23) — *oneself*, (*a*) in one's usual state of health; sane, sober; *gen.* used neg.; (*b*) unchanged; acting up to one's general character; of a corpse: having the features unchanged by death; (24) — *rattle*, see (16); (25) — *that*, very quickly or urgently; (26) — *the old cow's tail, all behind*, behindhand with one's work; (27) — *to*, like, in comparison with; (28) — *wink*, (29) — *winkin*, with the utmost ease or speed; (30) *more like*, more to the purpose, more becoming; (31) *not a bit like it*, not nearly, not at all; (32) *owt like*, see (1); (33) *so like as*, as like as; (34) *some bit like*, something like, excellently well.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah'll buy a stone o' potaits if they be onny bit like. Ah'll buy t'horse if t'price thah asses be onny bit like (Æ.B.). **w.Yks.**[1] An e be onny bit like I'll come. (2) **w.Yks.** As loike aw did! *Sheffield Indep.* (1847). (3) **n.Yks.**[2] It will happen as like as like can be. (4) **w.Som.**[1] There nif he wad'n urneen up and down, and fizzin about lig a vly in a glue-pot. (5) **e.Yks.**[1] To go it like a new un. (6) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **Abd.** It rained yesterday like a' that. Do you believe that story?—I do, like a' that (G.W.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] Sha war iv a tantrum, an' flang hersel aboot leyke all that. He went at it leyke all that. **ne.Yks.**[1] T'bairn roored leyke all that. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (8) **Lei.**[1] (9, *a*) **Frf.** And ties us all thegither, like as it were wi' twine, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 101. **Per.** [She] up wi' her neepkin, like's a' the minister was sayin' was for her, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887. (*b*) **Lnk.** We crave liberty to except and protest: Like as, by these presents, we do, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 128, ed. 1828. (*c*) **Ayr.** Though like as was ever twin brother to brother, Burns *Sketch*, l. 37. **m.Yks.**[1] They were like as two twins. (10) **Nhb.** Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 256. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] He weent aboot job like as if he didn't care aboot it. Ah mind it like-as-agif it was nobbut yistherday. **w.Yks.** Tha talks like as if aw'd summat to do wi it, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v. **Glo.** It sims like as if we be most a-gwine fur to have another sich passel for 'ee to teäke tithe o', Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **s.Oxf.** 'Taint like as if 'twas 'eavy clay land now, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 39. (11) **w.Som.**[1] The trees was all a turned so brown, like as off [luy·k-s-au·f] they'd a bin a burned. (12) **w.Som.**[1] You see, sir, 'tis like as this here (s.v. As). (13) **Sc.** *Golfer's Hndbk.* 34 (Jam. *Suppl.*). (14) **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay chuckt th' watter tub oher, like caase thaay brok th' tap on it. (15) **Ayr.** I met them rinnin' for me like desperation to Shoosy Bingham, Service *Notandums* (1890) 21. (16) **w.Yks.** Sailing away loike good uns, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 13. (17) **n.Yks.** He wan t'race like hurrow (I.W.). (18) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] He's swearin like-i-go-mad. He's warkin this morning after his spree like-i-go-mad. (19) **Lei.**[1] (20) **n.Yks.**[1] It's like nowght, bairn. It's nobbut yah bite o' breead tiv a hungered man. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (21) **Edb.** Ignorant bodies like-o-me, What wit we mair than what we see? Thomson *Poems* (1819) 71. (22) **Lth.** That's the brawest thing in a' your house. It's no like on a hoose at a'. It's far ower splendid, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 187. (23, *a*) **Per.** Tom, lad, ye're no looking like yoursel' the night, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 64. **Gall.** The herd himself was so panic struck with the scene, that he was never like himself again, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 8, ed. 1876; (A.W.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** They said it was 'a bonnie

corp,' and that he was 'richt like himsel',' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 43. **w.Yks.**[1] (24) **n.Yks.** He worked like rattle (I.W.). (25) **n.Lin.**[1] It's raainin' like that. Thỹ muther's mad, she's callin' o' thĕ like that. (26) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (27) **m.Yks.**[1] There's nothing like to it. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (28) **Lei.**[1] (29) **w.Yks.** It slips ower t'paper like winkin, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 7, 1895). (30) **Nhb.**[1] It wad be mair like if ye went yorsel. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (31) **w.Som.**[1] He idn so good farmer's th' old man! No 'tino, nit a bit like it. (32) **n.Yks.** If it be owt like (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (33) **w.Som.**[1] I can't tell one vrom t'other, they be so like 's two pays. (34) **w.Yks.**[1] Eigh thous doon some bit like now.

2. *Comb.* **Like-like**, having a close resemblance; likely; also used *advb.*: so, in this manner.

n.Yks.[2] 'It's varry liklike,' the likeliest of the lot to suit the purpose. **Chs.**[1] It is reduplicated, 'like-like.'

3. Golfing term: similar, equal, even.

Sc. In the game of golf, when both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be like, *Golfer's Hndbk.* 34 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

4. Likely, probable; also used *advb.*

Sc. My Leddy Penfeather had fa'an ill, it's like, as nae other body had ever fell ill, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; James was like to be a more difficult affair, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. **Sh.I.** He juist merrit an' like soon to hae a family, MANSON *Almanac* (1900) 125. **Elg.** We'll ken, very-like, in the coorse o' a week, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. **Abd.** They're like to see deils ony gait er' lang, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) iii. **Per.** Jean, it's like she thocht it wasna mo-odest, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 264, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Ye'll be gaun to watch in Kemback the nicht, verra like? MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 262. **Ayr.** There's like to be a straemash amang the Reformers, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Lth.** Auld Hornie is maist like to be burned and blazed aff at the hinder end, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 206. **Slk.** He said he was not like to be quite well, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 291, ed. 1866. **Gall.** The poor beast is like to live and thrive, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 140. **Nhb.**[1] It's like to rain. **Cum.** He's like to be a captain afooar lang, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 3; Ah's nut like t'ga that geàt ageànn (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] 'It's like;' an expression of strong or hearty assent. 'It tires one sadly.' 'Aye, it's like. Mass! It's like'; **n.Yks.**[2] Ay, ay, varry like, varry like. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **I.Ma.** It's lek she couldn help it, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 17; Are you lek to go to church next Sunday? (S.M.) **Chs.**[3] The maister may like come after taggin. **Der.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] Very like I maay, bud I'm not sewer. **Shr.**[1] Most like, *Introd.* 81. **Glo.** There's like to be more, I 'xpects, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88. **Dor.** Ye mit ha' been without 'em. Ay, shepherd, 'tis very like you would, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 46. **w.Som.**[1] Anybody would ha zaid her was likest vor to be married of all o'm. **Dev.** Tes more like as he'll gie thee a clout over ear for biden up zo late, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153; See what next daylight's like to shaw me, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 158. **Cor.** Make me out a list of all it would be like to cost, CAHILL *Wheal Certainty* (1890) 77.

Hence *phr.* (1) *as like as not*, (2) *like as owt*, (3) *— enough*, very probably, in all likelihood; (4) *— for*, likely to be; likely, probable; (5) *nor like*, (6) *than like*, than seemed likely, than circumstances warranted; (7) *to be like to*, (*a*) to be on the point of, to be ready to; to nearly (do anything), to be in danger of; (*b*) to be sure to, to be expected to; to purpose; (*c*) to be obliged to, to be bound to; (8) *to have like to*, see (7, *a*).

(1) **Sc.** As like as not she would turn against you when she saw you, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxix. **Nhb.**[1] He wis as like as not. **w.Yks.** It's Jim's doin', as like as nɔt (J.R.); Arthur Fryer 'll goa as like as nut (Æ.B.). (2) **w.Yks.** EMSLEY *Poems* (1893). (3) **n.Yks.** If you fish there you'll like enough be drowned (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Leyke eneeaf Ah's be theear. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Like enough I had spoken timidly, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 14. **Lan.** Marry kem eawt like enough, why not? TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 38. **Som.** Like enough he wouldn't carry 'em this time o' year, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 54. (4) **Lan.** Then it being late and like for an ill night, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 101; Seeing her like for calving before morning, *ib.* 61. (5) **w.Yks.** Ther's nowt for it but to mak' th' best on it, an' varry oft it turns aht better nor like, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 60; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891); Striving to make it look no worse nor like, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 210; **w.Yks.**[1] Better ner like. **ne.Lan.**[1] Better nor like. (6) **Yks.** He turned out better than like, and made a good speech (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** It was either £16 or £18. And he talked as if that were less than like, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) viii. (7, *a*) **Abd.** Fan I buried my last wife I was like to be smored wi' sna', PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 56. **Dmb.** Mair, gudeman, than we are like to bear, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 30. **Ayr.** As whiles they're like to be my dead, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 5. **Lnk.** Your kyte's like to crack wi' your Munonday's yill, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 111, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** Noo wi' joy I'm like to flee, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 224. **N.I.**[1] He was like to ate the head off me. **e.Dur.**[1] Like to fall. **Cum.** He was like to laugh (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] It's like to fo; **Cum.**[3] T'oald maizlin was like to toytle of his steul wid laughin', 4. **Wm.** If thae wer nobbet coed theear[et kirk] heed be like ta hev her, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 20. **n.Yks.**[2] I was like to be anger'd. **e.Yks.**[1] He's like to die. **w.Yks.** They thought they wor lahk ta be all drahnded (J.T.F.). **ne.Lan.**[1] Like to have been killed. **Som.** I was like to tumble (J.S.F.S.). **w.Som.**[1] Her bin ter'ble bad, her was like to die vor up dree wiks. (*b*) **w. & s.Sc.** Weel, just say I'm like to gang the morn (JAM. *Suppl.*). **s.Dur.** A person will say if desirous to give a child a holiday or treat, 'What, he's like ta gan,' or 'He's like to hev an apple' (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1] He'll be like to come. **n.Yks.** He was like to come (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] Ah aims he's like te coom about Kes'mas. **m.Yks.**[1] I shall be like to go. **ne.Lan.**[1] I's like to du it. (*c*) **w. & s.Sc.** If ye do that ye're like to pay for it (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** I'm like to go (W.T.); **N.Cy.**[1] She's like to do it. **Nhb.**[1] 'Will yor Bella gan the morn?' 'Aye, she's like, noo, aa wad think' [she ought certainly]. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** He's like to be bad efter eaten' all them berries (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Thou's like ta gang, DICKINSON *Joe and Geol.* (1866). **n.Yks.** He's like to come (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's be leyke ti show up at kess'nen. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's leyke ti knaw. Thoo's leyke ti cum. **e.Yks.**[1] It's like tĭ be seeah. **m.Yks.**[1] I am like for to go. **w.Yks.** I'm like ta try what Ah can do, bud Ah've no hopes a' doing nowt (M.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] Thou's like to doo't; **w.Yks.**[235] **Lan.** I's belike to do it (S.W.); Aw were like to do as hoo wanted, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 390. **e.Lan.**[1] If you go, I shall be like to go also. **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)shl bi lahyk sey)th mes·tŭr ûfoa·r ahy)kn tel yi wot job goa· tóo. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He's like to put up with it (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1] I've getten a summons fra' th' magistraates, soä I shall be like to goä whether I will or noä. **sw.Lin.**[1] They mut be like to do as well as they can. (8) **n.Yks.** He'd like to have deean 't (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Tha'd like to a fallen (S.K.C.). **Lan.** Aw'd like to forgetten hur, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) v. **Chs.**[1] Aw'd loike to have fawn; **Chs.**[3] I'd like to have killed him. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)d lahyk tŭ ŭ ky'echt mi jeth oa·r it [I'd like to ha' ketcht my jeth o'er it]. **Lei.**[1] Ah'd loike to ha' hot him o' the maouth. **War.** The hound 'had like to have been drafted,' MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 20; **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] I'd like to have fallen as I come along. **Hrf.** 'Well,' says he, 'why didstna thou come afore? thou'st like to ha' bin too late,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 166. **e.An.**[1] He had lic to have broken his head.

5. *Comb.* **Like aim**, a shrewd guess; a likely notion.

m.Lan.[1] Hesta ony like-aim? **Chs.**[1] 'Do you know who did this?' 'Now, bur au've a loike aim.'

6. *adv.* Used as a suffix after *adj.* to modify the force of the *adj.* or to form an *adv.*

Sc. The sound cheered me, and made me feel so independent like, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (1894) 51. **Sh.I.** If du wis only half as weel-laek, du wid be prood dysell, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 17. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Braw-like (W.M.). **Frf.** I'm richt angry at myself for being so ungrateful like, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xii. **Lnk.** I cried him into the kitchen, and somehoo he lookit awfu' baggy-like, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Edb.** They were two awful-like ragamuffins, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Ir.** Cock them up with a bansee, moyah, partly like, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 121. **N.I.**[1] I'm all tremblin' like. He seems careless like. **Cum.**[1] Good-like, ill-like, happy-like, &c.; **Cum.**[4] An idea of caution or reserve always accompanies the use of this word which is *gen.* followed by 'but.' 'A real nice-like bairn but looks delicate.' **Wm.** Thy cheeks is goodlike wi' rā's o' jeewals, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 10. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Caud an caud-like,' cold and likely to be so. Damp-like, shabby-like. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **ne.Lan.**[1] He was onnish-like in drink. **Chs.**[3] He's a clever-like man. **Der.** A good like horse, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[1] Middling like; **Der.**[2] **Not.** His leg's all swoln-like (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** She was a bit soft-like (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] It was lively-like. **n.Lin.**[1] Alive-like. **Nhp.**[1] She's very stingy like; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2] It's very comfortable, like, in the firelight; **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] It's very pleasant-like here. **w.Wor.** He oodna show, so I hammered noisy-like, and then he sung out, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Shr.**[2] Her's been very ill like. **Hrf.**[2] Mopy like; downhearted like. **Glo.** Here's the

place but jest a-bin med tidy-like and a bit cleän, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**[1,2] **s.Oxf.** That's where I put un so as it shouldn't get wet like, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 107. **Brks.**[1] Plaze, zur, I wants to maayke my house a bit smarter like if e'll gie I zome white-wash an' brushes to do 't wi'. **Bdf.** I feel comical like (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Lon.** He became paralyzed like, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 144, col. 2, ed. 1861. **e.An.**[1] She fare to be angry like. **e.Suf.** He begins to be ill like (F.H.). **Ken.** He seemed sort of funny, like (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] It's too clammy-like. **Sur.** Says he, 'Pray sir, how many bushels of wheat will this farm grow to the acre?' pompous-like, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 136, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1] Comfortable-like. **Sus.**[1] She seems so melancholy-like. **Hmp.** He seems meak like (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.** He is all mwopèn like, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** The place was a bit dampish-like upon times, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 166. **w.Som.**[1] Take'n hat'n hard-like, tidn no good to fiddle way un. Come in; I count you be hungry-like. **Dev.** I dursn't go over Farmer Ward's hill when it's getting dark like, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 19. **w.Cor.** She spoke all snappy-like (M.A.C.).

7. Used redundantly or to modify a statement: as it were, so to speak.

Sc. The lady . . . gae twelve siller pennies to ilka puir body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) vi. **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Per.** Hame she comes e'y coach, a' happit up, an' hidin' like an' greetin' sair, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 112, ed. 1887. **e.Lth.** Ye canna expec' to be coonted ane o' oorsels like, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 174. **Ir.** A couple of chaps in uniform like came axin' me me business, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 147. **Wm.** Eh fain wa'd I thoo was my brüdd'r, like, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 1. **m.Yks.**[1] He would not go like through that. They are like against one another, as it is. It was there, like. **w.Yks.** Ah like guess thah'rt makkin' thi brass, nah (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Good-like; **w.Yks.**[2] The question 'Where nah, like?' [Where are you going to now?] is often heard about Sheffield; **w.Yks.**[4] He is a good sort of a man like. **Lan.** Theaw'rt an owd chum, like, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 138, ed. 1868; Tha's like jobs enoo agate, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 39; **Lan.**[1] I'm all of a dither, like. **ne.Lan.**[1] He's a good sort of a man like. **e.Lan.**[1] He went as if he never intended to come back, like. **I.Ma.** Navar bein' used of the laak, lek, at home, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 122. **Chs.**[1] He gen him a shove, like, an sent him clean o'er th' hedge. **Der.** I thought you'd be a handy chap wi' t'pen like, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1. **nw.Der.**[1] He is a good sort of man like. **Not.** I've got a young man, and that makes other worrits seem noat, like, Prior *Renie* (1895) 223; **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.** Off Nick goes into a study like, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 38. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The horse has got a sort of a cold like. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Er couldna walk like, *Introd.* 81. **Hrf.**[1] Her goes about and eats her victuals like. **s.Oxf.** A glass afore 'ee goes 'ome won't 'urt 'im—just 'earten 'im up like, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 36. **w.Mid.** It was so dry that the crops were all burnt up, like (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] She was in a passion like. She scolded me like. **Ken.** I couldn't understand him, like (D.W.L.). **Sur.** The farmers' work was over like for the year, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 90, ed. 1857. **Wil.** Well, sir, I do think they be truer bred to sit like, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 86. **Som.** And hear-tell how all the folk be agetten on like, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 35. **w.Som.**[1] 'I reckon 't'll rain like,' implies a doubt. Often entirely redundant. 'They was to work in their garden like.' It is very common in speaking of health symptoms to tack on 'like' to the end of the sentence. 'How d'ee sim you be 'smornin like?' **Dev.** Dook and Squire looked about a bit like, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii; There es a power o' deffurnce like betwin mun, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 177.

8. Much, greatly. **e.Suf.** He jawed me like (F.H.).

9. About, approximately.

Sc. Like sax fouk. Like three ouks (Jam.). **n.Cy.** 'Hoo er ye?' 'Like middlin.' 'What'n a crop o' taties hev ye ta year?' 'Like moderate' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.).

10. *conj.* As, just as.

n.Sc. She . . . thraws the neck o' ithers, like an auld wife wud the crap o' a barndoor chick, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 157. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Ken.** It's age turns the roses blue, like it turns folks' hair white, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 267. **Dev.** If they'm honest eyes, like Enoch's was, *Red Rose* in *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436.

11. As if.

e.Lth. Greetin like to break her heart, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 201. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Seemt like he thowt it ower a bit afore he answered, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) i. **I.Ma.** He looked lek he didn't want to speak to me (S.M.); Lek didn want the Pazon to know her, Brown *Witch* (1889) 2. **Not.** 'E made a noise like 'e were sorry or summat, Prior *Renie* (1895) 191.

12. *sb.* In phr. (1) *at every like*, on every occasion; (2) *by all like*, in all likelihood, probably; (3) *every like*, every now and then; (4) *lick-a-to-lick* or *likatee-lik*, (5) *like to like*, all alike; all of one mind; (6) *what like*, of what sort.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] Nut seea keen, at ivry like, o' luggin into th' country a parcel of outlandish words, *Pref.* (2) **w.Som.**[1] By all like we be going to have a hard winter. (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tom hes a bad bout at drinkin' ivvry like, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890). (4) **n.Dev.** I zed 'twas lick-a-to-lick, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75. **Dev.**[3] I bant agwaine tü 'a' nort tü zay tü 'm. They be awl lik'atee-lik'. (5) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **Sc.** We shall see what like they are when they arrive, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxi; What like a chield is he? Swan *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 27. **Edb.** What like is it? (A.B.C.) **Dmf.** What like may your lassie be? Cromek *Remains* (1810) 37. **N.I.**[1] What like is he? **Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** What like is he? (L.C.M.)

13. A match, equal, peer; occas. in *pl.*

Sc. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**[1] I never saw da lek. **Abd.** Her like for beauty, I cud lay, Ye scarce cud see in a lang simmer's day, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 118. **Kcd.** When I was a laddie his like i' the Howe There wasna ae tailyour in Birse, Grant *Lays* (1884) 25. **Per.** Man or boy, you will hardly find his like between here and Edinburgh, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 111, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** If sons and daughters they ha'e big, They aft will wi' their like foregather, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 37. **n.Ir.** I must hev a wake that its lekes wusn't known In these parts for ages, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 45; His lake wasn't known Throughout all Innishowen, *ib.* 6. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence phr. (1) *likes o'*, (2) *— on*, (3) *the likes by*, the equal of, the match to; anything similar to; such as; (4) *the like is in*, there are such people or things, such people exist; (5) *the like(s of*, see (3); (6) *the like o' your account*, on account of such as you; (7) *the like on*, see (3).

(1) **Per.** Likes o' him's no seen, man, Ford *Harp* (1893) 154. **e.Yks.**[1] Noo! did yä ivver see likes o' that? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver seed likes-on't. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **m.Yks.**[1] I never saw the likes by him. (4) **I.Ma.** The sweet ould man, if you'd only knew him. But the lek is in, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 15. (5) **Sc.** In matching ribbon, cloth, &c., one shows the pattern and asks, 'Ha'e ye the like o' that?' (Jam.); Wha in a' the earthly warld . . . wad ever meddle wi' the likes o' thee, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 75. **Sh.I.** Your subject is maybe just a kennan ower learned for da likes o' me, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 57. **n.Sc.** She's guid eneuch for the likes of us, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 127. **Abd.** Fat eese hed the like o' her mairryin' already, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 18. **Frf.** If you saw how the like of me lives, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 37. **Per.** Shanks' naig diz fine for the like o' me, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 12, ed. 1887. **Fif.** It's a lump o' siller for the like o' me, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 75. **s.Sc.** It's no for the likes o' me to presoom to haud an opeenion, Snaith *Fiercheart* (1897) 40. **Ayr.** The likes of them people look well after their neighbours' affairs, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 77. **Lnk.** The likes o' you an' me maun staun, Watson *Poems* (1853) 102. **Ir.** It isn't for the likes av me to contradict a gintleman like your honour, *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1887). **n.Ir.** If you an' the likes o' you wud stae at hame, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 40. **Don.** Hear tell of the lakes of such happenin, *Century Mag.* (1899) 45. **w.Ir.** Dhrinkin' punch, and dancin', and the like o' that, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 219. **Lns.** Only to think of the lady dancing with the likes of Dinny! Croker *Leg.* (1862) 246. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Took home, and put to bed at 'the lek of yandher,' Brown *Doctor* (1887) 20. **Midl.** A fit mate for the likes o' you, Bertram *People of Clopton* (1897) 167. **?Der.** My manners is good enough for the likes of you, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. i. **s.Wor.** The groun' wuz trod a getherin' the be-ans, an' then the likes o' these chickweed an' bear-bine roots owlds it together (H.K.). **Brks.**[1] I wunt taayke no trouble vor the likes o' thaay. **e.An.**[1] The likes of us. **Cmb.**[1] I'll never be beholden to the likes of her for a washtub. **Nrf.** This beant the right plaace for the likes o' us, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 85. **Sur.**[1] It's all very well for the likes of you, but the poor men can't afford it. **Dor.** Us'll never zee the likes o' she agen down to Combe, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 334. **w.Som.**[1] So the poor old maister's a-go. Ah! you on't zee the likes o' he again, for a while. **Dev.** A mortal plat Vur witches an tha likes a that, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 53, ed. 1858; 'Tez the likes ov she tü holly za 'ard's 'er can, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 53. (6) **Sc.** Ye canna expeck he can leave the company o' sic grand fowk on

the like o' your account, *Sc. Haggis*, 126. (7) **m.Yks.**[1] I never saw the like on it.

14. In golfing: the even stroke; see below.

Sc. In golfing, the stroke which makes a player equal with his opponent is called 'the like.' If your opponent has played one stroke more than you, i.e. 'the odd,' your next stroke will be the like, *Golfer's Hndbk.* 35 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

15. *pl.* Similitudes. n.Yks.[2]

16. *pl.* Likelihood, probability, prospect.

s.Wor. OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] There idn no likes eens her 'ont never be no better in this wordle. By all likes, maister's gwain to bring home another missus. **Dev.**[1] A good likes of apples. **Cor.**[1] Do 'ee think there's likes o' rain?

17. *v.* To imagine.

e.Yks. 'Like Ah's King o' Inglan, an thoo's Bonny-payt, and let's fight.' Used only in the imperative. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Sir Thomas himsel' was theer—I like as if I could see him now, poor owd gentleman, CASTLE *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 75.

18. To be nearly or almost, to be on the point of, to be likely; esp. in phr. *to be* or *have liked to.* Cf. **liken**, *v.*[1] **2.**

Sc. I had liked to have been baffled again, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi; Terrible times that's likin' to visit our gude town again, *Sc. Haggis*, 39. **Edb.** 'What do ye think came owre her then?' said I to him, liking to be at my wits end, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **n.Ir.** Poor Barney in sorra was lakin' to cry, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 21. **Yks.** A'ad liked to fergetten ta mention, ECCLES *Sngs.* (1862) 135. **w.Yks.** Like to make water, HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] He'd liked to ha' brokken his neck. **Lan.** Aw wur lik'd, or else dee, *Cy. Words* (1867) No. 17, 264; **Lan.**[1] Get out o' th' way, aw'd liked to knock'd thi deawn. **e.Lan.**[1] We had liked to run over the dog. **s.Stf.** I like to ha' bin cot in the rain, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**[1] I'd liked to a said so. **War.**[3] I'd liked to have fell into the busk. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Mae·ukeen uv ù nùe· sùl·ur vur t-oa·l dhu suy·dur, kuuz tûz luy·keen tu bee su plai·ntee dee yuur [Making of a new cellar for to hold the cider, because it is liking to be so plenty this year]. Likin' for a storm, I reckon, maister. [**Amer.** I like to died laughing, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

19. To be obliged, compelled; *gen.* in *pass.*; also with *mun.*

e.Yks.[1] Thoo mun like tï gan; it'll leeak queer if thoo stops away. **Lan.** Mun aw run back in ax him? Theawll be liked, he onswert, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 4; **Lan.**[1] 'Tha'rt never gooin to make that journey to-neet, surely.' 'Yea, aw am: aw'm liked.' Aw couldn't help it: aw felt as if aw wur liked to do it.

LIKE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **lauk(en** w.Yks.[3]; **lek** Sh.I. [laik.] **1.** *v.* Used *impers.*: to please; to be agreeable to.

Sc. Ay, well, till then, if it likes you, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1876) 57. **Sh.I.** Du lauchs at da ting at leks dee weel, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 9. **Abd.** An' like your honour, ye'll gang back wi' me, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 62. **Fif.** A bonnie auld thing this, indeed, an't like your honour, HALIBURTON *Furth* (1894). **Ayr.** But he may wix it awa as it likes him to do, GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii. **Gall.** The doing of it liked me even better, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 65. **N.Cy.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] If it likes them to do it, why let them do it.

2. Phr. (1) *as you like*, as you please, as you can imagine, the supreme degree of anything; (2) *bad to like*, unsatisfactory; (3) *do what I like*, do what I can or will; (4) *gin ye like*, if you please; (5) *good to like*, satisfactory; cf. **good**; (6) *to like of*, (7) *— on*, to approve, to like; (8) *— oneself*, to be very comfortable and contented; to fare in one's position; (9) *— upon*, see (7); (10) *— worst*, to dislike most.

(1) **Kcd.** We saw her passin' near Heugh-head As canty as ye like, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 5. **Per.** There he is, as lame as ye like, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 14. **Fif.** Baith o' them, and as impident as you like, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 78. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] A very little boy, who was thought by his parents too backward, was pronounced by the schoolmaster 'none the worse to like for that.' 'Midlin' in her sen, bud bad to like when you nobbud knaw who she's cum'd off 'n.' (3) **Abd.** I've tried mony a time, but I canna min' do what I like, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 82. (4) **Rnf.** Nae cauld parritch, gin ye like, For my guid Frien' the Penter, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 151. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] A wound not going on well is said to be not hairf so good to like as it was a bit sin'. (6) **Nhp.**[1] I daredn't do't; my master wouldn't like of it. **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (7) **n.Yks.** He gav mair than he liket on (I.W.); Except it be to those whom she likes on, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 4 and 5, 1614) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 52. **m.Yks.**[1] He seemed to like on it. **w.Yks.**[3] They do it a deal more nor Au lauk on. (8) **Nrf.** 'How are you getting on at Mr. So and so's?' 'I like myself warry well, in my new sitiwation' (W.R.E.). **Suf.** He don't like hisself no matters (C.T.); He likes himself very well, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.** I don't like myself here (H.K.); **Ken.**[1] How do you like yourself? (9) **w.Wor.**[1] Th' owd squire, 'e wér a good maäster; everybody liked upon 'im. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (10) **I.W.** I likes that street worst in the town. That's the job I likes worst of all (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]

3. *refl.* To enjoy oneself.

Suf. They all had a grand supper o' the best o' vittles, an' they liked themselves rarely well, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 20.

4. To take a liking to a place or situation.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lei.**[1] Mr. S. was very kind, and said he hoped I should like and get on well. 'O, ah, oi shall loike well enew.'

5. *sb.* Liking, taste, inclination.

n.Yks.[2] Efther my like. **w.Yks.** It was not to my like (C.C.R.).

[**1.** He hath leue to lepe out, as oft as hym liketh, *P. Plowman* (B.) II. 231. OE. *līcian*, to please: Hit līcode Herode (*Matt.* xiv. 6).]

LIKE, see **Lyke.**

LIKELIHOODS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [lai·kli·udz.] Likelihood, probability. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

LIKELINESS, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **laekliness** Sh.I.; **licklenesse** w.Yks.[1] **1.** Likelihood, appearance.

w.Yks.[1] There's naa licklenesse o' rain to-day. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Comeliness, good looks.

Sh.I. For laekliness, diel bit der better is ony lassies, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898).

LIKELY, *adj.*[1], *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **lahklee** n.Yks.; **lekly** Cai.[1]; **lickly** Abd. w.Yks.[1]; **likle** Wm.; **likly** Dur.[1] [lai·kli, loi·kli, li·kli.] **1.** *adj.* Promising, thriving, likely to do well; good-looking.

Sc. Scot or English, he is at any rate a likely man, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iv. **Cai.**[1] **Dmf.** The chiels are as likely a set as ye'd meet, REID *Poems* (1894) 47. **w.Ir.** Now, you must know, the king was a likely man, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 93. **Dur.**[1] A likly foal. **s.Dur.** He's a likely young man (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.** Is na' he a fine likely man? GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 90, ed. 1874; **w.Yks.**[1] He's a lickly lad. **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** A likely yow (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A loikely lad. **n.Lin.** Ivry likely tit, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 89. **Nhp.**[1] It's a likely cow; **Nhp.**[2] A likely yow. **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Them bin likely avens fur makin two good pigs, John; **Shr.**[2] A likely lad. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**[1] A likely gal. **Ken.** And as he seem'd a likely chap, Thinks I, I'll stop and hear him, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 4; **Ken.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] He's so likely a young fellow, as you'll vind in a day's march. Likely looking piece o' wheat. **Cor.** O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*

Hence **Likely-looking**, *adj.* good-looking, promising.

Not. That's a likely-looking young horse of yours (L.C.M.).

2. Suitable, desirable.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** It's fine likely weather for the time o' year, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 155. **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Well he do look likely. I'll try un, be how 'twill. I thort I'd a-catcht hold to a likely farm like, but I'll be darned if I bain't a-tookt in way un.

3. *adv.* Probably.

Abd. Fae Wednesday till Saturday lickly, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Lakel.**[2] Likely ye'll be gaan ta t'sial. Ah likely will. **Wm.** Thell pleas thersell likle, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 65. **n.Yks.** Iv that tha lahklee see neea hahm, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 46. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lei.**[1]

4. Phr. *always likely*, very likely, naturally.

w.Yks. 'Aw'm rare and badly this mornin'.' 'Ah, thar olis likely, with what thah did lass neet,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).

5. *sb.* Likelihood, probability.

Abd. In a' likely, I my jo maun tyn [*sic*], SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 86.

LIKELY, *adj.*[2] ne.Lan.[1] Resembling.

LIKELYS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Suf. Also written **likelies** Suf. Likely.

e.Sc. Mair nor likelys Ba'bingry, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) 23. **m.Yks.**[1] **Suf.** That e'ent likelies (C.T.).

LIKEMENT MONTH, *phr.* Cmb. An apprentice's month of trial. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 328.

LIKEN, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. Dev. Also in forms **licken** Abd. w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **likken** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[3]; **loiken** w.Yks. [lai·kən, loi·kən, li·kən.] **1.** *v.* With *to*: to compare with, to match.

Abd. Licken't to ane o' yon chiels 't was aboot the toon wi' 'er at Briggies, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 220. **Ayr.** To liken them to your auld-warld squad, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 180. **Cum.** An old servant . . . always likkent them [black puddings] to some newly married couple, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 127; **Cum.**[1] Now, divven't likken me to hur. **n.Yks.** Hah've likkened thee . . . tiv a getherin' of horses, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 9. **w.Yks.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 163; **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. To be likely to be or to do, to be nearly or almost doing or suffering anything, often implying consequent danger. Cf. **like**, *v.*[1] **18.**

Rnf. But her heart I trow was liken to break, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 25. **Lnk.** I'm jist liken to be deeved wi' thae birds, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 37. **Uls.** My heart wus like'n tae jump oot o' my breist, M^cILROY *Craig-linnie* (1900) 28. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's liken'd tĭ be teean afoor gentlemen for knockin that awd hare doon. **w.Yks.** It flew off an' loikened a knock't his own brains aght, *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 3; **w.Yks.**[1] I hed licken to a fa'n; **w.Yks.**[2] He likened to worry the blacksmith; **w.Yks.**[3] It had likken'd to ha' gone; **w.Yks.**[5] Ad liken'd tul 'a' bin ower-taen wi' 't storm! A man would 'ha' liken'd tul a won' in a race. **ne.Lan.**[1] I had likened to be drowned. **Not.**[1] Ah coom acrost fields and had liken to ha lost ma wee. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'd liken'd to hev been lock'd oot all neet. We'd liken'd o' hevin a lot o' kitlins e' oor best bed. **Nhp.**[1] I'd liken'd to a tumbled down. **War.**[3] I'd likened to have fell into the brook. **e.Suf.** I had likened to fell down. *Obsol.* (F.H.) **e.Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 21.

3. To resemble; to appear as if going to do something, to pretend.

n.Yks.[2] **e.Yks.**[1] He liken'd tĭ gan, bud didn't. **w.Yks.**[1] He lickened ollas to set girt stoar o' th' doctrines, ii. 331.

4. *impers.* In phr. *it didn't likken weel*, it did not put on a hopeful appearance. n.Yks.[2] **5.** *adj.* Like, similar.

Nhb. Frae liken sights may we be free, And Gude protect us, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. ii. st. 6. **Nrf.** Yar lips air liken onto a trid o' scarlet, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3.

[1. The wrinkles in my brows, now filled with blood, Were liken'd oft to kingly sepulchres, SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 20; This schal be licned to a man, WYCLIF (1388) *Jam.* i. 23. Norw. dial. *likna*, to compare (AASEN).]

LIKENESS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nrf. Also in form **lickness** n.Yks. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Likeness-drawer**, a portrait-painter; (2) **-faker**, a photographic camera.

(1) **Dmf.** She's a fine likeness-drawer, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 53. (2) **Nrf.** A heap of them London chaps have took her picture, some with them likeness-fakers, PATTERSON *Man and Nature* (1895) 43.

2. Phr. (1) *not to leave one the likeness of a dog*, (2) *to leave one the likeness of nought*, to take away one's character, to call one everything that is bad.

(1) **Slk.** He turned again on Brownie and . . . didna leave him the likeness of a dog, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 45, ed. 1866. (2) **n.Yks.** She left me t'lickness o' nowt (T.S.).

LIKER, *comp. adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Brks. Hnt. Som. Also written **like-er** Brks.[1]; and in forms **lauker** w.Yks.[3]; **licker** Lan.; **likker** w.Yks. Lan. e.Lan.[1] [lai·kə(r, li·kə(r).] **1.** *adj.* More like; occas. in double *comp.* **More liker.**

Fif. A Fish dinner, ye mean, said my frien'. . . A fule's dinner 's mair liker it, M^cLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 168. **s.Sc.** She was liker the prankie than any, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 14. **Cum.** He leuks liker a ghoast, nor yan i' lûv, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35; T'mare a luck't at it, t'liker it gat Dick, CHRISTIAN *Mason's Ghost* (1880) 10. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**[3] Tha's lauker thi mother nor thi fathther. **Lan.** Liker lambs being led to a slaughter house, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 243. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Fitter for, more suitable for.

Per. There's Sandie wad be liker ye, A decent honest lad, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 51; A worset goon's the liker you, *ib.* 54.

3. More likely; occas. in double *comp.* **More liker.**

Ayr. The cook said that it was liker to be him than the cat, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 5. **Ir.** An' twas liker the crathurs 'ud be crossin' yonder the open, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 29, ed. 1893. **Cum.**[4] Willie thowt Tom Wilson was liker to pay him for his car, an' his bands, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 45. **w.Yks.** I sud likker look for th' horse, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ix; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 264. **Lan.** Yo're licker ready for owt naw, DONALDSON *Tooth Drawin'*, 7; Thou may buy me a new un . . . moore liker, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) Frap ii. **I.Ma.** And come to convert; but liker converted, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 182. **Brks.**[1] He's like-er to come 'an not. **Hnt.** He is liker to do this, than that (T.P.F.). **w.Som.**[1] He's liker t'ax more money than to part way un for that.

Hence **Likerest**, *superl.* most likely. m.Yks.[1]

4. *adv.* Sooner, rather; perhaps.

w.Yks. Ad bi eŋd laikə nə diut [I would rather be hanged than do it] (J.W.). **Lan.** Fur aw likker think us thoose us foinds faut 'ud ha' ther wark e' they hauved fur to mend it, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1851) *Pref.* 8, ed. 1864; Thou'd ought to be i' thi' bed, likker nor here, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xxviii. **e.Lan.**[1]

5. *v.* In phr. *I had lickert*, I had like to have done or suffered anything, I came near to.

Lan. Loike th' lad when he'd lickert o' fawn deawn a coal-pit, hoo wur freetunt o seein th' bottom, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 27; Theaw'd lickert o freetunt booath me un thy faythur t'deoth, *ib. Loominary* (c. 1861) 128.

LIKER, *sb.* Suf. A try, attempt. 'Let's hev a liker' (C.T.).

LIKERYSTICK, see **Lickorstick.**

LIKESOME, *adj.*[1] n.Yks.[2] Of the same kind.

LIKESOME, *adj.*[2] n.Yks.[2] Desirable, loveable.

LIKING, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Som. Also written **likein** Abd. w.Yks.[1] [lai·kin.] Appearance; condition; also used *advb.* in appearance, apparently.

Abd. The stibble lan', likein? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe war pubble an grosh, an i vara good likein, ii. 296. **w.Som.**[1] We be gwain to have a hot summer by all likin'.

[Their young ones are in good liking, BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 4.]

LIKING, *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **leykin** Cum.[1]; **loikin** Lan. **1.** A fondness, prepossession, preference.

Cum. My likin for tee I can't smudder, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 21; **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] He's boon tĭ wed Molly Smith cockee'd lass, is hĕ? Ah awlas thowt he'd a sneeakin sooat o' likin for her. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Oi've not ower much loikin' for early visitors, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xi. **w.Som.**[1] He've a tookt a likin' to her; I reckon her on t'zay no to un.

2. Phr. (1) *in liking with*, in favour with, in the good graces of; (2) *on* or *upon liking*, on approval, on trial.

(1) **Slg.** The king . . . was highly in liking with that meeting, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 60, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** I have yet the happiness to be in tolerable liking with the Professor, WODROW *Corres:* (1842–3) III. 80. (2) **e.Yks.**[1] Gannin on likin'. **w.Yks.** To go a liking, as an apprentice to his work, or a swain to the girl he thinks he may fancy, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] A boy is on liking during a probationary month before being bound apprentice; **w.Yks.**[4] **Not.** Come a month on liking (J.H.B.). **Nhp.**[1] The boy's gone upon liking. **War.**[2] My gel's gone to the parson's, on liking; **War.**[3] 'Why did you leave your last place?' 'I only went on liking.' **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Nrf.** 'I hear that your daughter has got a situation?' 'Yes, Ma'am; she's gone a month on liking' (W.P.E.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

3. A darling, an object that gives delight.

Per. Quo' the wives, my liken, ken. . . T'will kyth you ha' been neer the men, And Venus' laws embrac'd, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 49. **Cum.**[1] Come hither my leyl leykin.

[3. My lyking thou art, HOLLAND *Houlate* (c. 1450) III. 15 (JAM.).]

LIKISH, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] Somewhat like.

LIKKEN, *v.* w.Yks.[2] With *to*: to depend upon. Cf. **lippen**, *v.*[1] 'I don't know what to likken to.' 'He's nowt to likken to.'

LIKKEN, LIKKY, see **Liken**, *v.*, **Leeky.**

LIKSHENCE, *sb.* Nhp. Bdf. Also in form **like-shence** Nhp.[2] [li·kʃəns.] Likelihood, probability, chance.

Nhp.[2] No like-shence of his coming to-day. **Bdf.** There is no liksyunz of rain, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137.

LILACS, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also in forms **lylax, lylicks.** A mixture of linseed, wheatmeal, and a little milk boiled together, and given as feeding to calves when first put out to grass.

LILBYLOW, LILDER, see **Lilly-low(e, Lalder,** *v.*[1]

LILE, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **laahl** n.Yks.[2]; **laal** Cum.[14]; **lahl** n.Yks.[4]; **laile** w.Yks.; **lal** Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm.; **lall** Cum.; **larl** n.Yks.[4] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **leal** n.Yks.[2]; **leel** ne.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **leyle** Cum.[14]; **lil** n.Yks. I.Ma. Dev. Cor.; **lill** I.Ma.; **lyle** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[3] [laił, lāl, līl, lil.] **1.** Little, small, tiny. See also **Little.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** She sent her lal lad ta oor hoose, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 131; Lall wee things, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 13; T'oald man gev us a canny laal sarman, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 5; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Preigh ya stop a lal bit, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 167. **s.Wm.** A lile splash o' water, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 37. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'laile foxes, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 15; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] This note's lile good tul, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[45] **Lan.** A lile, rough lot o' grey cots, cluster't togidder, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) vi; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** T'lile foxes, at spoil t'vines, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15; **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** She's very lill, but good uncommon, Brown *Witch* (1889) 13; It'll go rotten as fast as the least lil one of the lot, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. x. **Chs.**[13] **w.Som.**[1] Dhaat-s u puur'ee lee'ul maa'yd [That is a pretty little girl]. **Dev.** Under a lil glass shade, *Red Rose* in *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** There's a li'l bääby, Lowry *Wreckers* (1893) 5.

Hence (1) **Larl-little,** *adj.* the smallest, the least of two or more; (2) **Lile-larl,** *adj.* exceedingly little; (3) **Lileon, Liling,** or **Lal-un,** *sb.* a little one; a child; (4) **Lilely,** *adj.* small, wee, tiny; (5) **Lileums,** *adv.* in small quantities; (6) **Lileworth,** *adj.* worthless.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] It was none of that; it was the larl-little one. (2) *ib.* (3) **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** Hi put olt girt stians ət bodəm en't lālinz ət top (W.H.). **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[3] Heeaps o' lilely steeans, 67. (5, 6) **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lile-house,** a privy; (2) **-Jacky,** the Jack-snipe, *Gallinago gallinula*; (3) **-pan,** a small pan with a long handle; (4) **-pyet,** the pied flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla*; (5) **-scart,** the shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus.*

(1) **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[4] (3) **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Set t'laal pan on an mack some het watter (B.K.). (4, 5) **Cum.**[4]

3. Phr. (1) *a lile wee bit,* a very little; (2) — *wee widgey,* extremely little; (3) — *set by,* of small esteem or repute; (4) *to go in lile roum,* to be very thin.

(1) **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[1] (3) **Cum.** Aa wad kiss tha', ey, aa suddent be laal set by, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 1; **Cum.**[14] (4) **w.Yks.** Shoo gaes in lill roum, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210.

[1. Dan. *lille,* little (Larsen); MDan. *litle* (Jessen); Goth. *leitils.*]

LILL, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **lilt.** The hole of a wind instrument. Cf. **lulls.**

Sc. He had the finger for the back-lill [lilt, ed. 1832] between Berwick and Carlisle, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; Go on, then, Galloway, go on, To touch the lill and sound the drone, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 154; *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 418. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

LILL, *v.*[1] *Obs.* n.Cy. (Hall.) N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] To assuage pain, to 'lull.'

LILL, *v.*[2] Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. [lil.] To let the tongue hang out as a dog does after running; to pant.

Glo.[12] **Brks.**[1] Look how that ther dog lills, a mus' ha' had a smartish hunt ater the wounded haayre. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** To lill out the tongue, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** How them oxen is a lilling, bean 'um (E.H.G.).

[Cerberus . . . Lilled forth his bloody flaming tong, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) bk. I. v. 34.]

LILL, *v.*[3] Lakel. Yks. [lil.] **1.** To rear as a horse does; to stand on tip-toe. Also with *up.*

Lakel.[2] **w.Yks.** You're nearly as tall as me; but you've been lillin' up (F.P.T.); (R.H.H.)

2. To walk quickly; to move in a sprighty way. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

LILLILO, LILLILOW, see **Lilly-low(e.**

LILLI-LU, *sb.* Sc. Also written **lilly-loo.** A lullaby; a refrain, song.

Ayr. He had been taught the same lilly-loo about disase in a basket, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 87. **Slk.** Nae mair the dame shall young son rock, And sing her lilli-lu the while, Hogg *Hunt of Eildon* (1818) 323 (Jam.).

LILLTHRAPS, *sb. pl.* **e.Yks.**[1] [li'lɪpraps.] Female frippery. 'Noo then, get thi lillthraps on, an let's be off.'

LILLUP, *v.* Yks. [li'ləp.] To skip; to spring; to walk quickly.

n.Yks. He lillup'd alang asaad o' t'aud meer ommaist (R.B.). **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.)

LILLY, *v.* Lakel. [li'li.] To flatter, cajole, coax; to fondle, caress. *Gen.* with *up.*

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** He try't teh lilley meh inteh keepan oa dark, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 80; **Cum.**[1] She lilly't t'oald man up till she gat him an' his money and o'; **Cum.**[4]

Hence **Lilly-wark,** *sb.* flattery, cajolery; coaxing.

Lakel.[2] He'd ower mich lilly wark aboot him fer me.

LILLY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [li'li.] **1.** Lovely, charming.

Sc. That braid, braid road That lies across yon lillie leven, Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 324; Yon narrow way That leadeth down by yon lillie lea, *ib.* 325; She's warnd the wrights in lilly Londeen, *ib.* IV. 485; I had a wee cock, and I loved it weel, .. My cock, lily-cock, lily-cock, coo, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 31.

2. In *comp.* (1) **Lilly-leuds!** (2) **-wuns!** (3) **-wunters!** exclamations of surprise.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Lilly-leuds! what a job. (2, 3) **N.Cy.**[1]

[1. Cp. Sw. *ljuflig,* sweet, pleasant (Widegren); ME. *leflich, lefly,* lovely (Mätzner); OE. *lēoflīc* (B.T.).]

LILLY-BANGERS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Cor. Cup and dice; see below.

Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 223; **Cor.**[1] Until within the last twenty years it was the custom in Penzance on Easter Monday to bring out in the lower parts of the town tables before the doors, on which were placed thick gingerbread cakes with raisins in them, cups and saucers, &c., to be raffled for with lilly-bangers; **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Lilly-banger stalls,** *phr.,* see below.

Fifty years since a man . . . always kept one of these 'lilly-banger stalls' at Penzance on market day, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 223; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] The tables which were formerly set before the doors in Penzance, on Easter Monday, laid out with gingerbread, &c., to be thrown for with lilly-bangers.

LILLYDEW, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. A perspiration, sweat; an excitement.

n.Yks. It set him in tiv a lillydew (I.W.). **Nhp.**[1] I was so hot, I was all of a lilly-dew.

LILLY-LOW(E, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. w.Cy. Also written **lilley-low** Lin.[1]; **lillilo** n.Cy.; **lillilow** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **lilly-lo** w.Yks.[24]; and in forms **lilly** e.Yks.[1]; **lilbylow** [*sic*] Lin. (Hall.) [li'li-lou.] **1.** A blaze, a bright flame; a bright light from a fire, &c.; a bonfire. See **Low(e.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] (s.v. Lowe). **Dur.**[1] (s.v. Low). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The child's expression for fire or light; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Stir the fire and make a lilly-low (Miss A.); The dancing flames of a fire are called lilli-lows, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ther's nivver been a lillylow i' my haase, Binns *Orig.* (1889) 5; Let's hev a lilly low, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Look; what a lilly-lo! **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] An infant is amused by pieces of paper being thrown into the fire, when a 'lilly-low,' or blaze, is the consequence. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) s.v. Lowe.

2. A state of perspiration; fever. Lin. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

LILLY-PIN, *sb.* Chs.[1] A linch-pin.

LILT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. [lilt.] **1.** *v.* To sing softly or without articulating words; to hum, croon; to sing merrily and cheerfully.

Sh.I. Can we expect hit ta lilt a blyde tüne whin faur doon in hits deeps lie da banes o' wir nearest an' dearest? Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 39. **ne.Sc.** She wud very frequently keep liltin till hersel' the followin' strowd, Grant *Keckleton,* 142. **Abd.** Sae blyth 's he lilts out-o'er the lee, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 25. **Frf.** In eldritch notes she crooned and liltit, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882. **Per.** They can lilt fu' weel, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 54. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 92, ed. 1871. **Slg.** My chanter I'll teach to lilt over the spring, Muir *Poems* (1818) 64. **s.Sc.** There the mavis lilts his sang, Watson *Bards* (1859) 37. **Dmb.** Cross

Disruption (1844) ix. **Ayr.** You're glad to lilt a bit spring or whustle blythely to yoursel', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 99. **Lth.** He spouted last speeches, and liltit new ballants, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 44. **Edb.** They too were lilting their favourite songs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 212. **Bwk.** Lav'rocks are lilting, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 9. **Peb.** The birds o' fancy lilt and sing, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 28. **Slk.** As lang as I can lilt a stave, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 337. **Dmf.** Jock . . . lilted 'Lassie, will ye gang wi' me?' THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 67. **Gall.** [She] could tell her tale or lilt her sang, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** I've . . . lilted wi' a heart o' love The dear auld sangs o' Yarrow, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 135. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** We'd scarce begun spinnin, when Sib a sang lilted, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 107; **Cum.**[1]

2. With *up*: to strike up or commence a song or music; to sing, play.

Sc. The phr. 'lilt it up' is equivalent to raise the tune cheerfully (JAM.). **Rnf.** The Lavrocks clear Was liltin' up their early spring, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 16. **Ayr.** Who like him could lilt up the matchless ditties, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. *Introd.* 10. **Lnk.** Whene'er he liltit up his spring, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 15, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Whan ye see me, lilt up a whistle clear, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 332. **Nhb.** I heard an old woman lilt up a new song, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 106. **Cum.** Lilt tem ['em] up a sang or twea, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 90.

3. To dance to music.

Frf. Meg, ye maun dance wi' me, . . I'll lit [*sic*] it merrily; Meg crooked her mou', an' gae a ban: 'Gae lilt wi' Meg M'Gie,' MORISON *Poems* (1790) 25. **Fif.** 'To lilt and dance,' to dance with great vivacity (JAM.). **Rnf.** Not one was there could neater lilt—Her lameness fairly fled, M^c^GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 138. **Lth.** The bride, an' bridegroom baith that night Fu' cantily did lilt it; An' the bride's mother skipt fu' light, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 68.

Hence **Liltit**, *ppl. adj.* paired or linked in pairs for dancing.

Frf. Come billies liltit pair an' pair, I'll dance wi' Jenny Bell Like daft this night, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 25.

4. To step lightly; to walk with a springy or light step; to do anything quickly and cleverly. Cf. **lillup.**

s.Dur. (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] She lilts aboot like a fower year auld. Give ower lilten aboot, an' deea some wark. **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** T'lahl lass lilted all t'way ti skeeal (R.B.). **ne.Yks.**[1] They were liltin' aboot. **w.Yks.** Shoo frames ta be goin home'ards As he lilts ower t'stile, *Garl. Poetry* (1873) 12; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** In walked, or raythur lilted, three yung lads, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 44; As fast as yere legs could lilt ye off, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 333; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lilting**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Lilty**, *adj.* light, frolicsome, gay; of music: lively, in quick time, merry; (3) **Lilty-patten(s**, *sb.* (*a*) a light, quick walker; (*b*) a whore.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1 4] (2) **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **n.Yks.**[1] Lilty tunes at yan could dance til; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3, *a*) **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) (*b*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

5. With *out*: to take off one's drink merrily.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Tilt it lads and lilt it out And let us ha'e a blythsome bowt, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 239.

6. To shake about, to jerk.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** I lay back lilting an empty glass, *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1868); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lilti-cock**, *sb.* one who moves in a jerky or limping manner; used *attrib.*; (2) **Lilting**, *prp.* limping.

(1) **Rnf.** The widow of lilti-cock Lauchlan: He was a body gaed rockin' and rowin', For he had a stracht leg and ane wi' a bow in't, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 78. (2) **w.Sc.** (JAM.)

7. To wrangle. n.Yks. (W.W.S.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

8. *sb.* A song; a cheerful tune; cadence, intonation.

Sc. Haenae I got just the lilt of it? Isnae this the tune that ye whustled? STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) v. **Mry.** Warble a lilt to our brother, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 49. **Elg.** Lad and lass, wi' cheery lilt Skip to the reeking ha', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 189. **Abd.** Anither lilt, now, worth a ruff, And we's gie o'er, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 19, ed. 1873. **Frf.** WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 27, ed. 1889. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10. **Rnf.** Haud up your head, An' gie us a lilt o't belive, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 18. **Ayr.** His laugh's as blithe as the lilt o' the linty, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **Lnk.** NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 13. **Lth.** SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 205. **Edb.** His auld-warld stories and lilts, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Hdg.** Baith lilt and sang Was changed or nicht for sab an' grane, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 237. **Bwk.** CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 45. **Dmf.** Lilts o' the laverock and linty, REID *Poems* (1894) 44. **Gall.** 'All clear Malcolm?' he cried. I remember to this day the odd lilt of his voice, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) i. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 217. **Ir.** Yer laste little whishper was sweet as the lilt of a bird! TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** T'minnet he hard meh give t'furst lilt he fand ah was yan eh thur fashinable singers, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 176; **Cum.**[134] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Wi' merry lilts the fiddler's chang, 188. **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** His voice had a curious lilt, CAINE *Deemster* (1889) 7.

9. A mournful tune.

Sc. A lilt o' dool and sorrow, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) II. 193. **e.Lth.** Ae waefu' lilt o' sorrow is a' thy birdie's store, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 55.

10. A light, gladsome step; a spring, springing action.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[3] Wid a lilt iv her step and a glent iv her e'e, 37; **Cum.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1]

11. A long draught or 'pull' in drinking, frequently repeated. Fif. (JAM.)

[1. Loude alarom vpon launde lulted wat3 þenne, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1207 in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 71.]

LILY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Lily-bind**, (*a*) the field bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (*b*) the great bindweed, *C. sepium*; (2) **-can**, the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*; (3) **-flower**, see (1, *b*); (4) **-grass**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (5) **-oak**, the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; (6) **-royal**, the penny-royal, *Mentha Pulegium*; (7) **-white**, (*a*) as white as a lily; (*b*) used as an intensitive; (8) **-white cake**, a short-cake; (9) **-white lady**, a spectral apparition, haunting old manorial residences.

(1) **w.Yks.** (B. & H.) (2) **Per., Fif.** (JAM.) (3) **Hmp.**[1] (4) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (5) **Sc.** A number of Lily-oaks grow around it, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) i; (JAM.) **Fif.** Speengie roses, spearmint, and lily-oak, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 10. **Edb.** The withering branches of lily-oak, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. (6) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) (7, *a*) **Dev.**[3] A charwoman who had just washed up her kitchen which had a limeash floor, said, 'There now, I've a finished he, tez watter-zweet, ef tidden lily-weet.' (*b*) **Nrf.** Yow must be tellin' a lilly-white whopper now, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 15. (8) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) (9) **n.Lan.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *lily of the mountain*, Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum.* War.[3]; (2) *lilies and valleys*, the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis.* Bck., Bdf. (B. & H.)

3. The white lily or poet's narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus.*

Sc. Sometimes lily is applied specifically to *N. poeticus*, as opposed to Daffodilly (B. & H.). **War.** [At Fillongley] a field in which it grows is familiarly known in the neighbourhood as the lily field (*ib.*).

4. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* Sc. (*ib.*)

5. The field bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis.* Sus.[1], Hmp.[1]

6. The climbing persicaria, *Polygonum Convolvulus.* Hmp.[1], I.W. (B. & H.) **7.** The great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.* Wil.[1] **8.** The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum. ib.* **9.** The water crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis. ib.*

LILY, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) The *aphthae*, a children's disease.

LILY, *adj.* and *adv.* Som. Dev. **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Lily-hanger**, a cow's teat.

w.Som.[1] A very common old riddle is,—Two hookers, two lookers, Vower stiff standers, Vower lily-hangers, And a whip-about. *Answer*—Cow. **nw.Dev.**[1] Never heard the term applied to a cow's teat except in the riddle.

2. *adv.* Phr. *to hang lily*, to hang freely or limply. nw.Dev.[1]

LIM, *v.* e.An. [lim.] To suck, used of animals.

Nrf. Of a bitch, the pups will lim her to deed—cause her death by sucking, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. **e.Suf.** A puppy lims his dam. Also used of sheep, calves, pigs, &c. (F.H.)

LIM, LIMACK, LIMB, see **Lin**, *sb.*[2], **Limmock, Leam**, *v.*[3]

LIMB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **lim** Sh.I. Bnff.[1] Rxb. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Lin. Hmp. Dev.; **limm** Sc. (JAM.) Suf.[1] Wil.[1]; and in forms **lem** Cor.; **lemb** Cor.[2] [lim.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Limb-free**, with relaxed limbs; (2) **-heeal**, sound or strong in limb; lit. limb whole; (3) **-trimmer**, a tailor.

(1) **Dmf.** Fain to be laid, limb-free, In a dreamless dwawm to be airtit away, REID *Poems* (1894) 2. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. Phr. (1) *limb from latchet*, (2) *—from scrag*, in pieces, to atoms, 'limb from limb'; (3) *a limb of the devil* or *devil's limb*, a term of contempt or opprobrium; a mischievous person or child; (4) *—of the law*, an officer of the law; a sheriff's officer; a lawyer, law-official; (5) *—of Satan* or *Satan's limb*, see (3).

(1) **Oxf.**[1] I teerd [tee·ŭrd] 'n limb from latchut, I wuz that mad, *MS. add.* (2) **w.Som.**[1] There's my boy'd a got a new book only t'other day, and s'mornin' he comed home way un all a-tord limb from scrag. (3) **Frf.** Divide my game, ye devil's limbs! SANDS *Poems* (1833) 86; When the leer's in his e'e the wee limb o' the deil After ilka odd carle will gabble an' squeel, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. **Per.** Ah, ye limb o' the deil, Oh, curse ye, STEWART *Character* (1857) 70; (G.W.) **Ayr.** Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb,' DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 71, ed. 1845; When wi' fun he runs wud He's a lim' o' the Deil, WHITE *Joltings* (1879) 276. (4) **Sc.** This limb of the law having brought matters to a tolerable conformity advanced towards the moderator, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 12. **Bnff.**[1] **Elg.** They're sookin' the limbs o' the law, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 168. **Per.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** Their goods were na poinded by limbs o' the law, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 100, ed. 1897. **Gall.** Be't priest, or laird, or limb o' law, She'd wed wi' him afore them a', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 73, ed. 1897. (5) **Elf.** A mischievous boy was . . . a 'limb o' Sawtan,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **s.Sc.** Commonly used, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 377. **Rnf.** He's just a limb o' Satan rais'd To try the faith o' sants, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 66.

3. Applied to var. parts of the body; see below.

n.Yks.[2] 'Her tongue's her warsist limb,' her abuse being her worst point. 'His belly's his biggest limb,' that of a hearty feeder. **Som.** Applied to the face (W.W.S.). **Cor.**[1] 'Your daughter looks well.' 'No, she's but slight; her face is her best limb'; **Cor.**[2] My face is my best limb.

4. The large branch of a tree.

Hrf. (W.W.S.) **n.Wil.** Elms are often stripped up the trunk to make the timber grow straight and free from the great branches called 'limbs,' JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 271. **Dor.** The while their lower limbs do zweep The river-stream a-flowèn by, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 44. **w.Som.**[1] Only while the tree is standing and while the branch is attached to it, or only just detached. A limb would include the bough. Dhai ang·d aup dhu wauy·ts tu dhu lúm· u dhu tree· [They hung up the scales to the branch of the tree]. **Dev.** Uthers cut down lims a tha trees, BAIRD *St. Matt.* (1863) xxi. 8.

5. The butt, handle of a rod or stick.

Sh.I. I gets haud o' da limb o' a piltock waand . . . an' . . . I fetches da collie [lamp] a racket wi' da end o' da waand, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 257; He cam' aff o' da peerie taft an' ran da lim o' his rod i' da aeft stammerin, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899).

6. An arm or branch of a river, road, &c.

War.[3] A limb of the canal. **Wor.** The northern limb of the Stoke River branch of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 99, ed. 1852.

7. A creature, agent, tool, used as a term of contempt. Cf. **2** (4).

Rnf. I'd tae trudge twa miles a-gait Tae the lim o' that legation, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 37. **Ayr.** She should been brunt, the auld limb o' the sorrow, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 219. **Rxb.** Ye sorra's lims, quo' he, d'ye see What sort o' wark ye've made o't, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 103. **Gall.** The folk kenned na whether they werena bein' made back again into limbs o' Rome, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119.

8. A mischievous child or person; an unruly, troublesome person; applied also to females. Cf. **2** (3).

Per. An ill limb (G.W.). **s.Sc., Lnk.** Applied to a female. A wild limm (JAM.). **Ayr.** See him noo, the steerin' limb, Trying up the chair to sklim, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 134. **Kcb.** Hame cam' the limb in tatters, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 141. **Nhb.**[1] 'A perfect lim' is a common expression in Coquetdale. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** He is a sad limb, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 9; **Cum.**[4] A limb o' a chap co'd Will Greamm, *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 4, col. 3. **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** Rob Howarth wor just sich another limb as hissen, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 39; (J.W.) **Lan.** She was a 'limb' at mischief, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 11; **Lan.**[1] What a limb that wench is! **Chs.**[1] Maud, oo wer a reglar limb when oo wer young—and oo's a limb yet! **s.Stf.** He's a limb, I ca' manage him a bit, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Confined to the female sex. **War.**[2] Applied to a termagant also. 'You limb of a spider, you leg of a toad, You little black devil, get out of my road,' *Midl. Flk-rhyme*; **War.**[3] **w.Wor.** Tom! you young limb! S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 96. **s.Wor.**[1] Applied only to a boy; a scapegrace. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Freq. used to describe a tiresome, mischievous, meddlesome, but not necessarily immoral person. A 'limb of a woman' I have many times heard used to describe a vixen. The word is more freq. applied to females than males, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 376; **Oxf.**[1] What a limb you bee, you teers your things all to pieces, *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** Said she was a young limb, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 35. **e.An.**[1] A determined sensualist; one who eats, drinks, or wenches with peculiar glee and zest. **Ken.** A troublesome child is spoken of as 'a regular limb' (W.F.S.); He's such a little limb there's no keeping him quiet (D.W.L.). **Som.** One o'm that wur zot thur zeem'd jist a riglar limb, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 19. **Cor.**[2] She's a regular lemb. **Colloq.** Who does that young limb mean? DICKENS *Chuzzlewit* (1844) xxix.

Hence **Limmish**, *adj.* inclined to mischief.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Gwordy Telford, t'best man, was a limmish swort ov a fellah, *W. C. T. H.* (1894) 8, col. 4.

9. Phr. *a limb for*, addicted or given to.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Suf.** 'He's a limb for mischief,' much addicted to it. 'A limb for apple-pie,' a devourer of it, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] I am a limm for roast beef. She is sich a limm for gin. **e.Suf.** He's a limb for a woman, for a booze, for eating, &c. (F.H.)

10. Used in var. ways as an intensitive. Cf. **hem**, *sb.*[3]

Glo.[1] It's a limb of a hill. **Sus.** A limb of a rate, a great pace. 'A limb of a way' would be a deuced way. 'Limb and away the best,' a common expression at Chidham. 'Tis limb and all the best way' (G.A.W.).

11. *v.* To tear limb from limb, to tear irregularly; to lop a tree. Also used *fig.*

Chs.[1] It is said magpies will take young chickens and 'limb 'em alive.' **s.Chs.**[1] **Lin.** He looked at me as though he'd a limmed me, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. **s.Lin.** If I only catch yh I'll limb you, yh loungin' idleboŏnes (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The puppies had gotten hold of her doll, and there they were limbing it. **Lei.**[1] A good cat 'ud limb it at once. **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Hrt.** I'll have to breech baby, he do limb his frocks so (G.H.G.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hmp.** He just do lim his clothes (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] We shan't never be able to drow thick elm nif he idn a-limb well fust, 'cause he's so heavy topped. Of an ash tree, a man said: 'Our Frank limb un last winter, but I don't never think he'll never be able vor to be a-got upright.' **Cor.** They've a car'd clain away all the cheldurn and wemmin, Which the'm roasting, and boiling, and baking, and lemmin, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 227; It was his practice, when any of the townspeople came before him, begging him to settle their disputes,—even when they 'limbed' one another,—to shut them up . . . until they became good friends, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 68, ed. 1896.

12. Phr. *to limb a fellow's eyes out*, see below.

Oxf. Used in describing how hard a vexatious, laborious piece of work has been, or how great an injury a dangerous person or beast might have inflicted, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 377.

13. With *about*: to go about in a boisterous, ill-behaved way; to hunt about.

Bdf. A boisterous, ill-behaved young woman is said to go 'limbing about' (J.W.B.). **Dor.** To hunt about for windfalls of wood in the fields (C.V.G.).

LIMBER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **lim'er** m.Yks.[1]; **limmer** Bwk. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Glo. Som. Dev.; **limmur** s.Pem. [li·mə(r.] **1.** *sb.* The shaft of a cart, wagon, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Tev. (JAM.) **Bwk.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The horse . . . Slipped away from the limmers, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 60; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** T'meer ran away an' brak t'cart-limmers (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Joost lift me them cart-limmers oop, will yer? (F.P.T.); **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Hrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** GROSE (1790); NICHOLS *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1790) IV. 56. **Wil.** (K.M.G.); Athwart the limbers o' the girt roller, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) xiii; SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Lúm·burz. The heavy shafts of a timber carriage. The term is not applied to the shafts of a wagon or cart. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist.* (1829) I. 354.

Hence (1) **Limmer-end**, *sb.* the front end of a shaft. Nhb.[1]; (2) **-horse**, *sb.* the horse of the team which is placed between the shafts. n.Yks.[12]

2. *pl.* The shafts by which a horse or pony is attached to the tubs in a mine.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.[1] The only name for shafts of a 'tub' down the mine, which are made in one piece and detachable. [*Reports Mines.*]

3. The back part or end of the shaft of a cart.

s.Pem. Yeâ ought to get a new limmur to iwar cart, Daâvy (W.M.M.).

4. A joist, cross-beam.

n.Dev. Witch-ellem limbers vor mewstaddle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71.

5. The upright of a ladder.

s.Not. The limber o' this lether wants splicin' (J.P.K.).

6. *v.* With *up*: to attach a horse to the shafts, also *fig.* in phr. *to limber one's shanks up*, to set to work.

Lan. Come, Dick, limber up an' let's be off, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 166; Limber thi shanks up, mon, an' goo and buzz a great word or two i' Matty's ear, *ib. Marlocks* (1867) i.

LIMBER, *adj.* and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **lember** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.; **limmer** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2] I.W.[1] [li·m(b)ə(r, le·mbə(r.]

1. *adj.* Supple, pliant, flexible, yielding, not rigid; nimble, active, lithe. Also used *advb.*

e.Lth. Hoe . . . shook a little her lithe and limber limbs, Muckle-backit *Rhymes* (1885) 125. Gall. We behoved to look limber if we were to save them at all, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvii. Ir. As limber an' soople as a lad, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 85, ed. 1893; He slipped a dawny limber ring of gold on one finger, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 86. N.I.[1] Nhb. We'll prepare our limber gads, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 46; Nhb.[1] Applied to a pliable rod; treacherous. 'A limmer thief.' Used also jocosely, as in speaking to a wild and lively girl, and as in the phrase 'A limmer loon'—a wag. Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], n.Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks.[2] 'As limber as a willow wand.' 'Yah stick's ower limmer, an' t'other's ower stunt,' one is too pliable, the other over stiff; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (R.H.H.), w.Yks.[2] Lan. As limber as a cowt at fifty, Brierley *Insuring* (1886) 15; Lan.[1] Chs.[1] It is a popular belief that when a corpse is limber another death will soon take place in the same family. s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. My ankle's a bit moor limber nor it was, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. As lember as a willow, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 67; Not.[1] A's more limber nor his brother; Not.[3] s.Not. It wor o' leather, but about as limber as ma cooät (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He were as limber as thofe he were alive. War.[234] s.War.[1] How limber your tongue is. Shr.[1] W'y, John, yo' getten younger instid o' owder—yo' gwun alung as limber an' as lissom as a lad o' nineteen. Glo.[1] Brks.[1] If thee vights 'un thee'll get wusted, vor a be a maain limber zart o' chap. I.W. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). Dor.[1] I smack my limber whip an' zing, 221. Som. 'They seats bean't very limber, sir,' said a poor woman pointing to the benches (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] So limber's a fishing-rod. Said of any framework or other construction not sufficiently rigid. . . A stout plank laid on the flat, and resting only upon its two ends, would be said to be limber, because it would bend if walked upon, but the same plank placed edgewise would be stiff. A common saying is, 'The tongue o' her's purty limber, they do zay.' Dev. Your rod's too limber ver drowing agen th' wind, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 112, ed. 1871. n.Dev. I be Sa lissom an' sa limber, Grace, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 54.

Hence (1) **Limberness**, *sb.* nimbleness, activity, suppleness; (2) **Limbersome**, *adj.* having great suppleness of limb.

(1) Ir. Scratching her forehead with her left hind foot in a way that said much for the limberness of her youthful joints, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 90. (2) Nhp.[1]

2. Limp, flaccid; weak, infirm, frail.

Yks. If your legs grow weak and limber, Come in and buy some belly-timber, *Baker's Signboard* (T.C.P.). Lin. (W.W.S.), n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Glo.[2], Brks.[1], Hmp.[1] Dor. The stem [of a flower] is too limber to stand up (W.B.); She was such a limber maid that 'a could stand no hardship, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xli; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cor.[3] ['The limber flaccid state' of the yolk (q.v.) of the sheep, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 433.]

Hence **Limberish**, *adj.* rather weak, infirm.

Dor. A limberish man, who used to go rather bad upon his legs, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1895) 12.

3. Long, bare.

Sur.[1] They will talk of a long limber bough, meaning a ragged straggling branch.

4. *v.* To soften; to make supple.

n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Leathe). War.[3] Shr.[1] 'E limbered 'is jînts wuth iles.

[1. I could skip Out of my skin now, like a subtle snake, I am so limber, Jonson *Volpone* (1605) III. i, ed. Cunningham, I. 361.]

LIMBICK, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A vessel used in the distillation of liquors, a still.

n.Dev. Vrom 'limbick thee shalt ha' a gill, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 110. [A limbeck, *alembicus*, Coles (1679).]

LIMBLESS, *adv.* I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **limless** I.W.[2] [li·mləs.] Past repair, all to pieces, utterly destroyed.

I.W.[2] Git out o' the way or thees't be knocked limless. Dor.[1] I'll knock thee limbless. w.Som.[1] Ee wuz u toa·urd lúm·lees—dhu bau·dee oa· un wuz jis dhu vuur·ee sae·um-z au·f ún·eebau·dee-d u zau·t pun u ban·bauks [It was broken to smash—the body was precisely as if one had sat upon a bandbox]. Dhu gee·ut wuz u-toa·urd lúm·lees [The gate was broken to atoms], was the account given to me as the result of an accident from a horse running away.

LIMB-MEAL, *adv.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **limb-mull** Hrf.[2]; **limmel** se.Wor.[1] [li·ml.] 1. Limb from limb, in pieces, piecemeal.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14. s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] He tore him limmel. Glo.[1] You said you was going to pull him limb-meal.

2. Little by little; minutely, all over. Hrf.[2]

[1. OE. *lim-mælum* (dat. pl.), membratim.]

LIMBY, *adj.* Yks. [li·mi.] Quick in motion, fleet of foot. Yks. T'hoss is limmy. n.Yks. (R.B.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

LIME, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [laim, loim.] In *comb.* (1) **Lime-ash** or **-ashes**, a composition of sifted ashes and mortar beaten together, and used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, outhouses, &c.; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-burners**, in phr. *as proud as lime-burners*, very proud; (3) **-coop**, a close cart used to carry lime; (4) **-ess**, see (1); (5) **-gal**, a rough pony used for the conveyance of lime in panniers, in hilly districts; (6) **-kell** or **-kill**, a lime-kiln; (7) **-red**, the rubbish of lime walls; (8) **-shells**, burnt lime before it is slaked; also called **Shells**; (9) **-work**, a place where limestone is dug and burnt.

(1) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* w.Cy. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). w.Som.[1] A good lime ash floor is often as durable as paving. Dev. In the neighbourhood of Bampton lime-ash floors are laid in kitchens and cottages. This concrete consists of two-thirds of Sampford Peverel lime ashes, mixed with one-third of chippings or sharp sand. It is spread quite smoothly for about the depth of five or six inches, and beaten until it is settled. In time it becomes a hard, firm floor, and is easily swept and washed, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] n.Dev. 'Tis lime-ash vloor an' a cob-wall'd home, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 56. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. It was a rude kitchen, with white limeash floor, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv; Cor.[1] (2) Som. (W.F.R.) (3) N.Cy.[2] (4) ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] When lime is burned the larger lumps are selected and sold as the best 'picked' lime. The smaller portions are sold separately, at a much cheaper rate, under the name of Lime Ess, and are useful for agricultural purposes, or for grinding up in a mortar mill. (5) Lan. They are still known by the name of lime-gals, or lime galloways, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 9; Lan.[1] Lime, which was brought from the neighbouring kilns upon the backs of small, shaggy-coated ponies (there denominated 'lime-gals'), *Ned of Fell* (c. 1860) 12. e.Lan.[1] Gal is probably a contraction of Galloway. (6) e.Yks. Pleeace was all ov a reek like a lahm kill, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 35. w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] (s.v. Kill). e.An.[2], Sus.[2], Hmp.[1], w.Som.[1], Cor.[2] (7) Abd. It fetches less than half the price that is paid for the lime rubbish, provincially limered, of Aberdeen, *Agric. Surv.* 437 (Jam.). (8) Sc. To strong land they give from 40 to 70 bolls of lime shells to the Scotch acre, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 202 (*ib.*). (9) Inv. Lime is much used in the district of Urquhart, which is disposed of at Gartaly, a lime-work belonging to Sir James Grant, *Agric. Surv.* 41 (*ib.*).

LIMER, *sb.* Lan. Shr. 1. A lime-burner; one who carries lime. e.Lan.[1] Applied to the old limegal drivers.

2. Phr. *to come limer over any one*, to take an unfair advantage of; see below.

Shr.[1] Three lime-burners göŏ to a public fur some yale, two

young uns an' a owd un; the owd un tak's car' to sit i' the middle, so as the jug passes backerts and forrats—'e gets as much agen drink as the young uns. Hence the saying: ''E's a-comin' limer o'er him.'

LIMERY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [lai·mri.] A lime-kiln.

LIMMEL, LIMMER, see **Limb-meal, Limber**, *sb., adj.*

LIMMER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also ? Dev. [li·mə(r.] 1. A scoundrel, rascal, rogue. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The lawless thieves, limmers, and broken men of the Highlands, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xv; Sandy was a' but smoored in the meal ark hiding frae thae limmers—the press-gang, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 72. **Bch.** Syne I gar'd The limmers tak the speed, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Abd.** The broken men themselves were not so bad as these 'Highland limmers,' *Deeside Tales* (1872) 13. **Per.** Had that limmer ha'en the power—We ken what bizz'd in he's caip! HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 149. **Lnk.** One of the limmers answered that he [a dog], being in public trust, was required to take the test, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 344, ed. 1828. **Bwk.** The Limmers o' Reston, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 84. **Slk.** Now turn, I cried, thou limmer-loun, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 88. **Gall.** The outlaws—these 'wolves and limmers,' as in the acts of Council they were denominated, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Men dare not drive their goods to t'fell, But limmer thieves drives them away, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 15. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. A prostitute, strumpet; a loose, immoral woman or girl.

Sc. A bra' din, indeed, about an auld wife gaun to the grave, a young limmer to the close-heads, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx. **Sh.I.** Wi' sic a tribe aboot me, witches an' limmers, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42. **ne.Sc.** The woman an' anither limmer nae better than hersel contrived the base scheme, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 23. **Mry.** 'Tis the land where Macbeth met the witches . . . At the time when he speered at the limmers, 'How far is't to Forres?' HAY *Lintie* (1851) 13. **Bnff.** Some fowk for wives keep limmer jades, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. **Abd.** Sic wanton auld limmers as our Aunty Meg, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 16. **Kcd.** The names that spitefu' limmers Will ca' folks ahin' their backs, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 82. **Frf.** She's kent as a midwife, an' some limmers are fain To employ the auld hag when ashamed o' their ain, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 74. **Per.** As for that limmer, Tib Tirpie, I'd bring her to shame, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 113, ed. 1887. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 13. **w.Sc.** The moon does fu' weel when the moon's in the lift; But oh, the loose limmer takes mony a shift, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258. **Rnf.** E'en the wil'est Lonnon limmer, Might hae shed a tear for me, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 188. **Ayr.** Speaking lightly o' their limmer, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 182; (J.M.) **Lnk.** The loose limmer tak's mony a shift, Whiles here and whiles there, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 13, ed. 1897. **Lth.** He ran aff wi' Maggy, the young glaikit limmer, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 44. **Edb.** That night I met wi' that light limmer, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 34. **Peb.** Taupie Meg is just as bad, A common limmer, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80. **Slk.** Naething wad satisfy him but to burn the house o' sin by the hauns o' his abandoned limmers, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 75. **Gall.** They damn'd the hizzy for a limmer, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 480, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** What haet cared they for Fortune's gifts? They banned her for a worthless limmer, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 16. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX.

3. A term of contempt applied to a woman, used half ironically, half playfully, but without any implication of immorality.

Sc. Grizzel, ye limmer, gang to the door, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** She hufft at me, the saucy limmer, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 55. **Abd.** Bell, ye idle limmer, far are ye? GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 30. **Frf.** You jest loves that little limmer, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 19. **Per.** A tongue that could jeer, too, the little limmer had, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 100. **Fif.** 'Ye insolent limmer!' cried Tam, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 42. **s.Sc.** I wadna wonder, nae, if yon limmer Tibbie has fa'en intae Yarrow, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 114. **Dmb.** Her camseuch faither and a thrawn auld limmer o' a servant lass, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Rnf.** A long leggit limmer to tell her, Set aff like a rocket wi' speed, BARR *Poems* (1861) 125. **Ayr.** Bell Lampit, ye limmer, what taught you to speak in that disrespectfu' way o' me? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi. **Lnk.** Chance, vile limmer, .. Had stown oor simmer, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 25. **e.Lth.** July, the turncoat limmer, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 33. **Edb.** Lang Wattie had courted young Kate... Drear penance he paid to the limmer, poor fallow! At last she consented, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 52. **Dmf.** I slokened the limmers ane by ane, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 91. **Gall.** Light-headed limmers of lasses, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 165. **Kcb.** Wee Katie, steerin' limmer, she ramps on frae morn to e'en, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 142.

4. A familiar term of address.

Edb. Lend me your lug, Giles, and I'll round in it:—Now for your life, limmer, offer to tell't again, PENNECUIK *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 7. **? n.Dev.** Doant look for lathing, limmers, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15.

[1. Thow . . . lymmer, . . . fyndis sentence foundit of invy, DUNBAR *Flyting* (1505) 313.]

LIMMERS, *adj.* Brks. Base, low. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Cf. **limmer.**

LIMMOCK, *adj.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written **limack** w.Yks.; **limmack** Lin.; **limmick** Lin.[1]; **limock** Not.[2]; and in form **lemmack** Not. [li·mək.]

1. *adj.* Pliant, flexible; supple, lithe; very limp, easily moulded. Cf. **lennock.**

w.Yks. A seventh wor so limack an full a baance at he lept ta far sadly, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 44; **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** In constant use. 'It was quite lemmack,' free from stiffness, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 66; **Not.**[2] He's a limock lad. **Lin.** As limmack as a willow stick, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] Her limbs is gettin' moore limmock, bud she's a poor creätur' yit. **s.Lin.** (C.K.) **sw.Lin.**[1] The bandages may be ta'en off when they get limmock. The further they walked, the limmocker they got. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *v.* To make pliant or supple.

n.Lin.[1] Foäks says as I should keäp movin' aboot to limmock my joints.

LIMMOCKS, *sb. pl.* Shr. Oxf. Brks. [li·məks.] Bits, pieces, atoms; rags.

Shr.[1] 'Er's tard 'er pinner all to limmocks. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** The gate was knocked to limmocks (W.W.S.).

LIMN, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Dev. Cor. [lim.] To paint, sketch.

Dev. A moorsman sees an artist sketching—'limning,' as he terms it, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 518.

Hence **Limner** [li·mnə(r], *sb.* an artist, a painter, esp. a portrait-painter.

Ayr. The limner who designed these celebrated emblematic pictures, GALT *Entail* (1823) xi. **N.I.**[1] Sometimes applied to a photographer. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. **Cor.**[1] 'You caan't paint a boat as well as our limner.' Spoken by a fisherman of an artist who lives there.

[Cp. lymnore (*v.r.* luminour), *illuminator, Prompt.* Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate, .. to limn (COTGR.).]

LIMP, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Der. [limp.] An iron instrument used to separate the ore from dirt, &c. in mining.

Nhb., Dur. With an iron scraper, or what amongst washers is called 'a limp,' FORSTER *Strata* (1821) 340. **m.Yks.**[1] A miner's hand-shovel, for separating the ore and dirt while in the sieve. **Stf.** An instrument for separating the lead ore, broken small, from the stone (K.); **Stf.**[1] **Der.** An iron plate used to strike the refuse from the sieve in washing lead ore, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

LIMP, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] A limpet.

LIMPERSCRIMP, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **limpernscrimp** w.Som.[1]; **limper-scrip, limpet-screen** Dev.[3]; **limp'skrimp** n.Dev.; **lumper-scrump** Som. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

Som. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **w.Som.**[1] Lúm·purnskrúm·p, lúm·purnskuur·mp, lúm·purskruum·p. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 13; **Dev.**[3] **n.Dev.** Clum, limp'skrimp, velvet-docks, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

LIMPET, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **lempad** Cai.[1]; **lempit** Sh.I. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Limpet-cuddie**, a small creel in which limpets are collected; (2) **-ebb**, ground where limpets are found between low and high water mark; (3) **-pick**, a small iron chisel used for removing limpets from the rocks.

Sh.I. (1) My mussel-draigs, my lempit pick, An' sae my lempit cuddie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 92. (2) I wis only saxteen, an' never farder dan da lempit ebb an' da piltik eela, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 238; Tammy o' da Lees comin' oot o' da lempit ebb, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28. (3) My mussel-draigs, my lempit pick, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 92.

2. Phr. (1) *to sow* or *soe limpets*, to chew limpets and eject them from the mouth upon the water in order to attract fish to the boat. S. & Ork.[1]; (2) *lady limpet*, a small kind of *Patella*, with a reddish-brown shell, found in the head of large red tangles. Cai.[1]

LIMPET-SCREEN, see **Limperscrimp.**

LIMPEY, *adj.* Suf.[1] Lithe, lacking in firmness, not stiff.

LIMPIN, *sb.*[1] w.Yks. (J.J.B.) n.Lin.[1] Flt. (T.K.J.) [li·mpin.] A linchpin. See **Lin-pin**, s.v. **Lin**, *sb.*[2]

LIMPIN, *sb.*[2] s.Pem. [li·mpin.] The limpet. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LIMPLE, *v.* Glo.[1] [li·mpl.] To limp, hobble.

'Why, John, how you do limple!' 'Ah, and if thy vit was as bad as mine, thee'st limple.'

LIMPSOME, *adj.* e.Suf. (F.H.) Languid.

LIMPSY, *adj.* e.An. Sus. Hmp. Amer. [li·m(p)si.] Limp, flaccid, loose, flabby; idle, unenergetic, lazy.

e.An.[1] A loose lazy fellow is said to be a limpsy rascal. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86. **Suf.** The arm fare so limpsey, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** A lazy man is often called 'a limpsey dawg.' That's a limpsey stroke yow'r putting on. A limpsey gait (F.H.). **Ess.** D'yer see them feathers stickin' in her 'at? They're limsy? I should rather think the' are, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) VII. 25. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390.]

LIMPUS, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) A worthless woman.

LIMPWORT, *sb.* Hrf. The brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga.* (B. & H.)

LIMPY, *adj.* I.Ma. [li·mpi.] Limping, hobbling, walking lamely.

A bit of land . . . and a limpy gull to work the snails, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 156; He is limpy, ever since he had that fall about this time last year (S.M.).

LIMPY-COLEY, *sb.* N.I.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A boys' game.

LIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. w.Cy. Dor. Also written **lyn** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **lahn** n.Yks.[4]; **leyne** Cum.; **line** Dmf. (JAM.) N.I.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Yks. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [lin, lain.] 1. Flax, *Linum usitatissimum.* Cf. **lint**, *sb.*

Dmf. (JAM.) **N.I.**[1] Dressed flax. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.** (B. & H.), **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** To spin 2 lb. of line, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 52; **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** ANDREWS *Olden Times* (1890) 180. **w.Yks.** Which proved fatal to the line or flax crops, EVERETT *S. Hick* (1837) 195; **w.Yks.**[12], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] That line looks well.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lin-break**, a flax-brake; a machine for dressing flax; (2) **-clout**, a linen rag; (3) **-garn** or **-yarn**, yarn made from flax that has been dressed and sorted; (4) **-man**, (*a*) a flax-worker; a man in the flax-trade; (*b*) a person who takes land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax; (5) **-webster**, a linen-weaver; (6) **-wheel**, the wheel on which linen thread is spun.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[124] (3) **N.I.**[1] **Cum.** Her pund leyne gairn, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 240. **n.Yks.**[2] (4, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **Cum.** T'burring o' t'woo' an' line wheels, DIXON *Borrowdale* (1869) 2; **Cum.**[14]

3. Linen; *gen.* used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Paddeys wi' their feyne lin' ware, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 233; **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** A well understood distinction between the finer product of flax, and the coarser of tow or hemp, also spun at home (M.P.). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** The kindes of linnes or huswife-cloath are brought aboute of peddlers, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 106; **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A lin apron. **w.Yks.** A yerd a gooid lin check, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8. **Lan.** Hoo wur stonnin' i' th' front of a weshin'-mug, wi' a lin brat afore her, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* 'All the lin sheets and towils was spun at hoäme when I was a lad.'

4. Linseed. Lin. (H.W.)

[1. ME. *lin* (MÄTZNER); OE. *līn* (B.T.).]

LIN, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wor. Shr. Also in form **ling** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] [lin, liŋ.] In *comp.* (1) **Lin-nail**, (2) **-pin**, the linch-pin of a wheel.

(1) **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] Cum. T'lin-pin . . . was rovven oot eh beaath ends on't, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Lin'-pin kóom aayt, ŭn wéel fau'd of [Lin-pin coom aït, an' wheel fawd off]. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12]

[(2) *Hoc hunullum*, lynpyne, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 665. Cp. Bavar. dial. *Der Lon-* oder *Lun-Nagel*, 'der Achsnagel am Wagen, die Lünse' (SCHMELLER); MHG. *lun*, 'lünse' (LEXER).]

LIN, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Amer. Also written **linn** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; and in form **line** Lin.[1] [lin.] The lime-tree, *Tilia europaea*; also in *comp.* **Lin-tree.**

N.Cy.[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 331. **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.** (HALL.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **nw.Lin.** (B. & H.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 240.]

[Be ay of chere as light as leef on linde, CHAUCER *C. T.* E. 1211. OE. *lind*, 'tilia' (ÆLFRIC).]

LIN, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* Cum. A carcase. (HALL.); *Gl.* (1851).

LIN, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **linn** Sc. (JAM.) [lin.] To cease, esp. from work; to rest. Cf. **blinn**, *v.*, **leen**, *v.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** I'll be a corp ir ever I lin, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 29. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Slk.** He never linned till he had taen away every chicken that the wife had, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 238 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** Till all war deaun I knaw thou wad not lin, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 46.

[OE. *linnan*, to cease; ON. *linna.*]

LIN, see **Lend**, *v.*, **Lent**, *sb.*

LINARICH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A sea plant.

The green sea-plant linarich is . . . apply'd to the temples and forehead to dry up defluxions, and also for drawing up the tonsels, MARTIN *Desc. W. Isles* (1716) 77 (JAM.).

LINCE, see **Linse.**

LINCH, *sb.*[1] Lan. Lin. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **lynch** Lin.[1] Brks.[1] Ken.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] [linʃ.] 1. Rising ground; a raised bank of untilled ground dividing or bounding a field; a bank covered with copse. Cf. **link**, *sb.*[2]

Lin.[1] 238, **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.*, **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12] **I.W.**[1] A strip of copse wood with a strip of ploughed land; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (1851); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** The oblong field with the linches running along the ridge of the hill, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 14. **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Linchy**, *adj.* of a field: full of untilled ridges.

Glo.[1] Too linchy to plough.

2. A ledge, esp. the narrow ledges running along the steep face of downs; a hamlet on the side of a hill.

Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** *Gl.*; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Car your wall all his width up so var as the ground line, then zet back vower-n 'alf (4½ inches), and lef a bit of a linch.

3. An inland cliff. **Glo.**[2], **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

[1. OE. *hlinc*, a link, linch, rising ground (B.T.).]

LINCH, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A haunch of mutton. (HALL.)

LINCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **lynch** e.Yks.; and in forms **linge** Gall. N.I.[1] Ant. Lin. Cor.[3]; **linse** Dor. Dev. Cor.[12] [linʃ, linʒ, lins.] 1. *v.* To beat severely; to strike with a pliable instrument.

Gall. A battle general began, Wi' brooms and neives they linged, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 82, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[1] To beat with a whip or flexible cane; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** He lincht ma i' feeace wiv his whip, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27. **Lin.** The . . . magistrate was so incensed by the charge made against the prisoner, that, without hearing his defence, he exclaimed, 'Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself,' *N. & Q.* (1858) and S. vi. 278; **Lin.**[1], **Dev.** (HALL.), **Cor.**[123]

Hence **Linsing**, *adv.* an intensitive of size, like 'thumping,' 'whacking.'

Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**[1] A lincèn girt hiare.

2. *sb.* A sharp, sudden blow with some pliable instrument.

e.Yks. I'll fetch you such a lynch, my boy, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 338; **e.Yks.**[1]

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *lincher*, 'donner un coup de fouet' (MOISY).]

LINCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **linsh** Dmf. **1.** *v.* To limp; to hop. Slk., Dmf. See **Link,** *v.*[2] **2.** *sb.* A hop. Dmf.

LINCH, *v.*[3] w.Som.[1] To edge nearer; to encroach.

Boys very commonly use the word in their games. At marbles, for instance, if a boy has to shoot his marble from a line, and is not quite behind it, the others call out 'No linchin'!' He's sure to linchy [lún·shee] nif you gee un ever so little chance.

LINCHARD, see **Linchet.**

LINCHER, *sb.* Lin. Som. An untilled ridge of land, dividing ploughed fields. See **Linch,** *sb.*[1]

Lin.[1] 238. Som. (W.F.R.); *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083.

LINCHET, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Glo. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also written **linchett** Hmp.; **lynchet** w.Yks. Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; and in forms **lanshet, linchard, lytchet** Wil.[1] [li·nʃit.] A strip of untilled land dividing ploughed fields; a narrow terrace on the escarpment of downs. See **Linch,** *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). Lin.[1] 238. Glo., Ken. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 330. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] Wil. Our measter had a man veaw hurs under the linchards, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 79; Wil.[1] Another British coin, found on the 'lytchets' at East Dean, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXII. 242. Dor. The 'lynchets,' or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 44; Dor.[1]

LINCH-PIN, *sb. Obs.* Shr. Also in form **inch-pin.** The penis of a stag. Grose (1790); (Hall.)

LINCOLN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **linkome, linkum.** In *comb.* (1) **Lincoln green,** *obs.*, a green-coloured cloth of Lincoln manufacture; (2) **Linkome-twyne,** *obs.*, used of some Lincoln texture; (3) **Linkum-twyne,** pack-thread.

(1) Sc. His merrie men are in [ae] liverie clad, Of the Lincoln grene so fair to see, Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 191; Linkome grene, *ib.* in Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) I. 86. (2) Sc. A sark made of the linkome twyne, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 1871) 175. (3) Abd. (Jam.)

LIND, *sb.* Lakel. Also in forms **læn'd** Lakel.[1]; **leand** Cum.[14]; **leen'd** Lakel.[1] [lind, liənd.] A shelter from the wind; also used *attrib.*

Lakel.[1] Used in High Furness, a leen'd place for sheep on the fell. Cum.[14]

LINDED, see **Lined.**

LINDER, *sb.* Sc. Amer. [lində(r.] A flannel or woollen under-shirt.

Sc. He'll sell his jerkin for a groat, His linder for another o't, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 494. Abd. Charged with having . . . stolen a pair of drawers, a linder, a skirt, and six clothes pins, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 26, 1897). Ags. A short gown . . . worn both by old women and by children. This garment, which is generally made of blue woollen cloth, sits close to the body, and has a number of flaps or skirts all round, hanging down about six inches from the waist. The tradition . . . is that it was borrowed from the Danes, and has been in use since the period of their invasions (Jam.). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.]

LINDER, *v.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **linther** Lan.[1] [li·ndə(r), li·nðə(r).] To fasten together; to splice; to make fast the end of a warp.

Lan. One of the ducks had th' bottom part of its bill brokken, an' he'd lindered it t'gether wi' a bant, Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) vii; Lan.[1]

Hence **Linderins** or **Lindrins,** *sb. pl.* ropes put round a weaver's beam when the woof is nearly finished; also used *fig.*

Lan. Geet fairly ith' linderins o' mi wits. Axon *Dr. Rondeau* (1867) 18; Lan.[1] Wi' mi pickers an' pins, An' mi wellers to th' shins, Mi linderins, shuttle, and yeald-hook, Brierley *Wayver o' Wellbrook.* Chs.[1]

LINDING, *sb.* Sus. Lining. (S.P.H.)

LINDY, see **Lendy.**

LINE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lyne** Hrf.[2] [lain, loin.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Line-board,** the starboard; (2) **-of-eggs,** the course of laying eggs by a fowl; (3) **-grip,** ? strength or skill to handle lines; (4) **-scoll,** a box for holding fishing-lines.

(1) Sh.I. The man who hauls stands in the oost-room, face to linebörd, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 134; S. & Ork.[1] So called because the fishing-lines are used on this side. (2) Cum.[14] (3) Sh.I. A'm shüre 'at der nedder da rugg or da line grip inta da men noo, dat wis i' dem o' da last generation, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). (4) S. & Ork.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a line of one's mind,* a piece of one's mind; (2) *on a line,* out of temper; (3) *to give* or *read out the line,* to give out a hymn or psalm line by line; (4) *to tine the line,* to lose one's place in reading; (5) *to be out on one's lines,* of a dispensary doctor: to be going his rounds; (6) *to lift one's lines,* to change one's church by removing one's certificate of membership.

(1) ne.Sc. When the gudeman cam' in he said it wis as weel that he didna meet the doctor, else he wad hae gien him a line o' his min' aboot Gordon that wadna hae been owre acceptable, Grant *Keckleton,* 148. Abd. I'se gi'e 'im three lines o' my min' this vera nicht, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 162. (2) War.[2] Your dad *is* on a line because you stopped out so late; War.[3] (3) Sc. I'll go right through the psalm and read no line, Dickson *Auld Precentor* (1894) 35. Abd. Elspet was standing in a meal bowey —like you in your precenting desk—and really she gave out the line wi' a pith of expression that shewed that it was nae apprentice wark wi' her, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 34, ed. 1889. Dmb. 'Tis now thought a vulgar thing For the letter-gae to gie out the line, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 51. (4) Abd. Fan the farmer tines the line, He says, 'Yer light casts little shine,—Had in the candle, sir!' Beattie *Parings* (1801) 26, ed. 1873. (5) N.I.[1] (6) e.Lth. He said he wad lift his lines, an' the first time he cam across the minister he wad gie him a bit o' his mind, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 131.

3. The boundary of the Highlands.

Sc. 'It is not yet a week since I passed the line,' said I. 'Less than a week ago I was on the braes of Balwhidder,' Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i.

4. A road. N.I.[1] The new roads are so called.

5. Any written or printed authority; a certificate; a receipt; a prescription; an order.

Sc. It's a rash thing to do to take a strange woman without so much as a line to her character into the house, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 76. Rnf. With big hand-basket in his mouth, To shops he jaunted, And brought by written lines, forsooth, Whate'er they wanted, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 245. Ayr. The laird cam to me for 'a bit line for that bottle that had dune the boy so much guid,' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 124; 'Hoot! woman, there's nae Burkers noo.' 'Dod! I dinna ken, I wad need a bit line for't,' *ib.* 235. War.[3] This, originally commercial travellers' slang, now finds its way into the newspapers, as, e.g., 'The South American mail has brought a good line into Staffordshire for iron pipes.'

6. *pl.* Reins.

I.Ma. He'd jus' puk up the lines on the horse's back and was jus' on the move to start, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 77. Som. Three waggon lines, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). [Amer. I seen him lean over an' larrup the hoss with the ends of the lines, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) ii.]

7. A marriage certificate; the banns of marriage; a marriage licence; a certificate of character, or of church membership; also in *sing.*

Abd. Ye maunna sae nae mair aboot us bein mairriet. Bell and me will burn the linie, and ye can jist scrape it oot o' your beuks and say naething aboot it, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 293. Kcd. Grannie, there are noo the lines, Nae mair I'll lie alane, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 129. N.I.[1] Nhb. Formerly when a hind left his master's service and intended to hire himself to another, he was handed a paper stating he 'was at liberty to hire with whom he pleased.' This was called his 'lines' (R.O.H.). Cum. He went an' got t'leynes t'varra next day, an' we got weddit t'day efter, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 6; Cum.[1] 'T'lines is gone in'—to the parson; Cum.[4] Tom's gaun t'see t'parson an put t'lines in, an then neest Sunday they'll be ax't at church. Yks. (Hall.), w.Yks.[24], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], Chs.[3] Stf. To lose their 'lines' in the belief of those simple souls would be to invalidate the marriage ceremony and to make their children illegitimate, Murray *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 36. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], e.Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.[1] I always keeps my lines careful like; hap what will, I bain't gwain to part wi' they. Dev. Me an' Polly was of a mind, an' us married each other in Exeter essterday marnin'. Her've got the lines, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 825.

8. *v.* To measure with a line; colliery term: to 'dial'; to survey.

Gall. He didna batter, line and pin To please the e'e, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 195, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] I measure as they

line or sound for the depth of a river, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 32. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

9. To thrash.

Sc. (JAM.), **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] I'll line ye. **w.Som.**[1] I'll line thy birches vor thee when I catch thee.

10. *Comb.* **Line-him-out**, a game in which a number of boys beat one of the party with their hats or caps. Ags. (JAM.) **11.** To thresh the corn partially out of the sheaf without injuring the stalks. w.Som.[1] Hence (1) **Lined-out**, *ppl. adj.* of wheat: partially threshed; (2) **Liner**, *sb.* (*a*) a sheaf partially threshed in the process of making reed; a small sheaf; (*b*) an adjustable part of a threshing-machine, by means of which the ears of corn are beaten out without bruising the straw; (3) **Lynen**, *sb.* a large bundle of straw from the threshing-floor.

(1) **Som.** The seed-wheat is all from this top-threshing called billows lined out, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) s.v. Billows. (2, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** (HALL.); **Dev.**[3] In freq. use. 'A bundle of liners or wheaten straw and combings of reed.' **nw.Dev.** The straw is made up into bundles of so-called liners (about two sheaves to the bundle) and put aside for combing by hand (R.P.C.). **Cor.**[1 3] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] The liner is to prevent the reed from being bruised, and made unfit for thatching. (3) **Hrf.**[2]

12. To give out a hymn or psalm line by line. Cor.[3]

Hence (1) **Liner-out**, *sb.* a person who holds to the practice of giving out the psalm line by line; (2) **Lining-out**, *vbl. sb.* the practice of giving out the psalm line by line.

(1) **Sc.** The hard-faced liner-out approached, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (1894) 35. (2) **Sc.** The congregation were so ignorant that neither young nor old could follow the precentor unless he previously read out the psalm—line by line—before singing it. This practice was called 'lining out,' *ib.* 20.

LINE, *sb.*[2] e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A place in which to lie down. (HALL.)

LINE, *sb.*[3] War. Wor. Shr. A dial. form of 'loin.'

War.[2] A cold in the lines. **se.Wor.**[1] I a got sich a pain acrass my lines I caunt 'ardly stond up. **Shr.**[1] Plase 'm, the bütcher says 'e canna cut a line o' lamb—nuthin' less than a quarter.

LINE, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Som. [lain.] **1.** In phr. (1) *to line a live* or *loof*, to bribe; (2) *— oneself*, to eat to the verge of discomfort; (3) *— one's intimmers, ribs*, &c., to eat heartily.

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He linet 's live wee a poun' note. **Cld.** (JAM.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He linet 's ribs weel wee broth an' beef.

2. To furnish with gifts.

Bnff.[1] She lines weel ilky beggar-wife's mehl-pyoke.

3. To weld in fresh steel upon the point or cutting part of a tool.

w.Som.[1] Tidn no good to sharp thick bisgey no more, he must be a lined—the steel o' un's all a weared away.

4. To mix spirits with tea, &c. Cf. **lace**, *v.*[1] **4.**

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Leeace tea).

Hence **Lined**, intoxicated.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] He's gitten weel lined.

LINE, *v.*[3] Som. To lean; to incline. (HALL.)

LINE, see **Lie**, *v.*[2], **Lin**, *sb.*[1 3], **Lithen.**

LINEABLE, *adj.* Wor. In the same line; brought to the same level. (W.C.B.)

LINED, *ppl. adj.* Wil. Dor. Also in form **linded** Dor.[1] [laind.] Of an animal: having a white back, or a white streak down the back.

Wil. An animal is lined who has a white back, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1]

LINEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written **linin** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.; **linnen** Ayr.; and in form **lining** e.Dur.[1] **1.** In *comp.* **Linen-lease**, a lease granted under the provisions of the Linen Act; see below.

N.I.[1] It was for lives, renewable, and provided for the keeping of a certain number of looms on the farm.

2. *Obs.* The habit worn by persons of immoral life when doing public penance.

Lnk. The 'sacken sark' had a variety of names, such as 'the harden gown,' 'the sack gown,' 'the harn gown,' and 'the linen,' GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 20.

3. *pl.* Underclothing, esp. shirts; shirt-sleeves.

Sc. I have sent my linens to be washed, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 51. **S. & Ork.**[1] I was standin' i' my bare linins. **Rxb.** For linens, I hae very few, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 43.

4. *pl.* Pitmen's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

Nhb. I lay between the sheets wi' my linins on, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 87. **e.Dur.**[1]

5. *pl.* A shroud; a winding-sheet.

Cai.[1] **Ayr.** Bless'd be the hour she cool'd in her linnens, And blythe be the bird that sings on her grave, BURNS *Merry hae I been*, st. 2.

LINET, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Also written **linnet** Glo.[1 2] Dor.[1]; **linnit** Dor. [li'nit.] **1.** Flax dressed, but not twisted into thread. Glo.[1 2] Cf. **linget**, *sb.*[2], **lint**, *sb.* **1.**

2. Lint; odds and ends of thread.

s.Wil. Let I brush your gownd, miss. You be aal auver linets (G.E.D.). **Dor.** I've been mad enough wi' that tune to seize 'en and tear en all to linnet, HARDY *Greenw. Tree* (1872) I. 31; (HALL.)

3. Tinder. **Wil.**[1] Tinder was made of linen. *Obs.* **Dor.**[1]

LING, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. and all counties down to Shr. e.An. ? s.Cy. ? Dev. [liŋ.] **1.** Heather, esp. the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, and the fine-leaved heath, *Erica cinerea.*

Sh.I. (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Edb.** The roots of the heath, or ling, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 71, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** Heath of the first year, when it has the form of a thin, long grass. Afterwards it is called heather (JAM.). **Dmf.** The young ling blumes are sweet tae pree, REID *Poems* (1894) 182. **Gall.** The first broad rush of the ling, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) i. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** The barren black moss, thinly clothed with heath or ling, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 528; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] *Erica tetralix* and *E. cinerea.* In the Nhb. moorlands ling is never applied to the common heath, *Calluna vulgaris.* **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Dreary dykes, and dusky ling, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 335. **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2 4], **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** Miles of ling and herbage, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 43. **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** It's got the spring that you feel when you tread on the mountain ling, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 8, ed. 1889. **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** The hounds couldn't run when they got on the ling (L.C.M.). **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **sw.Lin.**[1] The Moor used to grow nowt but furze and ling. **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1 2], **e.An.**[2] **Suf.**[1] The turf of heath. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **? s.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1858) 5th S. x. 175. **? Dev.** Yonder high hill covered with furze, heather, and ling, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 12.

Hence **Lingy**, (1) *sb.* the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (2) *adj.* heathery; mixed with heather.

(1) **Cum.**[1 4] (2) **n.Yks.** This field is rather lingy (I.W.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ling-berry**, (*a*) the seed capsule of the heather; (*b*) the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; (*c*) the whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*; (2) **-besom**, a broom made of heather; (3) **-bird**, the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (4) **-bob**, a tuft of heather; (5) **-collins** or **-cowls**, the burnt stumps of heather left after there has been a fire on the moors; (6) **-cowe**, a stem or bare branch of heather; (7) **-cropper**, a contemptuous term for a native of the Black Fellside district; (8) **-gowland**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) see below; (9) **-honey**, honey collected by bees having access to the heather; (10) **-stalks**, stalks of heather; (11) **-tit**, see (3); (12) **-topper**, one who lives among the heather; (13) **-water**, water from the moors, distinguished by its yellowish-brown colour.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1 4] (*b*) **Cum.** (J.H.), **Cum.**[4], **sw.Cum.**, **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (*c*) **Cum.**, **Yks.** (B. & H.) **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 231. (2) **Cum.** Her thick tatty hair is aw leyke a ling besom, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 43; **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.** As if ya swept a ling besom across 'em, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) xvi. **Chs.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** (E.H.G.) **Cum.** Beneath the block are remains of golden plover, ling-birds, larks, and young grouse, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) i; **Cum.**[1 4] **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45. (4) **Yks.** I wasn't boun to spend my life amang ling bobbs, *Philip Neville*, xiv. **w.Yks.** So I let him pick his way among stones and ling-bobs, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 182. (5) **s.Dur.**, **n.Yks.** Ling-cowls are used for lighting the fires in cottages and farm-houses (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.**[1] I scratted my shins sadly wi' ling-collins, ii. 296. (6) **Cum.**[1 4] (7) **Lakel.**[2], **Wm.** (B.K.) (8, *a*) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (*b*) **n.Yks.** Probably some yellow composite flower, such as *Hieracium Pilosella*, L. (Mouse-ear Hawkweed) is intended (B. & H.); **n.Yks.**[2] A small marigold kind of flower, growing among the heath. (9) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Ling honey is sartinly t'best kind o' honey, *w.Cum. Times Xmas* (1896) 29. (10) **Ir.** As she walked over the yielding ling-stalks and slippery short grass, she dared not lift her eyes from the ground, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892)

185. (11) w.Yks. The Titlark, here called 'Lingtit,' breeds on the moors, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 163. (12) n.Yks. Here comes a ling-topper (I.W.).

(13) ne.Yks.[1]

3. The furze, *Ulex europaeus.* n.Cy. (B. & H.), nw.Der.[1]

4. The hare's-tail cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*; esp. the leaves of the plant. Nhb. (J.H.), Nhb.[1], Dur. (B. & H.)

5. The deer's-hair, *Eleocharis caespitosus.* Nhb. *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813).

6. A general name for the sedge, *Carex*, the common nard, *Nardus*, and the bog-rush, *Schoenus.* Nhb. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).

7. A species of grass.

Ayr. All beyond the mountains is a soft mossy ground, covered with heath and a thin long grass called ling by the country people, *Statist. Acc.* I. 105 (Jam.).

[1. Norw. dial. *lyng*, 'Erica' (Aasen); so Dan. and ON.]

LING, *sb.*[2] Sus. Hmp. [liŋ.] A small garden; a back-yard. See **Link,** *sb.*[2]

e.Sus. Busy watering the plants in his ling, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 48. Hmp. I lingered long in Longley's ling, *ib.* 174.

LING, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Sc. [liŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A line.

Rnf. Sae mony odds and en's 'Tween lings, and strings, and sticks, and stanes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 151.

2. A quick career in a straight line.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed.

3. *v.* To gallop.

Sc. Herd *ib.* Lnk. Ramsay *ib.* Slk. They seem'd to ling asklent the wind, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 375.

[1. Fr. *ligne*, a line (Cotgr.).]

LING, LINGAL, see **Lin,** *sb.*[2], **Long, Lingle.**

LINGAN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **lingin** Frf.; and in form **lingans** n.Cy. [li·ŋən.] **1.** Shoemakers' thread. See **Lingle.**

Sc. (Jam.) Kcd. A wudder souter lingan ne'er Through leather tried to rug, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. Frf. I was as guid a hand at fittin' a customer as ony subject o' King Crispin that ever drew sole and upper thegither wi' the aid o' a rosetty lingin, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 2, ed. 1889. Per. In cobblers sta's ye nip a lingan, Spence *Poems* (1898) 185. e.Fif. Gie them as soon' a swabblin as they've had sin they cud birse a lingan, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. Edb. The canty cobler quats his sta', His rozet an' his lingans, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. A lash or taw to a whip. Fif. (Jam.)

LINGCAN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The body.

He's thrown to her his gay mantle, Says, 'Lady, hap your lingcan',' Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 299.

[ME. *licame*, the body (*Cursor M.* 7826); OE. *līchama* (*Deut.* xxviii. 26).]

LINGE, *v.*[1] Irel. Lei. Oxf. Dev. Also in form **lenge** Dev. [linj.] **1.** To lounge.

Lei.[1] Lingein' agen the mantel-piece. Dev. Dawnt lenge agin tha chimbly-piece Vilet, düee, düee lārn tü stand vittee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. To lunge. N.I.[1] **3.** To put out the tongue. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Oxf. 'Why do you linge?' Said by mothers to children (K.); (Hall.)

LINGE, *v.*[2] Yks. Chs. [linj.] To work so violently as to cause exhaustion. Yks. (Hall.), Chs.[1]

LINGE, *adj.* Hmp.[1] Pliable (as new leather).

LINGE, LINGEL, see **Linch,** *v.*[1], **Lingle.**

LINGER, *v.* Yks. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sur. [li·ŋ(g)ə(r).] With *after*: to long for.

e.Yks. [The rams] will beginne to linger after ewes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 11. Bdf. *Gen.* used with reference to some article of food. An old man who had lost his wife was heard to talk of 'lingering after his gooseberries' (J.W.B.). e.An.[1] Sick people 'linger' for food they fancy. Ess. She lingered after a bunch of grapes when she was ill (S.P.H.). Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[1] She lingers after it. Sur.[1] Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

LINGERING, *prp.* and *ppl. adj.* Ken. **1.** *prp.* With *about*: going about in a weak, wretched condition.

I kep' lingering and lingering about, till I was a misery to myself (W.F.S.).

2. *ppl. adj.* Of illness: long, protracted.

He is in a poor lingering way, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[1] Used with reference to a protracted sickness of a consumptive character; Ken.[2]

LINGET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Wor. **1.** A rope binding the fore-foot of a horse to the hinder one. Ags. (Jam.) **2.** *pl.* The iron pieces by which a spade is fastened to the tree. Wor. (H.K.)

LINGET, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **linjet** Frf. **1.** The seed of flax; linseed.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Frf. An' nane but hamit linjet sawn,—Fan lint was beaten wi' the mill, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Linget-oil,** linseed-oil. Rnf. (Jam.); (2) **-seed,** seed of flax; linseed. Sc. (*ib.*)

[1. The same word as Fr. (Bas-Maine) *linet*, 'linette, graine de lin' (Dottin). See **Linet.**]

LINGET, *sb.*[3] Som. The linnet, *Linota cannabina.*

LINGEY, LINGHY, LINGIN, see **Lingy,** *adj.*[1], **Lingan.**

LINGING, *ppl. adj.* nw.Dev.[1] [li·ŋin.] Taking a long time, requiring patience.

Common. 'Tid'n 'ard work, you knaw, but 'tis cruel lingin', lik skinnin' tetties.

LINGIT, *ppl. adj.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. Narrow; thin; small.

Edb. It'll maybe serve my nephew, . . who is as lingit in the waist as a wasp, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. Slk. Do nae ye see that he's lingit like a grew, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 155, ed. 1866. Rxb. She's just like a lingit haddo (Jam.).

LINGIT, *ppl. adj.*[2] e.Lth. (Jam.) Flexible; pliant; supple of limb; agile. See **Lingy,** *adj.*[1]

Lingit claith, cloth of a soft texture.

LINGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **lingal** Rnf.; **lingel** Rnf. Ayr. Ir.; and in forms **lignel, liniel** N.Cy.[1] [li·ŋ(g)l.] **1.** *sb.* Shoemakers' thread.

Sc. At night when souters leave their lingles, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 12. Cai.[1] Per. He could not put a steek in a shoe, or rozet a lingle, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 56, ed. 1887. Slg. Wi' Hunter prince o' Lingles, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 65. Rnf. Come hame to your lingals, ye neerdoweel loon, *Harp of Rnf.* (1819) *Introd.* 75. Ayr. Dannie Fraser was sittin' at his shop-door wi' the lapstane on his knee and the lingels in his mooth, cloutin' a pair o' Blucher buits, Service *Notandums* (1890) 121. Lnk. Like sutter's lingles in the dish, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 231. Edb. He had him surely past As clean's a lingle, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 24, ed. 1801. Slk. Gave the lingles a yerk, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 316, ed. 1866. Ir. Mending his shoes with a piece of twisted flax, called a lingel, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 278. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lingle-back,** a person having a long, weak back; (2) **-backit,** having a long back; (3) **-end,** the point of a shoemaker's waxed thread; (4) **-tailed,** draggle-tailed.

(1) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Ayr. Here comes lang, lingle-backit, ramshackled Bob Dragon, Service *Notandums* (1890) 80. (3) Fif. The sutor . . . deftly birsed a fresh lingle-end, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 16. Slg. For me he needna beat his ben, Or arm wi' birse his lingle en', Muir *Poems* (1818) 5. Nhb.[1] It is tipped with a birce [hog's bristle], so that it can be pushed through the elshin [awl] holes in the leather. (4) Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. A-well-a-wat she's no lingle-tail'd, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 55.

3. A leather thong; a fetter; anything to tie with.

Sc. It's short while since the sow bore the lingel, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 127, ed. 1881. Abd. With lingel to unite [them] together, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 56; Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 4, ed. 1873. Lnk. He . . . sometimes had ae gartan, a lingle or rash rape was good enough for Sawny, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 49. Gall. Pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxx.

4. *Fig.* Anything of considerable length of its kind, applied to a long speech, sermon, poem, &c., or to a tall, lanky person. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

Hence **Lingelt-leukin,** *adj.* slim in general appearance. Nhb.[1]

5. *v.* To fasten with shoemakers' thread.

Slk. Come like a cobbler An' lingel them cleverly, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 419.

6. To fasten, fetter; to tie together the fore-legs of any animal, particularly of a horse, to prevent it from wandering from the pasture.

Bnff.[1] Abd. I never read the ballant aboot the worm lingelt roun the tree, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi.

7. With *off*: to unroll; *fig.* to repeat much from memory; to speak with fluency. Bnff.[1]

[1. Lyngell that souters sowe with, *chefgros*, PALSGR. Fr. *ligneul*, shoemaker's thread (COTGR.).]

LING-MAN, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] A name given to the third finger in Sheffield. (s.v. Fingers.)

LINGO, *sb.* N.I.[1] A long, thin weight of iron used in Jacquard looms.

LINGOT, see **Langot**.

LING-TOW, *sb.* Sc. 1. A rope used by smugglers.

Gall. My father let me have a horse from the stable and a ling-tow over my shoulder to go out to the free trade among the Manxmen, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) i.

2. *Comp.* **Ling-tow-men**, smugglers.

The lingtowmen went, and there was the jangling of hooked chains all along the shores, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 19.

LINGUISTER, *sb.* I.W. Cor. Amer. Also in form **linkister** I.W.[1] Amer. A linguist; an interpreter.

I.W.[1], **Cor.**[1] [**Amer.** Linguister (pron. *linkinster*). A talkative busybody. This New England phrase is doubtless derived from sailor usage; amongst this class a linguister is an interpreter, FARMER; 'He's going to preach to the Injuns to-day, but who's going to linkister for him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 420.]

LINGY, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] The greasy surface that settles on stagnant water; also used *attrib.*

LINGY, *adj.*[1] Or.I. n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **lingey** N.Cy.[2]; **linjy** Lakel.[2]; and in forms **ligney** Cum.; **linghy** e.Yks. [li·ngi.] 1. Lithe; flexible; supple-limbed; active; strong. Cf. **lennow**.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[12], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**[34] **ne.Yks.**[1] A lingy chap. **e.Yks.** As lingy as a lad (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**[1] He lowpt cleean owad [over the] hedge. Ah sudn't [shouldn't] hă thowt awd fellow'd been sĭ linghy. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Girt lither, lingy, wallopin gammer-stang, ii. 287. **n.Lin.** A long lingy pig (M.P.).

2. Trashy; helpless; limp. Or.I. (J.G.)

[Cp. OFr. (Norm.) *linge*, 'léger, souple' (MOISY).]

LINGY, *adj.*[2] ? *Obs.* Ken. Idle and loitering.

A lingy fellow (K.); **Ken.**[1]

LINHAY, *sb.* Irel. Brks. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. and Nfld. Also written **linney** Brks. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Nfld.; **linny** Crk. Som. Dev.; and in form **linnedge** Dor.[1] [li·ni.] A shed or open building; a farm building for cattle or for storing provender, &c.; *gen.* with a lean-to roof and an open front; also in *comp.* **Linhay-house**.

Crk. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–64) VI. 184. **Brks.** (W.W.S.) **Dor.** The roof-eaves of the linhay were here within touch, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) III. xiii; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Always so-called, except when adjoining a shoeing-forge—then it is as invariably called pent-house. 'I do want t' ax o' ee vor to let me [ae·u] ha two or dree paustes and a vew rough boards like, vor to put up a bit of a linhay way, eens the colts mid urn in and out.' 'To Builders and Contractors. Tenders are invited for taking down and rebuilding a linhay at Leylands Farm, Wellington,' *Advt., Wellington Wkly. News* (June 3, 1886). The linhay in this advertisement was quite an important, detached range of buildings, consisting of brick cow stalls with loft over, but the not being enclosed makes a linhay of it. **Dev.** Sometimes with a loft over it, sometimes without—when it is called a hanging linney, as depending upon, and under the eves of the house or barn adjoining. Sometimes a dry house for serges or leather. A building consisting generally of one side wall only. But sometimes of two end walls. The roof on the other side being supported by wooden posts or props (sometimes by stone pillars), *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 251; **Dev.**[1] Why you must know that the puggen end of the linney neist to the peg's-looze geed way and was ruseing down, 3. **n.Dev.** Tha next ... mus' laid [lead] 's gurl to the linhay in tha meäd, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 38. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** New tember for hez linney-house walls, PENGELLY *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 101; **Cor.**[12] [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

[Cp. Fr. (Béarnais) *linhe* (*ligne*), 'rangée de pieux, palissade' (LESPY).]

LINIEL, see **Lingle**.

LINING, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Also written **linan** Bnff.[1] [lai·nin.] 1. A cross-piece of wood, two or three inches thick and six to eight broad, forming part of the body of a cart. Chs.[1] 2. Food and drink.

Bnff.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ir.** Alley, aroon, get him the linin' an' a sup to tighten his elbow, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 331.

3. *pl.* A block used for lining over-coatings. w.Yks. (J.M.)

LINING, *sb.*[2] Chs. Also written **linin** s.Chs.[1] [lai·nin.] The cord of which a bricksetter's or other workman's line is made.

Chs.[1] Jack, caw at rope and twine shop, and buy me some lining; my line's done; it's full o' knots an bullythrums. **s.Chs.**[1]

LINING, *sb.*[3] Som. The loins. (HALL.)

LINJET, LINJY, see **Linget**, *sb.*[2], **Lingy**, *adj.*[1]

LINK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Glo. e.An. Also written **lynk** s.Sc. [liŋk.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Link-gawn**, a pail with a handle; (2) **-moss**, St. Vincent's Rock stonecrop, *Sedum rupestre*; (3) **-on**, a man's female companion for a fair-day; (4) **-stone**, see below.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (s.v. Gawn). (2) **Shr.**[1] (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) **Sh.I.** I tink doo'll better hing link-stanes i' da dess. I tauld dee 'at shū wid geng doon da hill, whin doo wis biggin' her, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897).

2. The chain by which pots are attached to the 'crook.'

s.Sc. Bringe the cruke, an' eke the lynkis Doon frae the rannel-tree, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 109.

3. A joint.

Slk. Aboon the links o' my neck, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 46, ed. 1866; He had as mony links and whimples in his tail as an eel, *ib.* 50.

4. A straw rope fastening the thatch of a stack; a division of a peat-stack.

Sh.I. Da warst is da links 'ill geng laek kilnstrae, if I lowse dem wi' dis frost, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900); Jimpin' alang da riggin (an' brakkin' mony a link as he gued), he laundid ipo da barn, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 57. **Gall.** My peatclaig is fu' o' links o' gude peats, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 182, ed. 1876.

5. A lock of hair.

Rnf. Gowden glist the yellow links That round her neck she'd twine, *Harp* (1819) 210. **Edb.** To kame the lang links o' her gowden hair, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 20. **Dmf.** Her links o' black hair owre her shouthers fa' bonnie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 93.

6. The length of hair or fine gut by which the hook is fastened to the fishing-line in angling.

Nhb. A single stout hair for the end and drop-fly will in most cases be sufficiently strong. Where larger trout may be expected to rise—thus requiring stronger tackle—fine gut should be used, in preference to a link of two or three hairs, OLIVER *Fly Fishing* (1834) 110.

7. Lacemakers' term: a loop of lace.

Nhp.[1] When a piece of lace is finished, it is measured into yards, the ends of the several yards are pinned together, thus forming as many loops as yards; and each loop obtains the name of a link.

8. A sausage; a black pudding, *gen.* in *pl.*: strings of sausages, so called from their resemblance to a chain.

Per. Links o' puddin's, black to see, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** He asked her if she had any links? 'Aye, that I have,' said she, and ... produced some fine sausages! *Garland* (1818) 200; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

9. *Comp.* (1) **Link-hides**, sausage-skins, the intestines of a pig prepared and stuffed; (2) **-meat**, sausage-meat; mincemeat.

(1) **e.An.**[12] (2) **e.An.**[1] A boy quarrelling with another was heard to say, 'I'll cut you into link-meat.'

10. Phr. *a team of links*, the entrails; intestines of a pig. e.An.[2] 11. Couplings for wagons. w.Yks. (J.P.)

12. Weaving term: warps drawn through each other. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

13. *v.* Phr. (1) *to link an arm*, to walk arm in arm; (2) *— away*, to carry off by the arm; (3) *— down*, to unhook; to lower on a chain; (4) *— in*, to entice, beguile; to mislead; (5) *— off*, see (3); (6) *— on*, (*a*) to hang upon a chain or crook; (*b*) see (1); (7) *— out*, to 'fork out'; (8) *— up*, see (6, *a*).

(1) **Lth.** He'll no link an airm Wi' a lass but me, M^cNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 74. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Come, Mary, link thi' arm i' mine, PEARSON *Ballads*, No. 129. (2) **Edb.** Came wi' four o' the Town Guard at his back, and linkit awa the wee Frenchman to jail, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 309. (3) **Sh.I.** Shū linkid doon da boiler, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). (4) **Ken.**[1] They linked

him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates. (5) Sc. Maun gae link aff the pot, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 131, ed. 1871. Abd. Swankies they link aff the pot To hain their joes, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 60. (6, *a*) Abd. The thrifty mither links the kettle on, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 22. Frf. Maggie links on the porritch broo, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 47. Gall. Ye'll link on the pan, and fry braxy ham, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 181, ed. 1876. (*b*) Sc. And his ghost now links on wi' thee, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 358. (7) Sc. They could a' link out their fifty pounds ower head to bigg a hottle, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. (8) Sh.I. A'll link up da pan, he's boilin' ower faerce. . . . Wan link up 'ill dū, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899). nw.Abd. Link up the cruik, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 39.

14. To take by the arm.

Gall. She's rinnin' about like a young ane, An' linkin' a boy o' sixteen! IRVING *Lays* (1872) 231. w.Yks. Tha'll lewk weel, Billy, linkin a gurt strappin bengin womman tut church, *Yks. Comic Ann.* (1881) 28.

15. ? To catch; to bind.

Slg. You've linked our prisoners by insulting chat, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 26.

16. To fasten a door. Shr.[1]

17. To join; to twine round; *fig.* to marry, keep company with.

Kcd. An ancient mannie, Seemingly a limmer auld, Had been linkit wi' a lammie Just escapit fae the fauld, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 113. Abd. It micht be better for to link In ae concern, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 174. Fif. Yet linkin', an' clinkin' I tag the tither line, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 34. Slg. I'll frae wine-rotten drunkard's jink, And wi' the Stirling birdies link, GALLOWAY *Sutor's Mag.* (1810) 17. Lnk. Our arms we fondly link, And stray by Kelvin's grassy brink, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 86, ed. 1897. Edb. Gin my fingers round ye link, They'll squeeze ye dead, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 54. Gall. He aft would sing his lassie's praise, . . And link them up in rustic rhyme, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 52, ed. 1897.

18. To walk arm in arm.

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Lads and lasses, linkin' blythely, pair and pair, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 10, ed. 1882. Per. O' Sawbith she'll gang linket wi' ye t'ey kirk, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 274, ed. 1887. Ayr. Our laird was seen coming to the kirk, soberly and decently, linking wi' his leddy mother, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xi. Lnk. WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 35. Lth. Sly Nappy gaed linkin' wi' Sandy, And Paddy, an' bauld Johnnie Bull, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 111. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Ir. (A.S.-P.). n.Ir. (M.B.-S.), n.Cy. (J.W.), Lakel.[2] Cum. I've seen you link through wood and glen With one George Moor, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 118. w.Yks. Jim an' t'wife coom linkin' dahn t'street (Æ.B.). Lan. Aw hannot linked wi' thee sin' we went to Knot-fair, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) I. xviii. e.Lan.[1] I.Ma. There them two goes linkin along, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 11, ed. 1889. Stf.[1] s.Stf. I wouldner link in the street, if I was yo', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

19. To cease moving about. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

LINK, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Suf. Sus. [liŋk.] 1. A green wooded bank, on the side of a hill, between two pieces of cultivated land; a wood; a garden. See **Linch**, *sb.*[1]

Suf. Some woods in this neighbourhood are so called; as The Link at Rushbrook, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). Sus. A sort of cave dug into the side of a bank or link, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 167; *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 174; Sus.[12]

Hence **Linky**, *adj.* flat and grassy.

Sc. Won forth at last upon the linky boggy muirland, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii. Lnk. The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see, PARKER *Misc. Poems* (1859) 19.

2. *pl.* Sandy knolls near the sea-shore; a stretch of sandy, barren ground.

Sc. A pleasant walk over sandy knolls, covered with short herbage, which you call Links, and we English, Downs, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. iii. Bnff. Returning home one evening along the links, I heard a strange cry coming, as it seemed, from the shore, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) viii. Abd. In the middle of the beautiful links, a word used in Scotland nearly synonymous with what in England they call downs, FORBES *Life of Beattie* (1806) 10, ed. 1824. s.Sc. Tween the links o' Solway and Northern Sea, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 153. Lnk. We'll gang by the links o' the wild rowin' burnie, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 72. Edb. Rattlin' an' prattlin' aff they go, Between the links, . . Then join the firth, an' wi' it stays to ebb an' flow, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 113; Forth's Links o' waving corn, MACNEILL *Poems* (1801) II. 13. Slk. Thro' all the links of the Lammermuirs, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371. n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

3. *Comp.* **Links-goose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.*

Or.I. Because it frequents the links, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 154. S. & Ork.[1]

LINK, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. [liŋk.] 1. To walk smartly and vigorously; to trip; to pass by quickly.

Sc. This billet as fast as ye can link to the captain, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) vi. Sh.I. Send for a fiddler, play up Foula reel. Up wi't Lightfoot, link it awa' boys, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 259, ed. 1891. Cai.[1] Elg. Awa the wives, wi' heavy creels, Link wi' their finny stores, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 137. Abd. He linkit at it like some blythesome spark, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 33. Kcd. Lads and lasses frae the Howe Cam' linking up the bents, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 34. Frf. Here comes Thimble linkin' o'er the lee, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 160. Per. Hoo fast the days gang linkin', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 20. Fif. Wha had, to raise my drooping mind, Come linkin' there, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 49. Slg. Logan cam' linkin wi' a goun For him to wear, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 11 Dmb. As soon as they began to spin, Their braw merry lads cam linking in, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 92. Rnf. Jock spied the lasses linking owre the lay, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 45. Ayr. The very bairns . . . linking and louping, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. Lnk. The twa gaed linkin' but the hoose, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. Lth. My own true love I see now Linkin' ower yon hill, M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 100. Edb. Look at our wives, and jillets, linking, Foul day or fair, about the street, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 28. Slk. Away she linkit over the green, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. Rxb. I swam the Tweed, Syne shook my coat, an' aff what I could link, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1811) 161. Dmf. We've linkit thro' a blythsome time, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 48. Gall. Doon the kirk road he linkit wi' strides that were nearly sax foot frae tae to heel, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1893) 121. Kcb. Tam linkit awa' to the hill to his lambs, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 218. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. The wild, unearthly wight cam' linkin', STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 11. Lan. Jinny un sumborri elze linkin past Green Mon, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 9.

Hence (1) **Linking**, *ppl. adj.* active, agile; (2) **Linkingly**, *adv.* swiftly and lightly; (3) **Lynket**, *ppl. adj.* swift.

(1) Sc. A man that can whistle ye up a thousand . . . linking lads at his will, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. (2) Lth. Some merry fellows started lustily to sing the song itself, and all at the messtable went linkingly and loudly through it, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* 2nd S. (1885) 160. (3) Slk. Far swifter than wind on the linket flame, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 34.

2. With *away* or *off*: to do anything with speed and diligence, esp. of spinning.

Sc. She . . . linket aff her twa hasps every day, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 109 (JAM.). s.Sc. She's linkin' awa' at the wheel, SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (*ib.*).

[1. Norw. dial. *linka*, to give a fling or toss with the body (AASEN).]

LINK, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Dor. To lie in the sun.

HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

LINKER, *v.* Shr. [li·ŋkə(r).] To idle, loaf about; *gen.* used in *prp.* See **Lingering**.

BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[1] *Gen.* used with a reduplicated form—'lonkering.' 'Jack, yo' lock that 'tato-'ouse, an' look roun' the buildin' to-night, theer's a lot o' tramps linkerin' an' lonkerin' about the lanes'; Shr.[2] Yo bin a linkering fellow. Linkering about.

LINKIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *adj.* Sly, roguish, tricky. Rxb. (JAM.) 2. *sb.* A person full of tricks; a deceitful person. s.Sc. (JAM.) Peb. My cousin Kate's a blacken'd jade, And yet the linkie has a lad, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80.

[Cp. MDu. *lincker.* 'Iemand, die, door behendigheid, in iemands gunst tracht te sluipen, die slim en listig is om iemand den tuin te leiden, of iets wijs te maken' (OUDEMANS).]

LINKISTER, see **Linguister**.

LINKLET, *sb.* Nhb. A piece of line to which a fishing-hook is attached. See **Link**, *sb.*[1] 6.

We'll draw The sawmon frae out o' his lair Wi' this slender wee hazel sae sma' And this linklet o' bonnie brown hair, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 113; (R.O.H.)

LINKPIN, *sb.* Dur.[1] e.An.[1] [li·ŋkpin.] A linch-pin.

LINKS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[2] A tract of land covered with heather. Cf. **ling**, *sb.*[1]

LINKUM, *sb.* Cor. [li·ŋkəm.] A stupid person; a 'nincompoop'; a mother's pet.

Cor.[1] She's her mother's linkum. w.Cor. I feel like a reg'lar linkum, my dress is so 'full' that it 'licks' [brushes] against my legs every step I take (M.A.C.).

LIN(N, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also written lyn Sc. (Jam.) [lin.] 1. *sb.* A waterfall; the rock or precipice over which the water falls; the ravine down which the water rushes.

Sc. If you come here again I'll pitch you down the linn like a football, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) l. Abd. Cowslips deck the margin of the streamlet's gushing linn, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 61. Per. Repeatedly immersed in the celebrated linn of St. Fillan's, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 75, ed. 1887. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 110. s.Sc. Many a stranger seeks the scene Of Bracklin's far-famed linn, Watson *Bards* (1859) 54. Dmb. Lochar making meickle din Was roaring like the Cora linn, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 71. Rnf. Allan *Hours* (1836) 99. Ayr. There high my boiling torrent smokes Wild-roaring o'er a linn, Burns *Bruar Water*, st. 4. Lnk. Burns row doon in foamin' floods, An' roarin' loups ilk lin, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 23. Lth. Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 105. Edb. Her blither waters Leaping wild o'er linn and lea, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 41. Bwk. Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 75. Peb. Water rumbling o'er a lin Than standing pool is purer, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 83. Slk. Laigher doun beside the linn, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 73; Lying concealed in a linn near here, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 21, ed. 1866. Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. She was listening To a linnet that sang in a howe in the linn, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 70. Gall. So I came down the west side of the water of Ken, by the doachs, or roaring linn, where the salmon sulk and leap, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. Kcb. If chance upon an ash above the lin A hoody has her nest, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 4. n.Ir. For it's o'er the bank, and it's o'er the linn, And it's up to the meadow ridge, Alexander *Stumpie's Brae.* n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Hear! now, Yon linn's melodious thunder! Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 51; Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] Lan. And the roaring of the linn, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 85.

2. The pool at the base of a waterfall.

Sc. And now he raught the glassie lin, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. w.Sc. Poor Puddlehole had run awa to gather the neighbours to rake the linn for me, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. Ayr. In the clear linn the trouts shuttled from stone and crevice, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxviii. Edb. There frisks the freckl'd finny tribe, In linns both wide and steep, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 49. Dmf. Frae low o' Kye, the laverocks sang, An' flashing o' the linn, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 77. Gall. The running of deep water in a linn, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) vii. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The pool is there—the true linn, in the original acceptance of the word—dark and bottomless, Hardy *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, V. 386.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Lin·keeper**, (2) **·lier** or **·lyar**, a large fresh-water trout which remains in one particular pool.

(1) Knr. (Jam.) (2) Fif. (*ib.*) Knr. His successful angler landing the linn-lier, Haliburton *Furth* (1894) 177.

4. *v.* To hollow out the ground by force of water.

Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb. The ford [was] much deepened (or as it is locally termed), 'linned into holes,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 209.

[1. OE. *hlynn*, 'torrens,' *John* xviii. 1 (Rushworth). 2. Perh. another word; cp. Gael. *linne*, a pool, pond, lake, linn, gulf (M. & D.); Ir. *linn*, a pool, water (O'Reilly); Wel. *llyn*, a lake; see Macbain.]

LIN(N, *sb.*[2] Sc. [lin.] A piece of wood put under the keel of a boat to facilitate its being drawn over a loose or sandy beach; a plank of wood; a sleeper.

Sh.I. He . . . stooped to lift a linn or sleeper, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 52; If I pit dem [feet] doon I maun hae a lin or a ballish stane ta set dem tü afore I can row a straik, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 242; 'Hae a linn ta set inunder her side, William,' I said as I held up da fower een, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 157; S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

[Norw. dial. *lunn*, used of the pieces of wood put under the keel of ships (Aasen); ON. *hlunnr*, a roller for launching ships (Vigfusson).]

LINNARD, *sb.* *Obsol.* Som. The last to finish a meal; see below.

The man who finished his meal last when out in the field was called the 'linnard,' and had to tie up the remnants and clear away the provisions. 'Thee beest linnard' (W.F.R.).

LINNARD, *adj.* Bdf. In *comb.* **Linnard-feel**, the feeling of faintness which attends a cold perspiration.

(J.W.B.); This expression is still used in Milton Bryant and Lidlington to describe a feeling of faintness, *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th S. vi. 137.

LINNET, *sb.* Shr.[1] The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.*

LINNET, LINNEY, LINNIT, LINNOW, LINNY, see **Linet, Linhay, Linet, Lennow, Linhay.**

LINSE, *sb.* War. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **lince** Sus.; **lins** Cor.[3] [lins, linz.] In *comp.* (1) **Linse-pin**, a linch-pin; (2) **-puller**, an instrument for pulling out the linch-pin.

(1) War. (J.R.W.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cor.[3] (2) Sus. (F.E.S.)

[ME. *linse*, an axle (Shoreham); OE. *lynis*, an axletree (B.T.). Cp. Du. *lunse*, 'an yron pin, or the bolt of an axel-tree' (Hexham).]

LINSE, see **Linch**, *v.*[1]

LINSET, *sb.* Sc. Linseed.

Fif. Twa linset puncheons fu' o' meal, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 67.

LINSEY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Also written **lindsay** Abd.; **lindsey** Dev. [li·nzi.] 1. A shortened form of 'linsey-woolsey'; *gen.* used *attrib.*

Sc. Bring to me the linsey clouts, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 23. Abd. He tore Meg Macglashan's lindsay petticoat, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 96, ed. 1889. w.Yks. (J.W.) Dev. *Obs.* Bowring *Lang.* (1866) V. 15.

2. *pl.* Rags made from cloth woven with a cotton warp and a woollen weft. w.Yks. (M.F.)

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *sb.* Hrf. Coarse cloth spun from bits of wool picked up on the open commons.

Used esp. on the Welsh borders. 'The commons they are taken in, The cottages pulled down, And Moggy's got no wool to spin Her linsey-woolsey gown,' Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

LINSTY-WUNSTY, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **linsty-wuinsty** Cum.[1] [li·nsti-wunsti.] A corruption of 'linsey-woolsey.'

His brutches was meaad eh that blue-gray linstey-wunstey mak o' stuff, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 24; Cum.[14]

LINT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Shr. e.An. [lint.] 1. Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*, both growing and when prepared for spinning. See **Linet.**

Sc. Ye micht draw lint through't for a heckle, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 303. Abd. The lint thus prepared she spun and got it wove by a customer weaver, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 216. Frf. Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 278. Per. Thirty stane o' lint and tow, Spence *Poems* (1898) 34. s.Sc. At swinglin' lint she tried her han', Watson *Bards* (1859) 10. Dmb. Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. Rnf. Four stones of cleansed lint, Hector *Judicial Records* (1876) 304. Ayr. That year's crop of lint, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv. Lnk. The chaps wha selt the lint in stricks, Watson *Poems* (1853) 85. Edb. Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 55, ed. 1815. Bwk. Crossrig for lint and woo', Henderson *Rhymes* (1856) 13. Slk. The lint was to pull, the potatoes to raise, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866. Dmf. Reid *Poems* (1894) 41. n.Ir. The lint . . . wis as long as yer leg, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52; N.I.[1] Uls. The rock of an old spinning wheel, and a switch or two of lint, grown yellow with age, M'Ilroy *Craig-linnie* (1900) 33. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. (B. & H.)

Hence **Linty**, *adj.* flaxen.

Edb. A wean, with linty locks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. Nhb.[1] O'er her fair shoothers her linty locks flee, Armstrong *Lizzy o' the Glen* (1879).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lint-bells**, the flowers of the flax; (2) **-bow**, the pod containing the flax-seeds; (3) **-brake**, an instrument used to break and soften flax; (4) **-coble**, (5) **-dam**, a pond or pit in which flax is steeped; (6) **-field**, a field in which flax is grown; (7) **-haired**, flaxen-haired; (8) **-hole**, see (5); (9) **-locks**, flaxen hair; (10) **-pot**, see (5); (11) **-ripple**, a toothed instrument through which flax is drawn to separate the seeds from the stalk; (12) **-straik**, a handful of new-dressed flax; (13) **-tap**, the quantity of flax put on the distaff at once; (14) **-wheel**, a spinning-wheel; (15) **-white**, flaxen-coloured, very white.

(1, 2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Rxb. (Jam.) (4) Bnff.[1] (5) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (6) n.Ir. A tuk her doon intil the lint fiel', Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 79. (7) Abd. A lint-haired lassie, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 107, ed. 1889. (8) e.Fif. Oor road lay atween a thick

wud on the ae hand an' a row o' lint-holes lip-fu' o' foul water on the ither, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **n.Ir.** He brauk his voice wheelin' a borrowfu' o' stanes doon till the lint-hole, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 23; **N.I.**[1] (9) **Dmf.** My bonny Jean, Wi' thy lint locks and slae-black e'en, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 125. **Gall.** No a mark on him that the yellow lint locks canna cover, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliv. (10) **Abd.** Folk wad swear he chate the wuddy In the lint-pot gin he droon't, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 39. (11) **Sc.** Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple, Or stock to some auld wife's lint-ripple Might be your fate, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 22 (Jam.). (12) **Gall.** His hair hung down his back as white as a lintstraik, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 45, ed. 1876. (13) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Sh.I.** Yacob's head widna been sae muckle laek a lint tap as it is ta day, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 212. **Abd.** Wi' hair like a lint tap, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 45. **Lnk.** Bessy's hair's like a lint tap, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 80. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 100. (14) **Rnf.** Ane new covering and bolsters and cod-covers, ane lint-wheel, Hector *Judicial Rec.* (1876) 45. (15) **Abd.** Lizie frae 'mang her lint white hair Was pickin' out the papers, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 95. **Ayr.** Lassie wi' the lint-white locks, Burns *Lassie wi' the Lint-white Locks*, st. 1. **Lth.** Her hair it is lint-white: her skin it is milk-white, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 82, ed. 1856. **Bwk.** Wi' lint-white locks hingin' doon owre her broo, Calder *Poems* (1897) 295. **Gall.** Her hair, which had been lint-white, . . was now darkening into a golden brown, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 75. **N.I.**[1]

3. A halter.

Shr.[2] Yone had the lint nigher your neck than he has.

4. The flocculent dust which collects in rooms, or under looms. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1]

Hence **Linty**, *adj.* covered with down or dust.

w.Yks. Sum a yer coits ar az linty az if thade lig'd up at' bed a week, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 12.

5. A fishing-net; a breadth of a herring-net.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Each net 15 yards in length, formed of 4 breadths or lints, each a yard apart (J.H.); They ligged the ground rope in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 37.

LINT, *v.* Sc. [lint.] 1. To relax, unbend; to cease from work.

Sh.I. So juist lint dee doon again, laek a wise body, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 10. **Rnf.** He wadna let me lint or I did it (Jam.). **Lnk.** She wrocht her wark an' never lintit, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 35.

2. Phr. *to lint one's hough*, to unbend, relax one's 'hough,' to sit down for a little while. S. & Ork.[1]

LINT, see **Lend**, *v.*

LINTEL, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. [li·ntl.] A kind of tare or vetch, probably the hairy vetch, *Vicia hirsuta.*

w.Yks.[2] Hardy winter vetches. **Nhp.**[1] The bearded rye was in the row, The lintel in the pod, Clare *MS. Poems.*

[The burr and the lintle cannot endure one another, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 16.]

LINTERN, *sb.* s.Pem. (W.M.M.) w.Som.[1] Cor.[123] [li·ntən.] A lintel, the top part of a door-frame; a short beam of wood inserted over any door or window-opening to support the wall above. Cf. **lintin**.

LINTHER, see **Linder**, *v.*

LINTIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **linty** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks. [li·nti.] 1. The linnet, *Linota cannabina.*

Sh.I. Du's aboot as muckle laek her as a deuk is laek a lintie, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 18. **n.Sc.** The lintie sings in summer, but he's far awa' in the winter, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 200. **Elg.** Whistlin' linties on thy braes, Tester *Poems* (1865) 156. **Abd.** Linties sing sweet, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 250. **Kcd.** The lintie fair, high in the air, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 25. **Frf.** With his call-birds tempting siskins, yellow yites, and linties to twigs which he had previously smeared with lime, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xii. **Per.** She is blythe as the linty, Stewart *Character* (1857) 12. **w.Sc.** Miss Jean could sing like a linty, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 271. **Fif.** Linties an' goldies were fleein' a' aroond, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 23. **s.Sc.** The lintie sang sweetly as ever to me, Allan *Poems* (1887) 16. **Dmb.** To see sic a trig lass as Jean Brown there at her wark like a lintie, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** The mavis an' the lintie sing fu' sweet frae ilka tree, Young *Pictures* (1865) 46. **Ayr.** His laugh's as blithe as the lilt o' the linty, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 103. **Lth.** Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 159, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Forbes *Poems* (1812) 104. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 77. **Peb.** The nest o' a lintie I fondly explored, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 141. **Slk.** To behold in the lintie, or the lark, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 2. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 119. **Gall.** Whistling like a lintie, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 233. **Kcb.** The heart-stirrin' note o' the lintie, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 107. **Wgt.** Fraser *Poems* (1885) 71. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); The lairks and linties roun' us sung, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 103; **Nhb.**[1]

2. The twite, *Linota flavirostris.* Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 66. 3. The willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* Nhb.[1] 4. The lesser whitethroat, *Curruca garrula. ib.*

5. *Comb.* (1) **Lintie-cock**, a sea-bird, ? the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; (2) **-white**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina.* Cf. **lintwhite.**

(1) **n.Yks.** The sea-bird known on the north coast as the 'crainie' or 'lintycock,' Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) xli. (2) **Sh.I.** I wisna da laestest feared, bit as blyde as a lintie-whytie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 260. **Edb.** The lintiwhite ye tam'd last spring, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 324. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

LINTIN, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also in form **linton** e.Yks. [li·ntin, -ən.] A lintel; the main beam of a cottage chimney. See **Lintern.**

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 331; **e.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

LINTINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [li·ntinz.] Tares; vetches, esp. the common vetch, *Vicia sativa.* See **Lintel.**

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 128; **e.Yks.**[1]

LINTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Der. Lin. [**lints.**] Lentils; tares; vetches, esp. the common vetch, *Vicia sativa.*

w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Lintels). **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.** (Hall.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I sent the little lass for two-pennorth of lints to make broth on.

LINTSEED, *sb.* Sc. Shr. I.W. Also in form **lintzeed** I.W.[1] [li·ntsīd.] 1. Linseed.

Edb. My lippie o' lintseed I'm fear'd for to saw, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 141. **I.W.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lintseed-bow**, the pod containing the flax-seed; (2) **-earth**, a stratum of dark brown earth.

(1) **Sc.** Ilka louse aninder it Was like a lintseed bow, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 84, ed. 1868. (2) **Shr.** Lintseed earth—dark brown—a very shuttle measure, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200.

LINTWHITE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Suf. 1. The linnet, *Linota cannabina.*

Sc. To screen the lintwhite and the thrush, Donald *Poems* (1867) 237. **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 65. **Per.** The laverocks, now, and the lintwhites sing, Ford *Harp* (1893) 70. **Fif.** There lintwhites sing frae morn to e'en, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 21. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 104. **Ayr.** When lintwhites chant amang the buds, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 12. **Lth.** Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 48. **Edb.** Thou lintwhite frae the thorn sae sweet, Come tune thy little warbling throat, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 60. **Slk.** Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 85. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Lilting like a lintwhite, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 106.

2. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis.*

Suf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 92.

[1. The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the oszil ȝelpit, *Compl. Scott.* (1549) 39. The OE. word for linnet is *linetwige* (Sweet).]

LINTY, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Not. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Also written **lintey** War.[4]; and in form **lenty** Ess.[1] [li·nti.] Idle; lazy.

Chs.[1] Nowt ails him, but he's linty. **s.Chs.**[1] Bin yo too linty for heave yur feit up when yo walken? (s.v. Slather). **Stf.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Wonn o' them linty chaps; 'is 'ands allus in 'is trouser-pockets (J.P.K.). **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] Joe's too lintey to keep any place long together. **Wor.** (H.K.) **ne.Wor.** He always was linty, but now he does no work at all (J.W.P.). **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Yo' bin as linty as yo' knowen 'ow to be, but I'll brush yore jacket fur yo direc'ly, if yo' dunna stir a bit faster; **Shr.**[2] A linty fellow. **Suf.**[1] Ah! he's but a linty one. **Ess.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 531; **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Lintiness**, *sb.* idleness.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z non baad·; it's nuwt bŭ lin·tines [Hey's none bad; it's nowt bu' lintiness].

LION, *sb.* Nhb. Mid. Ken. Sus. [lai·ən.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Lion's jaw**, the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.* Ken. (P.M.); (2) **-'s mouth**, (*a*) see (1). Sus. (B. & H.); (*b*) the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris. ib.*; (*c*) the fox-

glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *ib.*; (*d*) the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. Sus.[1]

2. Phr. *lion in the den*, a boys' game; see below.

w.Mid. One boy, the lion, stands within a rectangular space formed by two lines drawn across the road, and tries to catch his companions as they run backwards and forwards across his ground. As he catches them he takes off their caps, and patting them on the head at every word, says: 'One, two, three, I crown thee.' Those that are caught help to catch the rest until only one is left, who becomes the lion when the game is repeated (W.P.M.).

3. The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. Nhb.[1] See **Loon**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

LIP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lip.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Lip-deep**, (*a*) superficial, only from the lips; (*b*) very deep, as deep as possible, up to the lips; (2) **-full**, quite full; *fig.* tipsy; (3) **-rapping**, lip touching or knocking; (4) **-wise**, in phr. *to be lipwise*, to talk nonsense.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The lave of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip deep, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 95. **Gall.** The other we find to have goodness only lip-deep, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 172, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Abd.** Lip deep in poverty he strove, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 129. (2) **e.Fif.** The hail regiment o' them lip-fou o' water, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** The recent rains have . . . swollen the river lip-full, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 19. **Lnk.** Lip-fou the waur o't. Roarin' an' singin' fou, tichtly the waur o't, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 92. (3) **Lnk.** A legible, tangible, lip-rapping smack [kiss], *ib.* 100. (4) **I.W.**[1] 'Don't thee be so plaguy lip-wise,' do not talk such nonsense.

2. Phr. (1) *to bite upon the lip*, to gnaw or bite the lip with vexation; (2) *the lip of shaft*, mining term: the bottom edge of a shaft circle, where it is open to the seam workings.

(1) **Sh.I.** Doo'l mebbe bite apo da lip whin doo hears o' twartree 80 or 90 crans shot at da station da moarn, *Sh. News* (Sept. 9, 1899). (2) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. *Fig.* Impudence, 'cheek,' impertinence; impertinent talk. In *gen.* slang use.

Sh.I. See if du can make it ready without any more lip about it, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 91. **Lnk.** If you gie me ony mair o' your lip you'll get it, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 26. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Yan was real impident wid t'maister . . . an' gev him a heep o' lip, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 12. **Wm.** Ah gav him some lip (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897). **Lan.** Coom, none uv thy lip, AXON *Black Knight* (1870) 16. **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (F.R.C.) **s.Stf.** Let's ha' none o' yer lip now, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[3] **Slang.** None of your lip now. I'll run you in for this, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1887) 383.

4. The edge, brim, brink; boundary.

Sh.I. Shū hūved hirself apo' da kishie laep, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Ayr.** The Laird o' Auchinskeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 102; The seggan waving at the water-lip, *ib.* 45. **Lnk.** Slip Alang some wimplin' burnie's lip, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 21. **Gall.** On to the lip o' the meal-girnel Lap Robbin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876. [The remainder should be placed on the ditch lip on the head ridge, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 575.]

Hence **Lippet**, *ppl. adj.* edged, having an edge or border.

Abd. Sax-an'-therty blue-lippet plates, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

5. The turned-up piece on the toe of a horse's shoe, which keeps the animal's hoof from pressing forward when travelling. Shr.[1] **6.** A term of contempt applied to a person. Ant. (W.H.P.) **7.** *v.* To make a noise with the lips to attract the notice of a dog, &c. War.[3]

8. To taste.

Sh.I. We tought 'at da lodge bread wis da best 'at iver wis lippid, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899). **n.Ir.** Dae ye know but he wudnae lip it, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 49; Nether him nor the mistress wud let it be lippit, *ib. Paddy McQuillan*, 77. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

9. To insult, abuse.

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** He's lipt mi as Ah was never lipt afoor (B.K.).

10. To be full to the lip or brim; to rise to the edge of a bank, &c.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] The burn wisna our the flow-dyke, bit it wiz jist beginnin' t'lip. The wattir wiz lippin' the bank. [Also] Spoken of a boat or any empty vessel sunk in water to the very edge, so that the water is on the eve of entering. **Slg.** Streams lipped their banks and darkly hurried past, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 34. **Ayr.** A' are nearly fou, Lippin' wi' the brink, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 92. **Lnk.** The cup o' the primrose was lippin' wi' dew, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 22.

Hence (1) **Lipping**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Lipping-full**, *adj.* full to the brim or lip. Also used *fig.*

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** While friendship fills a lippin' cappie, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 104. **Rnf.** A river when flooded is said to be lipping (JAM.). (2) **Ayr.** I'll tak my aith it was lippin fu', and noo there's no a drap o't, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 18. **Dmf.** Bonnie lads, that are lippen-fou o' siller, REID *Poems* (1894) 82. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

11. To break pieces from the face of edge-tools.

Sc. I've lippit my pen-knife (JAM.).

LIP, LIPARY, see **Leap**, *sb.*[1], **Lippery**, *adj.*[1]

LIPE, *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. [laip.] A portion or piece.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[3] Usually applied to land. 'T'railway's tean a girt lipe off our croft'; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** It taks a gurt lipe off ta cut across t'fields (B.K.).

[Cp. Thes Iewes Hauen a lippe of oure by-leyue, *P. Plowman* (c.) XVIII. 253. Cp. Fr. *lippée*, a big bit, a good morsel (COTGR.).]

LIPE, *sb.*[2] Wil.[1] A pleat or fold in cloth.

LIPE-HOLE, see **Loop-hole**.

LIPPED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Dev. Let slip, let loose or free; broken.

n.Dev. Ad! chell ream my heart to tha avore Ise let tha lipped, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 18; Applied to stitches that have broken or been let fall, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 251; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

LIPPEN, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **lepon**,**leppon** Lan. [li·pən.] **1.** To trust, depend upon, rely on; to trust to, have confidence; to entrust with.

Sc. I lippen no muckle to their honesty, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iii; He that lippens to lent plows, his land will lie ley, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 369. **Cai.**[1] To lippen on, to expect confidently. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **e.Sc.** Thae trains is no' to be lippened on, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Abd.** I'll lippen to you clearin' onything that's due at this time, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 49. **Frf.** I lippen till ye, that ye'll help me, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 120. **Per.** Ye may lippen to this, they arena a' alike, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 49. **Fif.** She's deceivin' ye, miss. She's not to be lippened to, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 221; Yer maister trusted ye an' lippened ye wi siller, an' hoo have ye met his confidence? ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 45. **Dmb.** I see he's lippening a' to me, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Ayr.** I lippen'd to the chiel in trouth, BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (Oct. 21, 1789) st. 2. **Lnk.** It mak's me prood Tae see ye lippen tae me, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 98. **e.Lth.** She . . . aye lippened to me to read oot to her aboot the murders, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 163. **Edb.** He lippens na to be misled Amang the regions o' the dead, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 208, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Aye keep your weather eye awake An' lippen Providence, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 200. **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 612, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** They . . . Wad fickle prove, gif lippened on the day, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 78. **Gall.** He can hardly be lippened to do onything but feed the hens, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxi. **Kcb.** Christ will lippen the taking of you to heaven, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 69. **Wgt.** On kind reception [he] lippen may, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 222. **N.I.**[1] I wouldn't lippen her to carry it. **Ant.** A could lippen my life tae him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (K.); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** On it the least te lippen, WILSON *Alderman's Lament* (1843) 124; **Nhb.**[1] 'Aa canna lippen him,' cannot trust him by himself. 'Aa darna lippen on't,' dare not depend upon it. **e.Dur.**[1] I lippen on him doing it. **Cum.** Ye'll deceive none but them that lippen till ye, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 77; **Cum.**[4] Ah wad seuner lippen't dog nor 'im. **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] I shall know what I have to lippen to; **w.Yks.**[3 4 5] **Lan.** Who art tha' what lepons to interfere? LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) v.

2. To expect, count on, reckon, calculate; to bespeak.

Sh.I. Dey're lippenin her haem noo in twa or tree weeks time, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 19; Ye harly weel could lippen less, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 105. **Abd.** Some chiel ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we needna lippen to get free, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 54, ed. 1812. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lakel.**[2] They're gaan ta be wedded at t'tierm. Whia what Ah izzant capt, Ah lippened them tweea a gay bit sen, but Ah sed nowt ta neeabody. **Wm.** Call at the butchers and lippen a joint (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] 'It did not lippen to luck,' sound well in behalf of the matter. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] He lippen'd on the goods

coming to-day. **Lan.** I've kept lippenin on him carryin her off, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 214; Aw felt mysel pood deawn wi sitch a jert that aw lippent o my yed flyin' off, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 124; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Au lippent full soon, as thiz too big a swaam O booath ladies and gentlemen gun, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 1881) I. 182; **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] I lippen on him coming any minute.

Hence **Lippenment**, *sb.* expectation.

Lan. Crusoe never looked at a speck upo' th' sae wi' greater lippenment than I hearkened for that sound ut kept comin narr, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xii.

3. To appear to be something, to pretend, to sham.

Lan. You lepponed to be lame; an' hoo looked so for certain, LAHEE *Trot Coffie*, 6; It's hard wark, me, lepponin to be Trot to mysel when I know hoo's gwon never moore to return, *ib.* 8.

[1. To lyppin in speid of fute, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 308; Lypnyng in thair gret power, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XII. 238.]

LIPPEN, *v.*[2] Sc. Written **lipn** Sh.I. To put one's lips to; to taste, sip. Cf. **lip**, *v.* 8.

Sh.I. I . . . juist lay still, lipnin' a air o' tae an' a moothfü o' suntin' wi' hit afore I raise, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897). **Inv.**(H.E.F.)

LIPPEN, see **Leap**, *sb.*[1]

LIPPENING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Occasional, chance; thoughtless, unpremeditated.

Sc. I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the tout at every bit lippening word, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Lth.** (JAM.)

LIPPER, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **lepper** Nhb.[1] [li·pər.] 1. *sb.* A slight swell or ruffling of the surface of the sea; a wavelet, ripple; small broken waves.

Sh.I. Wi' a sooth lipper i da water, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 31. **Or.I** De sea wus . . . comin' noos an' dans i' peerie lippers, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 248. **Cai.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] Spray from small waves. **Nhb.** An ebb tide and a good deal of lipper on the bar, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 131; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] A kind of dancing motion of the sea—or the surface water itself when in the state of such motion; **n.Yks.**[2] There's no great sets o' wind, but a deal o' lipper on. **e.Yks.**[1] Ther's a deal o' lipper on ti-neet.

2. *v.* To ripple, flow, break in small waves; to rise and fall gently on the waves.

Sc. Drink deep the jaups the burnie gies In lipperin' ower the linn, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 3rd S. 399. **Sh.I.** She [a boat] will appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 223, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Lippering**, *ppl. adj.* full, overflowing.

Sh.I. Mam an' me, dö as we laekid, hed ta drink a lippirin' gless ta ivery ane o' wis, *Sh. News* (Jan. 6, 1900).

3. *adj.* Of the wind: steady blowing, not in gusts.

Nhb. A lipper wind (J.H.); There's a fine lipper breeze that will stir the trout rarely, *Fishing Sng.* (1886).

[2. A der. of ON. *hleypa*, to cause to leap, to run before a gale (VIGFUSSON).]

LIPPER, *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Also written **lipre** Cai.[1] 1. Of cutaneous sores: a large, festering surface. Cf. **lopper**, *sb.*[1] **Cai.**[1] In a lipre [laipər].

2. *adj.* Covered with the small-pox or any general eruption. Fif. (JAM.)

[1. Go we to þat abbay, þat þe hooly woman may heele þe of þi lipre, *Gesta Rom.* (c. 1440) 317 (MÄTZNER); Lepre, *lepra*, *Prompt.* OFr. *lepre*, leprosy (LA CURNE). 2. The quhilk swine wes fundin lyper, mesell, *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (JAM.).]

LIPPER, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. [li·pər.] A term of contempt, freq. applied to a dog.

You hokken lipper o' a dug, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); Dat day'll come an doo keepsna better doon apo' dis misshievies lipper, *ib.* (Aug. 27, 1898).

LIPPER, *v.*[2] Sc. To lick or lap up. Per. (G.W.)

LIPPER, *adv.* Sc. Also in form **leeper**. Used to form a superlative.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** Cattle are said to be lipper fat, when very fat (*ib.*).

LIPPERJAY, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) A jackdaw or jay.

LIPPERY, *adj.*[1] Glo. Som. Also written **lipary**, **lippary** Som. [li·pəri.] Of the weather: wet, damp, rainy.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.) **Som.** A lippery season (M.A.R.); (F.A.A.); A lipary time, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LIPPERY, *adj.*[2] Sus. [li·pəri.] Maggoty, infested with maggots, said of cheese and meat. (S.P.H.)

LIPPET, see **Libbet**, *sb.*[2]

LIPPETS, *sb. pl.* Som. Rags, tatters.

He was all to lippets an' more like a mommet [scarecrow] than a man, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 218. **w.Som.**[1] Uur-v u-bún· búrdz-nas·teen wai dhu bwuuy·z ugee·un, un ur frauk·s u broa·kt aul tüe· lúp·uts [She has been bird's-nesting again with the boys, and her frock is torn to tatters].

LIPPIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **leppie** ne.Sc. [li·pi, lī·pi.] 1. A dry measure: the fourth part of a peck. Also used *fig.* Cf. **leap**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Sc. The usual way of reckoning grain is by lades, bolls, firlots, pecks, and lippies (JAM.); ·0932 Winchester bushel, nearly a quarter and a half of an English peck, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **ne.Sc.** The new tenant along with a friend went from farm to farm and got a peck or two from this one, a leppie from the next one, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. **Cai.**[1] **Sth.** One peck and one gallon imperial, make four Scotch lippies or feeds, *Farm Reports* (1832) 69. **Inv.** Used yet for potatoes (H.E.F.). **e.Sc.** Dinna be measurin' your neighbour's corn wi' your ain lippey, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1893) 323. **Abd.** 'Foo muckle corn pat ye in?' 'Four lippies,' ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Frf.** The minister's servant's been at Baker Duff's buyin shortbread—half a lippy, nae doubt, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. **Per.** Part of a ploughman's fee was usually a lippie's bounds o' lint, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 74. **Edb.** O my lippie o' lintseed I'm fear'd for to saw, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 141. **e.Lth.** A faur-seein chiel, wha kent hoo mony lippies gae to the peck, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 171.

2. Phr. *a lippie in the bonnet*, something extra.

Frf. My certie, he does, and a lippie in the bonnet more than that, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 335.

3. A liquid measure; a bumper.

Ayr. He then held the glass to the mistress, and she made it a lippy, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) XXVI. **Gall.** Get a lippie or twa o' Hollands oot o' a bit corner cupboard, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) XXVI.

LIPPING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Written **lippen** Som. [li·pin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* Of the weather: wet, showery, rainy, stormy; esp. in *comb.* **Lipping-time**. Cf. **lippery**, *adj.*[1], **lippy**, *adj.*[2]

Glo. *Gl.* (1851); (H.T.E.); **Glo.**[1] A lippin time, i.e. a wet season. **Wil.**[1] I thenks as we shall have a ter'ble lipping summer to-year. **s.Wil.** Lipping weather (G.E.D.). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *sb. pl.* Slight showers. Glo. (H.T.E.)

LIPPING-CLOUT, *sb.* Shr.[2] w.Cy. (HALL.) Also in form **lipping** Shr.[2] A piece of steel welded to the front of a horse's shoe.

LIPPITTY-LOP, *adv.* Dev. Also written **lip-it-a-lop** nw.Dev.[1] [li·piti-lop.] Limping.

Aw, Loramassy! Why, yü be gwaine awl lippitty-lop like a lame craw! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] I zeed 'n komin' alung lip-it-a-lop.

LIPPY, *adj.*[1] Lin. Sur. Sus. [li·pi.] Impertinent, insolent; saucy.

n.Lin.[1] Noo then doänt be lippy or I'll send thĕ to bed. He was the lippiest bairn ony body iver hed aboot a plaace. **Sur.**[1] A very lippy man. **Sus.** I know'd a man an his mistus wot wos ich on em justabout rough an lippy, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338; **Sus.**[1]

LIPPY, *adj.*[2] Hmp. w.Cy. Dor. Som. Also written **lippey** w.Cy.; and in forms **leapy**, **leppy** Som. [li·pi.] Of the weather: wet, rainy, showery. Cf. **lipping**.

s.Hmp. It wont hurt if the weather is a little lippy, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxii. **w.Cy.** A lippey season, or ground, GROSE (1790). **Dor.** 'Tis a very lippy time, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** A dry March and a leppy May Do make long straw and hay (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

LIPSHOD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev. Also written **lipshord** (HALL.). A chip.

(HALL.); **Dev.**[1] I've a got . . . zome very good knives, not a lipshod in 'em, 47.

LIPSY, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Som. Cor. 1. *adv.* With a lisp.

Som. When you do hear children talk so lipsy it's most through

their being tongue-tied (W.F.R.). **Cor.**[1] I had a seizure ten years ago, and I can't talk but lipsy; **Cor.**[2] He speaks all lipsy.

2. *v.* To lisp. Som. (Hall.) **3.** *sb.* A lisp, lisping. Cor.[2]

LIPT, see **Leap**, *v.*

LIPTUPAIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. A word used in a mummer's play; see below.

I have a little bottle by my side called the Liptupain. If that soldier is alive, let him arise and fight again, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. i. 105.

LIPWINGLE, *sb.* Bdf. [li·pwiŋgl.] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.* (Hall.) Swainson *Birds* (1885) 183.

LIQUOR, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Lei. War. Glo. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **likker** Brks.; and in form **lecker** w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Cor. [li·kə(r), le·kə(r).] **1.** *sb.* Drink; intoxicating drink.

Brks. Come and try how the likker spends, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Go pey the score vor tha lecker tha hast a' had, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 287. **Cor.** So lecker makes her drunk as David's sow, *Cornwall, W. Eclogue* in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

Hence **Liquor-struck**, *adj.* rather drunk. Lei.[1]

2. *pl.* Mixtures or compounds of fluids for medicinal purposes.

w.Som.[1] I have heard a sick person ask for 'mee laek·urs,' meaning 'my physic.' **n.Dev.** And a zeed tha, pound savin, to make metcens and leckers, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 183.

3. Malt wort.

w.Yks. A womman . . . hevin brewd, set t'liquor just aht side a t'door ta cooil, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 27; (J.W.)

4. The hot grease of fried bacon or ham.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Have a sup o' the liquor? **War.** (C.T.O.); **War.**[2 3]

5. *v.* To oil or anoint. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

LIQUORAGE, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [li·kəridʒ.] Liquorice.

LIQUORICE, *sb.* Yks. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* **Liquorice-ball**, liquorice. **Cor.**[1] A pennard of liquorice-ball.

2. Treacle boiled and rolled into sticks. w.Yks.[4]

LIQUORSTICK, see **Lickorstick.**

LIQUORY, *adj.* Sc. [li·kəri.] In phr. *liquory gam*, sweet tooth. See **Lickerish.**

Lth. Wi' a black bushy beard, and a liquory gam [tooth], O! wha wad be kittled by Bauld Braxy Tam, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99.

LIQUORY-KNOTS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The bitter vetch, *Orobus tuberosus.*

Bwk. Schoolboys in Berwick call the roots liquory-knots, for, when dried, the taste of them is not unlike that of the real liquorice, *Bot. E. Bord.* 57, in (B. & H.). **Nhb.**[1] The seeds are called mouse-peas.

LIRB, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To sip.

LIRE, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **lyer** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **lyre** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **lure** Ayr. (Jam.) [lai(r, liə(r.] The fleshy or muscular parts of any animal as distinguished from the bones; lean beef; the flesh of a living animal. Cf. **leer**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** Never bone nor lyre seen of them again, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 258. **s.Sc.** He wasna feckless either in bane, limb, or lire, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 304. **Ayr.** The ratton ran up the rannle-tree Wi' a lump o' lean raw lure, *Old Rhyme* (Jam.). **Edb.** Let the wife come drink, For she is burnt up bane and lyre, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 387, ed. 1815. **Slk.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**[1] Applied in the case of animals which are going on well in the process of fatting or feeding, but are not yet fully fat. 'Ay, t'beast's gannin' on weel; there's a vast o' lire iv't'; **n.Yks.**[2] There's a fair deal o' lire about it. **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.), **w.Yks.**[1] [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence **Liry** or **Lyery**, *adj.* abounding with lean flesh, muscular; fleshy.

N.Cy.[1] Neat cattle remarkable for the rigid muscularity of their hinder parts are said to be lyery. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] Presenting the appearance of fatting kindly; of animals of the ox-kind not yet fully fat, but feeding well; **n.Yks.**[2] Quite liry, well fleshed.

[OE. *lira*, 'pulpa,' *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 307.]

LIRE, *sb.*[2] Cum.[14] ne.Lan.[1] Written **lyer** Cum.[4]; and in form **liring** ne.Lan.[1] Oatmeal and water beaten smooth and added to broth to thicken it. Cf. **lithe**, *v.*[2]

LIRE, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Sc. The complexion. Cf. **leer**, *sb.*[3] **3.**

Sc. Whareto is your lire sae blae and wan? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 221; O well may my lire be wan and blae, *ib.*; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** Her lire was like the lilly, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 95.

[Lightly lap he on loft, that lufly of lyre, *Golagros* (c. 1450) 614, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 21. ON. *hlýr*, a cheek (Vigfusson); cp. OE. *hlēor*, the cheek, face (B.T.).]

LIRE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. To plait a shirt-front.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Known, but almost gone out of use [pronounced Leer].

[Cp. Sw. dial. *lira*, to twist (Rietz); Norw. dial. *lyra*, a crease, fold or wrinkle (Aasen). See **Lirk.**]

LIRE, LIRING, see **Lure**, *sb.*, **Lire**, *sb.*[2]

LIRK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **lerk** N.I.[1]; **lurk** Bnff.[1] Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. N.I.[1]; and in forms **lairk**, **lork** Nhb.[1] [lərk.] **1.** *sb.* A crease, wrinkle, fold, esp. a fold in the flesh or skin. Also used *fig.* Cf. **lire**, *v.*

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Sh.I.** Wir bits o breeks in mony a lirk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 105. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Per.** Brush up your beard, goose out each lirk, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 55. **s.Sc.** His wrinkled brows into lirks he drew, Watson *Bards* (1859) 31. **Slg.** They were so fat that one might have hid his fingers in the lirks of their breasts, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 167. **Rnf.** At length the thing gaed up to scug [hide] In a bit lirk behind her lug, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 162. **Ayr.** Like frostit claith afore the fire, Out fell the lurks o' Willy's ire, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 192. **Lnk.** There's a leme in yer e'e, an' a lirk i' yer chin, That I dinna weel like, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 152. **Lth.** A leer in his ee, an' a lirk in his broo, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 37. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1876) *Gl.* **Bwk.** Ilka lirk wi' muck is fou, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **Slk.** The lirk of displeasure hang over his bree, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. **Gall.** They maun hae a scrubber made special-like for gettin' into a' the lirks and corners, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 54; Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his lerks. **Uls.** The baby is so fat it's all lirks (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Adoot owder lirk, or crumple, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 213; **Cum.**[1] Poo up thy stockins, they're o' lirks; **Cum.**[3] They fittit roond his ancles an' ower his shoe tops widoot ayder a lirk or a lowse spot, 175; **Cum.**[4]

Hence **Lirky**, *adj.* full of creases, wrinkled, folded. Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.[1]

2. *Obs. Fig.* A double; a subterfuge.

Sc. The Lord . . . knows how to seek out the lirks of our pretences, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 307 (Jam.).

3. A hollow or crevice in a hill.

Sc. Nestling like the ewe-buchts among the broom of the Cowden-knowes in the 'lirk of the hill,' Simpson *Edinburgh Days* (1898) 176; The hills were high on ilka hill An' the bought i' the lirk o' the hill, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 37, ed. 1848. **Gall.** Cothouses in the lirks of the hills, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vi.

4. *v.* To fold, crease, rumple. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. We say that stockings are lirkit (Jam.). **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) **N.I.**[1] The uppers of your boots is all lerked. **N.Cy.**[1]

5. To contract, shrivel.

Sc. The trunk of it [the elephant] lirks, and it contracts it, and draws it in . . . as it pleases, Law *Memorialls* (ed. 1818) 177 (Jam.).

LIRP, LIRRIP, see **Larrup**, *v.*

LIRRIPOOP, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Also written **lerripoop.** A silly, empty creature, an old dotard.

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 253; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[*Liripoop* and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound, as where a girl is called 'a young lirry-poop,' Beaumont & Fletcher *Pilgrim* (1621) II. i (Nares).]

LIRROX, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] [lə·rəks.] An untidy, shiftless person.

LIRRUP, see **Larrup**, *v.*, **Lerrup.**

LIRRY, *sb.* and *v.* ? *Obs.* Ken. **1.** *sb.* A blow on the ear. 'I'll give thee such a lirry' (K.); **Ken.**[1]

2. *v.* To reprove, upbraid. (K.), (Hall.)

LIRRY, see **Lerry**, *sb.*[2]

LIRT, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] [lərt.] To walk or move in a quick, lively, or pert manner. Hence (1) **Lirty-gig**, *sb.* a wanton giggling girl; (2) **-kick**, *v.* to gambol, frisk.

LIRT, see **Lert.**

LIRT(E, *v.* and *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **1.** *v.* To deceive, beguile. Also in form **belirt.** **2.** *sb.* Deception, fooling; cheat, 'go-by.' 'He gied her the lirt.'

[1. Ic wene ðat ic and eue hise wif Sulen adam bilirten of hise lif, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 316. Cp. MHG. *lürzen*, 'täuschen, betrügen' (LEXER). 2. Þou moste lerne vs That losell to lache, Or of lande, thurgh a lirte That lurdayne may lepe, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 230.]

LIRUPPY, *adj.* Dev. Crumpled, rough, untidy.

Applied to laces or other textile fabrics which will not lie flat. An elderly Teignmouth woman, when 'getting up' some laundry work said, 'The things be all so liruppy, missis,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

LISH, *sb.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pasture. HOLLOWAY.

LISH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **leash** Sc. (JAM.) Gall.; **leesh** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **leeshin** Nhb.[1]; **leish** Dmf. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **liesh** Slk. Cum. [liʃ, liːʃ.] Lithe, supple; nimble, agile, active. Cf. **lishy.**

e.Sc. He was a leash lad and a leal, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 160 (JAM.). **Rnf.** Yence Marget was as lish a lass, *Harp* (1819) 202. **Slk.** Twa lang liesh chaps lying sleeping at ither's sides, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He is a strappin' leish young fallow As e'er ye saw, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 37. **Gall.** Marle-throwing Wull, Leash Sam the Blade, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** A fine big strappin' fallah As lish an' yal as ony deer, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.[1]** **Nhb.** Whe's like my Johnny, Sae leish, sae blythe, sae bonny, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 66; **Nhb.[1]** He's a leeshin chep. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.[1]** **s.Dur.** She's a leish worker (J.E.D.). **Lakel.[2]** **Cum.** A lish laughin lass ov sixteen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 40; **Cum.[1 3 4]** **Wm.** They wor sae lish they seemed hardly tae tutch groond, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 99, ed. 1821; T'foke was o fair kapt ta see 't ald widow trippin off an leakin sae lish, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 6. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** He was a lish awd man (I.W.); **n.Yks.[3 4]** **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); He's as lish as a young 'un i' t'spite ov his seventy year (M.A.); **w.Yks.[1]** **Lan.** She was as lish as a cat, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 25; **Lan.[1]** **n.Lan.** I'm pleased to see you walking so lish (R.H.H.). **n.Lan.[1]**, **ne.Lan.[1]**

Hence **Lish-like**, *adj.* well-made. Cum.[14]

LISHAW, *sb.* Nhb. Elishaw, used in *prov.* sayings; see below.

Nhb.[1] The common name for Elishaw, a farmstead near Otterburn, which occurs in the phr. 'He'll be left on the haughs anunder 'Lishaw if he dissent hurry on'—that is, left stranded. 'The haugh behind Elishaw is the recipient of the floating rubbish that the Rede carries off from the upper country during floods. Hence it is said when anything is amissing in that district, "You'll find it in the haugh anunder Elishaw",' HARDY *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, IX. 470.

LISHUP, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [liˑʃəp.] To walk briskly.

He gans lishupin alang like a two-year-awd.

LISHY, *adj.* Ken. [liˑʃi.] Flexible, 'lissome.' Cf. **lish**, *adj.*

Ken.[1] Spoken of corn, plants and shrubs running up apace, and so growing tall and weak; **Ken.[2]**

LISK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. [lisk.] **1.** The groin, flank; the hollow between the abdomen and the thigh. Cf. **lesk.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Inv.** Common (H.E.F.). **Ayr.** I canna gang far yet till I get a pain in the lisk and my curpan's like to crack, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 124; (F.J.C.) **Gall.** Bitches o' stitches Will catch us by the lisk, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 360, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Ilk heifer Beneath thy wyme licks down thy boozy lisk, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 47. **N.I.[1]** **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.[1]** A pain in the lisk. **Nhb.[1]**, **Dur.[1]**, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.[2]** **Cum.[1]**; **Cum.[4]** He streened his lisk wid tryin' to cross-buttick him. **Wm.** Ah've walked tell mi lisks is sair (B.K.). **Yks.** That part of the side which is between the hips and the short ribs (K.). **n.Yks.** (T.K.), **n.Yks.[1 2 3 4]**, **ne.Yks.[1]** **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 331. **w.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.[1]**, **n.Lan.[1]**, **n.Lin.[1]**

2. *Fig.* A hollow or crevice in a hill.

Cum. The hills run high on ilka side, An the leucht in the lisk o' the hill, *Broom of Cowdenknowes*; (M.P.)

[1. Dan. *lyske*, the groin (LARSEN); MDan. *ljuske* (KALKAR).]

LISK, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [lisk.] A handful or wisp of corn, hay, &c.

Lisks o' corn an' hay, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); Pat doo a lisk o' hay afore da sholmist koo? *ib.* (Nov. 26, 1898).

LISOR, see **Leasow(e.**

LISP, *v.* Midl. [lisp.] To attract the attention of a dog or other animal by breathing through and striking the lips together. Cf. **lip**, *v.* 7.

He 'lisped' the dog to him, BERTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 165.

LISPER, *v.* Nhp. To lisp.

The hedgesparrow just lispers, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 168.

LISPUN(D, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in forms **leshpund** (JAM.); **leispound** Or.I.; **lespon**, **lespun** Sh.I. A weight varying at different periods and in different places from 12 to 30 Scots pounds.

Sh.I. The lispund increased from 12 lb. to 15 lb., HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 48, ed. 1891; The lispund was advanced from fifteen to eighteen pounds, *ib.* 53; In the year 1690 . . . the lispund had further increased from 18 to 24 lb. weight. In 1710 it was again advanced to 26 lb. Mr. Gifford of Busta, in 1734, found that it was 28 lb. It is now said to be 32 lb., *ib.* 133; Dey wir tought weel aff 'at could raek da lent o' a lispun, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898); Her lespun' o' butter weighed sixteen pund neat, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 113; I dunna believe it took mair den a lespon o' groats ta mak my gruel da hael ten days I wis dis wy, *ib.* 259. **Sh. & Or.I.** A weight containing 18 lb. Commonly used (JAM.); **S. & Ork.[1]** A weight containing 18 pounds Scots. **Or.I.** Twenty four Merk [18 oz. each] makes a leispund or Setten, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 41, ed. 1883; (JAM.)

[Sw. *lispund*, a weight containing twenty pounds (WIDEGREN); ON. *lispund*, also *lífspund*, 'talentum livonicum' (FRITZNER); cp. MLG. *lîspunt*, *livesche punt*, 'Liespfund' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

LISS, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **list** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [lis(t.] **1.** *v.* To cease, stop.

Rxb. It never lisses (JAM.).

2. *sb.* Cessation, release, esp. a respite from pain.

Sc. Remission or abatement, esp. of any acute disease, *Gl. Sibb.* (JAM.) **Lth.** (JAM.) **Nhb.[1]** When a person is suffering great pain and it leaves him for a time, he is said to have 'getten a list.'

Hence (1) **Lissens**, *sb.* a cessation or respite from pain, &c.; (2) **Lissey**, *adj.* easy, restful after suffering; (3) **Listy**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Lth.** Denoting a state of quietness, or an interval from trouble. He has nae lissens frae the cough (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.[1]** (3) **N.Cy.[1]**

[1. I trowe my peyne shal never lisse, *R. Rose*, 4128.]

LISSOM, *sb.* Shr. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **lissum** Som.; and in forms **lissen** Hmp.[1] Dor.; **lizzen** Glo.[12]; **lizzom** Som.; **lizzon** Dor. [liˑsəm.] A narrow strip of anything; a streak; the strand of a rope; a layer, stratum; the parting of stone in a quarry.

Shr.[1] We pütten first a lissom o' coal, an then a lissom o' limestwun'. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 253; (S.S.B.); **Glo.[12]** **Hmp.[1]** A line or band of sand is so called. **n.Wil.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 253. **Dor.** There's a lissen o' bad häy in thik rick, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** 'Won't the shoots get broken if you send them [potatoes] by train?' 'Oh no, sprintch a few motes o' hay between the lisens and they'll ride safe' (W.F.R.); A shade of colour in heavy bread, or in a mow, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.[1]** Each lissom may be composed of several yarns. 'Ton't do to trust to thick rope, he's a brokt into one lissom, two or dree places.' 'Capical rope, he's a made wi' vive lissoms.' 'The piece o' cloth was a-brokt down drue un [i. e. through its length] into dree or vower lissoms, eens he wadn a wo'th a varden.' **Dev.** There's a lizz'm o' zand dru th' marl, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 112, ed. 1871; Whilst picking snails out of the crannies in his garden wall, B. P. said, 'There's a proper lizzum o' mun,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895); **Dev.[1]** A row of straw in a bonnet.

LISSOM(E, *adj.* Shr. Bdf. Dor. Also in form **lithsome** Shr. **1.** Light; not heavy. See **Lightsome**, *adj.*[2]

Bdf. This word seems capable of being used wherever the uncompounded 'light' could be employed. Thus a little book is declared to be 'lissome.' 'Whitewash makes the church a deal lissomer' (J.W.B.).

2. Cheerful, bright, 'lightsome.'

Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

LIST, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [list.] 1. *sb.* The edge or selvedge of flannel or woollen cloth. Cf. **listin(g.**

w.Yks. (W.T.), n.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], se.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS.add.*, Ken. (D.W.L.), Sur. (L.J.Y.) w.Som.[1] In flannels and in wool-dyed cloths it is usual to have a list or narrow border on each side of the cloth, different in colour from the rest.

Hence (1) **Listed**, *ppl. adj.* of flannel or woollen cloth: having an edging woven on each side of the piece; (2) **Listen**, *adj.* made of list or the edge of selvedge of flannel or woollen cloth.

(1) w.Som.[1] Also the width of a piece of cloth. Thus narrow and broad cloths are still called 'narrow-listed' or 'broad-listed,' in reference to the breadth of the cloth itself, and quite irrespective of the 'list' or stripe, which may or may not be upon each side of the piece. (2) nw.Der.[1] Listen shoon. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

2. The rim or edge of a pulley which prevents the belt or band from slipping off. w.Yks.[2]

3. A stripe or streak; the close, dense streak seen in heavy bread; a layer, stratum.

n.Yks. One bay guelding with a black list and a white rache down his face, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (July 30, 1689) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 99. Shr.[1] I canna tell w'ether it's the faut o' the flour or the barm, but the bread hanna ruz well—jest look whad a list is all alung the bottom o' the loaf. Glo.[1] Hrt. A black bull with a brown list upon his back, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. Hmp.[1] A line or band of sand is so called (s.v. Lissen). Dor. I have never tasted such rough bread. . . There's a list at bottom o' the loaf as thick as the sole of one's shoe, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 41. Som. J. L. in digging a well came to a leest of black earth four or five inches thick (W.F.R.). Dev.[1]

Hence **Listy**, *adj.* applied to bread, when heavy and streaked owing to insufficient baking. s.Wor.[1]

4. *v.* To measure the width of cloth from selvedge to selvedge, during milling, to ascertain when it is milled or shrunk to the width required.

w.Som.[1] Thick piece don't milly suant, hon I come to [lús-n] list it, I vound a sight o' differ'nce in places.

5. To shake or stretch out the piece of cloth from the wrinkled and tumbled state into which it gets during the process of milling.

w.Som.[1] In order to make the cloth 'mill' evenly, it has to be listed several times. This is usually done by pleating the cloth upon a bar fixed for the purpose.

[1. Lyste of clothe, *lisiere*, PALSGR.; Lyyst of clothe, *forago*, *Prompt.* OE. *līste*, a hem, border, selvage (B.T.).]

LIST, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] The flank. Cf. last, *sb.*[4]

[Cogn. w. EFris. *lêste*, *lêst*, 'Leiste, Weiche, Biegung in der Schamgegend' (KOOLMAN).]

LIST, *v.*[2], *sb.*[3] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Also Dev. [list.] 1. *v.* To will; to please; to choose.

Sc. It is a lie, . . a false lie, forge it who list! SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xiii; Her winding sheet is up as high as her throat already, believe it wha list, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. Per. Gin ye list to lig into the laft, There's a braw flure-head, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 100. Cum. Do as you list (M.P.). n.Yks. Nor wakken mah luv, tell he lists, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 5; n.Yks.[2] I'll do what I list. Der.[2] Let him if he list. nw.Der.[1] Tha can do as thee list.

2. *sb.* Will, desire, inclination; appetite, lust.

Wgt. A hae some list o' meat, bit nae list o' wark, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 375. N.Cy.[1] *Gen.* used negatively. 'I have no list to do it.' Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Cum. To have no list for an undertaking is a sort of indefinite way of declining. 'I can eat weel enough and sleep enough, but I hea' nae list for working' (M.P.). Der. I shall do my list, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Dev. Meat list, an appetite, a good stomach to one's meat, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 255.

Hence **Listy**, *adj.* lusty, fat; also used *fig.*

Dev. Us 'ad tü or dree güde listy showers while yü wuz intü tay, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); He began to get listy and unfit for much work, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 18.

3. Vigour, energy, activity.

Nhb.[1] 'Aa henna the list to dee'd'—that is, not the energy. e.Dur.[1] I haven't list to gan across. He hesn't list to did [do it]. s.Dur. Yan hes ne list this het weather (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] Mi bians wark an' Ah've neea list fer nowt. Wm. I've nea list i' me fer nowt (B.K.). n.Lin.[1] O poor thing, she'd noä list aboot her when I seed her at all.

4. *adj.* Lively, energetic; eager.

Ayr. She . . . signified her regret that he had been so list to leave her, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) x; His disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been, *ib.* II. 130 (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Listy**, *adj.* full of 'go' or energy; strong, active, energetic, nimble; (2) **Listyish**, *adj.* inclined to be strong and active.

(1) Nhb.[1] That dog's gan varry listy on his legs noo. s.Dur. He gans about his wark in a listy fashion (J.E.D.). Cum. (M.P.); Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] As lish, listy dealsman as ivver ye'd see, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 81. Dev. Well, 'ess, I 'spose Will Kibbey's za listy a chap as yü'll zee again in a day's march, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) Wm. Well, in mak he was listyish, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 181.

[1. She may make, unmake, do what she list, SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 352. OE. *mē lyst rædan*, I wish to read (ÆLFRIC). 2. At your list I yelde me, *R. Rose*, 1957.]

LIST, *v.*[3] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. e.An. Ken. Sur. Also written **lyst** Ayr. Cum.[14]; and in forms **laist**, **lest-** Suf. [list.] 1. *v.* To listen, listen to.

Elg. The carles cordial shake the hand, And list the cheering sound, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 119. Abd. I'll aiblins list, wi' heart richt glad, Thy minstrelsy, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 89. Fif. List to my lays, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 12. Ayr. Lyst, Jock man, we'll be late, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 76. Lnk. To list the ill-tongued scandal jobber, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 45. Edb. Will not list to th' advice it gives, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 102. Bwk. There would I list . . . the partridge call, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 39. Nhb. But me awn canny mother gae list te ne bother, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 346. Cum. 'Lyesteh,' sez ah, 'duz teh hear?' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 223; Cum.[14] Lysta! listen thou. Suf. Laist! can't yow hare 'em a comen? *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); List to me (A.L.M.).

2. *adj.* Quick of hearing, &c., esp. in phr. *list of hearing*; also used of readiness of speech.

e.An.[2] My granny is list of hearing, old as she is. Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). e.Suf. Very common (F.H.). Ess. Nut werry list o' hearin', CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 33; List of speech, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; (S.P.H.); Ess.[1]

Hence (1) **Listly**, (*a*) *adj.* quick at hearing; (*b*) *adv.* audibly, distinctly; (2) **Listy**, *adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) e.An.[1] I am very listly of hearing. Suf. I'm getting hard o' hearing, but I used to fare wonnerful listly, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). e.Suf. (F.H.); You're so listly that you can hear anything (A.L.M.). (*b*) e.An.[1] I heard it very listly. Suf. I can hear listly to-day (M.E.R.); Suf.[1] I heard 'em as lestly as I hare yeow speak. (2) Suf. A listy horse (C.G.B.).

3. Used of a condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard distinctly; also applied to a house or room. Also in form **laistly**.

Suf. A room in which sounds from without are very easily heard, is a 'laistly' room, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ken. A list house or room, when sounds are heard easily from one room to another (HALL.); Ken.[1] It's a wonderful list morning. Sur.[1] I doubt we shall have rain before long, it seems so list.

[1. If þou wil list oght to mi red, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1951. OE. *hlystan*, to list, hearken.]

LIST, *v.*[4] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. 1. To enrol on a list, to catalogue, write down on a list.

Sc. His enemies, amongst whom all were to be listed that were not released by a deed of favour, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 78. Sh.I. Doo min tell Jeemson 'at we'll hae a animal ta list, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). Bch. In the kirk-book it would be listed, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 39.

2. To enlist, esp. to enlist as a soldier.

Sc. Tailor Tam broke yard an' sheers, An' listed i' the Fusileers, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 197. Abd. For soldiers ye maun a' be listed, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 238. Kcd. JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 6. Frf. JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 133. Fif. TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 69. Rnf. They're listed intae the Dragoons, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 56. Ayr. He listed as a common soldier, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc. Lnk. I listit, an' shortly I lost a leg, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 103. Lth. Jock Gude-for-naething, wha three times had listed,

Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 56. **Dmf.** At last he listed in the train, And ran and left his place again, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 56. **n.Ir.** 'Weel, if ye dae,' sez I, 'a'll gang an' list,' Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 17. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Gweordy's gone an' listit for a soldier. **Wm.** He thowt if he cud nobbet git tu be a sowger . . . sooa he listed, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 10. **e.Yks.** I'd gang and get me listed, Perowne *Poems* (1800) 156. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** A lad that 'listed for a sodiur, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 112. **I.Ma.** To try could she get and list her In the same sort of work, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 225. **Der.** I mean to list, Haliburton *Furth* (1894) 15. **Brks.** That he was fairly 'listed' and out of the way, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xlii. **Lon.** The afternoon on which I 'listed, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 356. **Ess.** Wor I to 'list My mummy, how 't 'ood shock her! Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 137; **Ess.**[1] **Wil.** If you be not contented there Goon list ta marrer marn, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 98.

LIST, *v.*[5] Sus.[1] To let water through a narrow crevice. That new lean-to of yours is a poor temporary thing; I reckon it won't least long, for the water lists through the roof already.

LIST, see **Liss.**

LISTEN, *v.* Nhp.[1] [li·sən.] With *on*: to meditate, think on. 'What are you listening on?'

LISTENER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lon. Slang. Also written **lis'ner** w.Yks. An ear.

Lnk. I'll maybe warm yer listener for ye! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 26. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). **Slang.** Hooper planted another under Wood's listner, Egan *Anec. Turf* (1827) 7 (Farmer).

LISTER, see **Leister**, **Litster.**

LISTING, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[12] [li·stin.] Aching or throbbing with pain; writhing with pain.

LISTIN(G, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Cor. The edge or selvedge of flannel or cloth. Also used *attrib.* See **List**, *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** The outside edges of cloth or flannel were usually woven with yarn of a coarser quality to make them stronger. This was known as listing or listin' (D.L.); (J.M.); **w.Yks.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] The narrow strip of cloth formerly stitched over the edge of a woollen piece before it was dyed, to preserve the original colour. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] A pair of listin garters, listin slippers, &c. **Cor.**[2]

LISTRING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. [li·strin.] The thickening of porridge, &c. Cf. **lithe**, *v.*[2]

n.Cy. (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[24] **Chs.** Hunter *Gl.* (1829).

LIST-ROAD, *sb.* Ken. A green way or unmetalled road; a rough, narrow, public by-road.

You can get round by the list-road (D.W.L.). **e.Ken.** (G.G.)

LIST-WALL, *sb.* Som. See below.

A wall fence covered with a turf, 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a list wall,' *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 62; A stone wall, constructed with a band or course of cemented stone at about a foot or 18 inches from the ground, the rest of the wall being dry-wall, i. e. put together without cement (W.F.R.).

LISTY-BED, *sb.* Dor. A layer of stone found in Seacombe quarry. Also in *comb.* **Listy-bed cap stone.** (C.W.)

LIT, *v.* Yks. Also in form **litter-latter.** [lit.] In phr. *lit and lat*, to idle away time; to skulk about with a questionable purpose. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Yks. Theer's t'yoong lad, Ralph, littin' an' lattin' efter Rase, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxv; He'll spend his time litter-lattering efter t'lasses, *ib.* xxxvii. **m.Yks.**[1] There was somebody litting an' latting about our house-end at the fore of the evening. What's thou litting an' latting at there? get to thy work!

LIT, *int.* Sh.I. In phr. *O lit! o lit!* alas! alas! S.&Ork.[1]

LIT, see **Light**, *v.*[3]

LITANY, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A long, unmeaning effusion.

LITCH, *sb.*[1] Shr. Mid. Sur. Hmp. [litʃ.] A tangled mass; a matted mass of hay; a mass of tangled matted hair.

Shr.[1] Yore yar's all i' litches, I conna get the cöom through it. **w.Mid.** A lump of hay as it falls to a sweep of the scythe. 'By tedding out the hay, you break the litches, so that it dries more quickly' (W.P.M.). **Sur.** If the hay is turned at once, it don't get into litches (T.S.C.). **Hmp.**[1] Found in hay when not properly tedded.

LITCH, *sb.*[2] and *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A smart blow.

Gall. Neath the lug [she] lent me a litch, Gude faith, the whap did dizzie me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876.

2. *v.* To strike over. *ib.*

LITCOP, *sb. Obs.* Ken.[2] A sale of goods upon breaking up of a shop; also used of household goods. Cf. **lief-coup.**

LITE, *adj.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Also Dev. Also written **light** w.Yks.[1] Lei.[1]; and in forms **leet** Dev.[1]; **lit** w.Yks. Dev. nw.Dev.[1]; **loit** Lan.[1]; **loyt**(e Lan.; **lyt** Sc. [lait, lit, lit.] 1. *adj.* Little, small; few, small in number.

N.Cy.[1] **w.Yks.**[1] There wor a lighter party to-day. **Lan.** Hoo . . . knokt eawt whot loyt breans he had, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 31, ed. 1801; **Lan.**[1] It'll be within a light minutes o' noon, aw'll be bund, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1860) iii; If anybody had axt me heaw mony friends I had, I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit, Brierley *Ab-o'-th'-Yate on Times and Things* (1870) 48. **e.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** I'll screw my fiddle-strings . . . a leet bit higher, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 72; **Dev.**[1] The leet money I've a croop'd up, 22. **n.Dev.** Jan, do'e zee the lit woman standing by the bed? *Hand-bk.* (1877) 253. **nw.Dev.**[1] Very common.

Hence *Leet odds, phr.* little difference, little short of.

Dev.[1] I'll meet tha here a leet odds of two o'clock, 10.

2. *sb.* A few, a small quantity or number; a short time, a little while.

Sc. There dwelt a lyt beside the king, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 87. **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** Willn't ta hev a light o' potatoes? (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] Seldom used; **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 272; (K.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A farmer, after enumerating the number of acres he has in wheat and barley, will often add, 'and a lite wuts,' i. e. a little oats. **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A loight o' tups. **Dev.** Stap. stap a leet, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 187. **n.Dev.** Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 561; Each a-bro't A main peart of the leet they've got, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 65.

3. *pl.* Phr. *lits and gerts*, a boys' game; see below.

w.Yks. Common thirty years ago. It was a species of gambling, but required skill. The term 'Lits and gerts' was applied to small and large pieces of old brass. The sizes of the pieces of metal played for, varied from thin bits ½ an inch square, such as clog clasps, up to quarter pound pieces of broken brass machinery bearings. But there was one important variation which served to make what would otherwise have been a lit, into a gert. Where any letter or inscription was discernible this was called a gert quite apart from size or weight. A flat bare piece of ground was used: here a thin stone, 5 or 6 inches square, was propped on its edge—this was known as the gol. Behind the gol the player placed the stakes—so many lits and gerts each. Then each player in turn stood on a mark about 6 yards away from the gol, and with a round stone quoit pitched at the gol. The player aimed so that he might drive the gol away, and place his stone on the pile of lits and gerts. After all the players had pitched, an examination was made, and the players claimed all the lits and gerts which lay nearest to their stone quoits, unless such pieces were nearer the gol, in which case the players pitched again, until the gol had been driven from its position of ownership (S.P.U.); 'Lits' retained only in the game of lits ən gəts, lit. littles and greats, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two lits have the value of one gəət, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 53.

[1. It is ful perilous, al be it nevere so lite, Chaucer *C. T.* I. 295. OE. *lȳt*, little, few (B.T.).]

LITE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **lyte** Cum.; and in forms **leit** n.Cy.; **light** n.Cy. s.Dur. Cum.[1] e.Yks. [lait.] 1. *v.* To depend upon, rely on, trust; to count on. *Gen.* with *on* or *of.*

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] We lited on ye comen ta yer tea. **Cum.** She's nut ta lite on, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 20; O' Brammery we may lyte, mun, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 61; **Cum.**[1] I'll light on thee to pay 't; **Cum.**[4] As a rule accompanied by a negative, and even where it is not explicitly stated, there is always the negative idea predominant. **Wm.** My mudther al lite omma takkin her a Lunnun fairin o sum mak, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 16. **n.Yks.** I lited on Hobb, and he lited on me, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 91; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] You will be to be lited on. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah lited ov him, an he lited o' me. **e.Yks.** It is not to light on, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**

Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Ye may hev it to lite on, an welcome, ii. 290. Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1]

2. To wait for, expect; *gen.* with *of* or *on.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] They've a brave landfall to lite on; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] Ah've lited ov him ivver sae lang. e.Yks. He's lighting o' this man coming (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] I dunnot lite on em mich afore neet, ii. 286. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. n.Lin.[1] I've been litein' on yĕ for th' last hooer. Lite a bit, I'm cumin' when I've laac'd mỹ boots.

Hence **Liting**, *ppl. adj.* dilatory.

n.Yks.[2] It's a liting end [a dilatory affair].

3. To suppose, assume.

Lakel.[2] Ah lite yer tired wi' trashen aboot. Wm. We'll see ye theer, I lite (B.K.).

4. *sb.* A wait.

n.Yks.[2] I's boun te hev a lang lite. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. n.Lin.[1] I'd a straange long lite for your parshill.

5. *pl.* Expectations, anticipations.

n.Yks.[2] There'll be a lot o' lites afoore that time comes.

[1. ON. *hlīta*, to rely on, trust (Vigfusson).]

LITE, LITEN, LITGATE, see **Light**, *v.*[3], **Laighton, Lidgate.**

LITH, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [liþ.] A gate, a gap in a fence.

[ON. *hlið*, a gate, a wide gap (Vigfusson); cp. Norw. dial. *lid*, also *led*, an opening in a fence (Aasen).]

LITH, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also written **lyth** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **leathe** ne.Lan.[1]; **leith** Stf.; **lithe** Or.I.; **leth** Nhb. [liþ, līþ.] 1. *sb.* A joint, limb, a member of the body, esp. in phr. *lith and limb.* Also used *fig.* Cf. **leath-wake.**

Sc. The liths o' thy theeghs are like til jewels, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 1; She had a scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the lith of your finger in, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. Sh.I. Da lith o' a ling rig, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898). Or.I. He shall return to us sound in lithe and limb, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 107. ne.Sc. Gin there hidna been a sair lith in a' her body, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 43. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Bnff. Trim In ilka member, lith an' lim, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 52. Bch. For ilka limb an' lith o' him 'Gainst ane anither knoited, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. Abd. Wi' limb and lith as cauld 's a stane, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 357. Kcd. He was quakin' ilka lith, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 409. Frf. Match't wi' perfect symmetry O' lith an' limb, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 122. Per. Spence *Poems* (1898) 158. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 40. Slg. She trembl'd lith and limb, Galloway *Luncarty* (1804) 58. Ayr. Hale in lith and limb, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 54. Lnk. Ithers followed after him, Wha werna slack o' lith an' limb, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 25. Lth. He's buirdly an' stalwart in lith an' in limb, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 206. Edb. Haps your neck may lose a lith, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 183. Slk. Sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 126. Dmf. Fowk thought their liths and limbs asunner In this turmoil, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 45. Gall. Tight in lith and limb, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 23, ed. 1876. Kcb. An erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet, sweet truth, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 89. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. The creaturie was . . . feat and tight, lith and limb, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I am sound in lith and limb. m.Yks.[1] Muscle, or sinew. w.Yks. Strain . . . each lith and limb, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1879).

2. A term formerly used for the division of Pickering.

n.Yks. The liberty or a member of Pickering (K.); n.Yks.[2] 'The liberty or Lyth of Pickering,' within which are certain rights belonging to the place.

Hence **Lythsmen**, *sb. pl.* the people included in the 'liberty.'

3. A division or section of any fruit, esp. of an orange.

Sc. The lith of an oranger, of an ingan (Jam.). e.Sc. He had only asked a bit, anticipating at most a lith [of an orange], Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 233. Ayr. A gowpenfu' o' raisins, and the lith of an oranger, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. N.I.[1] The layers of an onion; the divisions of an orange. Uls. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 134. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. (R.O.H.)

4. A ring surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

Lth. The horns of the Mysore cow are without annulets, or liths, as we call them, *Agric. Surv.* 155 (Jam.).

5. The layer of a slaty rock. N.I.[1] Hence **Lithy**, *adj.* in layers; flaky. *ib.* 6. A joint in a coal-seam. Stf. (K.), Stf.[1] 7. *Obs.* A division of yarn in preparing a web. Nhb. (R.O.H.), ne.Lan.[1]

8. *v.* To disjoint, separate the joints one from another.

Sc. Esp. for facilitating the business of carving a piece of meat (Jam.). Abd. She . . . cud see her neck lithet wi' richt gweed will, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 179; (G.W.)

[1. ME. *lith*, limb (*Cursor M.*); OE. *liþ*, a joint, limb (B.T.); Goth. *liþus.*]

LITH, see **Lithe**, *v.*[1], *adj.*[2]

LITHA, *int.* Yks. [li·ðə.] In phr. *litha, lutha, luxtha, leeak*, a quick call to look at or notice something strange.

e.Yks. Litha, lutha, luxtha; let's gan an lake on hossin-clog, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 70; e.Yks.[1]

LITHE, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Hmp. A steep pasture. Only found in place-names.

A steep abrupt pasture field, . . known by the name of Short Lithe, White *Selborne* (1789) 171, ed. 1853; Steep pastures [are] called the Lithe, from *Hlithe, clivus, ib.* 202.

[OE. *hlið*, a slope, hill-side (B.T.).]

LITHE, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **lythe** Cum. Yks.; and in form **lith** Nhb.[1] To listen, hearken.

Ayr. Lithe and listen, gentlemen, To sing a song I will beginne, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 25. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Lithe and listen unto me, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 45; (K.); Nhb.[1] Cum. Yet lithed it still, and wadn't let hur know, Graham *Gwordy* (1778); We'll see them cheat, an' lythe them lee, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 141; Cum.[24] Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Yks. 'Lythe ye,' hark ye (K.). n.Yks. Lythe ye, lythe ye, how fondly you tawke, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 111. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence **Lithnin-listeners**, *sb. pl., obs.*, eavesdroppers. Nhb.[1]

[Ȝe lusty ledis, nowe lith to my lare, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 328. ON. *hlýða*, to listen (Vigfusson).]

LITHE, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **lythe** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; and in form **lauthe** w.Yks.[3] [laið.] 1. *v.* To thicken broth, milk, &c. with flour or oatmeal.

n.Cy. 'To lithe the pot,' to stir the meal into the gulls or hasty-pudding, Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1]. Dur.[1] n.Yks. She asked me if I would 'ha' mah broth lythed,' Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 20; n.Yks.[1234], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The supreme authority decides that the soup wants lithing, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 312; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] Has tha lithed t'porridge? w.Yks.[3] Lan. The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 69; Davies *Races*, (1856) 235; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865). Chs. (K.); Chs.[1] To mix flour, starch, oatmeal, &c., with a little water, before pouring it into a saucepan to boil and thicken; Chs.[23] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I lithe it with a bit of flour, and very niced it is. The doctor said she might have a little milk lithed.

Hence (1) **Lithing** or **Lything**, *sb.* (*a*) a smooth paste of flour or oatmeal and water or milk, used to thicken broth, gravy, &c.; (*b*) the batter or paste of which pancakes are made; (2) **Lythet**, *ppl. adj.* spiced, thickened.

(1, *a*) Sc. A mixture of oatmeal, and sometimes of milk, poured into broth for mellowing it (Jam.). N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The beating of a little flour and water finely together and putting them into broth to lithe and thicken it, and [make it] more agreeable to sup. Dur.[1], Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[15] Lan. It'll taste betther if yo'll put a lythin in it (S.W.). ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Ray (1691); Chs.[123] Lin. A mess of lithing (R.E.C.). n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.) (*b*) e.Lan.[1] (2) Sc. I wad gar thee til drink o' lythet wine, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 2.

2. To thicken water with mud, &c.

Sc. The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations, Bald *Coal-Trade* (1808) 13 (Jam.).

3. *sb.* Oatmeal and water mixed smooth to thicken broth with. Cum.[14] (s.v. Lire).

4. *adj.* Thick, smooth.

Cum.[4] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Swoaps [sups] o' drink an' guid lythe keale, 166. **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence **Lithy** or **Lythy**, *adj.* thickened; in a thick, smooth state like porridge.

Sc. Cogfous of the lythy kail, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 198 (JAM.); He maun be cockered up wi' spice and pottages, strong and lithy, *Tournay* (1824) 289 (*ib.*). **Tev.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** The 'bacco was strang and the yell it was lythey, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 67; **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** Wi' bacon an' cabbish an' lythey yel, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ix.

[1. A special use of ME. *līðien*, to soften, mitigate (MÄTZNER). Cp. OE. *līðegian*, 'mitigare' (B.T.).]

LITHE, *adj.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Chs. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **lythe** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **lith** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Cy.; **lyth** Elg. Abd. [laið.]

1. *adj.* Soft, gentle, mild, pleasant; of the weather: genial, warm.

Sc. Licht an' lythe wes Peggie's bosom, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 218. **Abd.** They miss the lythe licht o' their May, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 107. **Kcd.** Winter drives them [birds] o'er the sea To seek a lyther land, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 274. **Ayr.** Life's lythe win' settled in the south, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 221; Lithe be wi' the leddies, Win' is easy war'd, *ib.* 308. **Lnk.** Strive aye wi' me as lithe time flees alang, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 166. **Dmf.** Lithe Time stole away, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 56. **w.Yks.**[1] It's now a vara lithe day, ii. 285.

2. Phr. *to have a lithe side to*, to have a liking or regard for.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Elg.** Auld Robbie had nae lithe side to a brawl, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **e.Fif.** I cud na juist blame him a' thegither for ha'ein a lithe side to Tibbie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix.

3. Supple, pliant, flexible; agile, nimble, active.

Lnk. There the lythe whitteret peep'd frae his hole, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38. **Lth.** Man lives not aye tho' lythe and strong, M^c^NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 9. **Ir.** In those days Ody was lithe and limber, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 39. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] **Yks.** He won for himself by nimble ways and rapid turns on land and sea, the name of 'Lithe,' or Lyth, BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* (1879) x. **e.Yks.** He was a young fellow, . . lithe, agile, and strong as an athlete, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 35. **Chs.**[1 2 3] **Suf.**[1] As lithe as lutha. **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851).

Hence (1) **Lithesome**, *adj.* active, brisk, nimble; (2) **Lithy**, *adj.* pliant, supple, flexible; cf. **litty**.

(1) **Per.** A lichtsome, lithesome, leesome, blythesome, Freegaun, hearty body, FORD *Harp* (1893) 317. **Lnk.** I'm lithesome an' blythesome, the auld bodie thocht, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 90. (2) **e.An.**[1] A merry Andrew is said to be a 'lithy fullah.' **Nrf.** Oh! master, if I wus as lithy as yow! (W.R.E.). **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1]

4. *sb.* Encouragement, favour, countenance.

Abd. He 'bout Nory now cud see nae lythe And Bydby only on him looked blythe, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115, ed. 1812.

[1. ME. *lithe*, gentle, mild, soft (MÄTZNER); OE. *līðe* (B.T.).]

LITHE, *sb.*[4], *adj.*[3] and *v.*[3] Sc. Also written **lythe**; and in form **lyth** Elg. Abd. **1.** *sb.* A shelter, a sheltered place. See **Lie**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. In lythe o' dykes the corbies cower, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 53; I loupit the hedge an' lay doon in the lithe o't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 25, 1900); Let them seek out a lyth in the heat of the sun, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 282, ed. Nimmo; He is obliged to seek a lyth, Amo' the byres and barns, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873.

2. *adj.* Sheltered from the weather.

Sc. The lithe side of the hill, that which is not exposed to the blast (JAM.); In a lythe cantie hauch, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 292. **Elg.** Yon rising cott, Lyth on the sunny brae, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 68. **Abd.** She'll hae as lyth a bield as can be found In a' the country, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 117. **Edb.** They scoug frae street an' field, An' hap them in a lyther bield, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 139, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Lithie** or **Lythie**, *adj.* warm, comfortable; (2) **Lithless**, *adj.* cheerless, comfortless; cold, hard; (3) **Lythesome**, *adj.* sheltered, shaded; warm, genial.

(1) **Sc.** Seated in a lythie nook, *Campbell* (1819) II. 68 (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** Lithless the lair o' the mitherless bairn, THOM *Mitherless Bairn* (JAM. *Suppl.*). (3) **Abd.** The dear brae, sae lythesome an' gloomy O, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 189.

3. *v.* To shelter.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** When ance She kindly lyth'd his back, He fan' nae frost, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Address* 8.

[1. Lyye or lythe, and calme wedyr, *malacia*, *Prompt.* Cogn. w. ON. *hlýja*, to shelter; cp. *hlýða*, a shed (VIGFUSSON). 2. Lythe, wythe-owte wynde, and calme, *calmus*, *Prompt.*]

LITHEN, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also written **lythen** Cum.[4]; and in forms **lauthen** w.Yks.[3]; **line** w.Yks.[2] [lai·ðən.] To thicken milk, soup, &c. with flour or oatmeal. See **Lithe**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks. Don't forget to lithen that broth, Lizer (H.L.); PIPER *Dial.* (1824) 22; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).

Hence **Lithening** or **Lithning**, *sb.* a mixture of flour or oatmeal and water used to thicken milk, soup, &c.

N.Cy.[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] The lithning o' broth; **w.Yks.**[3]

LITHER, *adj.*[1], *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Sus. Also in forms **lidder** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **luther** Cai.[1]; **lydder** Slk. [li·ðə(r.]

1. *adj.* Idle, lazy, slothful, indolent. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Leaves that lither lad to do the work, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) iv; The horses are grown so lither fat They downa stir out o' the sta', *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 63, ed. 1848; A laughing-faced lad makes a lither servant, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 99, ed. 1881. **Slk.** With limbs as lydder and as lythe, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 101. **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Now I'm nowther leath nor lither. 161. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] Girt lither, lingery, wallopin gammer-stang, ii. 287. **Lan.** Loothe, Meary, I'r lither, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 11; Larnt him to be oather too fawse or else too lither to work, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 117; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 275; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Long and lither is said of a tall, idle person; **Chs.**[3], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.**[1] Not common. **Sus.** Lither . . . was quite familiar to him in the sense of idle, lazy, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 61; **Sus.**[1]

Hence (1) **Lidderie**, *adj.* feeble, lazy; (2) **Litherly**, *adv.* idly, lazily; (3) **Lithermon's load**, *phr.* a lazy man's load, a load piled up to save the trouble of a second journey; (4) **Litherness**, (5) **Literums**, *sb.* idleness.

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **w.Yks.**[1] Rarely used. (3) **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭn naay, yi)kn goa· ŭn faach· dhŭ rest ŭ)dh ee·; bŭ dŭ)nŭ bringg· lidh·ŭrmŭnz lóoŭd, els yi)n mee·bi aav· ŭ wau·t [An' naĭ, ye can go an' fatch the rest o' th' hee; bu' dunna bring lithermon's looad, else ye'n meebe have a waut]. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Now, yo' bin al'ays fur carryin lithermon's-loäd. (4) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (5) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *sb.* Sloth, laziness, idleness.

Sc. Ill! he's just ill wi' the lidder (JAM. *Suppl.*).

3. *v.* With *about*: to idle or loaf about. **Cai.**[1]

Hence **Lithering**, *ppl. adj.* idle, loitering, loafing.

Nhp.[1] A lithering lad.

[1. The same as ME. *lither*, bad, wicked. Thai ere many ill men & lithere deuels, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* lv. 2. OE. *lyðre.*]

LITHER, *adj.*[2] Sc. Also Glo. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **litha** Nrf. [li·ðə(r.] **1.** Pliant, soft, supple, lithe; active, nimble, agile.

Glo.[1 2] **s. & e.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Nrf.** An animated conversation from which the words 'litha masts,' flashed forth, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 43; (P.H.E.) **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1 2] **Sus.** A footy lither lass . . . cum a duppin along to un, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** Boys . . . are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 38.

2. *Fig.* Undulating, yielding.

Rxb. A lither sky, a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate (JAM.).

LITHER, see **Leather**.

LITHESOME, *adj.* Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks.[5] ne.Lan.[1] Gay, cheerful, lively. Cf. **lissom(e**, *adj.* **2.**

LITHICS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **lythocks** Sc. [li·ðəks.] A mixture of meal and cold water stirred together over the fire till it boils; see below. Cf. **lilacs**.

Rnf. Applied to tumours, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **Lnk.** Wasted her body with water lythocks, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 142. **Nhb.**[1] The farina of oatmeal macerated in water and

carefully strained. The fine flour of the meal only is allowed to pass the strainer along with the water. This is then boiled to a jelly, and forms a common infants' food.

LITHRY, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **liethry**. A crowd.

Sh.I. It was on this account that the name of a livery or lithry, answering to a retinue of serving men, long became in Scotland the by-word that was used to signify a despicable crowd, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 75, ed. 1891. **Bch.** In came sik a rangel o' gentles and a lithry o' hanziel slyps at their tail, FORBES *Jrn.* (1785) 8. **Abd.** Commonly a despicable crowd, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; Much used (JAM.).

LITHSOME, LITH-WAKE, see **Lissom(e, Leath-wake**.

LITHY, *adj.* *Obs.* Glo. Also in form **lethy**. Of the weather: heavy, warm, with mizzling rain, 'muggy.' See **Lithe**, *adj.*[2] 1.

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 255; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

LITIGIOUS, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Chs. **1.** Prolix, tedious in discourse. Lth. (JAM.) **2.** Vindictive. Abd. (*ib.*) **3.** Used of bad weather that impedes the harvest. Chs.[13]

LITSOME, see **Lightsome**, *adj.*[2]

LITSTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **lister** w.Yks. [li·tstər, li·stə(r).] A dyer.

Abd. Litsters an' woo'combers meet roun' his door, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 19; The litster's dam, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 219. **Lnk.** Litsters blue as ony vat, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Yks.** A female dyer, ANDREWS *Yks. in Olden Times* (1890) 181. **n.Yks.** The Tinctors were dyers, or in the vernacular of the north 'litsters,' ATKINSON *Mem. Whitby* (1894) 275. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); *Obs., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 15, 1894); **w.Yks.**[4] (s.v. Litt).

[A Littester (*v.r.* Lyster), *tinctor, tinctrix, Cath. Angl.* (1483); No mader, welde, or wood no litestere Ne knew, CHAUCER *Minor P.* IX. 17. See **Lit(t, *v.***[1]]

LIT(T, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Dor. Som. A sheep-walk or pasture.

Dor. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 255; 'A sheep's lit,' *forsan ovium cubile.* But it seems rather a sheep slait, or ley, i. e. *pascuum*, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Som.** (HALL.)

LIT(T, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also Nrf. Also in form **let** w.Yks. [lit.] **1.** *v.* To dye, colour, stain, esp. to dye indigo blue; *fig.* to blush or colour deeply.

Sh.I. Wi' a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froke inunder her head an' shooders, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Mary guessed wha my remark referred till, an' her face littit scarlet, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 30. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Thy gowan'd sward Where . . . litted eggs were row'd, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 62. **Abd.** Wi' this my face began to lit, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 10, ed. 1873. **Frf.** Weel dyed and litit through and through, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882. **Per.** Coarse home-made plaiding, litted blue, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 84, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Her face littit (JAM.). **Lnk.** The broe that they lit the black claith wi', GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 137. **Slk.** Wi' littit brogues an' a', lassie, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.** I heve some garne to send with thee to lit, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 622. **w.Yks.** To let is to dye, but not in fast colours, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 359; (W.T.); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Nrf.** There's not a blot but will lit, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3.

2. *sb.* A dye; an indigo dye; a colour, tinge, hue, stain.

Sc. It's like Pathhead lit, soon on, soon aff, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 126, ed. 1881; His hands deep dyed in darkest lit, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 28. **Sh.I.** The *Lichen Tartareus* yields a lit or dye, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 187, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Of nae ither litt but the hue of the ewe, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 285, ed. Nimmo. **Kcd.** The dyster . . . lost his shop an' a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. **Fif.** The *Purpura* that lives *in Mari Euxino*, if the fishers strike it on the head it renders out all its blood, and it is an excellent litt, ROW *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 432, ed. 1842. **Ayr.** Dyster Cave, wi' his darkest litt, Keeps dippin' awa', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. Remarks 11. **Nrf.** A stain, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Lit-fat** or **-fatt**, a vat for dye-stuff; (2) **-house**, a dye-house; (3) **-kettle**, a kettle used for dyeing; (4) **-pot** or **-pat**, a pot used for dyeing; (5) **-vat**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 542; **w.Yks.**[34] (3) **Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** Beside the fire stood another pot covered with a slab of stone. It was the Lit-pot, i. e. a pot used for the dyeing of wool, for the most part of a blue colour, and giving forth when the wool was turned a very strong smell of ammonia, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54. **Bnff.**[1] The lit-pot was at one period an indispensable article in the family. **Gall.** She flung aside her litt pots, and left off the colouring of matter for the colouring of mind, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 97, ed. 1876. (5) **Gall.** Keeping still the litt vats of the Gorbals of Glasgow out of sight, *ib.* 98.

[1. That thi fote be littid in blode, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* lxvii. 25. ON. *lita*, to dye. **2.** Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmitte we na vebbis, To vermylion ne violett ne variant littis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4336. ON. *litr*, colour, dye (VIGFUSSON).]

LIT(T, *v.*[2] Sc. To edge. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

LITTAN, see **Lidden**.

LITTEN, *sb.* Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **lieton** Wil.[1]; **liten** Hmp.; **litton** Wil.[1]; **lytten** I.W.; **lytton** Hmp. [li·tən.] A churchyard; a cemetery, burial ground. Cf. **church-litten**.

Brks.[1] A small meadow adjoining a parish church yard, available for churchyard extension. **s. & e.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** In the church lytton (J.R.W.); Connected with the 'Liten,' or cemetery, is a very gruesome story, *Sat. Review* (1890) LXIX. 83; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** We'll thrugh the church litten, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 43; Without he you'd a ben in lytten long with your vatther, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 137. **Wil.** SKINNER (1671); (K.); His next bed will be in the Litten, if he be laying on the ground on such a night as this, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 161; **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* **Som.** The open space round the Abbey Church at Bath (formerly the graveyard) is called 'the Litten' (A.L.M.).

[OE. *lictūn*, an enclosure in which to bury people, a cemetery (B.T.).]

LITTER, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. [li·tə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A bedding of inferior straw, &c. for horses, cattle; fodder; *fig.* rubbish, nonsense.

Oxf.[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** 'Litter,' as the luxuriant growth of reeds, rushes, weeds, and grass is termed, has yielded an unprecedentedly abundant supply. This so-called 'litter' costs nothing to grow, can be cut, weather permitting, at any time, and is worth thirty shillings a load. It is stacked in a long, low, and narrow stack, that the wind may dry it, cut up into chaff, and sold retail in London at great profit, *Standard* (Apr. 26, 1900) 6. **Sus.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] **Som.** I don't want 'em to learn litter like that at school. He's got no litter about him, like many o' they (W.F.R.); (HALL.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Litter-cum-toss**, a mess, litter; (2) **-legged**, bedraggled; (3) **-man**, a groom; (4) **-ment**, see (1).

(1) **Dev.** Frequently heard. 'What a litter-cum-toss you are making!' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (2) **Dev.**[1] The litter-legg'd trapes, 14. (3) **War.** (HALL.) (4) **n.Lin.** Really me, what'n a litterment thoo hes maade (M.P.). **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] What a litterment this kitchen's in. **Glo.**[1]

3. *v.* With *down* or *up*: to lay down straw for horses to sleep on. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1], I.W.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

LITTER, see **Lit**, *v.*

LITTERIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.[1] [li·tərifaid.] All in disorder, in a litter.

LITTERSTONE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) See below.

Abd. A stone shaped into the form of a brick, about 2 ft. in length, and one foot in depth and length. The stones are called litter stones because, before the roads were formed, they used to be carried in a litter to the builders, *Agric. Surv.* 57.

LITTLAN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **littleane, littlen, littlin.** [li·tlən.] A baby, an infant; lit. little one.

Sc. I got the littlin wi' me, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix; There is a twa-year-auld littleane tint, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 18. **ne.Sc.** Ye hae been kin' to the littlen yersel, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 95. **Abd.** Curin' littlins' scabbit heads, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 26; I culdna tell ye my ain name i' noo let alane the littlan's, M^cKENZIE *Sketches* (1894) iv. **Kcd.** The wife, Wi' little'ns twa or three, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8. **Frf.** They're fleid to smit their ain litlins, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxviii. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

LITTLE, *adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Laahtle**, (2) **Laatle**, (3) **Lahtle**, (4) **Laitil**, (5) **Lautle**, (6) **Leetle**, (7) **Lethel**, (8) **Leytel**, (9) **Lickle**, (10) **Liddle**, (11) **Litha**, (12) **Litle**, (13) **Lytel**, (14) **Lythea.** See also **Lile**.

(1) **n Yks.**[2] (2) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (3) **Yks.**

Yeh lahtle ragils, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xviii. **n.Yks.** A lahtle chap, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 53. **ne.Yks.**[1] 21. **e.Yks.** That blessid lahtle lass ov his, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 84; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.** Cole *Place Names* (1879) 30. (5) **e.Yks.** I can bud o've a lautle boast, Browne *Poems* (1800) 165. (6) **Brks.** A leetle too zoon, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Nrf.** The leetle foxes, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15. **Suf.** Gi' that another leetle tap, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ess.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** Th' leetle voxes, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15. (7) **Wxf.**[1] Lethel vinger. (8) **Cum.**[1] (9) **Shr.**[12] Lik'l. (10) **Ess.**[1] **Sus.** A liddle sister, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 8. **Som.** Lee'dl, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 19. **Dev.** A liddle way, Pulman *Poems* (1842) 12. (11) **Wxf.**[1] (12) **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (13) **Cum.**[1] (14) **Wxf.**[1] Lythea dug.

II. Gram. forms. **1.** *Compar. degree*: **Littler.**

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] 21. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 21. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] 61. **n.Lin.**[1] He'll be a deäl littler man then his faather. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 44. **Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 19.

2. *Superl. degree*: **Littlest.**

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** The littlest bit thing (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] 21. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 21. **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 61. **Midl.** The littlest o' them, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 145. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Common. **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 44. **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Mary's the littlest [lee'dlees(t] o' the lot.

III. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Little-ado**, ease; (2) **-a-dow**, worthless; (3) **-and-pretty**, (*a*) the common Virginia stock, *Malcomia maritima*; (*b*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (4) — **bachelor's button**, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (5) **-bäds**, fried mice, given to children as a cure for whooping-cough; (6) — **bitties**, little children; (7) — **bluehawk**, the merlin, *Falco aesalon*; (8) **-boukit**, (*a*) small in size, not bulky; (*b*) of small account or authority, contemptible; (9) — **bread**, small loaves given as part of an old benefaction to the poor of Kidlington; see below; (10) — **coatie**, a petticoat; (11) — **creed**, a prayer; (12) — **Daniel**, the smallest pig of a litter; (13) — **darr**, the little tern, *Sterna minuta*; (14) — **dennar or dinner**, a slight refreshment taken in the morning before going to work; (15) — **devil**, a small black beetle of the genus *Goërius*; (16) — **Dick** or — **Dick of the woodyard**, the little finger; (17) — **doucker**, the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (18) **-ease** or **-years**, a lock-up, prison, gaol; (19) — **eten bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (20) **-fare day**, a fast-day, a day on which little or no animal food is allowed; also called **Banian-day** (q.v.); (21) — **feltyfare**, the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (22) — **flint**, a name given to strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit; (23) — **French woodpecker**, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*; (24) — **go**, a lottery wheel; (25) — **godmothers**, grey or brown peas prepared and eaten on Passion Sunday; also called **Carlin(g)s** (q.v.); (26) **-good**, (*a*) the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; (*b*) the devil; (27) **-goodie**, see (26, *a*); (28) — **hawk**, see (7); (29) **-house**, a privy; (30) — **houseleek**, the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (31) — **John**, a name given to a small bell in Dronfield church; (32) — **John Robin Hood**, see (4); (33) — **Josey**, see (12); (34) — **lids**, see (29); (35) — **man**, (*a*) see (16); (*b*) a small landowner; (*c*) a junior servant on a farm; a young ploughman; (36) — **master**, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman; (37) — **mealy duck**, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; (38) — **miller**, a small white moth; (39) — **mount**, (*a*) a game of bat and ball in which a pile of stones is used as a wicket; (*b*) an old-fashioned child; see below; (40) — **pickie**, see (13); (41) — **plough**, a small plough used for cleaning turnips in drill; (42) — **rattle-wing**, the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*; (43) — **redhawk**, the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (44) — **robin**, see (4); (45) — **silver**, a low price; (46) **-snapjacks**, the small starwort, *Stellaria graminea*; (47) — **stands**, a short, narrow lane; (48) — **stuff**, children; (49) — **thing**, a heifer; (50) — **whaup**, the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (51) — **wheel**, *obs.*, the wheel used for spinning hemp and flax; (52) **-wit**, silly, wanting in intelligence; (53) — **woodcock**, the great snipe, *Gallinago major*; (54) — **wood-pie**, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major*; (55) **-worth**, worthless, of no value or account; of no good reputation; also used as *sb.*; (56) **-years**, see (18).

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] The matter may be arranged with little-ado. (2) **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3, *a*) **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Dor.** (C.W.) (4) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (5) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (6) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. (7) **n.Yks.** Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 331. (8, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] He made a speech agehns him, an' made 'im unco little-bookit. **Bnff., Per., Cld.** He was big an' bouncin' wi' his pleas, but wi' jist twa three words the shirra made him unco little-boukit (Jam.). (9) **Oxf.** A small loaf, some half-dozen inches in length and three in width, the 'little bread.' . . An old custom carried on ever since the days when Dame Conant departed this life, and bequeathed certain moneys to be spent annually in bread for 'the poor of the town of Kidlington.' . . On one side was a plentiful supply of large loaves, on the other was ranged numberless small loaves, the 'little bread.' As the old folk passed out each one received a large loaf; as the children came in orderly procession each one was given a 'little bread,' *Oxf. Times* (Mar. 31, 1900) 7. (10) **Fif.** To see her [Aurora] jiggin' truttie-trottie Without her jupes or little-coatie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 132. (11) [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 153.] (12) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (13) **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 203. (14) **Lth.**, **Tev.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** (*ib.* s.v. Dennar). (15) **n.Lin.**[1] (16) **Suf.** (F.H.) (17) **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 216. (18) **Sc.** MacGuffog, the officer by whom Bertram had at first been apprehended, . . was keeper of this palace of little-ease, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xliv. **w.Som.**[1] Common. Dhai vaewn dh-oal Baub Spúl'ur druung'k ugee'un, zoa dhai paup'-m rait ee'n dhu lee'dl yuurz tu waun's [They found old Bob Spiller drunk again, so they popped him in the lock-up at once]. (19) **Hmp.** Swainson *ib.* 103. (20) **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 5. (22) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200. (23) **Sus.** Smith *Birds* (1885) 255; Knox *Rambles*, 214. (24) **Lon.** Private lotteries, or wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's, Colquhoun *Police* (1796) 149. (25) **n.Yks.**[1] 593. (26, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Called Devil's Kirnstaff and Little-good, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 210. **e.Lth.** Not only couch, but docks, chickweed, little good, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 178. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** The Little-gude was surely busy that night, for I thought the apparition was the widow, *Steam-boat* (1822) 301 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Riding as if the little-gude war at his heels, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlix. (27) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Little goodie (sun spurge) was plucked for its acrid juice, a specific for warts, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. (28) **Cum.**[4] (29) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Formerly always detached from the dwelling-house. **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 109. (30) **Cum.**[4] (31) **w.Yks.**[2] It is rung alone, immediately before service, and after the peal is finished. (32) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (33) **Ken.** (H.K.) (34) **n.Lin.**[1] (35, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Lin.** A little-man may as well have nothing allotted to him as to have it so far off, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 88. (*c*) **w.Sc.** Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers, there is the 'little-man,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 83. **Per.** At the age of twelve he became cow-herd to a farmer in Strathallan, and at sixteen he was little-man on a farm, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 76, ed. 1887. (36) **w.Yks.**[2] (37) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (38) **Nrf.** The little greenish bird . . . feeding on the flies and 'little millers,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 37. (39, *a*) **Cor.**[3] (*b*) **Cor.**[1] She's a regular little-mount. The Mount [St. Michael's Mount] will never be washed away whilst she's living. (40) **Frf.** Swainson *ib.* 204. (41) **Nhb.**[1] (42) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (43) **n.Yks.** The kestrel or windhover, . . 'little red hawk,' they used to call him here, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 330–1. (44) **Ken.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**[4] (45) **e.An.**[1] The stover in my low meadows have been so 'nationally damnified by this slattering weather (said an old farmer) that 'tw'ont be worth but little-silver. (46) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (47) **e.An.**[1] (48) **Sus.** I'm fond of little stuff (S P.H.). (49) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (50) **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 199. (51) **Shr.**[1] (52) **Gall.** The Laird of Benane and his little wit sister, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 166. (53) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 191. (54) **Hmp.** *ib.* 98. (55) **Sc.** Often applied to a person who has a bad character. 'He's a littleworth body,' or creature (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Ye littleworth piece o' a littleworth kin', Watson *Poems* (1853) 46. **Per.** There's mony little-worth marriages now-a-days, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 70, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The actress was a little-worth, termagant woman, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvi. **Dmf.** He's a littleworth (Jam.). (56) **w.Som.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *little bit o' bread and no cheese*, (2) — *bread and no cheese*, the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (3) — *men of Wroot*, very small black insects which come in

great numbers during the hot weather in summer and autumn; (4) *a little matter better*, rather better; (5) *a little word is a bonny word*, prov. 'the least said is the soonest mended'; (6) *loud and little*, little in stature, loud in speech; (7) *more than a little*, a good deal; (8) *to make little of*, to cause a person to be looked down on; (9) *to make little shoes*, to be employed only on odd days, without regular employment; (10) *all the world and Little Billing*, 'all the world and his wife,' every one.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **Dev.** Johns *Birds* (1862) 192; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] They are believed to breed in marshes, and to come into these parts from Wroot, in the Isle of Axholme. (4) **Sur.**[1] He's a leetle matter better to-day. (5) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Laahtle). (7) **War.** It werrits me more'n a little (C.T.O.). (8) **Myo.** 'Twill be betther for ye, darlin', to go widout me. Ye'll have quite enough to do for a bit . . . widout me there to make little iv ye, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) xvi. (9) **e.An.**[1] (10) **Nhp.**[1] A common mode of expressing that there was a large assemblage of people on any occasion spoken of. 'There was all the world and Little Billing there.'

3. A few, a small number; a short time.

Lan. I waited little, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 24. **Gmg.** A little few (E.D.). **Dor.** 'He do keep a little cow' does not refer to the size of the cow, but to the fact that he keeps but one or two (G.M.M.).

4. Used to express approbation.

w.Cor. 'A nice little fellow,' a popular man opposed to 'ould.' I have heard the two words used together when a woman was vexed with a child she was very fond of: 'You little ould thing, you!' (G.F.R.)

LITTLIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [li·tli.] 1. *adj.* Rather small or little. Lth. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A smaller person than others.

Nhb.[1] In a race or contest, the exertions of a vigorous little fellow are always hailed encouragingly with the cry of 'Gan on the littlie.'

LITTLING, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [li·tlin.] The smallest pup, &c. of a litter.

LITTOCKS, *sb. pl.* Brks. [li·təks.] Rags and tatters. Grose (1790); Nichols *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1790) IV. 57; *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] His kwut got tore to littocks in the brambles.

LITTY, *adj.* Dor. Som. Also in form **letty** Som. [li·ti.] Active, brisk, nimble, sprightly. Cf. **lithy**, s.v. **Lithe**, *adj.*[2]

Dor.[1] Wi' litty voot an' beäten heart, 117. When the lark Da rouse the litty lad an' lass, 68. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); He's as letty and spry, bless you, as ever he was (E.H.G.).

LIUNG, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) An atom, a whit, a particle.

LIV, LIVAN-LANE, see **Lief, Loof, Leefu(l lane.**

LIVE, *adj.* Sc. Nhp. Oxf. Mid. Sus. Som. [laiv.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Live-blood**, blood, the supposed cause of a twitching of the muscles; (2) **-earth**, common vegetable mould; (3) **-ellan**, a kind of weasel; see **Lavellan.**

(1) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Mid.** 'My eyelid flutters so, I can't keep it still.' 'Ah, that's what they call the live blood as does that' (W.P.M.). (2) **Nhp.**[2] Our husbandmen call it the heart of the land, and the live-earth, as it is the substance of life and vegetables, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 30. (3) **Cai.**[1] Formerly regarded with superstitious horror, as when seen it foreboded some disaster.

2. Real, genuine.

Sus.[1] She thinks she looks like a lady, but no one would take her for a live lady.

3. Fresh. **Som.** As honey (Hall.).

LIVE, *sb.* Sc. Der. Not. Nhp. Som. Dev. [laiv.] 1. Life. **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Afeard o' my live I should a-bin to late. **n.Dev.** Tha wudst buy tha cot up to town rather than thy live, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 235.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Live-day long**, the live-long day; (2) **-lode**, income, livelihood.

(1) Ayr. So I for my lost darling's sake Lament the live-day long, Burns *Mother's Lament*, st. 2. (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[2]

LIVE, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [liv, liv.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Leave**, (2) **Leev**, (3) **Leeve**, (4) **Leve**, (5) **Livven.** [For further examples see II below.]

(1) **Dur.** Thoo 'at leaves id gardens, thee cumpanions lissen to thee voice, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 13. **Yks.** Ah wouldn't like to leave where your moother leaves (F.P.T.). (2) **n.Ir.** As lang as a leev, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 21. **Cum.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** She'd mind it as lang as she'd leeve, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 245. **Nhb.** Where thoo leeves, aw'll leeve, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 16. **Cum.** A wumman will leeve, when a man cannet fen', Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 15. **Wm.** Haw lile ya part of the ward knaws haw tother leeves, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 40. **Yks.** While he leeves, nane sal have a claim upo' his right! Howitt *Hope On* (1840) ii. **w.Som.**[1] Zo your maaid's a-go out long way th' old Farmer Tarr to leeve! Always so pronounced. (4) **Cum.** When happy they can leve, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 19. (5) **Lan.** I' th' fowt wheere aw livven, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 11.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Leevd**, (2) **Leeved**, (3) **Leevt**, (4) **Lev**, (5) **Livent**, (6) **Livt.**

(1) **Nhb.** She leev'd wiv 'ur muthor-o'-law, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 23. (2) **Sc.** Shoosan said she wad never darken their door while she leeved, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) i. **Yks.** I leeved i' Garsthrop, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) viii. (3) **Cum.**[3] Jwosep' Thompson leev't lang ūp at Harrin'tin toon, 160. **Wm.** Es lang es he leevt, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. (4) **Not.** We lev together (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** E lev wi' huz a many years (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] We lev at Haxey then. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (5) **Lan.** Then down the broo I coom, for we livent at top, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 213. (6) **Lan.** If ever yo' livt t'be a mon, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii.

II. Dial. uses. 1. Phr. (1) *to live along of*, to work for, to be in the employ of; (2) *— in*, of farm-servants: to reside on the premises; (3) *— one out*, to survive one; (4) *— tally*, to live together though unmarried; (5) *— to quarters*, to live in lodgings; (6) *— under*, to be tenant to, to hold or rent a farm under; (7) *— upright*, to have independent means.

(1) **w.Mid.** Farm labourers will often say that they have 'lived along of' their master for a certain time, meaning that they have been in his employ (W.P.M.). (2) **Cum.** The farm servants of Cumbria 'live in,' and have all found, Watson *Nature Wdcraft* (1890) vi. (3) **n.Ir.** A begood tae think she wuz gaun tae leeve me oot fur it, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 40. (4) **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; Very common (J.W.). **Lan.** Aw'd advise thi t'live tally if theaw con mak it reet wi some owd damsel, Brierley *Treadlepin*, v. **Chs.**[1 3] (5) **Cor.** Capt. Penthale: Aw, iss sure. Liven' to quartars? Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. (6) **w.Yks.**[2] A farm-tenant lives under Lord Wharncliffe. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Applied principally, if not exclusively, to agricultural holdings. **War.**[2] We live under the squire; **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] I live under Lord A. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** I Have hard he there lived under one Who follar'd husbandry, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 15; **Ess.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] They've lived under Lord ——, father and son, this many a year. (7) **ne.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Of an old washerwoman who had retired from business: 'Oh, she lives upright now, Miss' (M.B.K.). **Nrf.** He lives upright and keeps a pig (U.W.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Live-for-ever**, mixed gin and beer; (2) **-long**, (*a*) the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*; (*b*) the head of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2, *a*) **Nrf.** (B. & H.) **Hmp.** The small teasel still grows in abundance, together with the herb-paris, and orpine or live-long, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1892) 534. (*b*) **e.An.**[1]

LIVE, LIVEER, LIVEFU LANE, see **Lief, Liefer, Leefu(l lane.**

LIVEN, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Oxf. Suf. Slang. Also written **lyven** Cum.[1] [lai·vən.] 1. To enliven, cheer up; to stimulate; freq. with *up*; a shortened form of 'enliven.'

Ayr. The only thing that livens up the gloom is the wavin' o' the happin's owrehead, Service *Notandums* (1890) 80. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** We had no more to liven us than an urcheon has in winter time, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. **ne.Lan.**[1] **War.**[3] Get on with your lessons or I'll liven you up a bit. **Wor.** This livened the team up a bit, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 6, 1897). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Livener**, *sb.* a 'pick-me-up,' a glass of wine or spirits taken to stimulate one.

War. Your Lordship has heard of people having 'liveners' in the morning, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Aug. 11, 1897). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Slang.** He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners,' *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7.

2. With *up*: to become more cheerful, be enlivened. **e.Yks.**[1]

LIVER, *sb.*[1] War. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **livier** Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **livyer** Dev. [li·və(r), li·viə(r), li·vjə(r).] **1.** An inhabitant, dweller, resident.

w.Som.[1] I don't know very much about'n—he 'ant a-bin a livier [lúv·iur] hereabout. I bin a livier to Welli'ton all my live. Dev. I don't hold with two livyers under one roof, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 3; The liviers hereabout do so, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11.

2. *Comp.* **Liver-by**, a neighbour, one who lives near by.

Som. Neighbours, we have got no neighbours—only livers-by I calls 'em (W.F.R.).

3. A living person.

w.Som.[1] There's a plenty o' liviers in our parish that be more'n vower score. Dev. There are many liviers there more than 80 years old, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 99. n.Dev. A thing the oldest liver scarce could mind, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 66.

4. A life-tenant of a house or farm.

Dor. Families of that once bulky, but now nearly extinct, set of village society called 'liviers' or life-holders—copy-holders and others, Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 308; Liviers were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders, because of their independence of manner, and when a lease determined, it was never renewed, *ib. Tess* (1891) 455, ed. 1895.

5. The quick of the finger-nail.

War. A boy told me . . . he had cut his finger-nail right into the liver of it, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 367.

Hence **Liversick**, *sb.* a hang-nail. Sur.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

LIVER, *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [li·və(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Liver and crow**, (2) — **and fat**, a pig's liver with the fat adhering to it; often fried and eaten as a dish; (3) — **and hearty grow**, a disorder in which the liver is supposed to grow fast to the heart; (4) — **and lights clock**, a clock whose pendulum and weights are exposed to view; (5) **-bannocks**, bannocks baked with the liver of fish between them; (6) **-crook** or **-cruke**, an inflammation of the intestines of calves; (7) **-cup**, a dumpling filled with the liver of fish; cf. **croos**; (8) **-flackies**, half-dried piltacks split and roasted with fresh livers inserted instead of the roe; (9) **-foals**, thick cakes made with oatmeal and fish-liver and boiled with the fresh fish; (10) **-grass**, the liverwort, *Marchantia polymorpha*; (11) **-head**, the head of a fish stuffed with liver; (12) **-kothes**, see (16); (13) **-leaves**, the leaves of the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (14) **-moggie** or **-muggie**, a dish consisting of the stomach of the cod filled with fish-liver; (15) — **of antimony**, black antimony; (16) **-piltock**, see below; (17) **-pin**, a pin jocularly supposed to secure the liver.

(1) Nhp.[1], Sus. (S.P.H.) (2) Oxf.[1] Pig's liver and fat fried together, *MS. add.* (3) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 428. (4) e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1894); e.Yks.[1] (5) S. & Ork.[1] (6) Rxb. Calves, during the first three or four weeks, are sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines provincially called liver-crook or strings. It is attended with a strangury and seldom cured, *Agric. Surv.* 149 (Jam.). (7) S. & Ork.[1] A piece of dough is kneaded in the shape of a cup, and this cup is filled with fish-livers, and strips of dough are laid over the top. It is then placed upon the heated hearthstone and baked. (8) *ib.* Two half-dried piltacks are split, the 'rig' is taken out, and fresh livers are put between them. They are then roasted upon the hearthstone. (9) Or.I. (J.G.) (10) Per. Lichen, and liver grass, And the moss-willow, Curtain the narrow pass, Spence *Poems* (1898) 60. (11) Sh.I. Nutritious dishes such as stap, gree'd fish, liver-heads, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177. (12) Sh.I. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 20. (13) Dor. (B. & H.) (14) Sh.I. Nutritious dishes, such as . . . liver muggies, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; Ye'll no want liver muggies da day, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); S. & Ork.[1] (15) n.Lin.[1] A drug commonly used to make horses have fine coats. 'Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?' *Dy. Telegraph* (July 27, 1876) 3, col. 5. (16) Sh.I. In Dunrossness the 'liver-piltocks,' piltocks roasted in the fire with the livers inside, were called 'liver-kødes' or kothes, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 20. (17) e.Yks. Ah'd ha' knockt him doon stoddy, An riven his liver-pin oot ov his body, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41. Lei.[1] Ah'll coot your liver-pin out o' your ear-'ole. War.[2] 'Ave a drop more soup; it'll oil your liver-pin; War.[3] I'll cut your liver-pin out.

2. Phr. (1) *to hang one's liver on a thing*, to desire a thing very earnestly; (2) *to steal one's liver out of one's belly*, to steal one's heart, to steal one's love.

(1) n.Lin.[1] It's to noä ewse yer hangin' yer liver on that theäre meät, for th' doctor said as you wasn't to hev noän. (2) e.Yks.[1] A swain recently writing to his sweetheart, says, 'Thoo's stown mï liver oot o' mï belly, an Ah's despadly ï love wï thä.'

3. *adj.* Of newly-ploughed soil: heavy, wet, sodden.

Suf. Spring ploughing, upon strong soils, 'loses a friable surface, and turns up liver, which, in a drying wind, becomes hard as stone,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXIX. 79.

Hence (1) **Liverd** or **Livered**, *adj.* (*a*) of newly-ploughed soil: wet, sodden, close-grained; not pulverizing; (*b*) of bread: heavy, 'sad'; (2) **Liverdy**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) No. 812, I. 292; Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhis·laan·d tuurnz ùp ver·i liv·ùrd; it)s bin plóod wen it)s bin wet [This land turns up very liverd; it's bin ploo'd when it's bin wet]. Der.[1] Ground is liver'd, when harden'd by the sun that the corn cannot shoot out. (*b*) s.Chs. (E.F.) (2) Hrf.[2]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Liver-sad**, of the ground: caked and matted together. n.Cy. (Hall.); (2) **-sand**, sand-veins which are deep and tough. Wil.[1]

LIVER, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Active, lively, sprightly.

Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Again speaks out a lyver-lad, a trusty Trojan, Stewart *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 39.

LIVER, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **livor** Nhb.[1]; **livver** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[24] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[25] [li·və(r.] **1.** To deliver, esp. to deliver goods ordered at the house of the purchaser; to set down, hand over, to get clear of; with *up*: to give up, surrender.

Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. I's so thrang liveran out parshels, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 176; Efter he'd livvert hisself eh this grand norashin, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 240; Cum.[1] Wm. When thoo's selt te woo, afooar thoo livvers it, thoo meeastly deggs it, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 7; Ya day he wes livering a new par o' shoes as he'd been makkin, *ib.* 33; An' 'livered Sarah Ann, Wilson *Kitty Kirkie*, 104. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] If thoo dizn't 'liver it up, thoo'll catch it. ne.Yks.[1] He's throng liverin' cauls. e.Yks. Carrier had a heeap o' things, bud he gat em all livered, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 70; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Livvering out, serving out. To livver up, to surrender. w.Yks. 1670. Paid when we livered in ye Register, £00 02 00, *Bradford Par. Chwardens' Accts.*; w.Yks.[123]; w.Yks.[5] An errand-boy goes 'a livvering' parcels; a naughty child is commanded to 'livver up' its brother's or sister's playthings. Lan. Iv it were mi last deein' word aw'd 'liver it, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v; Went an' 'liver't th' weshin machine at th' church, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 162. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They've been livering corn all day. It was livered in of Saturday, so they soon got shut on it.

Hence (1) **Liverable**, *adj.* of vegetables, &c.: fit for market; (2) **Liverance**, *sb.* delivery, liberation, release, freedom; (3) *to liver at pick point*, *phr.* a mining term, see below.

(1) n.Lin.[1] Potatoes which are fit for market are called liverable stuff; the small and diseased potatoes which are not liverable are called chats. (2) n.Yks. Getten his 'liverance at last, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) x; n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] A man in trouble gets a 'liverance' by some means. ne.Lan.[1] (3) w.Yks.[1] In order to expedite the working of mines, the agent of the lord of a manor occasionally lets jobs to the miners, to liver at pick point, that is—the workmen are not allowed to shift or exchange, night or day, except those who are to succeed them are ready, without a moment's interruption, to receive the pick or tool from their hands to proceed with the work.

2. With *in*: to return to the person in authority a piece of work which one has finished; to render an account of the work done during a stated period.

w.Yks. Ar Alis əz livəd in ə pīs (J.W.); Es tə livəd in fə ðis wīk? (*ib.*); (J.T.) e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Livering-in-day**, *sb.* a day fixed for returning work finished or for rendering an account of work done. w.Yks. (J.T.)

3. To unload a vessel.

Sc. To liver a vessel (Jam.). n.Yks.[2] What wharf is she livvering at?

[1. Me wondirs, I-wisse, if he it wete wald, For any mede a-pon mold his meneyhe to lyuire (*v.r.* delyver), *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3120. Fr. *livrer*, 'remettre' (La Curne).]

LIVERACK, *sb.* Pem. Also written **liverock**. [li·vərək.] **1.** The English iris, *Iris xiphioides*.

s.Pem. There's any 'mount of liveracks in the boat-house field (W.M.M.).

2. The bulrush, *Typha latifolia*.

s.Pem. Tenby district (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LIVEROCK, see **Laverock**, *sb.*[1]

LIVERY, *adj.* Sc. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Bdf. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Sus. Also written **livvery** Glo.[1] [li·vəri.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Livery-downie**, a haddock stuffed with livers, meal, and spices. Ags. (Jam.); (2) **-foal**, a thick cake made with oatmeal and fish-liver and boiled with the fresh fish. Or.I. (J.G.); (3) **-hops**, the hops at the bottom of the poles which do not get enough sun to ripen them. Ken.[1]

2. Of soil: wet, sodden, close-grained, not pulverizing. See **Liver**, *adj.*[1] **3.**

Chs.[13] n.Lin. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376; n.Lin.[1] Clay or warp land is said to turn up livery, when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould. sw.Lin.[1], s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Bdf. I have found what has been stirred in February is less raw and livery within than such as, having been cleaned in December, has imbibed the whole winter's wet, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 341; You bury this fine mould, and bring up a livery bottom earth, *ib.* 281. Suf. The soil 'being livery dries into hard compact clods,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) 82. Ken. The land ploughs up livery, cold, and wet (W.F.S.). e.Sus. Holloway.

Hence (1) **Livery-beds**, *sb. pl.* certain limestone beds of the Lower Lias; (2) **-earth**, *sb.* a rich, sandy, black loam; (3) **Liveryfied**, *adj.* of soil: heavy, wet, sodden.

(1) War. So called by the quarrymen near Stratford-on-Avon, Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 109. (2) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. (3) War.[4] The land comes up so awful liveryfied, Bill, I doubt yer mont stop ploughing.

LIVERY-MEAL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Meal given to servants as a part of their wages.

When livery-meal was given, 2 pecks or 16 lb. weight per week seems to have been always the fixed quantity. Those ploughmen, who did not live in the farmer's house, had besides their livery-meal, 6½ bolls per annum, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 626 *note* (Jam.).

LIVES, LIVIER, see **Lief, Levier, Liver**, *sb.*[1]

LIVING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **liveing** Stf.; and in forms **leaven** Dur.; **leevin** Sc. [li·vin, Sc. also lī·vin.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Living-end**, the inner room of a two-roomed building; (2) **-like**, in good health, likely to live; healthy-looking.

(1) w.Yks. T'buildin . . . wer divided inta twea rooms—t'livin end an t'parler end, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 216. (2) Bnff.[1] Baith livin' an' livin'-like. Edb. Hoo are ye, Rab, my honest frien'? Ye're livin' like, I see, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 236.

2. A living being, a person.

Abd. I never mintit sic a thing to nae livin', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. Ayr. I heard a queer story, though I never moothed it to a leevin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223; Don't taigle nor speak to a leevin' ye meet, Aitkin *Lays* (1883) 124.

3. Food, fare.

Edb. I was very weel pleased wi' their tidy wee dishes, and likit their leevin, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 308.

4. Surroundings.

e.An.[1] 'Very good living, very pleasant living,' not only good pay but nice surroundings.

5. A farm or tenement; a house or estate rented.

Gall. There's lordly seats and livin's braw Amang the braes o' Gallowa', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 184, ed. 1897. Midl. The common field townships were divided into a certain number of 'livings,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Stf. In another terrier made in 1695, showing the sums due to the vicar in lieu of tithes, there are the words: 'William Ramzor for his liveing, oo xiij iiij,' *N. & Q.* 1867 3rd S. xi. 35. Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.[2] The common fields in most parishes were divided into livings. Wil., Dor. Many parishes . . . were formerly divided after the following fashion: . . A certain number, say twenty-two 'livings.' Each of these had originally a small farm-house, a mead, a few acres of coppice, and about twenty-four acres of arable, scattered in small slips of one to four acres over three large fields, called tenantry fields. Besides this each living had four 'cow leases,' . . also a right to turn forty sheep upon the common down. Also each holder of a 'living' had the right to let his cattle and pigs run 'at shack' over the whole of the tenantry fields after harvest. . . The glebe consisted of two livings. In process of time these livings became consolidated into larger farms, and ultimately the operation of the Enclosures Acts put an end to this curious state of things, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 126. Dev. A small farm (K., s.v. Berton).

6. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Living body**, one who is alive but too weak to do anything; (2) **— stream**, a course or stratum of stones impregnated with tin; (3) **-- water(s**, (*a*) a natural overflowing spring as distinguished from a well that has been dug; (*b*) the water in rapidly running streams.

(1) Sh.I. Daa an' twa o' da bairns juist livin' bodies in da infilanze, *Sh. News* (Mar. 13, 1900). (2) Cor.[2] (3, *a*) Dur. A well uv leaven watters, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 15. n.Lin.[1] (*b*) n.Lin.[1]

7. Alive, in life.

Ayr. She was never seen leevin' again, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 231.

8. Of fruit: capable of being kept. Sus. (S.P.H.)

9. Of coal or fire, &c.: blazing, red, glowing.

Sh.I. Shü sent him i' da livin' fire, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898).

LIVIN LANE, see **Leefu(l lane**.

LIVRA, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A vent-hole, the opening in the roof of a house for the smoke to escape by. Cf. **louvre**.

[Norw. dial. *ljore*, an opening in the roof to let the smoke escape (Aasen); ON. *ljōri*, a louvre or opening in the roof of ancient halls (Vigfusson).]

LIVRIE, LIVT, see **Lavrie, Live**, *v.*

LIX, *sb.* Pem. [liks.] A call to pigs.

s.Pem. The word used by the lasses in calling the pigs. 'Lix! lix! lix!' (W.M.M.)

LIXIE, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) A woman who goes from place to place borrowing knives, spoons, &c. for a 'penny-bridal.' She is entitled to her dinner gratis as the payment of her services.

LIXOM, see **Licksome**.

LIZEN(E)D, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* s.Cy. Sus. In phr. *lizen'd corn*, lank or shrunk corn.

s.Cy. Grose (1790). Sus. Ray (1691); (K.), Sus.[12]

LIZURE, see **Leasow(e**.

LIZURES, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **lesuris**. Selvedges of cloth, or of a weaver's web.

[Lyyste, lysure, or schrede, *Prompt.* Fr. *lisiere*, the list of cloth or of stuff, the edge or hem of a garment, Cotgr.]

LIZZAH, *adj.* and *sb.* Pem. w.Cy. Also written **lizzar**; and in form **lizzat**. [li·zə.] **1.** *adj.* Lithesome, supple, graceful.

s.Pem. There's many will bend like a lizzah young bough (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

2. *sb.* Anything easily bent. w.Cy. (Hall.)

LIZZEN, LIZZOM, LIZZORY, LIZZURE, see **Lissom, Lezzory, Leasow(e**.

LIZZY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] In phr. *Lizzy run the hedge*, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

LJOAG, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in form **lovag**. The sea; the sea-bottom.

Ljoag, jube, maar, are the old haaf-terms for the 'ocean,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 24; Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[ON. *lögr*, the sea (Vigfusson).]

LJOAG, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **leog**. A patch of green, through which a stream runs; a rivulet or stream running through swampy ground.

We sall geng whaar da ljoag is greenest, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 26; Dey wir a mist lyin' trow da leogs aboot wis, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 87; S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *lækr* (i.e. *lækr*), a brook, rivulet (Vigfusson).]

LLABBACH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To speak in an unknown tongue; also with *at*.

The sailors began to llabbach Dutch.

2. To speak much with little meaning, to tell news or converse in an incoherent manner. Also with *aboot, aff*, or *at*. 'He llabbacht aboot that thing for a lang time.'

3. To repeat from memory. **4.** To unroll. **5.** *sb.* Incoherent conversation; a piece of weak, incoherent writing. **6.** A long piece of worthless cloth; an unbecoming article of dress. **7.** A long piece of twine, thread, or yarn, &c. **8.** A quantity of strong drink.

LLARG, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To lodge in wet masses, used of grass or cereals. Cf. **lodge**, *v.* **7.**

2. *sb.* A wet mass in the midst of dry wheat.

The corn 'ill lead, though there's some weet llargs in an antren sheaf.

LLAUVE-KARN, *sb.* *? Obs.* Bnff.[1] A cairn on which the beacon fire was kindled.

LLEAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Mischief, evil.

Llean vetch ee man [mischief take the man].

L-LEG, *sb.* Yks. A crank resembling a bell-crank.

w.Yks. It will hev ta work on a L-leg (B.K.); (J.W.)

LO, *sb.* Ayr. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A corpulent person. (J.M.)

LÖ, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **lu** S. & Ork.[1] To listen; also with *at*.

I . . . guid ower a bit, an' staands an' lös, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); Ta spaek till a neebour 'ithoot her faider here luin ta hear what dey wir sain, *ib.* (July 31, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *lyda*, also *lya*, *lye*, to listen (Aasen); ON. *hlȳða* (Vigfusson).]

LO-, see **Loot**.

LOACH, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **loich** w.Yks.[28]; **loitch** w.Yks.[5] e.Lan.[1]; **looach** Lakel.[2]; **loytch** w.Yks. [lōtʃ, loətʃ, loitʃ.] **1.** Any small fish. w.Yks.[2] **2.** A leech.

Nhb.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 178.

3. Phr. *as straight as a loach*, very straight; in allusion to the swift direct motion of the loach.

Lakel.[2] w.Yks. Tall, 'straight as a loich' and 'thin as a lat,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 55; He peakrt up as streyt as a loitch, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 33; Ah wor as streyt as a loytch, *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 3; w.Yks.[35]

4. A draper's yard-stick. w.Yks. (J.W.), (S.K.C.)

[1. Loche or leche, fysche, *fundulus*, *Prompt.*]

LOACH, *sb.*[2] Cor.[1] [lōtʃ.] A doctor's draught; a lotion.

[Fr. *loch*, a loche, or loboche; a liquid confection, or soft medicine, that's not to be swallowed, but held in the mouth until it have melted, and so past by degrees down the throat (Cotgr.).]

LOACH, *v.*[1] Shr.[1] [lōtʃ.] To drink greedily; of an infant: to suck hard.

I 'ate to see colliers come i' the fild, they bin good fur nuthin' but loach the bottle. The babby seems strung, 'e loaches away at 'is titty.

[Cp. to lurch, devour, or eate greedily, *ingurgito*, Baret (1580).]

LOACH, *v.*[2] Chs.[13] [lōtʃ.] In phr. *my yed loaches*, my head aches.

[Prob. the same word as Fr. *locher*, to shake, make a noise like a thing that's loose (Cotgr.).]

LOAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lode** m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **laad** w.Yks.; **lade**, **laid** Sc.; **leead** Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **lodd** Sh.I.; **looad** n.Yks.[2] [lōd, loəd, lēd, liəd.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. *Pp.*: (1) **Load**, (2) **Loaden**, (3) **Looaden**.

(1) Nhb.[1] Wor just load. (2) Per. With sin, alas! I'm loaden sore, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 238. Edb. Low bending vines loaden with sacred juce, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 10. Lan. Son John bought a penny loaf, and got loaden, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 77; In common use to-day (S.W.). Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I've gotten the potatoes loaden. Nrf. He returned in a steamer loaden with oil (W.R.E.); The gun was loaden, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. e.Suf. (F.H.) Cor. Mind now, her's loaden, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxxviii. (3) n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.), m.Lan.[1], Chs.[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Load-saddle**, a wooden pack-saddle; (2) **-tree**, the two cross-bearers which form part of cart-shelvings.

(1) n.Yks.[1] By the use of [this] a horse or mule might be made available to carry the luggage which, now-a-days, he usually draws. Of constant use in days when horse-traffic was the only traffic possible; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Inventory of 1759 (J.J.B.). (2) m.Yks.[1]

2. A measure of weight varying according to the district and commodity; see below.

Sc. Of Scotch coals, 1 cwt., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A lade of meal two bolls, the quantity sufficient to load a horse (Jam.). Rnf. There's aye the lade o' guid aitmeal, the heap o' aiten cakes, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 44. Lnk. I'se warrant he'll turn up again afore a laid o' meal, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 151. Lth. Of meal, 260 lbs. = 280 lbs., Morton *ib.* Peb. Of meal, 2 bolls of 16 pecks; sometimes a peck over, *ib.* Dmf. Of oatmeal, 20 stone Dutch, 25 English, *ib.* Dub. Of hay, 4 cwts. or more, commonly 4½, *ib.* Myo Of potatoes, 24 stone, *ib.* Nhb.[1] As much merchandise as can be carried on the back of a pack-horse or 'galloway.' A load of lead was a weight of two cwts. of ore carried on the backs of 'galloways' from the mine to the smelt mill. A load of potatoes is twenty stones (280 lbs.). Dur. Of lime, 27 bushels, Morton *ib.* Wm. Of potatoes, 4½ heaped bushels, but sometimes 7½ bushels measured by a bag, *ib.* w.Yks. Wakefield. Of wheat, 3 bushels; of malt, 6 bushels. *ib.*; He had two loads of corn, Everett *Blacksmith* (1831) 153, ed. 1834. Lan. Of barley, 6 bushels; of beans, pease, and wheat, 4½ bushels, the load of wheat weighing 280 lbs.; of oats, 7½ bushels; of potatoes, 2 cwts., Morton *ib.* Chs. Of oatmeal, 240 lbs, *ib.*; Chs.[1] A load of potatoes consists of three bushels of 84 lbs. each, or 252 lbs., that is, 12 score 12 lbs., or twelve long scores of 21 lbs. each, the score answering to a local peck. Potatoes are also sold by the score, and by the half-load hamper. A load of wheat consists of four measures, and varies in weight in different localities. In some places it is customary to sell 70 lbs. for a measure; in other places the measure contains 75 lbs., and again in others 80 lbs. These different customs prevail in almost contiguous parishes; so that in selling wheat it is always necessary to specify how much a measure is to weigh, and the load is 14, 15, or 16 scores, according as the measure weighs 70, 75, or 80 lbs. But taking Chs. generally, the load of 14 scores is the most in use for wheat. A load of barley, beans, Indian corn, or Indian meal weighs 240 lbs.; Chs.[3] Three bushels, or a measure of fifteen score. Der. Nine 'dishes' of ore: each dish being about a half-hundred weight, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.* Oxf. Of straw, 22½ cwts., Morton *ib.* Brks. 5 quarters, *ib.* Bck. Of wheat, 5 bushels; of straw, 11½ cwts.; of hay, 18 cwts., *ib.* Bdf. As much as a man will carry; namely, five bushels (J.W.B.); 5 bushels; of wheat, when ground, 4 bushels, 2 pecks, 4 lbs., Morton *ib.* Hrt. Of chalk, in some places 22 buckets = 33 bushels; of wheat, 5 bushels; of other corn, 4 bushels; in the north of the county, 3 bushels, *ib.*; A load, as we call five bushel, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 92. Mid. Of new hay, nearly a ton —properly 36 trusses of 60 lbs.; of old hay, 18 cwts., Morton *ib.* Hnt. Of wheat, 5 bushels, *ib.* Cmb. Of oziers, 80 bunches; of wheat, 5 bushels, *ib.* Suf. Of carrots and turnips, 40 bushels, *ib.* Ess. Of chalk, a waggon-load, 90 bushels; of clay, 40 bushels; of oziers, 80 boults, *ib.* Sur. Of chalk, 30 to 35 bushels, *ib.* Sus. Of faggots, 100; of oats, 80 bushels; of wheat, 40 bushels, *ib.* Dor. Of wheat, 5 quarters = 40 bushels, *ib.*

3. A large number or quantity, a lot; a crowd of people. *Gen.* in *pl.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Fif. Lades o' learnin' in his harns, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 60. Nhb.[1] Loads o' meat and drink. Loads o' money. Wm. Ther wes theear beeath Lords an' Ladies, Wi' leeads o' country folk, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 51. Yks. As I were going over London Brig I met a load of soldiers, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 325. n.Yks.[2] Leeads o' kelter. w.Yks. Wi' laads o' wealth, Twisleton *Poems* (c. 1876) *Lett. to Capt. and Mrs. H.* s.Lin. Thur's loŏds o' musherooms in the top fen clos' (T.H.R.).

4. An immoderate quantity of strong drink; esp. in phr. *to get one's load*, to be drunk. Ant. (W.H.P.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Loaded**, *ppl. adj.* drunk. Chs.[1]

5. Phr. *load of (the) cold*, a severe cold.

Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. I wiss doo mayna repent dy ootgaein' wi' da load o' cauld 'at wis apo' dee afore, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897); I'm gotten an odious lodd o' da caald, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 15. N.I.[1] Don. He has a load of the cold since a wetting he got last Wednesday night week, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 210.

6. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Load-back**, (*a*) of a cart: to be unevenly adjusted on the wheels so as to throw the weight too far back and press the shafts upwards. w.Som.[1]; (*b*) a variety of pear. Chs.[1]; (2) **-forwards**, of a cart: to be so adjusted on the wheels as to throw the weight too much on to the horse's back. w.Som.[1]

7. To arrange hay or corn on the top of a cart or wagon, before carrying it from the field.

s.Not. (J.P.K.) Mid. Every part of the operation [of haymaking] is carried on with forks, except . . . loading the carts, which is done by hand, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 238.

8. To load asses with sacks of coal in order to carry it to the villages to retail. Glo. (S.L.)

9. To put on flesh; to be portly, corpulent.

Dev. I don't think your father loads as much as formerly, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 23.

Hence **Loaded**, *ppl. adj.* bloated.

Dev.[1] A looketh a loaded, that's a sure thing, 32.

LOAD, *sb.*[2] Rdn. An eruption, measles, small-pox. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105.

LOAD, LOADBERRY, see **Lode, Lodberry.**

LOADEN, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **loden** Bnff.[1] Abd. Lan.; and in forms **lodden** Cai.[1]; **looaden** w.Yks. [lō·dən, loə·dən.] 1. To load, burden; to freight.

n.Sc. I was wearied and loadened with myself, my sins, and duties, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 137. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He lodent a ship wee taties. **Abd.** What's the eese o' lodenin' yorsel' wi' the umbrell? Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxii. **N.I.**[1] I was told to loaden up with flax. **w.Yks.** Some varry big cart had been loadened, Hartley *Grimes's Trip* (1877) 37; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Yo'r loadent like a humma bee, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 198; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** When he's tekken his jackit off to help to loäden a cart, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 127.

Hence **Loadened**, *ppl. adj.* laden, loaded.

Abd. His bark . . . loadened with salt beef, tallow, skin hides, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 170. **N.I.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wi' a tray looadened wi' cheering tumblers o' mirthgiving spirits, *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 8. **n.Lin.**[1] Bill's keel is that loädened you couldn't cram anuther taatie intil her.

2. With *back*: to return laden.

w.Yks. Ta lead stones ta Burstall an loaden back wi' coil, Binns *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 122.

3. To load a gun or pistol, &c.

Sig. He . . . took his hatt to the barrell, and filled it with pouder, and loadened the peice, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 301. **w.Yks.** He took occasion to whisper to me, 'It'll not be loadened,' Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) viii. **Lan.** Crab loden't a batther't owd blunderbox, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 244.

Hence **Loadened**, *ppl. adj.* of a gun or pistol, &c.: loaded, charged. **n.Lin.**[1] I weän't hev loädened guns broht e' th' hoose.

LOADER, *sb.*[1] Not. Oxf. Som. Cor. 1. The man on the top of a cart or wagon who arranges the sheaves of corn or hay for carrying. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

2. A carrier, carter.

Som. Like a loader's horse that lives among thieves [the countryman near a town], Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1678) 350. **w.Cor.** The loader having brought the grist to a farmhouse, the good wife would peze the sacks, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 158.

3. A double-shaped apple. Cor.[12]

LOADER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A precentor, minister.

He [the minister] had many other names, such as for instance . . . de loader, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 26; Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

[Perh. a der. of ON. *lāta*, to utter sounds, to speak in a peculiar tone (Vigfusson); see Jakobsen (*l.c.*).]

LOADER, *sb.*[3] e.An. A herring of specially beautiful tints. e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77.

LOADIE-GRUNT, *sb.* Sh.I. The sound made by a pig. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164.

LOADY, *adj.* Dev. [lō·di.] 1. Top-heavy, loaded.

Dev.[1] That was to show their high-kick'd loady heads, prink'd out in the tip of the mode, 8.

2. *Comp.* **Loady-nut**, a double nut.

Why then, I'll gee thee a loady-nut, *ib.* 39; **Dev.**[4] Regarded as lucky, and as a cure for the toothache.

LOAF, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Der. Nhp. Shr. Mid. Also in forms **laif, leaf** Sc.; **leeaf** n.Yks.[2]; **liaf** Lakel.[2]; **?loof** Der. [lōf, lēf, liəf.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Loaf-bread**, bread made into the form of loaves; (2) **-o'-bread**, a loaf; (3) **-sharve**, a slice of a loaf; (4) **Loaves of bread**, (*a*) the seed-pod of the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*; (*b*) the fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.*

(1) **Per.** Her leaf-bread, eggs, and butter were frequently applied for, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 96, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Flour scones an' laif-breid werena plenty, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 156. **Wgt.** 'Creation o' God!' exclaimed the Inspector, 'loaf-bread tae a sweep!' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 220. **Lakel.**[2] As distinct from that in cakes. (2) **Shr.**[1] I shall be 'bliged to borrow a loaf-o'-bread, fur the milner never brought the batch till after dinner. (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2] (4, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] The stinking henbane's belted pod, By youth's warm fancies sweetly led To christen them his loaves of bread, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 52. (*b*) **Mid.** (B. & H.)

2. Bread.

n.Yks.[2] Hawf a keeak is better than neea leeaf. **w.Yks.**[2] People say 'some loaf,' as well as 'some bread.' **Der.** A man will say 'I'll tak some loof to my dinner,' using the word in contradistinction to oatcake or flat-bread, Addy *Sheffield Gl.* (1888).

3. A cake.

Lakel.[2] Freq. used for fruit loaf or spice cake. **w.Yks.** 'Will you have some bread?' 'No, thank you, I'll take some of that loaf' (F.P.T.).

LOAGHTYN, *adj.* I.Ma. Made of homespun cloth of the natural-coloured wool; of a red-brown colour.

He had on loaghtyn clothes when I saw him last (S.M.); I asked them what sort of cloth it was they were pulling and stretching on the hooks, and the one I took for the father said it was homespun Manx cloth, made of the natural coloured wool, or 'loaghtyn' as the Manx had it, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 11.

LOAGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **logs** Lth. (Jam.); **looags, lougs** Nhb.[1] [lōgz, loəgz.] Stockings without feet.

Sig., s.Sc. Worn by the labouring classes during summer (Jam.). **Lth.** *ib.* **Slk.** Ye're gaun withouten shoon or boots, But slorpin loags about your coots, Hogg *Pastoral* (1807) 17 (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] Drawn over the legs during snow.

LOAK, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] A miller's ladle with which he took 'multure' out of the sack.

LOAK, see **Lawk(s, Lock**, *sb.*[2], **Look.**

LOAL, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **loll** N.Cy. [lōl.] To make a strange noise, like a cat.

Rxb. They were agreeably surprised with the loalling of cats, *Edb. Mag.* (June 1820) 334 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Yks.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 163.

[Du. *lollen*, to catter-wolle like cats (Hexham).]

LOAM, *sb.* ?*Obs.* Ess. A harsh, stiff, and tenacious clay.

At Snorum I found a soil, the reverse of the friable vale of Maldon. . . The farmers call it loam; but this is a confusion of terms common in Essex; it is, to every farming purpose, a decided clay, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 24.

LOAM, *v.* Yks. Of the atmosphere: to become close and heavy.

w.Yks. It's loaming for heeat aw think, Hartley *Ditt.* (1873) 2nd S. 102.

LOAMICK, see **Lomick.**

LOAMY, *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Chs. War. Hrt. Suf. Also in form **loomy** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] War.[3] Hrt. [lō·mi, lū·mi.]

1. Of the consistency of loam; of sand: fine, soft.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb., Dur.** Loamy clay with water, *Borings* (1881) II. 33. **Chs.**[1] Applied to sand which is of a fine, soft character, from being slightly intermixed with argillaceous soil. Such sand is not so good for mortar as what is called a sharp sand. **s.Chs.**[1] **War.**[3] Best sand—technically, sharp sand—is washed before it is sold: the heavier clayey particles which are dug with it from the sand-bed are thus washed out of it. This residuum is sold for brick-making purposes, and is known to the trade as loomy.

2. Of soil: damp, thick, tenacious.

Hrt. Clay which clogs a spade in digging, is said to be loomy, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. Cashio 320. **Suf.** (Hall.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

LOAMY, *adj.*[2] Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Slothful, inactive.

LOAN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Brks. Sus. Dev. Also written **loane** ne.Lan.[1]; **lone** Abd. Dev. (Hall.); and in forms **lane** n.Yks.; **loanst** Sus.[1] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *for the long lane*, borrowed with the intention never to be paid again; (2) *to lend the loan of*, to lend.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ise varra flaid some's gitten't for 'th lang lane, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 200. (2) **Don.** Will you be pleased to lend me the loan o' a little bowl of meal till to-morrow? *Cornh. Mag., Flk-Lore* (Feb. 1877) XXXV. 175. **Sus.**[1] Will you lend mother the loanst of a little tea?

2. A supplication for alms. Dev. (Hall.) 3. The first offer. ne.Lan.[1] 4. *Comp.* (1) **Loan-money**, *obs.*, (2) **-silver**, *obs.*, wages, pay; bounty.

(1) **Abd.** Ilk twelve of them had a baggage-horse, . . together also with their hire or levy or loan money, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 150. (2) Ilk soldier to have six shilling every day for the space of 40 days of loan silver, *ib.*

5. Provisions.

Abd. With all diligence to repair when and where he thinks fitting, upon 48 hours advertisement, with 15 days lone, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 115; Ilk heritor to furnish his prest men with 40 days loan, *ib.* II. 234; Aft there's ease in dolefu' croon, Tho' little loan lie in the wallet, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 606.

6. *v.* With *out*: to lend.

Rnf. A mortcloth, for the preserving and loaning out of which there was a Society, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 151.

7. To borrow.

Brks. I loaned neighbour Tharne's cart, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

8. To give.

Ir. I met a man who loaned me a grand lift in his cart, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 201; But Tim Daly dhrives there of a Friday; he'll loan me a sate on his car, *ib. Bogland* (1892) 100, ed. 1893.

LOAN, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nrf. Also written **loane** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **lone** Sc. n.Yks.[14] w.Yks.[2] Lan. Chs.[13] Stf. Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Nrf.; and in forms **loin** w.Yks.[135] Lan.; **loine** Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **lon** e.Dur.[1]; **looan** n.Cy. n.Yks. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1]; **lown** Nhb.[1]; **loyne** m.Lan.[1]; **lwoan** Cum.[3] s.Wm.; **lwone** Cum. [lōn, loən, w.Yks. and also Lan. **loin.**] 1. *sb.* A lane, a by-road; also used *fig.* See **Loaning.**

Sc. Tod had his dwallin' in the lang loan benorth the kirkyaird, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv; A narrow enclosed way leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another. This seems at first to have been applied to a place where there were no buildings (JAM.). **Bch.** Why fear'd he to gang up the lone, And trembled at their swords? FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 33. **Abd.** I'll awa' an' tak' a stap doon the loan, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 83. **Frf.** WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 27, ed. 1889. **s.Sc.** You keep the weekly tryst by the Elm loan, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 163. **Rnf.** CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 22. **Ayr.** He up the lang loan to my black cousin Bess, BURNS *Last May a Braw Wooer*, st. 4. **Lnk.** LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 96. **Edb.** LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 175. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. **Gall.** Maybes he's comin' up the loan this verra meenit, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** An' down the loan he took his flight, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 94. **e.Dur.**[1] Gan ŏŏp the bäck-lon. **Cum.** The lads, when we meet i' the lwones, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 130; **Cum.**[3] For t'lwoan ligs dark atween its banks, 63. **Wm.** Ar war gaan ya Setterday neet on th' loan, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 139. **s.Wm.** Them lile bye lwoans, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. **n.Yks.** As they drove to church down t'looan, *Broad Yks.* 9; **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'coos is i' t'looans noo, an' oor Fred's tentin on 'em. **e.Yks.**[1] It's a lang looan as nivver cums tiv a end. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** As depraved an' wicked as if they'd been reared i' Silsbrig Loin, *Yksman.* (1880) 24; **w.Yks.**[1] I saw it gang down 't lang loan; **w.Yks.**[235] **Lan.** Th' loin's a feaful mucky un! (F.P.T.); Some . . . mun keawer an' stroddle i' th' lone, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 177, ed. 1884; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Galloped his horse across a field and up a bye lone, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9; **Chs.**[13], **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.), **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nrf.** A lane leading to a field (G.E.D.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Loan-end**, the end of a lane where one road joins another; (2) **-head**, the head or end of a lane; (3) **-side**, the side of a lane; (4) **-top**, see (2).

(1) **Gall.** There's a lad wantin' to see her at the loan end, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 261. **e.Yks.** Tonnin looan end ti Bonnick, beughs o' big esh three, at cooaner, meead it as dahk as pick, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32. **w.Yks.** Shipley village extended no further than to 'Loin End,' CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 283. **Lan.** A group of them at the lone-eend, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) ix; Then a three lone-eend that means Assheton three lone-eends, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 79. **Chs.** Tha met a heeard her to th' lone eend, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; **Chs.**[1] (2) **Frf.** Frae the loan-head took her flicht, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 36, ed. 1882. **Rnf.** I saw them reach the howe loan-head, An' mak' to cross the fuird, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 15. **Ayr.** Jamie Pinkie and I met at the loan-head, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 39. **Lth.** Sweetly chanted an individual at the loan head to some sheep drovers, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 5. **w.Yks.**[1] I gangs agaitards wi' him, an sets him as far as't' loan heead, ii. 295. (3) **w.Yks.** A oade thakt buildin i t'loan-side, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1880) 216. **Lan.** Iv aw've aught o' that mak to do, aw go to owd Silver-yed at th' lone-side wi't, WAUGH *Birtle Carter* (1867) 265. (4) **w.Yks.** I saunter'd up be t'Bell Loin top, where t'prison used to stand, MUSGRAVE *Our Village* (1891) 11.

3. A narrow street; the space between the middle of the road and the houses on each side.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Skirling lassocks are playing at hespy on the stairs or the peever on the loans, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 74; The proprietors paved the spaces of ground between their steadings and the crown of the causey; the which spaces were called lones, and the lones were considered as private property, GALT *Provost* (1822) xv; The carts and carriages made no hesitation of going over the lones instead of keeping the highway in the middle of the street, *ib.*

Hence *to the loan, phr.* out of doors, into the street, *fig.* to poverty or begging.

Rnf. He maun patiently wait on, Or turn his tenant to the lone, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 155. **Ayr.** Nobody thinks it was idleset which brought you to the loan, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciii.

4. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farm-house or village in which the cows are milked; a field, paddock; a small common or park.

Sc. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated for the sake of driving the cattle homewards. Here the cows are frequently milked (JAM.); He's like a cow in an unco loan, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 117, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** Meeting in the loan above the house his own great plough with the six oxen, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) iv. **Elg.** The daffing lassie frae the loan Jeers at his weekly chin, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 67. **Bch.** Upo' the lone Wi' him to shak a fa', FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Abd.** To tak' a turn o' the sweertree on the loan just to see wha was strongest, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 118. **nw.Abd.** Sic an onding as there's been; the loan's a' in a soom, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 17. **Kcd.** The kye stand routing on the loan, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 85. **Frf.** SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 55. **s.Sc.** And Crummie dauners doon the loan, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 126. **Rnf.** His kye would eat nae fother, But stood and routed i' the loan, BARR *Poems* (1861) 50. **Ayr.** The kye stood rowtin i' the loan, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 235. **Lnk.** They jeer me hameward frae the loan or bught, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Saw ye in the loan . . . a neat wee cozie home, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 120. **Bwk.** Like a cow in an unco loan, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 109. **Peb.** The herds upon the loan, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 66, ed. 1817. **Slk.** After the kine had left the lone, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 43, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** When the stars comes stealing through the sky and the kye are in the loan, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 26. **Dmf.** Kimmer can milk a hale loan of kye, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 59. **Gall.** Lassies to the loan do hie To milk and feed their mailies, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 122, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 329; **Nhb.**[1] The milking place is generally called 'the coo loan.'

Hence **Loan-soup**, *sb.* milk given to passengers who come through the loan at milking-time; milk fresh from the cow.

Sc. You are as white as a loan soup. Spoken to flatterers, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 371; (JAM.)

5. *v.* To bring cows to their milking-place. Nhb.[1]

[1. Lurkede thorw lones, *P. Plowman* (A.) II. 192. OE. *lone* (*lane*), a narrow path (B.T.); EFris. *lane, lone*, 'Lohne, Durchgang' (KOOLMAN).]

LOAN, *sb.*[3] Glo. Som. [lōn.] The hand-rail of a bridge. Glo.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

LO AND BEHOLD YOU, *phr.* Irel. Chs. Mark you, don't overlook this point! See **Behold**, 3.

Ir. (A.S.-P.) **s.Chs.**[1] Loa· ŭn bi-uw·ld yŭ, óoŭ shŭd kùm ŭlùngg· frŭm Beth-liŭm bŭ Boa·aaz, 99.

LOANING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **loanen** n.Ir.; **loneing** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **loaming** n.Cy.; **loinin** w.Yks.; **lonan** n.Ir.; **lonen** s.Don. e.Dur.[1]; **lonin**(g Ir. Dur. Wm. n.Yks.[14] m.Yks.[1]; **lonnen** Nhb. Dur. Wm.[1]; **lonnin**(g N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks.[14] n.Lan.; **lonyng** w.Yks.[1]; **looanen** Lakel.[2] Wm.; **looanin**(g n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **lwonin** Cum.; **lwonnin** n.Cy. 1. A lane, by-road. See **Loan**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Get up, ye fause loon, and show the gentleman the way down the muckle loaning, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Frf.** Far doon the green loanin', an' skirted wi' trees, . . Lies a patch o' muir-ground, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. **Per.** Ye thocht ye had puir Tibbie a' by her lane, yon fore nicht, doon i' the loanin',

Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** He stepped up the loaning past Mukledrake farm to the park, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 29. **Lnk.** Wright *Life* (1897) 69. **Lth.** At turn o' the loanin', deep shaded in green, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 199. **Dmf.** A quiet, sleek, green place, so interested with green, wide lanes (loanings), Carlyle *Lett.* (1842) in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) LXXXII. 457. **Gall.** We marched two by two down the little loaning, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) vii. **Ir.** Of the little ould place down the lonin', that Jack 'ud set fut in no more, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 180, ed. 1893. **n.Ir.** Oh, da, a man's turnin' up the loanen, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 11; She plodded up a green-hedged lonan, Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 228. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** It's a long loanin that has no turn, *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) 140; (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** A cart load from a county road to a farmer's house, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** There was Mary Donaldson, frae the loaming o' Gowanbrae, Jones *Nhb.* 131; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Then up the lonnen come in haste, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 154; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It came like a galloway and went trotting along the lonin, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 42; **Dur.**[1] It's a lang lonnin that has nivver a turnin. **e.Dur.**[1] We find swiney up Mousely lonen. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] A rooad wi a dike o' biath sides. **Cum.** In dark winter neets i the lonnins, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 23; When a lang lwonin through the cworn I meade, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 5; **Cum.**[134] **Wm.** (J.D.); That looanen leads to the fields (B.K.); I was a lad et Bluidy Bane's loaning, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 66; **Wm.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A brant rutty looaning,' a steep furrowed road. 'A lound looaning,' a lane sheltered from the wind; **n.Yks.**[34] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah see'd him gannin' doon t'looanin. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah cuddant whissal then daan t'loinins, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 48; **w.Yks.**[15], **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Loaning-end**, the end of a lane; (2) **-head**, the top of a lane; (3) **-side**, the side of a lane; (4) **-way**, a lane, roadway.

(1) **Nhb.** Three loaning-ends where a suicide has been buried, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 33; The back lonnin' is the Callaly road, which goes up the village, past the 'short lonnin' end,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 266; **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** This motto, which I wish was written aloft at ivvery loanin end of the parish, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 297. **n.Yks.**[1] West lonnin'-end; a local designation in Danby. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Wm.** A potter tent int' green lonnin' side, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. (4) **Dur.** Ah follow'd t'thrang down a lang lonnen way, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 5.

3. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farm-house or village in which the cows are milked; a field, paddock.

Sc. See not a Dulcinea in every slipshod girl, who drives . . . out the village cows to the loaning, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ii. **Abd.** Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 19. **Per.** Heaps of wet linen lay neglected and unspread down on the loaning, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 176, ed. 1887. **Lth.** Syne hie to the loanin', an' milk the broon coo, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 187. **Slk.** Now they are moaning on every green loaning, Elliot *Flowers of the Forest* (1755) st. 1. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** To be milk'd yet the cows in the loaning are lowing, Chatto *Angler's Reveille* in *N'castle Fishers' Garl.* (1834) 214; **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Loaning-dyke**, *sb.* a wall dividing the arable land from the pasture; (2) **-green**, *sb.* a milking-green, an open piece of grass for milking cows.

(1) **Cai.** *Agric. Surv.* 143 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** To haste wi' his pipes to the loaning green, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 140. **Ayr.** He . . . brought frae loaning green The kye, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 60.

LOANST, LOAP, LOAP-HOLE, see **Loan**, *sb.*[1], **Loup**, *v.*[1], **Loop-hole.**

LOASE, LOASH, LOAST, LOATCH, see **Lose**, *v.*[12], **Loose**, *sb.*[2], **Losh**, *sb.*, **Loose**, *sb.*[2], **Lotch**, *sb.*[2]

LOATH, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laeth** Sh.I.; **laith** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Wm. Yks. Chs.[123]; **laithe** Sc. Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[1]; **lath** n.Cy. Nhp.[2]; **lawf** s.Wor.; **leath** Slg. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.; **leatth** Cum.[1]; **leayth, leeath** Wm.; **leef-** Rxb. (Jam.); **leeth-** Bch.; **leif-** Slk.; **leth** Sh.I.; **loff** s.Wor.; **loft** Oxf.[1] Ken.; **looath** n.Yks.[2] I.W.[1]; **loth** Ayr. Ant. w.Yks. Shr.[1]; **louath** Wil.; **lyathe** Dur.[1]; **lyeth** Nhb. [lōþ, loəþ, lēþ, liəþ.] 1. *adj.* Unwilling, reluctant, sorry; slow. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Laith to bed, laith out of it, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 23; Awa' to a place I'm laith to gie a name to, *Sc. Haggis*, 110. **Sh.I.** Still da freends o' da missin' men wir leth ta gie up hoop, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 37. **Bnff.** Lest they be made baith wae and laith By the Black Carly, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 11. **Abd.** I'm laith to see she's sae misca't, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 14. **Kcd.** Late indeed, an' laith to sinder Were the guests at Meerton met, Grant *Lays* (1884) 74. **Frf.** To tell you, lad, I wad be laith, Sands *Poems* (1833) 26. **Per.** A'm laith tae be takin' holidays at the tail end, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 289. **Fif.** Gray *Poems* (1811) 71. **s.Sc.** 'Deed I will be laith To say I'm ill, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 326. **Slg.** Butchers themselves they wad be leath To gang ought farther, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 43. **Dmb.** To lea this warld [he] was unco laith, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 48. **Rnf.** Laith Luve's raptures to delay, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 80. **Ayr.** I am laith to lat them awa,—the auld freens of the happy langsyne, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 189. **Lnk.** Watt *Poems* (1827) 7. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. **Edb.** Gin he would mak' his gab less laith To try gude brose, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 118. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 122. **Dmf.** Shennan *Tales* (1831) 152. **Gall.** Laith to be the leader O' the daring armed squad, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 7, ed. 1876. **Ant.** Being loth to part with something, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And yit Aw wad be raither lyeth, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 47; **Nhb.**[1] Aa wad be laith ti gan win him. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah was laithe ta put him i' t'Coonty Coort. **Cum.** I'd be leath, That Jemmy sud for me get wet, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 41; **Cum.**[1] She was leath to gang away. **Wm.** I'd be laith tae sayt, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821; That wants to be godly, an's leayth ta du wrang, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7; T'wimmen-folk seem'd leeath ta git away, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 49. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] I wuz mighty loth to gŏŏ, but they o'er-persuaden me, an' I went. **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] I wuz very loft t'dŏŏ't. **Ken.** (G.B.) **I.W.**[1] He was looath to zell un. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Laithfu'**, *adj.* (*a*) slow, reluctant, unwilling; (*b*) bashful, shy, modest; (2) **Loathly**, *adv.* unwillingly.

(1, *a*) **Bch.** We . . . left the auld gabby carly . . . to help the eethfu' leepit sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742)6. **Lnk.** Bide a weeock wi' us yet, I'm laithfu' sweer to pairt, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 52. **Lth.** As canty grew ilk honest heart, To break up a' were laithfu', Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 102. **Gall.** To glunch at her I'd sorry be, An' most confounded laithfu', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 335, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Sc.** Shy of receiving an invitation to eat, or an offer of any favour from a kind of modesty. It is opposed to the idea of greediness and is generally used among the vulgar. Laithfow includes the idea of great abstemiousness in eating, after an invitation has been accepted (Jam.). **Rnf.** The laithfu' wooers' smirkin' e'en, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 80. **Ayr.** The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy, But blate and laithfu' scarce can weel behave, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 8. **Lnk.** Lasses blate an' unco laithfu', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 50. **Slk.** The ewes . . . had just comed to the merch and nae farther; sae, I says, puir things, sin ye hae been sae leifu', we'll sit down and rest a while, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] They meead their gan varry looathly. **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Laith-lounkie**, dejected, 'down in the mouth.' Ayr. (Jam.)

3. With *of* or *upon*: tired of, wearied with.

Sh.I. Guid is laithe o' the greedy man, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 222; A'm no leth o' your company, Geordie, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); A'm nedder lost me judgment, nor yet laeth o' me life, *ib.* (Nov. 11, 1899); Pat doo a lisk o' hay afore da sholmist koo? I kinna what's makkin' her laeth apo' da güde Scots aits strae, *ib.* (Nov. 26, 1898).

4. *sb.* Loathing, disgust; scorn, reluctance.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** But let dem tüd, yea, be me feth Aboot is a' intil dir leth, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Per.** Your thrawart soul Needna cast laith at offer'd mercies, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 51.

Hence (1) **Laithfu'**, *adj.* disgusting, loathsome; wilful, obstinate; (2) **Loathly**, *adj.* loathsome, foul, repulsive.

(1) **Mry.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Half o' the tribbles an' disagreements . . . comes fae oor ain laithfu' conceit o' oorsel's, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 82. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** It was jist laithly to luik upo, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. **Ayr.** Bare and lothly were the walles, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 28. **Per.** Kate McNiven's laithely form was seen, Ford *Harp* (1893) 255. **Lnk.** Some

moaned, in laithly serpent's fauld, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 15. **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 18, 1883) 7.

5. *v.* To be unwilling or reluctant.

Rnf. The crocodile greets o'er his prey, As he the heifer laith'd to kill, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 7.

LOAVE, *v.* Der. To pare and burn turf or sward of land. (I.W.)

LOAVE, *int.* Cum. Wm. Also written **lauv** n.Wm.; **lauve** Lakel.[2]; **love** Lakel.[1] Cum.; and in form **lof**· Lakel.[1] [lōv, loəv.] An exclamation of surprise.

Lakel.[12] **Cum.** Loave man! aa wonder what he thought on, DICKINSON *Joe and Geol.* (1866); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Eigh—for loave, he was kind! 45; **Cum.**[4]

Hence (1) **Lauves-me,** (2) **Loavins,** (3) **Loavins bless us,** (4) **Loavin(s-days, Loave-in-days, Loavena-days** or **Lofin-days,** (5) **Loavins me,** (6) **Loavin surs,** (7) **Lova me,** *int.* exclamations of surprise.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** 'Loavins!' cried an auld woman. 'What that's Rutson' Jwohn!' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 127; **Cum.**[3] Loavins, what'll Betty think, Betty think, Betty think, 25. (3) **Cum.** T'subscription sheet comes! Loavins bless us, what sums! BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 132. (4) **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** 'Loave-in-days,' ses Matty, 'hoo is ta?' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 11; Chiefly used by women (J.Ar.); La'avin days! but ain't he bonny, mither? LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv; **Cum.**[14] **n.Wm.** Lauv-in-days! is it thee? (B.K.) (5) **Cum.** Bit, loavins me! it's nut ya thing—it's ivvery thing, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 59, ed. 1886; **Cum.**[4] (6) **Cum.** Lovin Surs! why they frach't amang yan anudder, *Poll-bk.* (1832) 34; **Cum.**[3] But, Loavin' surs! if he'd hed t'sense of a gūrse gā'n gezlin, 8. (7) **Lakel.**[1]

[We may perh. cp. the ON. phr. *sé Guð þess lofaðr,* God be praised (VIGFUSSON).]

LOAVE, LOAVENENTY, LOAWZE, see **Leave,** *v.*[1], **Lofe, Lovanenty, Lowse,** *v.*[1]

LOB, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Glo. Bdf. Dev. Cor. [lob.] **1.** A lump; a large amount; a wide extent or surface.

Cld. (JAM.) **Ir.** Anyhow we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 8. **w.Ir.** Darby's acquaintances . . . swore he got a great lob, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 497. **s.Ir.** Faix he's got a fine lob in his wallet to-day, *ib.* II. 370. **Wxf.** You won't miss a penny from the lob you've got for your corn the last market-day, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 145. **Lin.** (HALL.) **Glo.**[1] Mother, gie I a lob o' fat.

Hence **Lobby,** *adj.* fat. **Lakel.**[2] A gurt lobby lad.

2. The part of a tree where it first divides into branches. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137; (HALL.)

3. A stone tied to a fishing-line to keep it fast when thrown from the rock. Cor.[12]

4. A thick stew or hash. Cf. **lobscouse.**

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); Very common (J.W.).

5. Treacle, anything sweet and sticky. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

Hence **Lobby,** *adj.* sweet and sticky. nw.Dev.[1]

6. Phr. (1) *to be all of a lob,* to be muddy or pulpy; (2) *to go to the lob,* to go to destruction.

(1) **Chs.**[1] An old lady . . . speaking of the earthen floors, . . said that when they wetted them or anything was spilt upon them they went 'all of a lob.'. When the potatoes are boiling hard and the outside of the potato boils away and mixes with the water, rendering it thick, it is said to be 'aw of a lob.' (2) **Lan.** They'n find ot king's went'n to th' lob, e mooar pleks thin France, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 30.

[1. EFris. *lobbe, lob,* 'eine weiche schwammige od. schlaff niederhängende, dick aufgeschwollene Fleisch- od. Fett-Masse' (KOOLMAN).]

LOB, *sb.*[2] Lan. Wor. Suf. [lob.] A clown, a clumsy fellow; an assistant gamekeeper.

Lan. We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a felley,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 13; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Suf.**[1]

[As badde a verse as any lob can make, *An Ould Facioned Love* (1594) (NARES).]

LOB, *sb.*[3] Som. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The last person in a race.

LOB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Suf. Wil. Som. Sus. Hmp. Cor. [lob.] **1.** *v.* To droop, hang down; esp. of leaves, corn, &c.

Lin. Thaay're as fine lobbin' ears as can graw, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890). **Nhp.**[1] **Suf.**[1] A tired, or heavy-headed horse, would be said 'to lob 'as hid.' **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. To lean over as though ready to fall; to lounge; to slip, give way.

s.Not. Put them stowks up as is lobbin (J.P.K.). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; **Lin.**[1] The stack lobs heavily on the props. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **Cor.**[3] The ladder lobbed and I fell.

3. To walk heavily, awkwardly, or lazily; *gen.* with *along.*

Cum.[1] **w.Yks.** She lobs up and down in a white petticoat, MATHER *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) Sng. 11; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** So off I lobb'd, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 21; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 235; **Lan.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** She lobs along like cart-hoss. She allus walks very lobbing (J.P.K.). **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Lobbing,** *ppl. adj.* awkward, ungainly, overgrown. **s.Lan.** A great lobbing lad (S.W.).

4. *sb.* An awkward gait. **w.Yks.**[2] He goes with a lob.

[1. Their poor jades Lob down their heads, SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. ii. 47.]

LOB, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Cor. [lob.] **1.** *v.* To throw underhand; to bowl or throw gently; with *up*: to shoot one marble at another without a ricochet.

Nhb.[1] **Dur.** Lobb me that spoon (K.). **Cum.**[14], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (HALL.), **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Lobber,** *sb.* a large heavy 'taw.' Oxf. (G.O.)

2. To throw a stick or ball in the game of 'lobber' (q.v.).

Con. The stones are defended by the hand or a stick, according as a ball or stick is lobbed, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 264.

Hence **Lobstick,** a stick with which one 'lobs.'

Con. These games I have seen played over half a century ago, with a lobstick, *ib.*

3. To throw or knock about in a careless fashion.

Nhp.[1] How the cooks did lob the meat about in the kitchen. **Cor.**[1]

4. To kick. e.An. (HALL.), e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **5.** *sb.* A very large marble which is thrown, not shot, at other marbles; also in *comb.* **Lob-taw.** Oxf. (J.E.), Hmp.[1]

6. A kick. e.An.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[4. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *lober,* 'pousser du pied, frapper avec le pied'; so OFr. (Norm.) (MOISY).]

LOB, *v.*[3] Dur. Yks. Lin. [lob.] **1.** To bubble while in process of boiling; esp. of porridge. Cf. **lobber,** *v.*

s.Dur., n.Yks. There's nowt like a good dumplin' lobben ih't pot, *Old Saying* (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[2]

2. To eat or drink up noisily.

sw.Lin.[1] How tiresome you are lobbing that there milk.

LOBBA, see **Lubba.**

LOBBACH, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lump.

LOBBER, *sb.*[1] Irel. [lo·bər.] A game, see below; a player in the game. See **Lob,** *v.*[2] **2.**

There are three or more players on each side, two stones or holes as stations, and one lobber. The lobber lobs either a stick, about three inches long, or a ball, . . while the batsman defends the stone or hole with either a short stick or his hand. Every time the stick or ball is hit, the boys defending the stones . . . must change places. Each one is out if the stick or ball lodges in the hole or hits the stone; or if the ball or stone is caught; or if it can be put in the hole or hit the stone while the boys are changing places. This game is also played with two lobbers, that lob alternately from each end. The game is won by a certain number of runs, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 264, in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 331.

LOBBER, *sb.*[2] e.Lan.[1] Anything large, esp. of insects and reptiles.

LOBBER, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. [lo·bə(r.] To boil violently; to splash. Cf. **lob,** *v.*[3]

Nhb. (W.G.), **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** My blood actually beighlt up within me, un lobbert loike thick porritch o'er a hot feighur, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 123.

Hence **Lobbery,** *adj.* bubbling, boiling.

n.Yks. T'panful of watter's lobbery (I.W.).

LOBBER-TE-LOY, see **Lubberdeloy.**

LOBBET, *v.* War. Glo. Bdf. Suf. w.Cy. Also written **lobbat** War.[2] Glo.[1] w.Cy.; **lobut** Bdf. [lo·bət.] With *about*: to hang about idly; to loiter. Glo.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **loppet.**

Hence **Lobbeting**, *ppl. adj.* (1) loitering, idling; leaning, lolling; (2) top-heavy; unwieldy.

(1) **War.**[2] (2) **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

LOBBIN-GRASS, *sb.* Ldd. The bulbous variety of the onion-grass, *Avena elatior.* (B. & H.)

LOBBIN-KEELS, *sb. pl.* e.Cor. [lo·bin-kīlz.] Nine-pins. (T.Q.C.)

LOBBY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [lo·bi.] **1.** A narrow passage.

Lan. Mi feyther sent me to skoo ogeon, to an owd chap up a lobby, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 8.

2. Any small room, esp. one in a state of dirt and disorder; also in *comp.* **Lobby-hole.**

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Shut the door, and make the lobby a bit warmer. It was such a lobby as never was (C.C.R.).

3. A prison, esp. a temporary one. **w.Yks.**[2] **4.** A shelf or platform of boards beneath an unceiled roof, used for storing lumber and reached by a ladder. **w.Yks.**[3]

5. That part of a water-way where a river feeds or falls, and where the bed is generally partially dry. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

LOBBY, *adj.* **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] [lo·bi.] Full of ruts.

LOBBY-LOWE, *sb.* **Cum.**[14] [lo·bi-lou.] Nursery term: a flickering flame.

LOB-COCK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in form **lubbock** e.An.[1] [lo·b-kok.] A clumsy, idle, lubberly fellow, *gen.* young; a sluggard.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Yks.** He's not one o' yer hair-brained fizgigging lobcocks, HOLMES *Farquhar Frankheart*, 197. **Lan.** O whole swarm o grinnin hobble-te-hoys, . . wherrying at im loik o rook ov ill-favurt lob-cocks, us thi wurn, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 46; **Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

LOB-GRASS, *sb.* Hmp. (B. & H.) **w.Som.**[1] [lo·b-grās.] The soft brome-grass, *Bromus mollis.* See **Lop-grass.**

LOB-HEADED, *adj.* Bdf. In *comp.* **Lob-headed-bent**, a plant, prob. the soft brome-grass, *Bromus mollis.* BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 453.

LOB-LOACHE, *sb. Obs.* Cum. The ground gudgeon, *Cobitis barbatula.* HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 459.

LOBLOLLY, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **lablolly** Dev.; **lobloll** e.Yks.[1]; **lop-lolly** Glo.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Cor.[2] Amer. [lo·b-loli.] **1.** A lazy, clumsy, hulking fellow; a 'ne'er-do-weel'; a silly person; also used *attrib.*

Lakel.[2], **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **I.Ma.** Don't mind the loblolly boys, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 70, ed. 1889. **Lei.**[1] A's wan o' them theer loblolly b'ys. **War.**[3] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** Whot's take notice ov ort sich a hollow-pated lablolly as 'er is vur? Thee kissent git no sense out ov tha likes ov she, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**[123] [Amer. Mrs. W. is a lop-lolly creature, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 398.]

2. A stout, well-developed child.

Wm. Thoo's a gurt lob-lolly (B.K.).

3. A derogatory term for one who waits upon another; a fag; a factotum.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 29, 1894). **Cor.**[2]

4. *Comp.* **Loblolly-boy**, an errand-boy. **nw.Dev.**[1]

5. Any thick spoon-meat; esp. thick porridge made of flour or oatmeal; gruel. Also used *fig.*

e.Yks.[1] My eye! bud this is lobloll! speean 'll ommost stan' ower end in't. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lei.**[1] The gruel given to prisoners or tramps. **War.**[3] **Hrt.** Whole greets boiled in water till they burst, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 206. **e.An.**[1] As thick as loblolly. **e.Suf.** Paste too thick to use, a milky or other soft pudding. Stuff to fat fools on (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] Doctor, cant 'ee let me have a bit o' mate? I be zick and zore o' this here loplolly stuff. **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** And nif et be loblolly, tha wut slop et oll up, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 189.

LOBSCOUSE, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Dev. Slang. Also written **lobscowse** nw.Der.[1]; **lobscüse** Dev.; and in forms **lobscoutch** w.Yks.[2]; **lobsgoose** Lin.[1] [lo·bskaus.] **1.** A dish of hashed meat stewed with potatoes and onions; an Irish stew.

Cum. They sit down to lobscouse, . . . mash of beef, potatoes, and onions fried together, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 53. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** Plate o' nicely seosont lobscouse, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 9; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Lin.**[1] **Dev.**[3] 'Well, Jenny, whot's got vor dinner to-day?' 'Why lob's cüse.' 'What's that?' 'Tatties, inyens, mayte, pipper and zalt, all bowled up together.' **Slang.** That savoury composition known by the name lob's-course, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) ix (FARMER).

2. Thin water gruel. **Lin.**[1]

LOBSIDED, *adj.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Dev. [lo·bsaidid.] Lopsided; having one side heavier than the other; leaning over; of a drunken person: reeling. Also used *fig.*

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** It leuks lob-sided frae here (B.K.). **w.Yks.** He looks a bit lob-sided in his wawk (D.L.). **Lan.** When a thing is heavier on one side than the other, as a boy's kite, it is said to be 'lob-sided,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 13; **Lan.**[1] He's a lob-sided sort of a chap—body an' moind, booeth. **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **Dev.** A pretty fool he must be not to know how a ball 'ud act when he's lob-sided, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 123.

LOB'S-POUND, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Dev. Also in form **lob's-pond** w.Yks.[2] Suf.[1] [lo·bs-paund, -pond.] **1.** A prison; a house of correction; *fig.* the space between the knees in which children are sometimes detained in play.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856); **Lin.**[1] You vagabond, have none of your sauce, or I'll send you to Lob's-pound. **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Suf.**[1] **Dev.** He stawled Passen Short's ducks, and they send 'n tü lob's pound vur dree yers, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [But in what a fine pickle shou'd I be, if Mr. Constable and his watch shou'd pick m' up and in wi' me to Lobs-pound? *Plautus* (1694) (NARES).]

2. A difficulty; a mess; disgrace.

w.Yks.[2] For five years he [Mr. Gladstone] had been fooling himself, fooling the country, and fooling his party, till at last he had landed himself in the Lob's pound, *Sheffield Teleg.* (Feb. 6, 1891). **s.Chs.**[1] Mahynd yoa dün·)ü gy'et in·tü lobspuw·nd oa·r dhaat·job [Mind yo dunna get into lobspound o'er that job]. **e.An.**[1]

LOBSTER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Suf. Also in form **lapster** Cai.[1] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Lobster-clap**, a stick with a hooked end, used to pick out lobsters from the crevices in the rocks; (2) **-kist**, a floating box in which lobsters are kept alive till sent to market; (3) **-louse**, the common wood-louse, *Oniscus armadillo*; (4) **-toad**, the 'deep-sea crab,' *Cancer araneus.*

(1, 2) **Cai.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] With its body in rings or joints like the lobster's shell. Used with other ingredients, many years ago, as an old woman's remedy for fits and certain female complaints; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. A young sole, *Solea vulgaris.* Suf. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

LOBSTER, *sb.*[2] e.An. Also in forms **lobstert**, **lop-start** Nrf. [lo·bstə(r), lo·bstət.] The stoat.

e.An. HARRISON *Eng.* 230 (HALL.); **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; *Science Gossip* (1883) 117.

[Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys, bosartys, *Paston Letters* (c. 1490) III. 365.]

LOBSTROPOLOUS, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **lobstrop'lus** Nhb. [lobstro·p(ə)ləs.] Obstreperous, loud, mischievous.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Lobstrop'lus fellows we kicked them, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 94; **Nhb.**[1]

LOBSTROUS-LOUSE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [lo·bstrəs-lūs.] The common wood-louse, *Oniscus armadillo.* See **Lobster-louse.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

LOBUT, see **Lobbet.**

LOCAL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. I.Ma. Der. Also in form **loacul** w.Yks.[1] [lō·kl, loə·kl.] **1.** *sb.* A Methodist lay-preacher who delivers sermons in var. places in a particular circuit or district; also called **Local Dick.**

Yks. Among other places visited by the 'locals' was the Royds, a cluster of some half dozen farm-houses, *Yks. Character*, 235. **w.Yks.** Am bān tə t'Rantəz tə iər ə loəkl Dik (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Thou hods forth like onny loacul, ii. 308. **I.Ma.** He couldn go on by the hour like these Locals and that, nor he couldn shout and rag, and fling his arms about like a windmill there, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 121. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *v.* To apportion among different landholders an increase of salary to a minister.

Sc. A long explanation concerning the interpretation given by the Teind Court in the consideration of such a clause, which had occurred in a process for localling his last augmentation of stipend, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xix.

Hence **Locality,** *sb.* the apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules.

Sc. The whole tithes of the parish out of which the stipend is modified, are understood to be a security to the minister, till by a decree of locality, the proportions payable by each landholder be ascertained. . . After a decree of locality, no landlord is liable in more than the proportion that he is charged with by that decree, ERSKINE *Institute* (JAM.). **w.Sc.** He was also thoroughly up in the mysteries of the Teind Court; was at home in localities, chalders, and free and unexhausted teinds, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 65, ed. 1877. **Hdg.** The Old Localitie, payable to the minister of Tyninghame, by way of minute, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 23.

LOCALITY, *sb.* Sc. See below.

The term locality is . . . applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. Those are said to be her locality lands, BELL *Law Dict.* (1807–8) (JAM.).

LOCH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Also in forms **laugh** Slk. (JAM.); **lough** Ayr. Ir. N.Cy.[1] [lɒχ.] **1.** A lake; an arm of the sea.

Sc. When I say wood and water, I mean the loch and the land, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xviii; Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky, BOSWELL *Jrn. Hebrides* (1785) 244 (JAM.). **Bnff.** The Shieldrake, and the Eider Duck, visit the loch occasionally in winter, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) xiii. **Frf.** Hemmed in by burns and rivulets, with the loch stretching away in silver radiance, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 48. **Ayr.** When to the loughs the curlers flock, BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* (1787) st. 4. **Slk.** (JAM.) **Ir.** Jack whistlin' away to me down be the lough, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 182, ed. 1893. **N.Cy.[1]** Black Lough.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Loch-head,** the head of a loch, used *fig.* in phr. *to the loch-head of,* to the utmost, with the utmost vigour or force; (2) **— learoch,** a small grey water-bird seen on Loch Leven [not known to our correspondents]; (3) **-leech,** the leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*; (4) **-liver,** a jelly-fish; (5) **— lubbertie,** the jelly tremella, *Tremella nostoc*; a gelatinous plant found in pastures after rain; (6) **-reed,** the common reed-grass, *Arundo Phragmites*; (7) **-teal,** the widgeon, *Mareca penelope.*

(1) **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Gall.** The player . . . is not to give it [curling-stone] powder, and shove all to lochhead of desolation, but simply to brak an egg, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 62, ed. 1876. (2) **Arg.** (JAM.) (3) **Slk.** 'Give, give,' like the horse loch-leech, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866. **Frm.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 41. **Cum.**[4] (4) **Bnff.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) (6) **Sc.** LIGHTFOOT *Flora* (1792) 1131 (JAM.). (7) **Cum.**[4]

[1. Gael. and Ir. *loch,* a lake, an arm of the sea; see M. & D. and O'REILLY.]

LOCHABER, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Lochaber-axe,** *obs.,* a halbert having a large hook on the back; (2) **-trump,** ? a Jew's-harp.

(1) **Sc.** One of whom had upon his shoulder a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. . .There was a hook at the back of the axe, which the ancient Highlanders used to assist them to climb over walls, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi. **Abd.** Puttan' an auld Lochaber axe in his hand, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 129. **Per.** Furnished with firelocks and formidable weapons known as Lochaber axes, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 56. **Ayr.** Reckless of the bright Lochaber axe The Sable Sootiman would dust his sacks, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 49, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Lochaber axes and rusty scythes, Durks and daggers prick'd their thighs, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 101. **Edb.** Nor be sae rude, Wi' fire-lock or Lochaber aix, As spill their blude, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 121, ed. 1785. (2) **Arg.** Very often the [funeral] procession was headed by a piper . . . playing . . . some . . . mournful air, on the Lochaber trump, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 52.

LOCHAN, *sb.* Sc. I.Ma. Also written **lochen** Sc. [lɒ·χən.] **1.** A small lake. See **Loch,** *sb.*

Sc. Asks frae stinkin lochens blue, Aye will mak' a better stew, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 261. **Fif.** Its countless lochans and forest of seggs and reeds, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 9. **Lnk.** The land o' brown heath an' blue lochan, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 20. **Gall.** Saw beneath us the whole of the land backwards, with its lochs and lochans, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxii. **Kcb.** The rumour spreading round the lochan, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 36 (JAM.).

2. A pool of salt water.

I.Ma. People goin out to the rocks and prayin, kneelin in lochans, or anywhere, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 76, ed. 1891.

[Gael. *lochan,* a little lake (M. & D.).]

LOCH(E, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sur. Sus. The rut of a cart-wheel. Sur. (K.), Sus. (HALL.), Sus.[1] Cf. **loose,** *sb.*[2]

LOCHERING, LOCHTER, see **Loggering, Laughter.**

LOCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **lok** Sh.I.; and in form **luck** Sc. [lok.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lock-beam,** a collar-beam or tie across a roof from the centre of one rafter to the centre of the other; (2) **-chain,** the chain used to secure a wagon when descending a steep hill; (3) **-chest** or **-chester,** the wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*; (4) **-elm,** a variety of elm [not known to our other correspondents]; (5) **-fast,** a locked cupboard; (6) **-furrow,** a furrow ploughed across the 'lands' to let off water; (7) **-grained,** of wood: knotty on account of the grain running in different directions; (8) **-hole,** a key-hole; (9) **-hole execution,** a certificate by a sheriff's officer that a writ has been served by being left in the defendant's key-hole; (10) **-jaw,** to get lockjaw; (11) **-spit,** (*a*) a cut with a spade, or a narrow furrow made to mark a boundary; (*b*) a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain, of the same width as an ordinary draining-tool; (*c*) to mark off the boundaries of land by cutting a slight furrow; (*d*) to take a breadth of earth from the bottom of a furrow; (12) **-split,** a triangular furrow cut with a spade; (13) **Locks-and-keys,** (*a*) the leaves, seed-vessels, and seeds of the common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*; (*b*) the fruit and seed-vessels of the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*; (*c*) the fruit and seed-vessels of the common maple, *A. campestre*; (*d*) showy bleeding-heart, love-lies-bleeding, *Dicentra spectabilis.*

(1) **Lin.** (J.K.B.), **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** He put t'skid pan an t'lock chain on (B.K.). (3) **Oxf.** He ascertained that lockchest or lock-chester was not an uncommon word, . . although it was rapidly going out of use, WRIGHT *Eng. Lang.* (1857) 17; *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (4) **Rut.** (G.C.) (5) **s.Sc.** Open that lockfast (pointing to a press), WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 357. (6) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (7) **Nhp.**[1] (8) **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'leader on 'em a tall, strappin' fella, . . went thro' t'lockhoile—an . . . t'butler . . . discover'd at lockhoile wor burnt for two or three inches rahnd as black as coil, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 10, ed. 1881. **Lan.** The wind whistling in the lock-holes, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 211. (9) **w.Sc.** He rejoiced over a lock-hole execution, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 97, ed. 1877. (10) **N.I.**[1] He lockjawed. (11, *a*) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*c*) **N.I.**[1] (*d*) **n.Lin.**[1] I lockspitted her oot fra one end to t'uther. (12) **Ant.** Often made in ground not previously cultivated to divide it into two ridges, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (13, *a*) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess., Sur.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1 3 4], **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1], **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**[1 3] (*c*) **n.Lin.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*d*) **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Loa·ks-n kai·z.

2. The piece of wood supporting the roof of a pit. Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

3. A term in wrestling; see below.

Cum.[4] Used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward, so that the toe comes as much as possible to the front of the adversary's shin. The two wrestlers will then be standing almost side by side, and the opponent must be thrown backward by turning forcibly to the left (right).

4. A difficulty; a 'dead-lock.'

Sc. Our governours and politicians began to discover the lock into which they were brought, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 381.

Hence phr. (1) *to be at lock,* to be in difficulties; (2) *to bring* or *to put on the lock, obs.,* to place in a dilemma.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Rnf.** It was thought a very hard lock to bring him on, who had still been so easy to us, to make him send up an express, WODROW *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 60; Keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock, *ib.* III. 39.

5. *v.* To shut, shut up, enclose.

Sc. He has pou'd out a hundred pounds, weel lockit in a glove, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 20; HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) 91. Pem. To latch a door or shut a box (E.D.). s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. Glo.[1] Lock up your eyes. [Amer. Lock-eye: the game of hide and seek, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 398.]

6. To seize hold of; to grapple with; to clutch; to embrace.

Sh.I. Shü lockid da büit an' gae him a twig or twa, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); Arti made a run an' lockid her, *ib.* (Sept. 3, 1898); Shü lokid Willie aboot da neck, *ib.* (May 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

7. Of cattle or deer: to entangle their horns when butting one another.

Sh.I. Der Flekka an' wir Sholma haes ill at eenanedder, an' hit's mair is doo daurs ta lat dem lock, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); He wisna free o' wantin ta lock wi' wir koo, *ib.* (May 27, 1899).

8. To mix up or shuffle a pack of cards so carelessly that some of the cards are turned face to face.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum. When sword dance com' on They lock't an' meade a bummel, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 278; Cum.[4], w.Yks.[24], Chs.[123] Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], e.An.[1]

9. Of fore-wheels: to turn on the main-pin; to stick fast either because they will not pass under the body of the carriage in turning, or because the shafts are moved from side to side.

e.Cy., s.Cy. RAY (1691). w.Mid. The horse kept on backing until the wheels of the van got locked, and then the whole concern tipped over (W.P.M.). w.Som.[1] Dhee·uz wag·een oa·n loa·k vüt·ee [This wagon will not lock properly]—i.e. the fore-carriage will not turn properly on the main-pin. Dev. (HALL.)

LOCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **lok** Sh.I.; and in forms **loak** Nhb.[1]; **loake** Sc. (JAM.); **log** Dor.; **loke** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Wor.; **look** n.Cy. [lok, lōk.] A quantity of anything; *gen.* a small quantity.

Sc. 'Nay,' . . said the miller, . . 'I take it on me as a thing of mine office to maintain my right of multure, lock, and goupen,' SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xiii. Sh.I. Shö's been axin me a aafil lok aboot you, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 41. Cai.[1] Not applied to liquids. Bnff. GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 48. s.Sc. Saw a lock Lintseed, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 324. Ayr. FISHER *Poems* (1790) 60. Lnk. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 707, Scenary ed. Lth. For duds and brose a queer lock, They toiled in hundreds, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 162. Edb. THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 143. Slk. On a wee lock cosey hay, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 91. Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. Gall. (A.W.) Ir. It isn't a lock of bacon, or a bag of meal he cares for, LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1844) xxi. n.Ir. A threw a lock o' hay tae the auld meer, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 45; N.I.[1] A big lock. A wee lock. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. 'Did you get much?' 'A did; A got a guid lock,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). w.Ir. Cryin' a sieve full o' pratees, or screechin' a lock o' savoys, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 202. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Put in your hand and steal a loke, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 273; Nhb.[1] A loak of anything is a larger quantity than a 'pickle,' which is a minute portion. Dur.[1] A lock of meal. Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] A laal lock; Cum.[4] Wm. It's a lock o' daäys sin, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 165. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. A lock o' odds an' ends, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 131; Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] What a lile lock! Stf. A gentleman near me used to rear his calves upon tea made from a lock of the richest hay, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 329. Not. I pulled a lock out of the stack to see what it was like (L.C.M.). Nhp.[1] 'Shake them locks up well'; when a horse is turned into a stable, without allowing time for a regular bait, the hostler is often directed to 'give the horse just a lock of hay'; Nhp.[2], Wor. (H.K.), Hrf.[1] Brks.[1] A small quantity of hay not so dry as the remainder of the crop. Bdf. Some people are extremely anxious to break every green lock of hay, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 443. e.An.[1] Nrf. Our master come with a long iron with a hook on to it, and shove it into the stack and pull a lock out, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 270. Suf. The small heaps into which peas are raked at harvest time are called locks (M.E.R.). e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp.[1] As much as a man can carry under his arm. I.W.[2] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. Curl up to sleep in a lock of straw! HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) iii; A log of hay (C.V.G.). Som. There was a green lock among the dry [hay], and she twisted it tight to see how moist it was, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) x. w.Som.[1] n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* Cor.[3]

Hence **Locky**, *adj.* of hay: stuck together in 'locks'; not properly shaken. Wil.[1]

[Cp. LG. *lok* (pl. *löke*), a number, quantity, heap (BERGHAUS).]

LOCK, *sb.*[3] Nhb. Der. Hrf. Also in form **loch** Der.

1. A cavity, or a 'shake,' in a vein of lead ore; also in *comp.* **Lock-hole.**

Nhb.[1] Der. MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802). nw.Der.[1]

2. A puddle of water. Hrf. (HALL.), Hrf.[1]

LOCK, *v.*[2] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To entice, seduce.

n.Dev. 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 122, ed. 1889.

[OE. *loccian*, to entice, soothe (SWEET); so EFris. *lokken* (KOOLMAN).]

LOCK, see **Lawk(s, Lack**, *v.*[1]

LOCKANTIES, *int.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **lockintee** Rnf. An exclamation of surprise.

Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Ayr. Lockanties! that sic guid auld stoops o' our kintra language sould be buriet, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (*ib.*).

LOCKEN-GOWLAN, see **Lockin-gowan.**

LOCKEN-MA-GOWAN, *sb.* sw.Cum. The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus.* (B. & H.) See **Lockin-gowan.**

LOCKENTY, see **Lockerty.**

LOCKER, *sb.*[1] Wm. Yks. Der. Shr. Oxf. [lo·kə(r.]

1. A piece of wood or iron placed within the wheel of a wagon or a 'corve' to serve as a brake when coming down inclines. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), Shr.[1] 2. A piece of wood which supports the roof of a pit. Shr. (HALL.), Shr.[2]

3. A small cupboard; a locked compartment.

Wm. On the opposite side of the fire, near the little windows, was commonly a small cupboard, called the locker, generally with a shelf in it, where all dry articles were kept, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 252. w.Yks. Usually the small inner chamber of a larger box or chest, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

4. A small open box attached to a spinning-wheel, used chiefly as a receptacle for bobbins after the yarn is run off. w.Yks. (F.R.), (W.T.) 5. *pl.* Wooden pigeon-holes fixed on to the outer walls of houses. Oxf. (K.), (HALL.)

LOCKER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [lo·kər.] The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*; also in *comp.* **Locker-gowlan.** See **Lockin-gowan.**

Twd. (JAM.) Slk. O'er locker and o'er lea, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 98. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Gowan).

LOCKER, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. [lo·kə(r.] 1. To curl.

Sc. When your hair's white, you would have it lockering, *prov.*; spoken of one who is immoderate in his desires (s.v. Lokker, JAM.). n.Sc. Your gloves shall be o' the green clover, Comes lockerin' to your hand, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 180, ed. 1875.

Hence **Lockerie**, *adj.* of a stream: rippling. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. To entangle; to mat together. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Lockered**, *ppl. adj.* of hair: matted, entangled; of blood: coagulated; of playing cards: in disorder.

w.Yks. PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[4] (s.v. Locked). ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[1. Terrible and rouch, wyth taty lokyrand haris, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 129.]

LOCKER, *adj.* ? *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Loose; spongy. 2. Extravagant; expensive.

[1. EFris. *lokker*, 'locker, lose, unfest, porös' (KOOLMAN). 2. G. *locker*, loose, spungy, also, extravagant, dissolute (GRIEB).]

LOCKERBY, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* **Lockerby-lick**, a wound in the face.

s.Sc. Many were cruelly wounded by slashes in the face. This kind of wound is called a Lockerby lick—the place which bears that name being in the immediate vicinity of the battle, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 234; (JAM.)

LOCKERTY, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also in forms **lockenty** Cum.; **lockety** Wm.; **lockity** Cum.[1] [lo·kə(r)ti.] The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*; *gen.* in *comp.* **Lockerty-gowan.** Cum. (B. & H.), Cum.[14] Wm. *Nature Notes*, No. 9.

LOCKING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lei. Som. Cor. Also written **lockin** Cum.[14] [lo·kin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* In

comb. (1) **Locking-bone,** the hip-joint; (2) **-tree,** the rung used as a bar to fasten a door.

(1) **Lei.**[1] **Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] He up with the stick and meet way un just 'pon the locking-bone—and tho' he did-n bethink to holler. **Cor.**[2] (2) **Sc.** The locking-tree syne he did fling, And owre the barn did throw 't, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 79 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A split iron pin for securing a window-bolt, &c. Cum.[14] **3.** The hip-joint. Som. (HALL.)

LOCKIN-GOWAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **locken-gowlan** Sc.; **lucken-gowan** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **luckin-gowan** Cum. Wm. The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus.*

Sc. Locken meaning closed up, *Science Gossip* (1869) 30. **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 292; The blossom of the globe-flower or lucken-gowan expands only in bright sunshine (JAM.). **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **Ayr.** The Lucken gowan blows so big and bonny, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 136. **Lnk.** The lucken gowans frae the bog, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 83. **Slk.** The bonnie lucken gowan has fauldit up his ee, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 414. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Cum., Wm.** The locked or closed gowan, on account of its incurved flowers (B. & H.).

LOCKMAN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **locksman.** An executioner.

Sc. Lockman of this Fair City, SCOTT *Fair Maid* (1828) xxii; The Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh . . . do judge Alexander Cockburn their hangman or Locksman, FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (c. 1700) I. 169, ed. 1759 (JAM.).

[The lokmen than thai bur Wallace but baid On till a place, his martyrdom to tak, *Wallace* (1488) XI. 1342.]

LOCKRAM, see **Logaram.**

LOCKS, *sb. pl.*[1] Yks. Lin. [loks.] Small pieces of dirty wool cut from sheep before they are shorn.

w.Yks. (J.M.) **n.Lin.**[1] They are washed and employed as stuffing for horse-collars, spinning into mop-yarn, and other such uses. 'The granary of Mr. Peter Hand . . . was broken open, and 63 fleeces of wool were stolen, besides a large quantity of locks,' *Boston Herald* (Dec. 15, 1840).

LOCKS, *sb. pl.*[2] Suf. [loks.] A general name for sedges, rushes, and flag-like plants. *Science Gossip* (1882) 214.

LOCUS, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Ashes so light as to be easily blown about.

LOCUST, *sb.* ? n.Cy. Midl. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Bck. Bdf. Dev. Cor. Also in form **locus** n.Bck. s.Dev. Cor.[12] [lō·kəs(t.] **1.** The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; any brown beetle.

? **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1]

2. A large grasshopper; a large caterpillar. Lei.[1], War.[3] **3.** A general name for all the larger moths. Bdf. (J.W.B.) **4.** A trilobite, esp. *Calymene Blumenbachii.* Stf. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 253. **5.** The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.*

n.Bck. Locally supposed to have been the food of S. John Baptist (B. & H.).

6. A lollipop; a sugar-stick; toffee; *gen.* in *pl.*

s.Dev. (G.E.D.) **Cor.**[1] Long, thin sugar-stick, always rolled up in paper; **Cor.**[2]

LOCKYER-GOLDENS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. The globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus.* (B. & H.) See **Lockin-gowan.**

LOD, see **Lade,** *v.*[1], **Lead,** *v.*

LODBERRY, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **load-.** [lo·dbəri.] A small rocky enclosure by the sea-shore where boats lie to be loaded and unloaded.

On approaching the lodberry one saw a kind of cave-like entrance, into which gap in the sea wall only one boat could enter at the same time, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 298; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 81; **S. & Ork.**[1] Common in Lerwick.

[Norw. dial. *ladberg,* a flat rock by the sea where ships can lie to and take in freight (AASEN); ON. *hlað-berg,* a rock where a ship is laden (VIGFUSSON).]

LODDEN, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Also written **loddan.** [lo·dən.] A pool.

Gall. Small pool of standing water, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Cor.**[1]

[Gael. and Ir. *lodan,* a puddle (MACBAIN).]

LODDLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **lodel, loddel** n.Cy. [lo·dl.] Soft, spongy ground; soft, filthy mud.

n.Cy. 'All in a lodel,' is a phrase used of land soft and spongy with rain. My gardener said after much rain that 'the gravel walks were in a lodel and stuck to the rake' (J.H.). **Nhb.**[1]

LODDON LILIES, *phr.* Brks. The summer snowflake, *Leucojum aestivum.*

It is very abundant in the meadows by the Loddon, and hence called 'Loddon lilies,' DICKENS *Dict. Thames* (ed. 1887) 31; DRUCE *Flora* (1898) 485.

LODE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Der. Lin. Wor. Glo. e.An. Sus. Som. Cor. Also written **load** Sc. Chs.[18] Lin.[1] Cmb. Som. Cor.; **looad** Chs.[1] [lōd, loəd.] **1.** A lane, a road across a 'moss' or bog; a way or course.

Chs. Roads across a moss from which the turf is not cut, *Sheaf* (1883) III. 11; **Chs.**[1] In Mobberley applied to the roads leading to the various mossrooms on Lindow Common; **Chs.**[3] Souter's Load, a steep lane at Chester. **Som.** A way or course, HERVEY *Chron.* (1887) I. 196.

2. An artificial channel for water; a watercourse, drain; a canal.

Nhb.[1] An aqueduct which carries the water to a mill (s.v. Lade). **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii; **Lin.**[1] Whap-lode. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** In the fens in the south-west angle of Norfolk are several lodes to aid the drainage; as Salter's lode, &c. But the term is not confined to fen-drainage. At Fincham, the common water-course, which intersects the lower part of the parish from west to east, . . is called at present, and in all old writings, the lode-ditch, FORBY *Gl.* (1830). **Cmb.** On the adjoining Burwell Fen, from which it is separated only by a narrow lode, *Standard* (Apr. 26, 1900) 6; Bottisham Lode. The river, or load, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIII. 544; **Cmb.**[1], **Sus.**[12]

3. A ferry, ford.

s.Wor.[1] **Glo.** At Tewkesbury . . . there is still the Lower Lode at which a ferry over the Severn still exists, and there was also the Upper Lode, until a bridge was erected over the river at that place, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 233; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) II; **Glo.**[1] This probably occurs only in names of places, as Wainlode, Framilode. **Sus.**[1]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Lode-plot,** a lode that underlies very fast, or horizontal; (2) **-stone,** (*a*) a curling-stone; (*b*) the points of the compass, direction; used *attrib.*

(1) **Cor.**[2] (2, *a*) **Per.** My loadstones of Lednochian lakes, Collected from the loughs, FORD *Harp* (1893) 2. (*b*) **Ayr.** He has a loadstone watch that tells the airts o' the wind, GALT *Lairds* (1826) viii.

5. A leaning wall. Glo. (H.I.E.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

6. A bank or hill. Chs.[3]

[OE. *lād,* way, course.]

LODGE, *sb., v.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ledge** Wil.[1]; **luge** s.Dur. n.Yks. [lodʒ.] **1.** *sb.* Lodgings, a temporary dwelling-place.

Lan. It'll not look as weel after it's bin in owd Dicky's lodge a minnit or two, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 11. **Som.** But she toold us we cood git a lodge she thot ood zoot us well, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 21. **w.Som.**[1] We must go an zee about a lodge. **Dev.** If yer honour don't like this, I've got a lot more down to my lodge, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 23.

2. A cabin or hut, a temporary shelter for sinkers of mines. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. A fishing-hut.

Sh.I. Whin I comes inta da lodge, da skipper wis sittin' wi' a viskal o' gloy, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242.

Hence **Lodge-man,** *sb.* the occupant of a fishing 'lodge' or hut.

Sh.I. The lodge-men at Skerries and other outlying places would fill Mr. Clark's kishie brimful of good fish,—tusk, ling, cod, &c., MANSON *Almanac* (1900) 122.

4. A shed, an out-house; a cattle-shed.

s.Dur., n.Yks. (J.E.D.) **Ken.** The wood-lodge, the cart-lodges (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] A shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. A cart-lodge, a wagon-lodge. **Sus.**[1]

5. An isolated farm-house; the house situated on a farm, the residence of the occupier.

Not. A very frequent designation of a lone farm-house. Broughton Lodge, Lodge in the Wolds (L.C.M.). **Lei.** (*ib.*), **Nhp.**[12]

6. A reservoir of water, stored for mill purposes. Lan. (A.J.C.)

7. *v.* Of corn or grass: to lie flat, to be beaten down by wind and rain; *gen.* in *pp.*

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Abd.** The crop was much lodged, which may account for the lightness of the grain, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 422. **N.I.**[1] **Glw.** LISLE *Husbandry* (1757). **n.Yks.** Dung, applied immediately for the wheat crop, . . causes it to run too much to straw, and to lodge, whereby the grain produced is small, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 233. **Chs.**[1] Freq. heard this word used, but never by Cheshire men; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Of freq. occurrence. **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 154; **War.**[2 3 4] **s.War.**[1] The corn is lodged terrible. **Wor.** Winter oats lodged by the little rain, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 24, 1897). **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] That corn ööl be despert bad to cut—it inna-d-on'y lodged, but tathered; **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.** This rain 'ull make the barley lodge (M.W.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Glo.**[1] Corn liable to lodge. **Brks.**[1], **Ken.**[1 2], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I'll warn as thuc wheat 'ull be lodged by this here rain, 'tis so heavy in the head (E.H.G.); (W.C.P.)

8. To place, lay.

Glo. I'll lodge the kettle on the coals (A.J.C.). [**Nfld.** I lodged the book on the shelf, *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

9. To snare or entrap an animal. Lin.[1]

10. *int.* In marbles: a cry for a general scramble.

e.Lan.[1] When boys disagree over their marbles, and one cries 'Lodge!' each is entitled to as many as he can finger in the general scramble that ensues.

LODGING, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hmp. [lo·dʒin.] 1. *sb.* A house.

Sc. 'A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set,' is the common style of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. **Ayr.** Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to the which this was the parterre and garden, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

2. *Comp.* **Lodging-room**, a bedroom.

w.Yks.[2] **Lan.** I retired into my lodging-room, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1856) 2. **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**[1]

3. *adj.* Continuing in the same state, stationary.

Hmp. A labouring man, in reply to an inquiry after the health of his child: 'Oh, sir, he's pretty much lodging, neither better nor worse,' *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; **Hmp.**[1]

LODGMENT, *sb.* Lakel. Lan. Also in form **ludgement** Lakel.[2] [lo·dʒment.] Lodgings.

Lakel.[2] Sic monkeys are sewer ev a dirty ludgement, 'At show, like thee, meear sperit ner judgment. **Wm.** She sattled wi' me for his lodgment, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 174. **Lan.** If I could find no sort o' lodgment under a thatch an' between four walls, BRIERLEY *Cotters,* iii.

LODIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The small space in the corner of the 'but' for the storing of potatoes.

Girzzie wis geen i' da lodie ta hent up da denner tatties as I made ta geng i' da barn, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898); I tink der a kishie or twa [of potatoes] i' wir lodie still, *ib.* (Aug. 11, 1900); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 56.

[A der. of ON. *hlaða,* a store-house (VIGFUSSON); see **Lathe**, *sb.*[2]]

LODLUM, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Som. Also written **laudlum** w.Som.[1] [lo·dləm.] Laudanum.

w.Yks.[2], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** They gied 'im a dose o' lodlum to sleep 'im (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Mother's rampin wi' the face ache, her wants two penno'th o' laudlum, vor to zee if that'll do it any good.

LODOLLY, *sb.* w.Cy. A diminutive girl.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **e.Som.** Still used (H.G.).

LODOMY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lowdomary**. [lo·dəmi.] A corruption of 'laudanum.'

Sc. Practising medicine among the natives with a reckless use of 'lowdomary and calomy,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 144. **n.Sc.** And gae him drops o' lodomy That laid him fast asleep, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 243, ed. 1875. **Dmb.** When I wanted the lodomy, be't puzyon or no puzyon, naebody had a richt to keep it frae me, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxii.

LODY, *sb.* Not. A cockchafer.

s.Not. Look, a've copped a lody! (J.P.K.)

LODYHOLT, *sb.* Dev. A disease in a cow's foot. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

LOE, see **Law**, *sb.*[2], **Low**, *adj.*

LÖER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **lör**. A big sea-fish.

Shü's juist left me da upper preen o' mi new gut flee, Magnus—a great brüte o' a löer, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); Dey wir edder a lör or a muckle piltik efter me abune da pok, *ib.* (Oct. 6, 1900).

LOERING, *sb.* Sh.I. The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.*

The young cormorants are called 'brongie,' the adults 'loering,' SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 142.

LOERT, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To travel quickly. (HALL.)

LOERT, LOESOME, LOF, see **Lord, Love-some, Loave**, *int.*, **Low**, *adj.*

LOFE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Shr. Also in forms **laaf** Cum.[1 4]; **loave** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **loff** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1]; **lōth** Stf. War.; **lothe** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.; **lwoaf** Cum.; **lwof** Cum.[1 4] [lōf, loəf.] 1. *v.* To offer; to offer at a price; to expose for sale.

Lnk. (JAM.) **Lth.** To lower the price of anything in purchasing; to offer a smaller price than has been asked. 'What did ye mak by loavin' my beast?' (*ib.*) **Lakel.**[2] Ah lof'd misel ta gang an' help them. **Cum.** Sometimes he'd loff three to two, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 9; She loffed me to tak aw' together (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] Ah'd lofed him it an' he wadn't tak 't. **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Ile lothe it you for so much money (K.); **Chs.**[1] He lothed it me for twenty pound. I do not remember ever to have heard the expression unless a price had been asked. **s.Chs.**[1] To part with at a lower price than that originally asked. A offers to B an article at a certain price; B names a lower price, which is the most he is willing to give for the article. If A resolves to accept B's terms, he is said to lothe the article to B at the lower price. **Stf., War.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 47. **Shr.**[2] I lothed it to him at five shillin.

2. *sb.* An offer, choice; an opportunity, chance.

Lakel.[2] Ah'd t'loff o' yan at mi awn price. **Cum.** Thuh's meaad a varra feckless choice oot eh t'lwoaf thoo hed, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217; **Cum.**[1] He'd nea lofe o' sellin; **Cum.**[3] Yance I hed t'lofe an' I'd luck to say no, an' I niver hed t'lofe ageän, 187; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Thae beeath on em hed t'looaf ont o yesterdae neet, bet naedthre on em thowt it wirth aanin, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 13. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**[1]

[1. Lovon, and bedyn as chapmen, *Prompt.* OE. *lofian,* to praise; appraise, set a price on (SWEET).]

LOFER, see **Louvre.**

LOFF, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [lof.] The loose fluffy matter which comes off soft cotton goods and blankets.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

Hence **Loffy**, *adj.* (1) fluffy, having a raised woolly surface; (2) of wool: light and loose.

(1) **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.)

[Dan. *luv, lu,* nap (LARSEN).]

LOFF, LOFFER, see **Loath, Lofe, Loof, Low**, *adj.*

LOFFLE, *v.* Chs. [lo·fl.] To loll, idle about; *gen.* in *prp.* **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Loffeling on the squab.

LOF-HOLE, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [lo·f-ōl.] A small natural opening.

LOFT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [loft, laft.] I. *sb.* Dial. forms: (1) **Laaft**, (2) **Lacht**, (3) **Laf(f**, (4) **Laft**, (5) **Laught**, (6) **Lōōf**, (7) **Lo't**, (8) **Lote.** [For further examples see II below.] Cf. lart.

(1) **Sh.I.** Da butt laaft, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (3) **I.Ma.** The babe that was born in the laf' at laste, the manger, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 132; Searched the bed, and searched the laff, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 70. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** From the laft was suspended a hammock, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 19. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Ye've a gey puckle i' the laft, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Kcd.** The beggars lying in the laft, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 90. **Frf.** WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 80. **Per.** HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 100. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 12. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 80. **Gall.** The stable-laft, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 330. (5) **Rnf., Ayr.** (JAM.), **Dev.** (HALL.) (6) **w.Yks.** (G.H.) (7) **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (8) **I.W.**[1 2] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dor.**[1] I can reach up to the lote.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* The upper floor of a house of two stories; an upper room or chamber; a garret. Also used *fig.*

Sc. [He] dearly loved the sound of his own voice as it was lifted up in the loft where his loom stood idle, KEITH *Bonnie Lady*

(1897) 176. **Cai.**[1] **Slg.** He lay in a high loft alone, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 337. **Ayr.** Left her leafu' lane in the dark laft of the steeple, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 69. **Dmf.** The half what's in his upper laft, A bardie never dreamest, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 147. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** We charge five shillin a neet for that, if thoo hez a loft teh theesel, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 42; Bedrooms are *gen.* called by working people t'loft (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Th' audest dowter com intee my loft, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 81; **Wm.**[1] The upper room in farmhouses, in former times, which formed the sleeping apartment of the women-servants and children. **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** In cottages the portion boarded off for sleeping at the top of the room (H.R.); Put my tall hat on the clean laff, Nancy, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xiv. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Lofted-house,** *sb.* a house of two stories; (2) **Loft-house,** *sb.* the upper part of any building used as a warehouse; the whole building the loft of which is thus appropriated.

(1) **Sc.** A high rude-looking square tower, with the addition of a lofted house, that is, a building of two stories, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xix. **Cai.**[1] (2) **Abd.** (JAM.)

2. The gallery in a church or chapel.

Sc. The minister observing a man in the west loft sleeping, called aloud to him, CALDER *Presbyt. Eloq.* (1694) 161, ed. 1847. **n.Sc.** An undesigned but dangerous allusion, whereat a youngster in the loft fairly roared, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 239. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** HAY *Lintie* (1851) 77. **Bnff.** The Session having mett according to the edict intimat last Lord's day, anent the Trades' Loft, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 96. **Abd.** In the parish church of Pyketillim . . . up i' the laft, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Frf.** The stair to 'the laft' or gallery, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iii. **Per.** Into the adjoining kirk—the strangers to the district going into the gallery, or laft as it was called, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 23. **Fif.** TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 7, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 62. **Peb.** Aloft, in lofts, the gentry cock, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 36, ed. 1817. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[5] Am bown to t'chapel this morning, an' ah think ah sal sit i' t'loft. **nw.Der.**[1]

3. Salt-making term: the store-room over the stove. **Chs.**[1] **4.** *v.* Salt-making term: to pass salt from the stove to the room above. **Chs.**[1] Hence **Lofter,** *sb.* the man who 'lofts' or passes the salt from the stove to the 'loft.' *ib.* **5.** To lift the feet high in walking. **Slk.** (JAM.)

6. To throw a high ball or bowl. **Nhb.**[1] Hence **Lofting,** *sb.* a competition at throwing a ball or stone, the object being to make the highest throw. *ib.*

LOFT, LOFTER, see **Laugh,** *v.*, **Loath, Low,** *adj.*

LOFTING, *sb.* **Sc.** Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **laffin, lafting.** **1.** A joisted boarded ceiling; a ceiling or flooring; a story.

Or.I. Three loftings and all the timber-work pertaining to the bells and the knock-house were consumed to ashes, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 55. **Abd.** The timber passage and lofting of the chamber hastily takes fire, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 86. **Per.** The water rose to the loftings in the highest mid-house, SPOTTISWOODE *Miscell.* (1844) II. 299. **Fif.** Fae sooty laffin', nettercaps Spun oot their wubs by nicht, ALLAN *Cracks wi' Flutorum* (1899) 35.

2. Wood, usually old pieces, placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or crowntrees in a mine.

Nhb., Dur. Used in timbering through a fallen place for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones which would otherwise fall down between the common timbering. This mode of timbering is practised in close drifting through a heavy fall and is less expensive than ridding. Lofting is also frequently used when a place is ridded, part of the stones being conveniently stowed upon the timber, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

LOFTY, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Massive, superior.

LOFTY-TIN, *sb.* **Cor.**[2] Rich, massive, rough tin ore.

LOG, *sb.* **n.Sc.** (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The substance which bees gather for making their works.

LOG, *v.*[1] **Dev. Cor.** [log.] To oscillate, rock, move to and fro.

Dev. Mason has some fine lines on the rocking or 'logging' of these stones, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 519; I once heard a woman tell one of her daughters, in a Dartmoor cottage, 'to log the child's cradle,' BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 26; A woman logs her baby in its cradle, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 8. **Cor.** In *gen.* use throughout Cornwall for vibrating or rolling like a drunken man, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 174, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Logan-** or **Logging-rock,** (2) **-stone,** *sb.* a rocking stone, a rock that oscillates.

(1) **Cor.** The Logan Rock was believed to cure children, who were rocked upon it at certain seasons, of several diseases, HUNT *ib.*; **Cor.**[12] (2) **Dev.** Log means to rock, hence logging, or logan stone, BRAY *ib.*; The logan stones are clearly inartificial, MOORE *Hist.* (1829) I. 75. **Cor.** Touch a Logan stone nine times at midnight, and any woman will become a witch, HUNT *ib.* 321.

LOG, *v.*[2] Hmp. [log.] In phr. *to log at school,* to play truant. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] Hence **Logging,** *vbl. sb.* playing truant. Hmp.[1]

LOG, see **Lug,** *v.*[1]

LOGAN, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc.** [lō·gən.] **1.** *sb.* A handful of money, &c. thrown among a crowd, or a number of boys, to be scrambled for.

Abd. The bride and bridegroom were accompanied to their future home by the whole company, besides a noisy rabble of boys huzzaing and, in some cases, flinging mud at the females, . . unless the young men gave them a 'logan'—the manner of which was that after the bride left her father's house the neighbours threw a shower of old shoes after her and the male part of the guests threw away a few handfuls of copper money, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 216; (JAM.); A 'logan' means also a scramble by schoolboys for marbles, &c., that have been taken from them in the school hours by the teacher. These were not restored to the owners, who had forfeited them, but were, at the close of school hours, pitched one after another by the teacher to be scrambled for by all who chose (A.W.).

2. *v.* To throw anything among a number of persons, for a scramble; to throw up anything, which is kept by the person who catches it. **Abd.** (JAM.)

LOGARAM, *sb.* **Rut. Nhp. Bdf.** Also in forms **lockram** Nhp.[1]; **lockrem** Bdf. [lo·gərəm.] Balderdash, rubbish, nonsense; a long story somewhat embellished.

Rut.[1] They've been saying ever such logarams. I should say they'd call'd me everything from a beast to a dog. **Nhp.**[1] She brought home such a lockram. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137; (HALL.)

[A *fig.* use of lit. E. *logarithm,* in the sense of something unintelligible.]

LOG-BED, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [lo·g-bed.] A deposit of silt, sand, or refuse in a river, which impedes navigation.

LOG-BURN, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. An open drain running from a sink or 'jakes.' (HALL.) [(K.)]

LOG-CATERPILLAR, *sb.* Hmp. The larva of the goat-moth. (W.M.E.F.)

LOGEY, LOG(G, see **Loggy, Lug,** *v.*[1], *sb.*[3]

LOGGATS, *sb. pl.* Lan. War. e.An. [lo·gəts.]

1. Small sticks or pieces of wood used in playing the game of 'trunket' (q.v.) and other games.

War. WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 154. **e.An.**[1]

2. *Obs.* A game; see below.

Lan. Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game. . . It is now called kittle-pine, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 133. [A pastime analogous to kayles and cloish, but played chiefly by boys and rustics, who substituted bones for pins, STRUTT *Sports* (ed. 1898) 365; A stake is fixed in the ground; those who play throw loggats at it and he that is nearest the stake wins, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 332.]

LOGGER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil.** [lo·gə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A log or block of wood attached to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying.

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 154; **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 258; **Glo.**[1]

2. *Obs.* A piece of wood used as an instrument of punishment to boys who played truant from school. Also in phr. *logger and brick.*

War. Shortly after 1845 'the old punishment of logger and brick' was discontinued, *Proc. War. Nat. and Arch. Field Club* (1894); **War.**[3] It was fastened round their legs in school as a metaphorical label that they were donkeys or mules given to straying.

3. *Fig.* A wedding-ring.

Hrf.[2] Well known in Upton Bishop district.

4. *pl.* Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet. Hence **Loggered,** *ppl. adj.* weighed down with lumps of dirt.

Wil.[1] A boy who is at plough all day often gets so loggered, or

weighed down with loggers, all the time, that he comes home at night quite exhausted.

5. *v.* To secure a horse with a 'logger.' War.[2] [(Hall.)]

LOGGER, *sb.*[2] War. [lo·gə(r).] Coarse beef; sinewy, lumpy meat, not worth cooking.

War.[2]; War.[4] You mont send so much logger with your prime cuts.

LOGGER, *v.*[2], *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **loggar** Sc. (Jam.) [lo·gər.] 1. *v.* To hang loosely and largely. Dmf. (Jam.) 2. To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion. Nhb.[1] Cf. **slogger**.

3. *sb. pl.* Loose-hanging stockings; leggings, gaiters.

Dmf. Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ancles (Jam.).

4. *adj.* Loose-hanging, drooping.

Edb. Wow, man, ye'r like Davy Spence Wi' logger head, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 73; They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over! *ib.* 86.

LOGGER, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] e.An. [lo·gə(r).] 1. *v.* To shake and jolt as a wheel does which is not perpendicular to its axis. Also with *about*.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *sb.* The irregular motion of a wheel which is not perpendicular to its axis. Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

LOGGERHEAD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **loggery**- Ant. [lo·gərəd, -iəd.] 1. A blockhead, a dull, stupid person. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. To term me loggerhead and ass, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 198. Per. A narrow-hearted logger-head, He pray'd that drouth might be his dead, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 62. Gall. A stupid logger-head of a fellow, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 76, ed. 1876. Cum. Thoo is a greet loggerheid (J.D.); Cum.[4] Keep off them rods yeh gert loggerheeds, *W. C. T. X.* (1892) 4, col. 1. Chs. The loggerhead cannot come, Brereton *Travels* (1634–5) 26, in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1844) I. Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. A bullhead, *Cottus gobio.* n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). 3. A small sea-fish, the smooth blenny, *Blennius pholis.* Ant. (W.H.P.)

4. A tadpole.

Bdf. So called by children: evidently with reference to the peculiar shape of the creature (J.W.B.). n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

5. Any kind of moth, esp. the large tiger-moth; a coloured butterfly.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Nhb.[1] The large tiger moth. e.Dur.[1] Cum. T'meeda's ur fair wick an' alive wid loggerheids (J.D.); Cum.[4] The Ghost Moth—*Hepialus humuli.*

6. *pl.* The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.* Glo.[1], Oxf., n.Bck. (B. & H.) 7. *pl.* The mountain centaury, *Centaurea montana.* Glo.[1] 8. The corn bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

Nhp. From the resemblance of its knobbed involucres to a weapon so called, consisting of a ball of iron at the end of a stick, Prior, 137 (B. & H.); Nhp.[1]

LOGGERING, *ppl. adj.* Dmf. (Jam.) Also in form **lochering** Cld. Drenched with moisture.

LOGGERS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [lo·gəz.] The ears.

Cor.[1] I'll grock [pull] thy loggers for thee; Cor.[2]

LOGGERUMS, *sb. pl.* Wil.[1] [lo·gərəmz.] 1. The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.* See **Loggerhead**, 6.

2. The scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis.*

LOGGERY, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Coarse, rough, strong.

e.Yks. 22 stookes of large loggery haver will bee a sufficient loade, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 52.

LOGGET(T, *sb.* Nrf. [lo·git.] A small brown sweet. (W.P.E.); Brewer (ed. 1895).

LOGGIE, see **Luggie**, *sb.*[1]

LOGGIN(G, *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. [lo·gin.] A bundle or truss of long straw.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel.[2] Yks. A bundle of straw about 14 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.[1 2 4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] A loggin o' streea.

LOGGY, *adj.* Chs. Shr. Hrf. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Amer. Nfld. Also in forms **logey** I.W.[2]; **logy** Amer. Nfld. [lo·gi.] 1. Short and heavy-bodied; thick-set, weighty.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa bin tóo log·i tũ rũn [Yo bin too loggy to run]. Shr.[1] Said of animals. John's pig weighed more than 'e 'spected —it looked short, but it wuz loggy. Hrf.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.)

2. Heavy, slow-moving, dragging.

Hmp.[1] Heavy, full to repletion. 'I be so loggy after yettin'.' I.W.[2] Used of a burden. [Amer. Used by fishermen, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390. Nfld. A vessel unable to get ahead from want of wind will be said to have a logy time (G.P.).]

LOGHER, LOGHTER, see **Low**, *adj.*, **Laughter**.

LOGIC, *sb.* Glo. Dev. [lo·dʒik.] 1. Nonsense, rubbish.

Dev. They're as ignorant as asses; they only talk a passil of old logic, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 87. nw.Dev.[1]

2. Abuse. Glo.[1] He did talk logic to me.

LOGIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in form **loggie** Gall. [lo·gi, lō·gi.] 1. The open space before a kiln fire. See also **Kiln-logie**, s.v. **Kiln**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Mak a kiln o't and creep in at the logie, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 131, ed. 1881. Lnk. The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 215. Cum. The place under the drying kiln where is placed the fire-grate; it was common for children on a cold day to congregate here and enjoy the warmth, but if the wind was unfavourable for draught, then the logie would be filled with reek from the burning peats, coals not being used (E.W.P.); Cum.[4]

2. *Comp.* **Logey-hole**, the under outlet of a lime-kiln. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). 3. See below.

Per. In very damp seasons, grain is built with a 'boss' in the centre of the stack—three poles tied at the top, forming a triangle, and ropes wound round them, to keep the sheaves from falling into the boss. Between the empty column at the centre and the outside air, the connection is by means of a logie, or small hole at the foundation of the stack. The logie is made with branches or pieces of wood to keep up the sheaves. It is as large as that a colly dog might enter (G.W.).

4. A fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

LOGIE(S, *int.* Bnff.[1] An exclamation of surprise or astonishment. Also in phr. *logies me.*

Logies me, are ye here?

LOGIVE, *adj.* Sc. Extravagant; careless.

Ayr. All is left in the logive hands of uncercumseezed servans, Galt *Legatees* (1820) iv.

LOGS, see **Loags**.

LOG-WATER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. That part of a piece of water that is distinct from the stream, still water; lukewarm water.

Gall. Lukewarm water, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[1 4] He can swim in log watter.

LOHSE, LOICH, see **Lowse**, *adj.*, **Loach**, *sb.*[1]

LOICHEN, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A quantity of any soft substance as of pottage, flummery, &c.

LOIGHT, LOIN(E, LOININ, LOINTER, LOISE, see **Light**, *adj.*[2], **Loan**, *sb.*[2], **Loaning, Lonter, Lose**, *v.*[1 2]

LOIT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Also in form **lite** Abd. (Jam.)

1. *sb.* A turd. See **Lorty**.

Sc. (Jam.), Abd. (*ib.*) Per. Usually applied to horse's or donkey's droppings. 'That's a horse's loit' (G.W.).

2. *v.* To evacuate, excrete.

Per. That lazy donkey stands up loitin' every half-hour (G.W.).

LOIT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. 1. *sb.* A spirt of boiling water ejected from a pot, &c. by the force of the heat.

Gall. Those liquid drops, which leap out of pots when they are boiling, and scaud those persons seated round the ingle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (Jam.)

2. Anything liquid suddenly ejected from the stomach. Dmf. (Jam.)

3. *v.* To spirt or bubble forth; to eject from the stomach. Also used *fig.*

Gall. There common sense did loit and spue And wisdom aften boked Wi' a brash that day, Mactaggart *ib.* 82, ed. 1876.

LOIT, see **Light**, *adj.*[2], *v.*[3], **Lite**, *adj.*

LOITCH, *sb.* Cor. [loitʃ.] Refuse, rubbish. Also used *fig.*

Wife!—a pretty loitch, she an' the whole kit, up there! 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 97; Cor.[1]

LOITCH, *v.* Yks. [loitʃ.] To measure, used in the game of quoits. Cf. **latch**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks. *Brighouse News* (1887) *Local Notes.*

LOITCH, *adj.* Lin. [loitʃ.] Cunning, clever, agile; used of dogs.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. n.Lin. He is a loitch un, as clever as a Christ'n (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] Jet's that loitch she'll meät th' ohd hare at that theäre smuice sewer enif.

LOITCH, see **Loach**, *sb.*[1]

LOITER, *v.* Yks. Lin. War. Dev. [loi·tə(r).] In *comp.* (1) **Loiter-louch**, to saunter along, slouch about; (2) **-pegs**, an idler; (3) **-pin**, (*a*) a stick or piece of wood whittled for pastime; (*b*) see below.

(1) Dev. Hare sher cumes at learst; loitering-louching vrough th' rag an' reek, an' in a vine plight i' th' bargan, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v. (2) e.Yks. (J.G.) (3, *a*) Lin.[1] (*b*) War.[3] Wor. A Worcestershire farmer at Huddington said of some one who had left his work with a trifling excuse that he 'was off for a loiterpen.' On inquiry I find that the word is common in that district. My informant says that 'if you are walking about, you are said to be making a loiter pin' (E.S.).

LOITER,LOK,LOKE, see **Laughter, Lock**, *sb.*[2], **Lawk** (s.

LOKE, *sb.* e.An. Also written **loak** Nrf. e.Suf.; and in form **look** Nrf. [lōk.] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road; a private lane or road.

e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] *Gen.* a private green road, leading to fielden. Nrf. In the lokes and canseys I'll seek him as my soul do love, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2; Hobble that there old dicky, afore yow turn him out into the loke (W.R.E.); (A.B.C.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. A green lane, when it leads only to fields, Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266. e.Suf. Esp. if shaded by trees (F.H.).

[OE. *loca*, an enclosed place (B.T.).]

LOKER, *sb.* Lin. [lō·kə(r).] A carpenter's plane. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

[OE. *locor*, *locer*, a carpenter's plane (B.T.); ON. *lokarr* (Vigfusson).]

LOKE-SMELL, *sb.* N.I.[1] A nasty, sickening smell.

LOLABY, *sb.* Sc. A screaming child.

Edb. The lolaby screams at the top of his voice, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 9.

LOLDER, *v.* Yks. [lo·ldə(r.] 1. To lounge, loiter; to move listlessly and aimlessly. n.Yks.[12] See **Lalder**, *v.*[1] 2. To sing in a noisy, ranting manner; to make any singing noise. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

LOLIKA, see **Lollicker**.

LOLL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **lowl** Dor.; **lull** Lakel.[2] [lol.]

1. *v.* To lean against or recline lazily; to lounge, loiter, idle; also with *about*. See **Lall**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] He lollt a' day our the fire. Abd., Per., Cld. (Jam.), Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[4] He gans lolling aboot an' maks 'at he's badly; a good day's wark 'ud deea him t'maist good ov owt. w.Yks. (E.G.); w.Yks.[2] He lolled his heead agen t'wall. ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] A man who 'lolls' or loiters is said to carry 'Lawrence' on his back. Brks.[1] I.W.[1] What bee'st lollun about zoo vor? Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Lolling**, *ppl. adj.* lazy, indolent; also with *aboot*; (2) **Lolling-post**, *sb.* a slang name for a husband; (3) **Lolly**, *sb.* a lazy person.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) w.Yks.[2] He'll be the best lolling-post. (3) Cum.[4]

2. To embrace; to fondle, dandle; to recline on one another.

Bnff.[1] Spoken of two persons, often of lovers and in disapprobation. n.Cy. (Hall.) Lakel.[2] Basken an' lullen in t'arms o' Nan Bullon.

3. *sb.* A lazy fellow; also in *comp.* **Loll-poop**.

Abd. There tumbled a mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls aboon him, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 8, ed. 1859. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. A pet, a spoilt child; also in *comp.* **Loll-poop**. Oxf., Suf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

LOLL, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Som. [lol.] With *out*: to protrude the tongue. See **Lall**, *v.*[2]

Sc. The whorle o't was a scaly snake Lollin' out its forked tongue, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 227. w.Som.[1] Aa'l taich dhee tu lau·l aewt dhee tuung tu mee, sh-uur! [I'll teach thee to make grimaces at me, s'hear!] The fox is all but a don'd up—I zeed-n gwain on benow, wi' his tongue lollin out.

Hence **Loller**, *sb.* the tongue. Nhb.[1]

LOLL, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] w.Sc. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To evacuate, excrete. 2. *sb.* Human excrement.

LOLL, *v.*[4] Sc. To caterwaul, to emit a wild sort of cry as a strange cat does. Bwk., Rxb. (Jam.)

[Du. *lollen*, to catter-wolle like cats (Hexham).]

LOLLARD, *sb.* Cum. [lo·lərd.] A lazy person. See **Loll**, *v.*[1] Cum.[1] Lig-a-bed lollard—ten o'clock schollard; Cum.[4]

LOLLICKER, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Also written **lolika** Wm.; **lolliker** Lan. [lo·likə(r.] The tongue. See **Loll**, *v.*[2]

Cum.[4] Wm. Open thy gob an' put out thy lolika, hinny, *Answers* (Jan. 16, 1892) 138, col. 3. w.Yks. Aht wi' thi lollicker (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[3] Not much known. Lan. Krash iāt dhi lolikər [put out your tongue] (C.W.D.). Som. (Hall.), e.Som. (H.G.)

LOLLING, *sb.* n.Yks.[1] [lo·lin.] Loud, lively singing; ranting psalm-singing. See **Lall**, *v.*[1] 2.

[Du. *lollen*, to bray, to bawl; MDu. to hum a tune (Oudemans).]

LOLLIPOP, *sb.* War. Shr. Hrf. Lon. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Slang. [lo·lipop.] A coarse sweetmeat made of sugar and treacle; sweets in general.

War.[3] If you are a good child you shall have a lolly-pop. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Lon. 'Hard-bake,' 'almond toffy,' 'halfpenny lollipops,' . . are all made of treacle, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 203, col. 2. e.An.[1], Suf. (H.H.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. A pennorth bote ov lollipops or candy, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 156; A sweet lozenge made of treacle, butter, and flour, *ib. Gl.* Sus. Holloway. Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) w.Som.[1] A favourite kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and butter, flavoured strongly with peppermint. Dev.[1] A sweet lozenge made of treacle, butter, and flour; Dev.[3] Made of sugar, butter, and peppermint. Slang. When I . . . sent those streaky lollipops home for your fairy suction, Calverley *Verses* (ed. 1872) 2.

LOLLOCK, *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **lollick** Cum.[4]; and in form **lallack** w.Yks. [lo·lək.] A large slice; a lump, hunch.

N.Cy.[1] A lollock of fat. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Ye can cut us a lollock o' fat an' a lollock o' lean tell Ah gah an' wipe t'sweet off mi broo. Cum. Ah've fetched you a lollick o' raisin ceake (E.W.P.); Cum.[4] A lollick o' bacin. w.Yks. Sammin hod o' gurt lollocks o' fat, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896); Shive hoos a lallack o' meit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

LOLLOCK, *v.* Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **lollack** s.Chs.[1]; **lolluck** War.[3] [lo·lək.] To lean in an idle, listless manner; to lounge, idle. See **Lallack**.

w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Dhaat· ky'aat·)s au·viz lol·ùkin ŭ yŭr ney [That cat's auvays lollackin' o' yur kney]. War.[3], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1]

Hence **Lollockin-cheer**, *sb.* an easy chair, a lounge-chair. Shr.[1]

LOLLOP, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **lollip** Nrf.; **lollup** Cum.[4] Not. Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] n.Bck. Lon. I.W.[1] w.Cy. Wil.[1] Dor. [lo·ləp.] 1. *v.* To 'loll,' lounge; to idle, hang about aimlessly; to move in a heavy, awkward manner, to slouch in walking. Cf. **lallop**, *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4], n.Yks.[24], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1] Not. What's that boy lolluping about here for? (L.C.M.); Not.[1] s.Not. A wain't hae yer goo lollupin about all the day long (J.P.K.). Rut.[1], Lei.[1], War.[28] Nhp.[1] Why do you stand lolloping there? How he goes lolloping along! Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] Yo'd'n better be i' the fallow, Tum, than lolloppin' about the foud; Shr.[2] Oxf. He's always lolloping about instead of getting on with his work (G.O.). Brks.[1] n.Bck. A lot of idle folk lolluping about (A.C.). Hnt. (T.P.F.) Lon. Its head lolloping over the end of the cart, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 29. e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] What are you lolloping about like that for? Can't you stand upright? Nrf. 'Spose I wor to go lolloping over the gate twenty times a day, . . what 'ud missus say? Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 50; To play, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. Suf. He goo lollopen along like an owd hare. Don't you togither come a lollopen up agin me (M.E.R.); (H.H.) e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus. Holloway. Hmp.[1] Used also of a horse clumsy in his paces. I.W.[1] How he lollups along! Wil.[1] What be a-lollupin' about like that vor? Dor. (C.W.), Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Lolloper**, *sb.* a lazy fellow, a lout; (2) **Lolloping**, *ppl. adj.* idle, lazy, shiftless; clumsy, ungainly, loosely-made; (3) **Lollopy**, *adj.* idle, untidy, slovenly.

(1) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] (2) w.Yks. A long lolloping lass, as lazy as shoo's long, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). Lan. That greight lollopin' lass, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II.

255; **Lan.**[1] Thou greight, o'er-grown, idle, lollopin' hount, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 153, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.**[1] **Not.** I saw him riding a great lolluping brute (L.C.M.). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 713; **Lin.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1] **Suf.**[1] He's but a lolloppen sort of a chap. (3) **n.Yks.**[4]

2. To put out the tongue; of the tongue: to protrude.

Cum.[4] **Wil.**[1] Look at he, wi' he's tongue a lolluping out o' he's mouth, vor aal the world like a dog!

3. To beat. Nhp.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

4. *sb.* An idler, a lazy, lounging fellow; a slattern. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

n.Yks.[24], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[125], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** There's no keepin' 'er at 'um, the gret lollup (J.P.K.). **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] You are sich a lollop. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

5. A lump. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lei.[1] 6. A lurch, heave.

Dev. Gave a lollop to the near wheel, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii.

LOLLY, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Yks. [lo·li.] 1. The tongue. See **Loll**, *v.*[2]

Nhb.[1] **Cum.** Oppen thy gob, hinny, an' put out thy lolly, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 219; (H.W.); **Cum.**[4]

2. A lip. w.Yks.[3]

LOLLY, *sb.*[2] War. Oxf. e.An. Aus. N.Z. [lo·li.] 1. Sweetmeat. Also in form **loll** Oxf.

War. (E.A.P.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) [**Aus.** (E.A.P.) **N.Z.** His penchant for sweetmeats of all kinds is remarkable. He would risk his liberty for a bottle of lollies, BARLOW *Kaipara* (1888) xx.]

2. *Comp.* **Lolly-sweet**, lusciously sweet, without any flavour to relieve the sweetness. e.An.[1]

LOLLY, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Dev. Broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot. See **Loblolly**, 5.

n.Dev. More sollicitous to fill his maw with lolly or loblolly than to earn what he eats with his labour, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 258. [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

LOLLY-BANGER, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Very thick gingerbread, enriched by raisins. (HALL.)

LOLLYCOCK, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A turkey-cock. (HALL.)

LOLLYPOP, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A puddle, a wet dirty place.

LOLLYPOT, *sb.* Som. Dev. [lo·lipot.] 1. A term of abuse: a booby, idiot; a lazy lubber.

Som. (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] Laul·ipaut. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 258. **n.Dev.** Whan tha art a coal-varting a-bed, ya gurt lollipot, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 272.

2. A coaxing, wheedling child. Som. (HALL.)

LOLTIDOLL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The largest species of potato, ? *Dioscorea sativa.*

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 474, ed. 1876.

LÖM, *sb.* Sh.I. Soil, clay, loam.

Da grices hae a wye o' rötin' ony löm 'at's empty afore dem, fil hits in wan clatsh o' gutter, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900).

LÖM, see **Loom**, *sb.*[1]

LOMB, *sb.* Stf. Der. [lōm.] A fall of rain or water; a waterfall.

Stf., **Der.** (J.K.) **Der.** The rain began to drive heavily against the glass. . . Nathan prophesied what he styled, 'a mighty lomb,' CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ix; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

LOMB, *v.* Wor. [lōm.] To move or walk in an awkward manner.

s.Wor. The black martin was lombing about on the ground (H.K.).

LOMBER, *v.* Chs. Stf. Wor. Glo. Also written **lommer** Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Stf.[1] [lo·mə(r).] 1. To climb clumsily, to clamber; to get along with difficulty, to scramble.

Chs.[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Dheyz bin ok·ürt steylz tŭ lom·ür oa·r [Theise bin okkart steeles to lommer o'er]. Of a lame woman: Ah wün·dür aay óo lom·ürz ülùng dhem feyldz tŭ chaap·il [Ah wunder haï hoo lommers alung them feilds to chapel]. **Stf.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Lommering**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy.

s.Chs.[1] Ŭ skreyn)z ŭ lom·ürin thing· für aav· in ŭ ky'ich·in [A screin's a lommerin' thing fur have in a kitchen].

2. To carry or drag a cumbrous burden; to burden.

s.Chs.[1] Ah kon·)ŭ lom·ür dheyz bük·its ŭ tai·tŭz wom [Ah conna lommer theise buckets o' tatoes wom]. Of a heavy load: Ah daayt dhai)n bi lom·ürd widh it [Ah daït they'n be lommered with it].

3. To idle. **s.Wor.** He goes lombering about (H.K.).

LOMBERRY-CART, *sb.* s.Pem. A cart with four sticks put on end at each corner, so as to carry a greater load. (W.M.M.)

LOMBERSOME, see **Lumbersome.**

LOMEY, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A spoilt child. GROSE (1790).

LOMICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **loamick** S. & Ork.[1] A slang word for the hand. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] See **Lomos.**

LOMINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **lomon** (JAM.). The limbs, the lower extremities. See **Leomen.**

Abd. I'll turn your lomins to the moon, an' maybe gie ye your harns home wi' you to creesh your brogues, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773; (JAM.)

LOMM, see **Lam**, *v.*

LOMMAKING, *vbl. sb.* Hrf. [lo·məkin.] Love-making, courting.

A young man who keeps company with some one is said to go 'lommakin,' BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[12]

LOMMER, see **Lomber.**

LOMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Lei. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Bck. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Amer. Also written **lommak** ne.Lan.[1] Hrf.[2]; and in forms **laumox, lommox** s.Not.; **lumak** Oxf.[1]; **lummack** e.An.; **lummak** ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[2] Hrf.[1] Brks.[1] n.Bck. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **lummerk** w.Yks.[1]; **lummick** Nrf. Suf.; **lummock** Chs.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Nrf. e.Suf.; **lummox** s.Not. War.[3] e.An.[1] e.Suf. Amer.; **lummuck** Nrf. Suf.[1] [lo·mək(s, lu·mək(s.] 1. *sb.* A large lump, a thick piece of food, &c. Cf. **lammock**, *v.*[1] 3.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A lommock o' bre'n' cheise. **Stf.**[1] *Gen.* applied by children to thick pieces of bread. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] A lommock o' cheese; **Shr.**[2]

2. A clumsy, unwieldy, awkward person; *gen.* in form **Lommocks** or **Lommox.**

s.Not. Yer've trod on my clo'es, yer gret lummox (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] A great fat lommocks. **War.**[3] You great clumsy lommock, mind where you are stepping. **e.An.** (HALL.); **e.An.**[1] Look o' yin great lummox, lazing and lolloping about. **Suf.** Get out you great lummicks (M.E.R.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 62.]

Hence **Lommocking** or **Lommoxing**, (1) *adj.* heavy, clumsy, awkward; large, unwieldy; (2) *adv.* with a heavy fall.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] U big, lom·ükin wensh [A big, lommockin' wench]. **Nhp.**[12], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Nrf.** A great big lummicking silly, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 8. **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Who'd teach a great lummakin' vool like I his letters? EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) vi; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] (2) **Suf.**[1] I cum lummucken down stairs from top to bottom.

3. *v.* To deal out in large quantities, to help food liberally.

s.Chs.[1] Used of solids or of substances as consistent as treacle. A generous host was said to 'lom·ük dhŭ mee·t ŭpŭ foa·ksiz plee·ts' [lommock the meat upo' folks'es pleets].

4. To loiter about, to lounge, idle. Cf. **lammock**, *v.*[1] 1.

s.Chs.[1] **Nrf.** Do nor'n but lummock on the sand and raad, SPILLING *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) vi; Young men and women lummockin' about on the sand, *ib.* viii; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5.

5. To tumble about. Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. To knock over. e.Suf. (F.H.)

LOMOS, *sb.* Or.I. [lō·məs.] The hands. Cf. **lomick.**

Wi' lomos cald his head would claw, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 22, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792; He pattled wi' his lomos lang, *ib.*

[Norw. dial. *lom*, paw, esp. a bear's paw; Icel. *lumma*, used of a big hand (AASEN).]

LOMP, LOMPER, see **Lamp**, *v.*[1], **Lamper**, *v.*[1]

LOMPOND, *sb.* Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Also in form **lompun** s.Chs.[1] [lo·mpən(d.] The hole or pond into which the refuse of a farm-house runs. Also in *comp.* **Lompun-hole.** Cf. **lum-hole**, s.v. **Lum**, *sb.*[2]

LOMPUS, see **Lumpus.**

LOMPUSSES, *sb. pl.* Not.[2] A swelling of the gums in a horse's mouth.

When the teeth of a horse have worn short, these swellings are often so large as to cover the teeth. He is then said to have lompusses, and an operation is necessary.

LOMPY, *adj.* Ken.[1] [lo·mpi.] Thick, clumsy, fat. See Lumpy, 2.

LONACHIES, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lonnachs.** The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; esp. when gathered into a heap for burning.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Kcd.** Couch-grass (here called lonachies) . . . is very apt to introduce itself into the . . . soil of this county, *Agric. Surv.* 376 (*ib.*). **Rnf.** (Jam.)

LONAN, LONCER, see **Loaning, Lonker,** *sb.*

LONCH, *sb.* Pem. A wooden spoon. (W.H.Y.)

LONCH, see **Launch.**

LONCK, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [lonk.] A stage or resting-place for vehicles on a public road.

LONCK, LOND(E, see **Lank,** *sb.*[1], **Land,** *sb.*[1]

LONDON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form **Lunnon** e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] 1. In *comb.* (1) **London basket,** a plant of the *Geum* family; either the herb Bennet, *G. urbanum*, or the water avens, *G. rivale*; (2) — **bob(s,** the Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*; (3) — **bridge,** a children's game; see below; (4) — **daisy,** the white ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (5) — **dressing,** soot; horn shavings; (6) — **flit,** to remove by stealth without paying one's rent; (7) — **grass,** the sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; (8) — **green-sauce,** the garden sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; (9) — **lace,** the ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*; (10) — **pink,** the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (11) — **pride,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the common rose-campion, *Lychnis chalcedonica*; (*c*) the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (12) — **puther,** in phr. *to rear like London puther,* to assume airs; to be conceited; (13) — **tuft,** see (2).

(1) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (2) **Lakel.**[2], **Lan.**[1] (3) [The game is now *gen.* played like 'Oranges and Lemons,' only there is no 'tug-of-war' at the end. Two children hold up their clasped hands to form an arch. The other children form a long line by holding to each other's dresses or waists, and run under. . . Those who are running under sing the first verse; the two who form the arch sing the second and alternate verses. At the words, 'What has this poor prisoner done?' the girls who form the arch catch one of the line (generally the last one). When the last verse is sung the prisoner is taken a little distance away, and the game begins again, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 340–1. For the words, which vary slightly in the different counties, see under Crk. and Hmp.] **Ant.** (W.H.P.); Gomme *ib.* 333–4. **Crk.** 'London Bridge is broken down, Gran says the little D, London Bridge is broken down, Fair la-dy. Build it up with lime and stone, Gran says the little D, Build it up with lime and stone, Fair la-dy. [Then follow verses beginning with the following lines.] Lime and stone would waste away. Build it up with penny loaves. Penny loaves would be eaten away. Build it up with silver and gold. Silver and gold would be stolen away. Get a man to watch all night. If the man should fall asleep? Set a dog to bark all night. If the dog should meet a bone? Set a cock to crow all night. If the cock should meet a hen? Here comes my Lord Duke, And here comes my Lord John; Let everyone pass by but the very last one And catch him if you can.' The children form a circle by joining hands. They march round and round, singing the verses to a sing-song tune. When singing, 'If the cock should meet a hen,' they all unclasp hands; two hold each other's hands and form an arch. The rest run under, saying the last verse. The 'arch' lower their hands and try to catch the last child, Gomme *ib.* 339–41. **Lan.** Many an evening was beguiled with snapdragon, . . London Bridge, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255. **Shr.** The players form a ring, moving round as they sing the chorus; two players outside the ring run round it, singing the 'verse part.' [At the verse, 'Penny loaves 'll get stole away'] one of the two verse-singers goes within the ring: her companion, outside, continues the part. . . [At the end] the prisoner is released, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 518–9. **Hrf.** (E.M.W.) **Brks.** Played by the children forming two long lines, each line advancing and retiring alternately while singing their parts. When the last line is begun the children form a ring and gallop round, all singing this last verse together, Gomme *ib.* 341. **Mid., Lon., Ken.** *ib.* 333–6, 340. **Sus.** The Hurstmonceux version begins with taking lambs over London Bridge, *ib.* 346. **Hmp.** London Bridge is broaken down, Is broaken down, is broaken down, London Bridge is broaken down, my fair lady. [Then follow verses concerning the different materials (bricks and loaves) suggested for the rebuilding.] What have this poor prisoner done, Prisoner done, prisoner done, &c. Stole my watch and lost my key, &c. Off to prison you must go, &c., *ib.* 335–6. (4) (B. & H.) (5) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 25. (6) **nw.Der.**[1] (7) **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) (8) **e.Lan.**[1] (9) **Shr.** (B. & H.), **Shr.**[1] (10) **Glo.** (B. & H.), **Glo.**[1] (11, *a*) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 128; **e.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Glo.** (B. & H.), **Glo.**[1] (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Lunn·un pruy·d. (12) **w.Yks.**[1] He . . . reared like London puther, looked vara glum an gruff, ii. 294. (13) **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf., Suf.** (B. & H.)

2. A game; see below.

Lon. A diagram is drawn on a slate and two children play. A piece of paper, or small piece of glass or china, called a 'chipper,' is used to play with. This is placed at the bottom of the plan, and if of paper, is blown gently towards the top; if of glass or china, it is nicked with the fingers. The first player blows the paper, and in whichever space the paper stops makes a small round o with a slate pencil, to represent a man's head. The paper or 'chipper' is then put into the starting-place again, and the same player blows, and makes another 'man's head' in the space where the paper stops. This is continued until all the spaces are occupied. If the paper goes a second time into a space already occupied by a 'head,' the player adds a larger round to the 'head,' to represent a 'body'; if a third time, a stroke is drawn for a leg, and if a fourth time, another is added for the second leg; this completes a 'man.' If three complete men in one space can be gained, the player makes 'arms'; that is, two lines are drawn from the figures across the space to the opposite side of the plan. This occupies that space, and prevents the other player from putting any 'men' in it, or adding to any already there. When all the spaces are thus occupied by one player, the game is won. Should the paper be blown on to a line or outside the plan, the player is out; the other player then begins, and makes as many 'men' in her turn, until she goes on a line or outside. Should the paper go into 'London' [the space at the top of the plan outside the ruled lines], the player is entitled to make a 'head' in every space, or to add another mark to those already there, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 332–3.

3. A coloured braid for decorating the manes and tails of plough and cart-horses. Ken. (P.M.)

LONDONER, *sb.* Suf. Cor. 1. A small, fat pig; one that is in demand in the London markets. Suf. (C.T.) 2. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* Cor.[3] 3. A small hay-cock. Suf. (C.T.)

LONE, *sb.*[1] Som. A lodging-house. (Hall.)

LONE, *adv., adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. War. Shr. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **laen** Sh.I.; **lain** Sc.; **lane** Sc. Nhb. Lakel.[1]; **lean** Cum.[4]; **leane** Cum.; **leann** Cum.[1]; **leen(e** Abd.; **?lones** Sus. [lōn, loən, lēn, liən.] 1. *adv.* Alone; freq. with dat. of *pers. pron.*

n.Sc. He'll play success to the bonny boy, Came thro' the wood him lane, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 10, ed. 1875. **Abd.** The lasses, left them lane, began To won'er, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 102. **Rnf.** Quait, aside the fire him lane, Was harmless as the soukin' wean, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 8. **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[1 4]

Hence **Loneful,** *adj.* forlorn.

Abd. The lanefu' lawyer held his breath An' word micht utter nane, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 65.

2. *adj.* Lonely; solitary; friendless; unprotected.

Sc. There they dug her lane moorlan' grave, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 27. **Frf.** Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 29. **Per.** I canna lie quiet i' my lane bed, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** How lone is thy life in this desert, Watson *Bards* (1859) 57. **Ayr.** Lone from your savage homes exiled, Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 5. **Lnk.** The ingle-nook, whaur aft he played, Tae me seems unco lane, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 33. **Gall.** To the lane kirkyard down on the shore, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. **Ir.** The people have been ready enough to do good turns for a neighbour who takes high social rank as a lone widdy, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 15. **Ant.** The loss of her Has left me lone for life, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 22. **e.Yks.**[1] A lone house is one standing alone in a secluded spot. **Som.** I'll mind 'ee in my prayers, for bein' zich a kind friend to a lone maid! Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 139. **Dev.** Mother's a lone widow woman, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 3.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Lone girl,** a solitary, unmarried woman without a male protector; (2) — **woman,** a widow, esp. one without children; an unprotected middle-aged spinster.

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **s.Sc.** What want ye here . . . disturbing a lone woman? Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 47. **Ayr.** As they were both lone women, it was urged they would both be more comfortable together,

JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 120. **Ir.** A hard ould man. . . Didn't care if the lone woman nivir tasted bite or sup, MCNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xiii. **N.Cy.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **War.**[12]; **War.**[3] I am a lone woman and should be glad of any employment. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sur.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Her's a lone 'umman, 'thout chick nor cheel. **Dev.**[3]

4. Dreary.

Sc. Tauld us stories, sad and lane, O' puir folk's waes, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 82.

5. *sb.* With a *poss. adj.*: alone, by oneself.

Sc. They'r lanes, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Sh.I.** I wis sittin mi laen, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 9; What mak's doo o' daa an' me, at's wir laens twa, fir baith oot an' in? *Sh. News* (Apr. 21, 1900). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** Gentle Suky's melting voice Can fill the ha' its lane, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 220. **Abd.** The Presbytery's ill aneuch their leens, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** Will you gang and leave me here my lane? BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) 176. **Frf.** As we'er here our lane, We e'en may speak unhear'd, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 106. **Per.** What signifies the simmer's gowden splendour O' days an' starry nichts to me my lane? HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 68. **w.Sc.** Running its lane, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 22. **Fif.** She came hame her lane, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 27. **Slg.** I seldom ferry folk my lane, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 56. **s.Sc.** I dinna like very weel to gang through the Glen my lane, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 51. **Dmb.** Nae lass gaed hame her lane, For ilk kindly lad saw his Jenny hame, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 93. **Rnf.** I saw a carriage run its lane, And fient a beast was drawing 't, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 157. **Ayr.** Mony a crack him an' me had ourlanes, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 22. **Lnk.** When we're our lanes ye may tak' ane [kiss], RODGER *Poems* (1838) 4, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Jean, poor thing's! her lane, and eery—I maun to the road and rin, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) I. 16, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Ae evil never comes its lane, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Bwk.** Down i' the maut-mill a' her lane, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 61. **Slk.** Me a' my lane, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 36, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I understand I'm no my lane, On ilk ane ye impose, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 5. **Dmf.** Faix ye Are no yer lane, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 94. **Gall.** When slain on the plain They lay nae aft their lane, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 9. **Wgt.** They're leevin' their lane, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 49. **Ir.** He . . . dyin' all his lone . . . wid ne'er a one of his own folks near him, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 160. **Ant.** Singing his lone on a thorn, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 34. **Cav.** Don't leave yon wee child her-lone (M.S.M.). **Nhb.** I copped him aal maa lane, an' I doot whether anyone else could hev done it but me, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 80. **Cum.** O when, sweet lassie, ye're your leane, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 50; **Cum.**[4] **Der.** Paradise mun ha' been a poor place . . . when Adam was there his lone, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii.

6. Phr. (1) *by one's lone*, by oneself; (2) *the lone of it*, alone.

(1) **Sc.** Robes and foot-mantles that wad hae stude by their lane wi' gold brocade, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Sh.I.** Sair shü greets, an' sits by her lane, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 82. **Abd.** I sit by my leene, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 204. **Frf.** He sits now by his lane, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 73. **Rnf.** He wanders by his lane, BARR *Poems* (1861) 17. **Ayr.** It's eerie wark biding a' by your lane wi' so muckle siller i' the hoose, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 262. **Lnk.** If thou maun gae to their black-stool, it's no be thy lane sall sit upon 't, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 23. **Lth.** I wander by my lane, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 200. **Slk.** Havin' walked a' by our lanes across the silent braes, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 309. **Gall.** Is he by his lane? CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. **Kcb.** I canna but won'er he lives by his lane, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 178. **Sus.** All by my lones (S.P.H.); Well known (G.A.W.). (2) **s.Sc.** Sae guid a ane [fiddle] that it might amaist play the lane o't, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 260.

LONE, LONEING, see **Loan,** *sb.*[12], **Loaning.**

LONELY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **laenearly** Sh.I.; **laenerly** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1]; **lanerly** Ayr.; **lenarly** Sh.I.; **leynarly** Cai.[1] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* **Lonely woman,** a widow. **w.Yks.**[24] 2. Alone; single.

Cai.[1] Ayr. The Queen had been in a manner lanerly with her ladies, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) vi.

3. Exceptional, singular.

Sh.I. Dis winter is been sae laenerly for bought füde, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); 'Tinks doo 'at shüs lenarly?' 'Na, am tinkin, my Tammy, da twappirt o' da caa is ida sam' state,' *ib.* (May 15, 1897); Alto' doo's no laenearly, der no a man apo da ert, I tink, 'at hates no hens laek da söt, *ib.* (Apr. 8, 1899).

4. *adv.* Singly; only. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

LONEN, LONES, see **Loaning, Lone,** *adv.*

LONEY, *int.* **Cor.**[3] A cry made to a child to encourage it in its first attempts to walk alone; ? merely *aloney*, 'alone.'

LONG, *adj., adv.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **lang** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[13] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Wor.; **leng** w.Yks.; **lung** n.Cy. Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Wor. Shr. [lɔŋ, laŋ, leŋ, luŋ.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Long acher,** a cut through the nail of the little finger, caused by the sickle slipping; (2) — **arm,** a pole or leather strap, with a hook at one end, used for hanging up bird-cages and other articles, and for hauling luggage on to the roof of a vehicle; (3) — **at after,** long after; (4) — **at the length,** at the very last; (5) **-avised,** having a long, thin face; (6) — **back,** (*a*) *obs.*, a grey slate of a certain length; (*b*) in phr. *to have a long back*, to be able to bear much abuse; (7) **-backed settle,** an uncushioned sofa; (8) — **bad,** the game of 'kit-cat' (q.v.); (9) **-baited,** (*a*) of a piece of coal: long and narrow; easily broken into long pieces; long in the grain; (*b*) of wood: of even growth; not twisted or knotty; (*c*) sinewy, stringy, tough; see **Long,** *adj.* 8; (10) — **bands,** planks or rafters which support a roof; (11) — **bank,** a hill; used *attrib.*; (12) — **biders,** a kind of apple good for keeping; (13) — **bink,** a bench with a back and arms; see **Benk**; (14) — **board,** a long table at a farmhouse at which master and servants sit for meals; (15) — **bob,** a small fly which infests hops; (16) — **bowls,** a game; see below; (17) — **can,** a large can used for fetching water from pumps and wells; (18) — **cap,** a fool's cap; (19) — **car,** a car with long seats parallel to the shafts; (20) — **cart,** a two-wheeled cart with a long body; (21) — **catcher,** a person easily frightened; (22) **-catching,** easily frightened; (23) **-cheap,** a long way below the real value; (24) — **coach,** *obs.*, a stage-coach; (25) **-codded corn-belt-flower,** the corn-violet, *Campanula hybrida*; (26) — **conyer,** in phr. *at long conyer*, at the end of one's financial resources; (27) — **corn,** in phr. *to give a horse long corn*, to whip it; (28) — **counting,** the counting of 124 herrings to the hundred; (29) — **craig,** (*a*) an onion which runs to stalk without having a proper bulb; (*b*) a purse; (30) **-craigit,** having a long neck; (31) — **cripple,** (*a*) a snake; a viper; an adder; (*b*) an earthworm; a slow-worm; (*c*) a lizard; (*d*) a hare; (32) — **crook,** the iron crook hanging from a beam in the chimney from which pans are suspended; (33) — **crooks,** part of the gear of a pack-horse; see below; (34) — **crown,** a clever, calculating, cunning fellow; (35) **-crowned,** clever, acute; (36) — **dance,** a dance at Donnybrook Fair; (37) — **Daniels,** unusually tall people; (38) — **day,** the Day of Judgment; (39) — **days,** in phr. *afore long days*, ere long; (40) **-dog,** (*a*) a greyhound; also *fig.* a quick walker; (*b*) a lurcher; (41) — **dozen,** (*a*) of lobsters: twenty-six; (*b*) of eggs: fourteen; (42) — **duck,** a game; see below; (43) — **eke,** a game played with a long skipping-rope; (44) — **eleventh of June,** a saying, used as a comparison of length; see **June, 2**; (45) — **Eliza,** a long, blue earthen jar; (46) — **end,** the final end; (47) **-end-wise,** lengthwise; (48) **-eyed,** long-sighted; sharp-eyed; (49) — **feathers,** straw; (50) — **finger,** the middle finger; (51) **-fingered,** thievish, pilfering; (52) — **first,** long before; (53) — **fortnight,** see below; (54) — **Friday,** the first Friday in Lent; (55) **-gabbit,** talkative; (56) — **gae,** a long time; (57) — **galls,** a boys' game, resembling 'prisoner's base'; (58) **-gathered,** slowly collected at the expenditure of much time; (59) — **gears,** the traces of a cart or wagon; (60) **-halter time,** the time when travellers and others may claim the right of occasional pasture in the cleared fields; (61) **-hanged,** a term of abuse: long-bodied; (62) — **harness,** cart-harness; (63) — **hat,** a silk dress hat; (64) — **head,** an intelligent, shrewd, far-seeing person; (65) **-headed,** shrewd, far-seeing; intelligent; learned; (66) — **home,** the grave; heaven; (67) — **hook,** a facetious term for a scythe; (68) **-horned one,** a native of Craven; (69) — **hundred,** (*a*) six score; 120 lb.; see **Hundred,** *sb.* **5**; (*b*)

112 lb.; (70) — **in the day**, a long time; (71) — **in the mouth**, of meat: tough; (72) — **kail**, colewort, cabbage, esp. when boiled without being mashed, or much cut up; (73) **·kail gully**, (74) **·kail knife**, a knife for cutting and chopping colewort or cabbage; (75) — **kneeling**, the Litany; (76) — **lady**, a farthing candle; (77) — **landing**, a single journey in field-work extending from 'head-rig' to 'head-rig'; (78) — **lands**, the longest stretch on the same level of surface between fence and fence in an irregularly-shaped field; (79) — **lane**, the throat; (80) — **last**, at length, at the very last; *gen.* in phr. *at the long last*; (81) — **leaf**, the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (82) — **Leary**, see (50); (83) **·least book**, a ledger; (84) **·leaved**, oval; (85) **·leg**, see (31, *d*); (86) **·legged**, lengthy, 'long-winded'; (87) **·legged tailor**, the daddy-longlegs, *Tipula oleracea*; (88) — **length**, (*a*) full length; full extent; (*b*) a long time, esp. in phr. *at the long length*, at last; (89) — **life**, a pig's spleen; (90) — **ligger**, see (7); (91) — **line**, a fishing-line with several hundred hooks; (92) **·line day**, Good Friday; (93) **·lip**, (*a*) a fit of sulks; (*b*) a person of sulky, morose temperament; (94) **·lippit**, sulky, morose; melancholy; (95) — **loaning**, see (79); (96) **·loaning cake**, a cake made for schoolboys on their return home for the holidays; (97) — **lonen**, long-continued loneliness; (98) **·looked-for**, a long-expected person or event; (99) — **Lourie**, a bell rung at 10 o'clock p.m. in many large towns; (100) — **lug**, a large portion; (101) **·lugged**, long-eared; also *fig.* given to eavesdropping; (102) **·lugs**, (*a*) a donkey; a term of contempt; (*b*) an eavesdropper; (103) — **main**, cock-fighting term: twenty battles; (104) **·ma·last**, the very last; (105) **·man**, see (50); (106) **·mark**, a birth-mark; (107) — **meadow**, the pasture on the roadside; (108) — **megs**, a species of apple; (109) — **mouth**, a spade used in draining; (110) — **neb**, a prominent nose or beak; also used *fig.* of an impertinent intrusion; (111) **·nebbit**, (*a*) long-nosed; long-necked; (*b*) having a long point or prong; (*c*) preternatural; (*d*) clever; prying; (*e*) of words: pedantic, polysyllabic; (112) **·nose**, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*; (113) — **oats**, see (27); (114) — **or ere**, before; (115) — **owers**, portions of spare time; long leisure; (116) — **oyster**, the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*; (117) — **pasture**, see (107); (118) — **plough**, a long-metalled plough, *gen.* used for ploughing lea; an old-fashioned wooden wheelless plough with long beam and long tails; (119) — **pound**, *obs.*, a long pat of butter, twenty or twenty-two ounces to the pound; (120) — **pull**, a measure of beer in which nearly a pint is given for half a pint or three half-pints for a pint; (121) — **purple(s**, (*a*) the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*; (*b*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*c*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*d*) lords-and-ladies, *Arum maculatum*; (122) **·quartered**, of shoes: having the 'quarter' or upper part lengthened; see below; (123) **·raught**, able to reach far owing to unusual height or length of arm; esp. of boxers and prize-fighters; (124) — **roll**, see (119); (125) **·rope day**, see (92); (126) — **run**, in phr. *at long run*, see (80); (127) **·saddle**, a long wooden seat with a high back and ends; a folding-bed; (128) **·sands**, in phr. *to leave one to the long-sands*, to deprive one of a share to which one has a just claim; (129) **·seat**, (130) **·settle**, see (13); (131) **·shafted**, having a long handle; (132) **·shanked**, (*a*) long-legged; (*b*) see (131); (133) — **sheep**, sheep of the Cheviot breed; (134) — **sickle**, see (13); (135) **·sided**, long-ribbed, long-bodied; (136) — **sight**, in phr. *by a long sight*, by a great deal; in *gen.* colloq. use; (137) — **siller**, a high price; (138) — **sixteens**, long, thin candles sold at sixteen to the pound; (139) **·sleeve hat**, see (63); (140) — **snoot(s**, a variety of apple; (141) — **soft family**, a large family of young children; (142) — **song**, a noise made by the waves; (143) — **sough**, a disease of cows affecting the udder and causing ulceration or suppuration; (144) — **span(g**, a movement consisting of two hops, two steps, a hop, a step, and a leap; (145) **·spool**, long-limbed; (146) **·stalks**, home-made wine; (147) **·stone**, a high block of granite, either monumental or used to mark a boundary; (148) **·stoop**, a high stone sign-post; (149) **·straw**, straw used for thatching; (150) **·streaked**, laid at full length; (151) **·streck** or **·stretch**, full length; (152) **·stricken** or **·strucken**, having legs too long in proportion to the body; esp. of a horse; (153) — **tag**, a game; see below; (154) **·tailed**, see (86); (155) **·tails**, (*a*) *obs.*, a nickname for the natives of Kent; (*b*) the sweet-scented orchis, *Gymnadenia conopsea*; (156) **·tale hundred**, see below; (157) — **tawl**, a game at marbles; see below; (158) — **teeth**, the incisors; (159) — **ten**, (*a*) *obs.*, the set of ten living creatures formerly necessary to work a plough; see below; (*b*) see (76); (160) — **terrace**, a game; see below; (161) — **tholance**, long-suffering; (162) — **to**, distant; (163) **·tochered**, having a large marriage portion; (164) **·tongue**, (*a*) a divulger of secrets; a tale-bearer; (*b*) see (89); (165) **·tongued**, garrulous; unable to keep a secret; prone to exaggerate; (166) **·wall**, mining term: a system of working by which all the coal is got in one working; (167) **·ways** or **·wise**, (*a*) lengthways; (*b*) a long way apart; (168) — **ways on**, sharp, quick; precocious; (169) **·wheel**, the wheel used for spinning wool; (170) **·winded**, dilatory in making payment; (171) — **wood**, the long branches used to 'lay' a hedge; (172) **·worm**, see (31, *b*); (173) **·wrested plough**, a plough so constructed that it turns the earth on each side completely over; (174) **·wund**, of stories: tedious; involved.

(1) **s.Wor.** The careless or the inexperienced [reaper] would often cut what was called 'a long acher,' for the sickle was apt to slip and cut severely through the little finger-nail, and leave a life-long disfigurement (H.K.). (2) **Lon.** A 'long arm,' which I use for hanging my birds up with, *Dy. Teleg.* (Jan. 9, 1890) 8. **Wil.** (G.E.D.) (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Nat lang at efter t'sun was set, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (4) **Lnk.** He... converst wi' her lang. Till lang-at-the-length he thocht proper to speer Gin a redd was made out about heirin' her gear? WATSON *Poems* (1853) 32. (5) **n.Yks.**[12], **w.Yks.**[1] (6, *a*) **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Sh.I.** 'I hae a lang back, Fader be tankit; I can bear it,' shü said, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). (7) **Cum.** Some on a lang back't settle are sittin, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 241; **Cum.**[14] (8) **w.Yks.**[1] (9, *a*) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 216. **s.Yks.** Very common (G.B.W.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q. ib.*; **w.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Baited). (*c*) **w.Yks.** Pike are as longbaited an az tasteless az a stewed crekkit bat, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Nov. 3, 1859); (G.B.W.) (10) **Sh.I.** Da byre rüf wisna very strong, an' as he cam' doon ipun hit wi' a boose, da langbands an' ovy gie wy, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 57. (11) **Nhb.** The horses cock their lugs te find They're duin wi' lang-bank drawin', WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 83. (12) **nw.Dev.**[1] (13) **n.Yks.**[2] (14) **Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** A' the langboard now does grane Wi' swacks o' kale, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 42, ed. 1801. (15) **Hmp.** What wi' standin' over binns, an' long-bobs creepin' up our sleeves, an' down our necks,—hoppin don't at times seem worth the trouble (W.M.E.F.). (16) **Ags.** A game in which heavy-leaden bullets are thrown from the hand. He who flings his bowl farthest, or can reach a given point with fewest throws, is the victor (JAM.). (17) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). (18) **Myo.** 'I'm learning, Andy—I'm getting on!' 'Yis! yer 'an'r. Ye haven't got on the long cap now; but I'm afeerd it's only a leather medal ye'd get as yit,' STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) xiv. (19) **Uls.** Mr. Glenn possessed a 'long car.'.. It was a heavily constructed, cumbrous conveyance. . . When empty the sideboards—as they were called—would be tilted up over the well to economise space, M[c]ILROY *Craig-linnie* (1900) 44. **Myo.** I . . . was on my way under Andy's care to Recess, where we were to meet the 'long car' to Galway, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) xiv. (20) **Nhb.**[1] It is fixed rigidly to the frame and shafts, and in this respect is distinguished from the short or 'cowp-cairt,' which can be tilted up to discharge its load. **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Som.**[1] The sides are open like a ladder. **n.Dev.** ELWORTHY *Wd-bk.* (1888). (21) **m.Yks.**[1] (22) *ib.* Thou gert langcatching buzzard. (23) **n.Yks.**[2] (24) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (25) **War.**[3] (26) **n.Lin.** He's nearly at long conyer (E.P.). (27) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884). (28) **e.Yks.** KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 13. (29, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Abd.** Wi what a waefu' frown He drew lang craig, and tauld the scushy down, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 35. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (31, *a*) **Dev.** He rins away from me wheniver he sees me, jist for all the world as if I were a long-cripple, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 223; **Dev.**[1] I must vace it;

though ma nose and lips were a-spray'd, and my arms as spragg'd as a long-cripple, 19; **Dev.**[2] There goo'th a long-cripple. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 259; **Cor.**[1] (*b*) **n.Dev.** Oakems, ticks, long-cripples 'll do, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124. **Cor.**[2] (*c*) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[12] (*d*) **w.Som.**[1] 'Lau·ng krüp·l.' Not common. (32) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Many of them measure from four to seven feet in length. (33) **w.Som.**[1] Long crooks . . . consist of two long poles bent in a half circle of about eighteen inches in diameter, but with one end much longer than the other. A pair of these bent poles are kept about two feet apart and parallel to each other by five or more rungs. A frame so constructed forms one crook, and a pair of these pairs are slung on the pack-saddle, pannier-wise. When in position the long ends of the crooks are upright, and are at least three feet above the horse's back. Being over five feet asunder, a very large quantity of hay, straw, or corn can be loaded on a pack-horse. . . Faggot wood is also carried on horseback in long crooks. (34) **n.Lan.**[1] It caps Lang Crown, an' he cap't t'ald Lad, *Invasion o' U'ston* (1868) 4. **Lin.** 'That caps long-crown' is sometimes said of a wonderful story, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714; **Lin.**[1] (35) **n.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Long-headed). (36) **Ir.** Everybody, drunk or sober, took a share in the long dance, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xviii. (37) **n.Yks.**[2] (38) **Sc.** Between you and the lang day be it, Pegge *Anecdotes* (1803) 85, ed. 1844. (39) **Abd.** We's hae you coupl'd then afore lang days, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 40, ed. 1812. **Ags.** (Jam.) (40, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[3] He runs like a long dog. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Wor.** (M.A.R.) **Ken.** Two long-dogs follow him—'long-dog' is the marshmen's name for greyhounds, though these were not the dogs they breed now. . . They were well named, for long they were in every way—long-winded and long-striding, and for pluck and staying qualities not to be beaten, *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 179; **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** Clinked off like a long-dog, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xvi. **Som.** His cow would leap so well as even a long-dog (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Haun mae·ustur yüe·z tu kip dhai dhae·ur lau·ng-duugz; twuz pür·tee spoo·urt dhoa·. Zoon's ever her come in the field her zeed the bullicks, and tho' the veet o' her begin to muv, nif her did'n hurn the very same's a long-dog. **Dev.** Aw, my eymers! 'e urn'th like a long-dog! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** He was off like a long dog home to his missus, Baring-Gould *R. Cable* (1889) 444; **Cor.**[1] (*b*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (41, *a*) **e.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1] (42) **w.Yks.**[2] A number of children take hold of each other's hands, and form a half-circle. The two children at one end of the line lift up their arms so as to form an arch, and call 'Bid, Bid, Bid'—the usual cry for calling ducks. Then the children at the other end pass in order through the arch. Thus the process is repeated, and they go circling round the field. (43) **Bdf.** At Goldington, this game is always begun on Shrove Tuesday (J.W.B.). (44) **N.I.**[1] (45) **Brks.** The high black chimney-shelf was covered with crockery of a low type of beauty; pink and yellow china dogs shared their elevated station with 'long Elizas' and squat female figures, Batson *Dark* (1892) i; Dartnell & Goddard *Wds.* (1893). **Wil.**[1] (46) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (47) **Edb.** I'd see them a' lang-end-wise spitit, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 175. (48) **Ayr.** Lang-eed Aundry comes aboot, and nane's sae smairt as hide frae him, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 43. (49) **Shr.**[2] To lie in the long feathers. (50) **n.Cy.** Length o' mi lang finger (B.K.). (51) **Sc.** They thought on M[c]Donald, the lang-fingered loon, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 203. (52) **n.Yks.**[4] (53) **n.Lin.**[1] The meetings of the Justices of Peace at Winterton were commonly held on every alternate Friday; sometimes however three weeks intervened: this period was called the long fortnight. (54) **e.Yks.**[1] (55) **Sc.** The lang-gabbit tailor's as mute as a maukin, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 79. (56) **Slg.** Or lang gae, now wi' whirligigs, An' steam engines, we'll plough our rigs, An' gang about on easy legs, Muir *Poems* (1818) 13. (57) **Dor.** A game called 'long-galls' was a favourite with Sell's boys, but I never heard of it elsewhere than in Poole, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 516. (58) **Sc.** A long-gathered Damm is soon run out. Spoken to old batchelors when they are new married, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 38. (59) **n.Lin.**[1] (60) **Lth.** The country was very little inclosed. . . At Dalkeith fair, when the crops were off the ground, it was called . . . long halter time. The cattle during the fair, got leave to stray at large, Nicol *Adventure*, 203 (Jam.). (61) **w.Som.**[1] The usual phr. is 'long-hanged son of a bitch.' **n.Dev.** What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed meazle? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 30. (62) **Hrf.**[1] (63) **Nhb.** He deliberately deposited his 'long hat' in the convenient recess, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 283. (64) **Cld.** (Jam.) (65) **Sc.** Ye're a lang-heided chield when ye like, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xvi. **n.Sc.** They are said to be 'lang-headit chiels' in the North, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 33. **Abd.** The fader o' 'im was a lang-heidit carle, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **n.Ir.** He was terble lang-heided, an', he jest drunk in the lernin as fast as the mester gied him it, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 9. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I've always a-yeard em zay, that you was a very long-headed 'turney. (66) **Sc.** My saul ye winna lea' i' the lang hame o' dead, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) vi. 5. **Abd.** He's won to his lang hame (G.W.). **Per.** Hell and heaven were pulpit words; in private life we spoke of 'the ill place,' and 'oor lang hame,' Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 182. **s.Sc.** No little was the murnin that was made after him when he was ca'ed to his lang hame, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 162. **Ayr.** Horn sent her aff to her lang hame, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 28. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] (67) **Bdf.** (B.K.) (68) **w.Yks.**[1] Applied to a native or inhabitant of Craven, a district noted for its breed of long-horned cattle. 'Does that man come out o' Craven?' 'Eigh, he's a lang-horn'd an.' (69, *a*) **Cum.**[1] Five scwore to t'hundred o' men, money, an' pins; Six scwore to t'hundred of o' other things, *Old Rhyme*; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] Of eggs. **w.Yks.**[12], **Lei.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Formerly most things were sold by the long hundredweight. **s.Chs.**[1] The hundredweight of 120 (or in practice 121) lbs., which is used in weighing cheese. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] So walnuts are sold. **War.**[2] Oranges are sold by the long hundred at most markets; **War.**[3] The long hundred both by count and weight was general until the passing of a recent Weights and Measures Act, by which such measures or weights became illegal. **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Dor.** 'He was fond enough of her as his sweetheart.' 'Used to kiss her in scores and long-hundreds,' Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **w.Som.**[1] Many articles of farm produce, such as binds, reed, faggot wood, spar-gads, spars, are sold by the hundred, and it is always expected, unless otherwise agreed, that one hundred and twenty will be delivered. (*b*) **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] (70) **Ayr.** It will be lang in the day or ye'll see ane o' our stirks o' country gentlemen linking a leddy about his hoose, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxiii. (71) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* (72) **Sc.** They raise lang-kale under glass, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; As tired as a tyke is of langkale, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Cabbage entered largely into the winter dietary, in such preparations as lang kale, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Lucky that some fowk cud get plenty o' lang kail, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 141. **Rnf.** Sempill *Bridal*, st. 1. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 306. **Lnk.** Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 100, ed. 1885. **Edb.** Wha thro' the week, till Sunday's speal, Toil for pease-clods an' gude lang kail, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 187, ed. 1785. (73) **Sc.** A lang-kale goolie hung down by his side, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 125. **Ayr.** The knife that nicket Abel's craig—He'll prove you fully It was a faulding jocteleg, Or lang-kail gullie, Burns *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 8. **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 107. (74) **Abd.** Walker *Bards* (1887) 181. (75) **Shr.**[1] It wuz despert warm an' clos' i' church o' Sunday—theer wuz three wenten out poorly, afore the lung-kneelin'. (76) **e.Cy.** (Hall.) (77) **Nhb.**[1] (78) **Cum.** A fleece is hung up on a powl in t'langlands, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 247; (J.Ar.) (79) **nw.Der.**[1] (80) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** He'll bring me to the green pastures . . . o' his summer-kingdom at the lang last, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 186. **N.I.**[1] Well, at long last he did it. **Nhb.** Lang last he fund the shop, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 114; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] At t'lang-last he gev ower an' shot up. **Cum.** God be thankt its oa ower at lang last, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 41; **Cum.**[1] He's gitten a wife at lang last; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** At t'lang last Jimmy telt 'em 'at t'maister hed bagg'd him, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1892) 84; **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (81) **Hmp.** (B. & H.) (82) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (83) **Abd.** Claw'd his elbow an' leuch to mark The lang-least buik brocht down, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 63. (84) **n.Yks.**[3] (85) **Sus.** (F.W.L.) (86) **Glo.** I be a-wasting your time and my own with my long-legged tale, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) iv. (87) **Rxb.** (s.v. Jenny-spinner). **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (88, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**[1] He fell aw his lang length. **Nhb.** He lay his lang length on the flags, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 43; **Nhb.**[1] He fell down his lang-lenth on the slidey. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] He received a blow which sent him all his lang length on the floor, *Carlisle Patriot* (June 8, 1894) 3. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll gi'e that lang lenth o' my hand. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah see'd him stthritch'd lang-lenth upo' t'grunnd. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Where folk are tried to th' long-length, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 181. (*b*) **Sc.** For lang-length (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.** At t'lang length, howivver, we gat yoked up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 63. **Lan.** An' yo'st see o' ull be reet, i' th' lung length, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 104; **Lan.**[1] (89) **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (90)

Cum.[14] (91) **N.I.**[1] (92) **Sus.** It is a popular custom to practice skipping in the streets with a long rope [on that day], SAWYER *Flk-Lore* (1883) 6. (93, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] He pat on a lang-lip, fin he wiz bidden gang awa. **Cld.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (94) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (95) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (96) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (97) **Lnk.** I live in a wilderness in this lang-lonen, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 49. (98) **Slk.** Come away, master, come in by: . . . lang-lookit-for comes at last, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866. **War.**[2] (99) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Lawrence). (100) **Sc.** The auld Hieland Earl keepit a lang lug o't in his sporran, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. (101) **Sc.** It will may be no sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A lang lug'd beagle, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 12. **Dmf.** Lang-lugged pussy, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 71. (102, *a*) **Cld.** (JAM.), **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (103) **Nhb.** 'A long main' it was to be—twenty battles at £100 the 'battle' and £1,000 the 'main,' PEASE *Tales* (1899) 12. (104) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He's always lang-ma-last at his meals. (105) **Lakel.**[2] (s.v. Lick-pot). **Cum.**[14] (s.v. Fingers). **w.Yks.**[2] *ib.* (106) **ne.Lan.**[1] (107) **s.Chs.**[1] (108) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (109) **ne.Lan.**[1] (110) **Nhb.**[1] Keep yor lang-neb oot o' this. (111, *a*) **Sc.** The melancholy, long-nebbit, black-eyed Minto, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 137; Twa or three hours spinnin' aboot a wheen meeserable lang-nebbed bottles, is eneuch to cowp them heels ower craig, *Sc. Haggis*, 122. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** The Herons are but lang-nebbit paddock-dabbers to the Faas, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. (*b*) **Lth.** Dull an' dreich to learn, Till Willie Craig's lang-nebbit tawse Cam' ower me pipin' het, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 33. **Slk.** He had a large lang-nebbit staff in his hand, which Laidlaw took . . . notice of, . . thinking it would be a good help . . . in the rough way he had to gang, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 317 (JAM.). (*c*) **Sc.** Bogles and brownies, and lang-nebbit things frae the neist warld, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xv. **Ayr.** Witches, and warlocks, and a' lang-nebbit things hae a power and a dominion unspeakable on Hallowe'en, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 312, ed. 1876. (*d*) **Per., Fif.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Impos'd on by lang-nebbit jugglers, Stock-jobbers, brokers, cheating smugglers, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 330 (*ib.*). **Rxb.** O ye lang-nebbit pryin' race, Who kittle words an' letters trace Up to their vera risin' place, RUICKBIE *Address to Critics*, 188 (JAM.). (*e*) **Sc.** It required no langnebbit words to prophesy that she would break down, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 125. **Sh.I.** Da minister, I tink, says ower muckle aboot effectual callin', da elect, ordination, an' idder lang-nebbed doctrines, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17. **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** What a lot o' lang-nebbit words I'm pickin' up wi' my buik-readin! GRANT *Keckleton*, 134. **Abd.** In lang-nibbet words, only kent by himsel', ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 45. **Frf.** We delighted to roll out these long-nebbit words to our school-mates, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 242. **e.Fif.** I cud set him to reets whan . . . he fell in wi' ony lang-nebbit word, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Ayr.** His words grew, if possible, longer-nebbit and more kittle than before, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlvi. **Lnk.** Ae day a queer word, as lang-nebbit's himsel', He vow'd he would thrash me if I wadna spell, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 50. **e.Lth.** The way he rappit aff a' thae lang-nebbit names o' faur-away places, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 77. **Slk.** Siccan lang-nebbit fine-spun arguments, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** We canna boast a long-neb'd name, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 206. **Cum.**[4] Lang-nebbed, or dictionary words, are not very tenderly dealt with in any of the provincial dialects, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 89. (112) **Cor.**[12] (113) **w.Yks.**[2], **War.**[3] (114) **Edb.** Lang or ere we were prepared . . . The din on ilka side is heard, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 41. (115) **n.Yks.**[2] (116) **Cor.**[12] (117) **Chs.**[1] 'Where do you keep your cows, you've no land?' 'I turns 'em i' th' lung pastur.' **s.Chs.**[1] (118) **Nhb.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (119) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (120) **War.** The efforts of the Birmingham and Midland Brewers' Association to abolish the 'long pull' have met with greater success than the promoters of the movement dared to hope, *B'ham Dy. Argus* (May 29, 1900) 5. (121, *a*) **Nhp.** Gay long purple, with its tufty spike, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 90; **Nhp.**[12] **Wil.** 'Long purples,' . . the showy *Lythrum* of our brook-sides and water-meadows, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6; **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Sus.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] (*d*) **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 60. (122) **Nhb.**[1] Lengthened so as to leave an unusually long open space towards the toe, with a corresponding short 'vamp,' in order to display the stocking in front. (123) **Shr.**[1] Whad a fule yo' mun be to göo wros'lin' an' fightin' wuth a good-scienced, lung-raught chap like Tum Jones! (124) **m.Yks.**[1] (125) **Sus.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 89. (126) **Sc.** At langrin wi' coaxin' and fleechin, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. **n.Yks.** If a man wad give his hoose for luv, it wad at lang-run be as nowt, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. **w.Yks.**[1] (127) **Sc.** In the opposite corner was a lang-saddle neatly folded up, REDBURN *Ochiltree* (1895) ix. **s.Sc.** It was placed at the fire-side, and generally appropriated to the gudeman (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thal not hev ta sit cronkin it langsaddle corner smutherd i' bacca reek, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 30; **w.Yks.**[3] (128) **Sc.** Udney transacts for the haill, pays himself, and leaves Pitreichy to the lang sands, FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (c. 1700) II. 539, ed. 1759 (JAM.). (129) **Abd.** The master commonly [sat] on a kind of wooden sofa, called a long-seat; from the back of which a . . . board of wood, three feet long and one foot broad, fixed by a hinge, was let down at time of meals to supply the place of a table, *Agric. Surv.* 130 (JAM.). (130) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** She said it [idleness] was the devil's lang-settle on which he plotted all his devices, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 62, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** My love sat on the lang-settle, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 25. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Lang-saidle). **Dur.**[1] Freq. made of carved black oak. **e.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She was sitten' on t'lang settle peelen' taties (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Bibles and testaments were formerly seen on the sconce or lang-settle end, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 137. **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah seed him set i' t'langsettle ower anenst us. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] The movable backed seats of public-houses go by this name. **w.Yks.** T'dog wor left to tew wi' it under t'leng-settle, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 35; **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** A good oak lung-sattle, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 157, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (131) **w.Yks.** He mun hev' a long-shafted spooin 'at sups porridge wi t'de'il, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (132, *a*) **Lth.** Ye lang-shankit disgrace, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 108. **Lan.** If yond lung-shankt whelp . . . ever comes within roich o' my stick, BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, i. (*b*) **Sc.** He needs a lang-shankit spune that wad sup wi' the deil, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 12. **Lnk.** A lang-shankit besom will be seen in its hand, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iv. (133) **Slk.** The Lang sheep hae the short woo', HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 19. (134) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (135) **Nhb.**[1] (136) **Dev.** You're . . . not what me and Mr. Bovey took 'e for by a long sight, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 276. (137) **Ayr.** It was a lang siller she wanted for the hoose, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 118. (138) **War.**[3] The dull illuminating rays of long sixteens, *Midl. C'ties Herald* (Dec. 10, 1896). (139) **n.Lin.**[1] (140) **Wm.** That tree's a lang-snoot (B.K.). (141) **Dev.** She deserves help, for she has a long-soft-family, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (142) **ne.Sc.** If a long song is heard from the bar at Banff the wind will blow from the West, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 155. (143) **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Gargle). (144) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Lang spang—two hitches, two steps, a hitch, a step, and a leap (s.v. Lowp). (145) **Bwk.** Lang spool Robin, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 84. (146) **Wor.** (E.S.) (147) **Cor.**[2] (148) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xii. (149) **nw.Dev.**[1] The process, called making lung-straw [*sic*], consists in taking a handful in both hands, separating the hands so as to divide the handful in the middle, and shaking out the short straws. Lease, 1741: 'Two days thatch of good wheaten long-straw.' (150) **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Lang streek'd out ower the clean hearth-steane, The lads their sicker stations tuik, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 221; **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ligging langstreaked upo't green, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 11; **w.Yks.**[1] He fell down lang-streak'd. **ne.Lan.**[1] (151) **Lakel.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Go in the stable 'most any time, you'll zee un a lied out to long-stretch. (152) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] (153) **Nrf.** The players stand in a line behind one another, and an odd one takes her place somewhere near the front; at a given signal . . . the two at the back separate and try to meet again in front before the one on the watch can catch them; they may run where they please, and when one is caught that one becomes the one out, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 351. (154) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** This long-tailed supplication was well heard of by the brethren of the General Assembly, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 95. (155, *a*) **Ken.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.** (B. & H.) (156) **Nrf.** Long-tale hundred is really 132, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100. (157) **Brks.**[1] A game at marbles where each takes aim at the other in turn, a marble being paid in forfeit to whichever of the players may make a hit. (158) **e.Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (159, *a*) **Cum.** They were—Two pairs of oxen, one pair of horses, a ploughman, one plue-hodder, two plue co'ers. 'The wad niver plue mair wi' t'lang ten,' DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 243; **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (160) **Lin.** Every player chooses a partner. The couples stand immediately in front of each other, forming a long line, one remaining outside of the line on the right-hand side,

who is called the clapper. The object of the game is for the last couple to reach the top of the line, each running on different sides, and keeping to the side on which they are standing. The object of the clapper is to hit the one running on the right side of the line, which, if he succeeds in doing, makes him the clapper, and the clapper takes his place, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 351. (161) **Sc.** Ane God fu' o' tendir pitie, an' gracious, lang-tholance an' waynesum in mercie and trouth, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxxxvi. 15. (162) **Sc.** (JAM.) **w.Yks.**[1] 'Long to the time referred to.' Very common. (163) **Ayr.** There's lang-tochered Nancy maist fetters his fancy, BURNS *There's a Youth*, st. 2. (164, *a*) **Wm.** An o' t'parish lang-tongues hev helped it wi' geein' a smack o' romance, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 28. **m.Yks.**[1] Go agaterds [your ways], long-tongue. **w.Yks.**[1 5], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] *Gen.* applied to females. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (165) **Sc.** Lang-tongued wives gae lang wi' bairn, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 48 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I was ane o' thae lang-tongued limmers 'at mak's themsel's h'ard frae ae toon's en' to the tither, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xv. **Edb.** Some o' their lang-tongued understrappers will set it abroad fast eneugh, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 332. **n.Ir.** Some lang-tongued buddy . . . tell't Sammy Tamson's mistress what my brither Wully said aboot the wae he condukted the singin', LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 22. **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2 4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (166) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (167, *a*) **Cld.** It was laid down langways (JAM.). **Lnk.** Twa bricks laid langways on the roof, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 58. **Gall.** When she left me a lone weedow I laid it langwise on Mary, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 108. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2 4], **Nhp.**[1], **s.Cy.** (HALL.) (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] Us be longways, so I uny yers about 'er when I 'as a letter, *MS. add.* (168) **n.Lin.** Our Steven and th' capt'n are a long ways on, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 119; **n.Lin.**[1] (169) **Shr.**[1] All the operations of the long-wheel were conducted by the hand of the spinner as she walked to and fro. (170) **n.Lin.**[1] He's a straange long-winded gentlem'n; he'll tak two or maaybe three year credit. **Nhp.**[1] 'A long-winded bill,' is a bill of long credit. **War.**[3] **Oxf.** You'll have to wait for your money from them; they are so dreadfully long-winded (G.O.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Wil.**[1] (171) **Wil.**[1] (172) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. (173) **Chs.** The ground which has been balked is split, or turned both ways upon the young plants with a long-wrested plough, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 38. (174) **Gall.** He makes nae lang wund stories, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 2, ed. 1876.

2. *Comb.* in bird-names: (1) **Long-craigit heron**, (2) **-crane**, the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (3) **-ears**, (4) **-horned owl**, the long-eared owl, *Asio otus*; (5) **-neb**, the snipe, *Gallinago coelestis*; (6) **-neck** or **-nix**, (7) **-necked denny**, (8) **-necked heron**, (9) **-necked Nanny**, see (2); (10) **-pod**, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; (11) **-tail**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (12) **-tailed capon** or **-tailed keeping**, (13) **-tailed captain**, (14) **-tailed coffin**, (15) **-tailed farmer**, (16) **-tailed mag**, see (10); (17) **-tailed one**, a cock pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*; (18) **-tailed pie**, see (10); (19) **— tailor**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (20) **— Tom**, see (10); (21) **-tongue**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (22) **-wing**, the swift, *Cypselus apus.*

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (2) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (3) **Brks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 128. (4) **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 11. (5) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (6) **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10. **Chs.**[1 3] (7) **Wm.** Ther's a lang neckt denny wiaden up t'beck, *Penrith Obs.* (May 18, 1897). (8) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 145. (9) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Lang-neck). (10) **Midl.** SWAINSON *ib.* 31. **Sur.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10. (11) **Dev.** *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258. (12) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 31. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (13) **w.Som.**[1] Lau·ng-taa·yul-kaap·m. (14) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) (15) **Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1] (16) **Midl.** SWAINSON *ib.* 31. (17) **Brks.**[1] (18) **Wil.** THURN *ib.* 23. **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). (19) **Not.**[1] (20) **Nhp.**[1] (21) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Wil.** The manner in which it seizes its prey is by darting out its very long extensile tongue, and this it does with wonderful rapidity and never failing accuracy: from this habit it is often called 'Long tongue,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 257. (22) **Chs.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *a long way on to it*, very nearly; (2) *as ugly as one is long*, as bad-tempered as one well can be; (3) *before it's long*, ere long; (4) *long in the lugs*, sharp-eared, quick in hearing; (5) *not just long enough in the lug*, not such an ass; (6) *to be long of the memory*, to have a memory going far back; (7) *to think long*, to feel weary or anxious; to yearn; to be homesick; (8) *longer east, shorter west*, a deficiency in one part is compensated by abundance in another.

(1) **n.Yks.** 'Hĕya getten deean?' 'A lang way on teea't' (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Rnf.** Sae you and I maun tak the gate Before it's lang, BARR *Poems* (1861) 146. (4) **Edb.** Gif I had kent the loon was sae lang in the lugs, I micht have gied his legs a rax to catch me, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 200. (5) **Rnf.** I'm no jist lang eneuch in the lug, I wadna commit suicide on a dog, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 54. (6) **Lnk.** Janet, ye'er bra an' lang o' the memory, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 136. (7) **Sc.** Fegs, I could clatter here till Yule, And no think lang, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 16. **Abd.** Dinna think it lang, Ha'e tak' anither drink o't, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 110. **s.Sc.** Contented here I rove, Nor ever yet have thought it lang, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 378. **Dmb.** Alake! her nainsel will think lang, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827). **Rnf.** Why is the Shepherd sae sad? For what does my Jamie think lang? PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 17. **Lnk.** Ye maunna bide lang away, for I'll be thinkin' lang till I see ye again, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 152. **Uls.** (M.B.S.), **N.Cy.**[1] **e.An.**[1] I think long to hear from him. (8) **Cum.**[1 4]

4. Tall.

Sc. Od, man, ye're no sae lang yersel', *Sc. Haggis*, 97. **Sh.I.** He's a braw lang sheeld, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 20. **Abd.** Ye are growin' a lang lassie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Frf.** Lang Peter Swankie o' the East Ferryden, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 51. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 69. **Slg.** Lang randy Ann, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 188. **s.Sc.** WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. **Rnf.** Wi' him the lang Mouter, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 4. **Ayr.** A lang, thin, bare lad was he, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. **Lnk.** EWING *Poems* (1892) 16. **Lth.** Lang Wabster Jock, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 17. **Edb.** A lang, lean cronie, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 61. **Dmf.** The Laird's lang dochter, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 14. **Gall.** A great lang rauchel of a fellow, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59. **n.Ir.** Big lang men, wee short men, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 29. **Nhb.** The lang lad she hez along wi' her, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) v. **n.Yks.** That lang fellow (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Lang Tom fra Winskill Rock, TWISLETON *Letter* (1867) xix. **Lan.** Lung Tum woife, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 55. **Shr.**[1] 'E's as lung as a lather, an' as thin as a rail. **Som.** Close to it long Jims, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi. **w.Som.**[1] Why! he's a gurt long fuller, you know, so long's to-day and to-marra. **Dev.** I seed a long man in Sunday black, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 441.

5. Great; numerous; esp. in phr. *a long family*; *a long price.*

Gall. Farewell to the . . . lang wage and braw gentle house, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 195, ed. 1897. **Ir.** He has a 'long charge,' LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi. **w.Ir.** There was . . . nothing for Murdough to do except . . . marry and bring up a 'long' family like his neighbours, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. 102. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.**[2] **Midl.** I gave him a long price for it, PEGGE *Anecdotes* (1803) 85, ed. 1844. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** When a body get to a long age ur can't look to be but limp, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 244. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] A long figure. **Lon.** PEGGE *ib.* **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Sur.**[1] He was a long many years older than she was. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** Such a pore man as he be, an' such a long fam'ly as he have, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 317. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] We've always a-live 'spectable, and paid our way, and brought up a long family.

6. Slow; tedious; wearisome.

Fif. Nor laith was he, nor lang To leave his Hebrew and his lear, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 78. **Kcb.** To me a' things seem dree an' lang, The hours drag on sae wearily, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 49.

7. Lasting, enduring; continual.

Abd. The lang din o' a schule (JAM.). **Ayr.** Farewell then, lang heal then, BURNS *Answer to Guidwife* (1787) st. 5. **e.Dur.**[1] Short reckonings make lang friends.

8. *Obs.* Of food: tough, not easy to masticate. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.An.**[1] 9. *adv.* Greatly, exceedingly.

Ir. Long sorry I'd be to have people disthressin' themselves streelin' after me, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 7.

10. *sb.* Length; extent.

Sc. The lang and the braid o't (JAM. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

11. A long time.

Abd. Lang, O Willie! mony a lang, May ye be spar'd to sing, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 155. **Per.** We've been thrang this mony a lang, And unco kind thegither, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 17.

12. Phr. (1) (*at*) *long and last*, (2) *at long and length*, at last, at length; (3) *by long and by late*, after a long time and much ado; (4) *up the long and the length*, see (2).

(1) **Abd.** To tak the gate at lang an' last they're fain, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44. **Fif.** At lang an' last I did get to his door,

Robertson *Provost* (1894) 50. **Ayr.** At long and last he got me a tide-waiter's place, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. **Lnk.** At the last an' the lang, a circumstance occurred o' a very simple nature, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 42. **Lth.** At length . . . Auld time doun to this nicht has shankit; An' lang an' last, bridegroom an' bride Are leash'd by Hymen side by side, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 153. **Edb.** At last an' lang I did prevail, *Bonny Nanny* (1796) 23. **Hdg.** For generations his [a horse's] forbears Were socht for, and were match'd in pairs, Till lang an' last, the product was—This triumph of selection's laws! Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 14. **n.Ir.** At long an' at last . . . the Lodge Room in Bracca wis reach'd by the pair av 'em, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 75. (2) **Sh.I.** At da lang an' weary lent he wan dere, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 252. **Rnf.** At lang and length I got a cow, Barr *Poems* (1861) 224. **Ayr.** At long and length I came to myself, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvi. **Edb.** But a' agreed, at length an' lang The byre to enter in a bang, *Tint Quey* (1796) 22. (3) **Dor.**[1] (4) **Sh.I.** Up da lang an' da lent shö married a man, Nicolson *Aithstin Hedder* (1898) 35.

13. A birth-mark. Cf. **long-mark.**

Cor. Katie Tregarvah had a long or 'birth-mark' removed by a 'wise woman' striking her face with the back of a dead man's hand, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. vi.

14. The milt of an animal. s.Wor. (H.K.)

LONG, *v.*[1] n.Cy. e.An. [lɔŋ.] **1.** To forward to a distance by passing from hand to hand. e.An.[1]

2. Phr. *long it hither*, reach it here.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Suf.** Ray (1691); (P.R.)

[**2.** EFris. *langen*, 'langen, reichen' (Koolman); G. *langen*, to reach a person anything.]

LONG, *v.*[2] Som. [lɔ̄ŋ.] To belong.

Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] A zaid how a was a man 'longin to Milverton parish.

[It longs either to the shirref or to your baliff, *Paston Lett.* (1450) I. 97. OE. *langian*, to belong (B.T.).]

LONG, *adv.*[2] and *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lang** Sc. n.Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[134] Wm. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **langs** Cai.[1]; **longs** Cor. [lɔŋ, laŋ.] **1.** *adv.* Along.

n.Ir. Ga lang oot o' that, Lyttle *R. Gordon*, 79. **w.Yks.** Goo 'lang forth, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 8. **Cor.** Come 'longs, and let's be off to bed, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 102.

2. In *comb.* (1) **Long of,** (*a*) on account of, because of; (*b*) in the time of; (2) **— on,** see (1, *a*); (3) **-side,** alongside, parallel; (4) **— side on,** parallel to the eye; (5) **— win** or **with,** together with.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**[3] An' lang o' that grund-greed o' theirs, this teeal o' mine fell out, 94; **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Alang). **Wm.** 'Tis lang o' these that good nebbourhood fails in part, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 243; **Wm.**[1] **w.Yks.** Its long eh thee at e tum'l'd, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] 'He broute the into a peck o' troubles.' 'Eigh, forseure, it wor lang o' him,' ii. 296. **n.Lan.**[1] **Not.** It was long of a long lanky chap as was sweet on her, Prior *Renie* (1895) 226. **Nrf.** Long o' Cap'n Trowbridge, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) ii. **Ess.** It was long of you I lost, Jephson *Essay*, 175. **Hmp.**[1] It's all long o' he, that they done it. **I.W.**[2] (*b*) **Der.** Bide a bit; ye'll be sure for to see him long o' five minutes, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. (2) **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It was all long on her that I lost my plaace. (3) **se.Sc.** You'd got a gowff Lang side your lug wi' his roogh cane, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 81. **Nhb.** This was the time they reetly judg'd, Ti come se fine langside us, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 15; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) (5) **se.Sc.** Ye hae naught to swallow, 'Lang wi' your tatoes, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 81. **Nhb.**[1] He wis 'lang win aad Bob at the time. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 133.

3. *prep.* Along. Cai.[1]

LONGART, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. The tail or end-board of a cart or wagon. (K.), Chs.[13]

LONGCANNY, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **lang-candy** Nhb.[1]; **langcanny** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] [lɔ·ŋ-, la·ŋ-kani.] **1.** The limit of endurance; the end of one's financial resources; also used *attrib.*

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They're almost at lang-canny point. I felt at lang-canny wi' t'weight on't. **e.Yks.** When a woman is advanced in pregnancy seven months or more, and is looking worn and weary, she is said to be 'on the lang canny' (J.G.). **m.Yks.**[1] They are at langcanny now; they can get no farther; one of them will have to pull in. **w.Yks.** Thee keep thi brass in thi pocket, he's allus at the long canny (M.N.).

2. An abortive attempt; an effort resulting in complete failure. Nhb.[1]

[Formed from the phr. *long as I can*: *long can* + *-y* (suff.).]

LONGE, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To flatter.

LONGEL, see **Langel.**

LONGFUL, *adj.*[1] Wor. Shr. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **longvul** Brks.[1]; **lungful** Shr.[1] [lɔ·ŋful.] Long, esp. of time; tedious.

w.Wor. A hanna bin hup fur a longful toime, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 26. **Shr.**[1] Yo'n bin a lungful wilde gweïn to the blacksmith's shop. **Brks.**[1] Thee hast a-bin awaay vrom whoam a longvul while. **e.An.**[1] He was gone a longful while. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). **Som.** Her mother never went a-horseback a longful while afore she passed away, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vi. **w.Som.**[1] I 'ant a-zeed 'ee ez longful [lau·ngfèol] time. **Dev.** Tha main-pairt ez a long-ful strait—(No metter ez ta yeards ur veet), Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 69; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** 'S a longful while a-muving vore, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 78. **Cor.** We had been up to Lunnon vor a long-full time, up ten days, or a vortnight, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 3.

LONGFUL, *adj.*[2] Yks. War. Also in form **langful** n.Yks.[2] [lɔ·ŋful.] Longing, desirous; anxious; lustful.

n.Yks.[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[2] I was longful to see the lad again; **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] I ha' been longful to see you again.

LONGIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lungie.** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

Sc. Mony a kittiwake's and lungie's nest hae I carried up amang thae very black rocks, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218; **S. & Ork.**[1]

LONGIE-CRANE, *sb.* Pem. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 145. **s.Pem.** *Science Gossip* (1874) 142.

LONGING, *sb.* Lakel. Der. Cor. Also in form **langen** Lakel. [lɔ·ŋin, la·ŋin.] **1.** The longing of a woman in pregnancy. Lakel.[2] **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Longing-mark.** nw.Der.[1]; (2) **-spot,** a birth-mark. Cor.[3] See **Long-mark,** s.v. **Long,** *adj.*

[**1.** I have a woman's longing, Shaks. *Tr.&Cr.* III. iii. 237.]

LONGISH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **langish** Nhb.[1]; **languish** Slk. [lɔ·ŋiʃ, la·ŋiʃ.] **1.** In *comb.* **Longish gait,** a long journey.

w.Yks. As it's a longish gait he took jolly gooid care to have plenty o' smookin' materials wi' him, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1893) 52.

2. Of a forehead: high.

Slk. His head wasna bald but his brow was turned languish, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279.

3. Tedious. Nhb.[1]

LONG-LAWRENCE, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Sus. Also in forms **lang Larence** w.Yks.[3]; **— Lawrence** w.Yks.[1]; **leng Lawrence** w.Yks.; **long Larence** Nhp.[2]; **— Lawrent, — Lorren** w.Yks.[3] **1.** In phr. *to have been got hold of by long Lawrence*, to be idle.

w.Yks. I see Leng Lawrence has getten howd on tha, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **e.Sus.** Holloway.

2. An instrument used in playing a game of chance; see below. Cf. **lorrimer.**

w.Yks.[3] An instrument marked with signs, a sort of tee-to-tum, . . . something like a short ruler with eight sides; occasionally they have but four. On one side are ten X's or crosses, forming a kind of lattice work; on the next to the left three double cuts, or strokes, passing straight across in the direction of the breadth; on the third a zigzag of three strokes one way, and two or three the other, forming a W with an additional stroke, or a triple V; on the fourth, three single bars, one at each end, and one in the middle as in No. 2, where they are doubled. Then the four devices are repeated in the same order. The game, formerly popular at Christmas, can be played by any number of persons. Each has a bank of pins, or other small matters. A pool is formed. Then in turn each rolls the long Lawrence. If No. 1 comes up the player cries 'Flush,' and takes the pool; if No. 2, he puts down two pins; if No. 3, he says 'Lave all,' and neither takes nor gives; if No. 4, he picks up one. . . It has been suggested that the name Lawrence may have arisen from the marks scored on the instrument, not unlike the bars of a gridiron, on which the Saint perished.

LONGS, see **Long**, *adv.*[2]

LONGSOME, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Shr. Dor. Som. Also in forms **langsam** Or.I.; **langsom** Sh.I. Cum.[14]; **langsome** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum.[3] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; ?**langson** Sh.I.; **langsum** Sc. Bnff.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **lungsome** Shr.[1] [lo·ŋ-, la·ŋsəm.]

1. Slow; tedious; weary.

Sc. The way there was a little longsome, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) viii. **Sh.I.** Dat is a langson brüte o' a mare, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Or.I.** Wedded we hae been These twice ten langsam years, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 804. **Elg.** Nae mair o' dreich and grievous tasks, Or langsome days we hear, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 87. **Bnff.**[1] A wiz unco langsum a' weentir, livin' by masel'. **Abd.** We like this place very well, but it is some langsome, and nobody near us, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 32. **Per.** Oh! langsome, dreary road o' life, FORD *Harp* (1893) 377. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** We'll tell the slumberers below Hoo langsome's life's dull road, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 25. **Lnk.** He's sae langsome that ilk night I sleep though struggling 'gainst it a' my might, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 106. **Lth.** Anither langsome day, Wi' nocht to cheer twa dowie hearts, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 159. **Edb.** How glad they made ilk eerie place, How short the langsome miles, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 178. **Gall.** Lanely langsome is the night, To mopin' melancholy wight, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 119, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** An' mony a fuddle Sall drive the langsome hours away, *N. Minstrel* (1806) iv. 73. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Beneath a dyke, full menny a langsome day, We sat, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 15; **Cum.**[1] It's a langsom rwoad ower Hutton Moor; **Cum.**[3] Reeght for them 'at like a langsome woke, 47; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** And kept dum silence o the langsome day, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 69. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'd a langsome tahm on't when ah wus badly, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[14], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] It's a despert lungsome röad 'twix the Möät an' Steppiton. **Dor.** Drough longsome years a-wanderèn, BARNES *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 117. **Som.** A longsome lot o' sheaves go to the wagon (W.F.R.).

Hence (1) **Langsumlie**, *adv.* tediously; (2) **Longsomeness**, *sb.* tediousness; loneliness.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** We . . . must entreat your favour . . . for our longsomeness in sending, SHIELD *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 289 (*ib.*). **Bnff.**[1] The langsumness o' the place wiz like t'gar me rin awa. **Per.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1]

2. Rather tall.

Lnk. The langsome lad might hing about, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 81.

LONGUEVILLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **Longavil**. A species of pear.

The longueville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, NEILL *Horticulture* (1817) 211 (JAM.).

[*Longueville* is the name of a town in France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles from Dieppe.]

LONING, LONK, see **Loaning, Lank**, *sb.*[12]

LONKER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lin. Pem. Also written **loncer** s.Pem. [lo·ŋkə(r).] 1. *sb.* A shackle with which to hobble animals.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Put the loncer on the moke to-night or a'l be shuar to 'way (W.M.M.).

2. *v.* To entangle; to twist; to mat together.

n.Lin.[1] Oh, my lass, if thoo nobbut seed thỹ hair, it's that lonkered. Hairiff lonkers corn wo's then oht.

[1. Cp. Dan. *lænker*, shackles (ROSING).]

LONKER, *v.*[2] Shr.[1] [lo·ŋkə(r).] To linger; to loiter. See **Linker, Lonter**.

LONKOR, *sb.* Sc. A hole in a dike to allow sheep to pass through. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

LONNACH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [lo·nəχ.] 1. *sb.* A long piece of thread or twine; a ragged, untidy piece of dress; also *fig.* a long rigmarole. 2. *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* (1) **Lonnach about**, (2) — **at**, to talk a great deal, to give much news; (3) — **off**, (*a*) to unroll; (*b*) see (2); (*c*) to repeat from memory; (4) — **off at**, to deliver a speech or sermon; (5) — **out**, see (3, *a*).

LONNACHS, LONNEN, LONNEYS, see **Lonachies, Loaning, Lonny**.

LONNY, *int.* Irel. Also in form **lonneys**. [lo·ni.] An exclamation of surprise.

Ir. Lonneys! isn't England the dirty place! FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 15. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

LONT, see **Land**, *sb.*[1], **Lent**, *sb.*

LONTER, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **lointer** m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **lounter** n.Lan.[1] [lo·ntər, loi·ntə(r).] To lag; to loiter.

Cum. Com thick lang sen to yan, a lonterin' lad, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 433; **Cum.**[1] He lonter't on amang t'nut-trees till he was ower leätt for t'skeüll and gat paik't for 't; **Cum.**[3] Lonterin' fwoke's ola's lazy fwoke, *Prov.*; **Cum.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence *to make lonter pins*, *phr.* to whittle a piece of wood in idleness; *fig.* to idle; to do nothing at all. Cum.[4], n.Lan.[1]

LONTUN, LO(O, see **Lantern, Loor(e.**

LOO, *sb.*[1] Wm. An open place. GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93.

[Norw. dial. *lo*, grass land (AASEN).]

LOO, *sb.*[2] Or.I. Milk horn, the porous bone or core inside the horns of cattle.

In common use (J.G.); (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Norw. dial. *lod*, also *lo*, the hollow of a reed, of the barrel of a gun (AASEN).]

LOO, *int.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. [lū.]

1. *int.* An exclamation used to incite dogs to the chase or to fight.

Lan. A hare did rise very neare, . . at the sight whereof he cryed loo, loo, but the dogges would not run, POTTS *Discovery Witches* (1631) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1845) VI. *Introd.* 61. **Der.** They heard someone shouting 'loo, loo, loo,' as if inciting a dog to give chase to a hare or rabbit, *Der. Times* (Oct. 27, 1888) in ADDY *Gl.* (1891). **n.Lin.**[1] 'Was it thoo that set Nell on them theäre chickins?' 'Noä, muther, I nobbut clap't my han's and said loo!' **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Loo, dogs, loo.

2. *v.* To encourage or urge on a dog by crying 'loo.'

w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **Lan.** Another's seen some huntin' dogs, An 's looin' like a heawnd, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 5.

LOO, see **Lew**, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[2], **Look**.

LOOACHER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [loə·tʃər.] Any small fish. See **Loach**, *sb.*[1] 1.

LOOAD, see **Lode**.

LOOADLY, *adj.* Lan. Not. Also in form **loodly** Not. [loə·dli, lō·dli.] Heavy and unwieldy.

e.Lan.[1] **Not.** The ivy gets so loodly on the wall-top (L.C.M.).

LOOAMIN, LOOANCE, see **Loaning, Lowance**.

LOOB, *sb.* and *v.* Der. Cor. [lūb.] 1. *sb. Obs.* In tin-mining: the pit or vessel into which the trough delivers the dross. Cor. RAY (1691); (K.) 2. *pl.* Slime containing ore.

Der. (HALL.) **Cor.**[2] The tin slime or sludge of the after leavings in washing tin.

3. *v.* To stir tin in a kieve by means of a small shovel.

Cor.[3] Au kin bully, au kin recky, Au kin wurk laike au man; Au kin shaaky, au kin looby, An' plaise ould Jan, *Gwennap Rhyme.*

LOOBELL, see **Lowbell**, *v.*

LOOBY, *sb.* and *adj.*[1] Irel. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Wil. Som. [lū·bi, w.Cy. also lō·bi.] 1. *sb.* An awkward, clownish fellow, a lout; a fool, simpleton.

N.I.[1] **w.Yks.** T'gurt looby boiled a egg five minutes (Æ.B.); *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). **s.Not.** 'E wor a gret idle looby (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] You stupid looby, you have upset the ink-pot. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1], **Ess.** (H.H.M.) **Ken.**[1] Why you're a reg'lar looby. **Wil.** Their biggest bwoy was the laziest looby as I ever did zee, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 177. **w.Som.**[1] Aay muy·n un, haun u wuz u guurt lèo·bee bwuuy·, kèod·n zai boa·! tùe u gèo·z [I recollect him when he was a great looby of a boy, (who) could not say boh! to a goose].

Hence **Loobily**, *adj.* foolishly. n.Yks.[4]

2. A darling, pet, favourite.

w.Yks. Shoe's 'er father's looby, shoe can do owt wi' 'im (F.P.T.).

3. *adj.* Dull-headed. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

[1. Grete lobyes and longe that loth were to swynke, *P. Plowman* (1377) B. prol. l. 55.]

LOOBY, *adj.*[2] Cor.[12] [lū·bi.] Of the weather: warm, muggy, misty.

[Cf. OCor. *loob*, slime, sludge (WILLIAMS).]

LOOBY, see **Lubin**.

LOOCH, *sb.*[1] Pem. [lūtʃ.] A flat-ended wooden spoon.

Pem. (E.D.) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LOOCH, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also in form **loach** Cor.[2] [lūtʃ.] Filth, refuse, such as short straw, twigs, &c.; a sloppy mess.

They yaffled in a lot of dirty looch, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; Cor.[12]

LOOCH, LOOD, see **Louch, Loud.**

LOO'D, *pp.* Yks. Chs. Shr. Slang. Amer. [lūd.] Disappointed, thwarted, left in the lurch, a term borrowed from the game of 'loo.'

w.Yks.[2] When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be lood. s.Chs. Tel ŭm dhai mŭn send dhu os'-rai·k baak· ŭfoa·r dhŭs aaf·türnóo·n; if wi kon·)ŭ aav· it wi)sn bi lóod [Tell 'em they mun send the hoss-rake back afore this afternoon; if we conna have it, we s'n be loo'd]. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* I thought to a bought that cow, but fund I was looed—the maister sen' 'er to the las' far; Shr.[2] Ah! surrey thee bist looed, another chap's ta'en thy plack. Slang. Loo'd, beaten, defeated, BARRÈRE. [Amer. Santa Anna was looed at San Jacinto, BARTLETT.]

LOODER, see **Lowder.**

LOODER-HORN, *sb.* Sh.I. A fog-horn; see below.

He uttered a series of most fearful 'too-s!' from an old 'looder-horn of Robbie's, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 61; S. & Ork.[1] A large horn with which each fishing-boat is furnished, to be blown occasionally in foggy weather and during the darkness of night, in order to ascertain the relative position of all the boats in the same track.

[ON. *lūðr*, a trumpet (VIGFUSSON); cp. Norw. dial. *lur*, a cowherd's horn (AASEN).]

LOODLY, LOOE, see **Looadly, Lew**, *sb.*[1]

LOOF, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **leef** Per. Nhb.[1]; **leuf** Sh.I. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] Nhp.[1]; **leufe** Cum.[4]; **leuff** Cum.[1]; **leuv(v** Cum.[14]; **lief** Abd. (JAM.); **liv** Cai.[1] Bch. Abd.; **löff** Sh.I.; **lüf** Sh.I.; **lufe** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **luff** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1]; **luif** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **luiff** Sh.I.; **luive** Abd.; **luv** Cum.[1]; **luve** N.Cy.[2]; **lyev** Nhb.[1]; *pl.* **looves** Frf. Fif.; **luves** Sc. [lūf, löf, lüf.] 1. The palm of the hand; the open hand.

Sc. A man may spit in his loof, and do full ill, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 6; 'He gied me his lufe on't.' In many parts of the country the old 'bargain-fest' 'There's my lufe, I'll ne'er beguile ye' may still be heard at the conclusion of a bargain (JAM.). Sh.I. Wha haads the water i' da hollow o' Thy leuf, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 7; He spat on his lüfs, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 9; Shü pat her löff til her nose, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). Cai.[1] Elg. A weel claw'd luif whishts the harangue, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 11. Abd. Come near me, Nell, let's kiss thy cheek an' lief, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 121 (JAM.); (W.M.); Nor did I ever, wi' a single plack, E'er cross the luive of any of the pack, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 124. Frf. He spat in 's looves, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 32, ed. 1882. Per. There's no a farmer wi' a luif But grips ye like a brither, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 148; Cannily puttin' the task in oor leef, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 34. e.Fif. His twa looves were likely to prove wechtier than Bessie's strap, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. Dmb. Wi' horny loof, persuadin' sheep and kye, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 11. Rnf. *Harp* (1819) 160. Ayr. By degrees, slips round her neck, An 's loof upon her bosom, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 11. Lnk. At the sicht o' the tawse oor bit luifs oot we haud, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 46; The cat... spits in her lufe and washes ay at her face, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 62. e.Lth. MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 23. Edb. The thing was as plain as the loof of my hand, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. Peb. His luifs fast guide To 's kyte that day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 57, ed. 1817. Slk. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 77, ed. 1866. Dmf. QUINN *Heather* (1863) 230. Gall. Alick will grip them in his loofs, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 203. Kcb. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 121. n.Ir. So thunder'd foot and loof, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 42; N.I.[1] They're scuddin' loofs an' buyin' [They are striking hands over their bargains]. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] If ye'll scart maw leuf, I'll claw yur elbow [If you'll do me a favour, I'll return it]; N.Cy.[2] Nhb. The tade held up her auld dunne lufes, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 142; Aa gat a bad cut i' the leef o' me hand (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] Cum. Fulled ev'ry glass wid his leuf, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 172; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] You could ha' hodden a quarter of a steane in t'leufe o' your hand, *C. Pacq.* (June 29, 1893) 6, col. 2. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Give us thy lufe, not thy fist. m.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Loof-fu**, *sb.* a handful, as much as can be held in the palm of the hand; (2) **Loofie**, *sb.* (*a*) a stroke on the palm of the hand, a 'pandie' or 'palmie'; (*b*) a plain mitten for the hand; (*c*) a flat stone used in curling; also in *comb.* **Loofie channlestane.**

(1) Sh.I. He clappid a lüiff-foo o' show'd lempits apo' da nugg o da taft, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). Cai.[1] Dmf. I put a loof-fu' o' hair oil on the tap, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 330. (2, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. I mind of ance, when I was gettin' a loofy frae Miss Frost, catching the taws oot o' her hand, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 35. Lnk. Neither the mediaeval 'pandy' of the Edinburgh boy, nor the Saxon 'loofie' of the Glasgow boy, was known in Fife, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 16. (*b*) Gall. Knitting stockings, muffetees, and loofies, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 209, ed. 1876; In the tither [hand] his auld loofie o' a mitten, *ib.* 483. (*c*) When curling first began it was played by flat stones or loofies, *ib.* 320.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Loof-bane**, the centre of the palm of the hand; (2) **-bread**, a hand's-breadth; (3) **-lair**, knowledge of blows.

(1) Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Gall. She... had read the Unconverted's Call, And learnt hail loof-breads o' St. Paul, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. (3) Sc. Sic a proficient did he himself grow in loof lair, that, like a' well trained bairns he tried his hands on the haffits of his auld mither in turn, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 310.

3. Phr. (1) *aff loof* or *aff one's loof*, out of hand, forthwith, immediately; extempore, without premeditation, off-hand; see **Affluf**e; (2) *outside the loof* or *the outside of the loof*, the back of the hand; *fig.* rejection, repulse; (3) *to crack lufes on anything*, to clasp hands as a pledge, to seal a bargain; (4) *to creesh the loof*, (5) *to grease the loof*, to bribe, to 'tip,' give a gratuity to; to pay back.

(1) Sc. To repeat anything afflufe, is to deliver it merely from memory, without having a book in one's hand (JAM.). e.Sc. Will ye gie it aff loof, Ellen? SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 311. Abd. In twa short hours, aff loof, I've done it, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 163. Frf. Gab, that an honest heart wou'd sconner, Aff loof he'd gie, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 95. Fif. 'Off loof' ye'se get a scrift, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 62. Dmb. I just refused aff loof, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. Rnf. Aff loof he tauld his min' sae free, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 15. Ayr. He'll gie ye screeds, amaist aff loof, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 224. Lnk. I'll wed ye aff-loof an busk ye braw, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 74. Edb. FORBES *Poems* (1812) 79. Slk. Because we dinna get it aff loof, drap the plea in despair, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 46, ed. 1866. Dmf. QUINN *Heather* (1863) 137. Gall. He skelps the truth directly aff his loof, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 349, ed. 1876. Kcb. Let me hear a chiel skelpin' a sermon aff-loof, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 30. (2) Sc. A black cast to a' their ill faur'd faces, and the outside o' the loof to them at the last day, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. N.Cy.[1] (3) Lnk. Ye might cracket lufes on't, and been as well, if no better, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 63. (4) Sc. Wi' fowk not to make meikle din, That criesh his loof, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 29. Bch. We had kreished his liv wi' a shillin, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16. Abd. A single croun To creesh his greedy loof, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 615. Frf. They creesh'd the black loof o' Nell Graham o' the Howe, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 74. Ayr. They got their loofs creeshed with something that might be called a gratis gift, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv. Lnk. Wi' well crished loofs I hae been canty, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 37. e.Lth. He's juist creishin your loof, neither mair nor less, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 198. Edb. He'll tak the hint, and criesh her loof Wi' what will buy her fairin, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. (5) Ayr. Yin said he'd grease his luif for't yet, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 102. Wgt. The king was weel pleased, An' the Pipers' loofs greased, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 42. Nhb.[1]

4. *Fig.* Help, aid, assistance.

Hdg. If she'd forego Loof o' the State, She soon her auld sel' scarce might know—Sae grown and great, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 103.

5. A hoof.

Lnk. It is but ane o' the things it my Lord's mare wears upo' her lufe, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 222.

[ON. *lōfi*, Goth. *lōfa*, the hollow of the hand, palm.]

LOOF, *v.* Sc. Preterite of *to luff.*

Dmb. At Catchie's toll he did arrive, Into that harm didna steer, But loof and stood for Lenny dear, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 21.

LOOF, LOOG, see **Lief, Loaf, Lug**, *v.*[1]

LOOGAN, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) A rogue.

LOOGY, LOOINDY, see **Louggy, Lundy.**

LOOING-SARGE, *sb.* Cor.[3] [lū'in-sādʒ.] A sieve for washing mineral.

LOOK, *v.*, *int.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **laa-** Cum.[14]; **laek** Sh.I.; **leak** Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **leeak** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[4]; **leek** Cum.[4]; **leuk** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.; **leukk** Cum.[1]; **lewk** e.Yks.[1]; **liak** Dur.; **lo-** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[24] Chs.[3]; **loak(-** Bnff.[1] Per. (Jam.) Nhb.; **lock** Som.; **loo** Wm. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan. Chs.[1] Not.; **looks** s.Not.; **louk** nw.Lin.; **lu-** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] Not.[2] n.Lin.[1]; **luck** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ir. Nhb. Lakel.[2] e.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1] I.W.[1]; **luik** Sc. Nhb. Dur.[1] Cum.; **luk** Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **luke** w.Yks.[5]; **lukk** Shr.[1] [luk, lūk, liuk, liək, lü.] **1.** *v. Comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c.: (1) **Look after,** (*a*) to watch, attend to, mind; to take notice of; (*b*) to care about, care for; to trouble to do anything; (2) — **down,** (*a*) to intimidate by looking at; (*b*) to call upon, visit; (3) — **for,** to expect, anticipate; (4) — **in** (**on** or (**at,** see (2, *b*); (5) — **on,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) to regard with consideration, to respect; *gen.* in *pp.*; (*c*) to bestow a present upon as a token of regard; (*d*) to wait for the death of one whose recovery is beyond hope; (6) — **out,** (*a*) of the days: to lengthen, draw out; (*b*) of a window: to open; (7) — **over,** (*a*) to examine pieces of cloth or other goods when sent in by the dyer or finisher to see if there are any defects in the dyeing or finishing or maker's faults; (*b*) to look out at; (*c*) see (2, *b*); (*d*) to forgive; to overlook, pass over; (8) — **through,** see (2, *a*); (9) — **to** or **till,** (*a*) to look at, to watch, keep an eye on, attend to; (*b*) to rely on; (10) — **up,** (*a*) to search for, find; (*b*) to improve, progress; to get over an illness; (*c*) to be alive; (*d*) see (6, *a*); (*e*) to look sharply after, to take to task; (*f*) see (2, *b*); (11) — **upon,** see (5, *b*).

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] Aw'll look-after thi, my lad; tha'll not get so far without me knowin'. **w.Som.**[1] Aay wúd'n núv'ur lèok aar'dur u tee'dee-taud'ee oal fuul'ur luyk ee' [I would not never look after a titty-toddy old fellow like he]. Who d'ee think's gwain to look arter hot you've a-got on? (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Very commonly used in a negative sentence. They ax me to stop, but I didn look arter it. I shan't look arter ontacklin th'osses. Don'ee look arter changin o' your clothes. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.** He wad leeak a body down (I.W.). (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah s'all leeak foor ya a week cum Mondaay. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] Now I've pŭt them cubberts an' drawers straight, I shall look fur 'em to be kep so. **w.Som.**[1] We've a-lookéd vor her to come home 'is dree weeks. The things do look vor t'have their mate rigler. Thang'k-ee, shoa'ur, bud aay núv'ur dedn lèok' vur noa jis dhing [Thank you, indeed, but I never desired or expected anything of the kind]. **Cor.**[3] Eat? That dog do eat, sure 'nough. If he ate a cab, he'd look for the driver. (4) **Sc.** I'll look in on you before I cross, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 97. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dur.** What's reason he cudn't li'ak in at us en say see, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 4. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Yo'll be lookin' in again, I fancy, afore th' week-end? *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1897) 548. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** A neighbourly matron who . . . used to look in sometimes to do her duty by the widowed Jan Verran, Werner *O'Driscoll* (1892) 91. (5, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] I looked on 'em coming to-day. (*b*) **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Stf.** He'd be a fine husband for anybody, . . . so looked on an' so cliver as he is, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) li. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] He's a man very much looked on; **War.**[3] (*c*) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (*d*) **Rxb.** 'How's John, ken ye?' ''Deed, he's sae vera bad, they're just lookin' on 'im' (Jam.). (6, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lei.**[1] The days are beginnin' to look out. **War.**[3] (*b*) **Sus.**[1] It's no manner of use your trying; the window won't look out. (7, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (*b*) **Sc.** To look over the window, may perhaps have originated in Edinburgh, where the general height of the buildings, and the narrowness of some of the wynds, gives literal truth, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323. (*c*) **e.Sc.** Ye might look-over after tea if you can spare the time, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) vii. (*d*) **Ayr.** Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him, Burns *Kind Sir, I've read,* l. 21. **n.Yks.** We'll leeak ower that fawt (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Nif you'll plaise to look it over, shan't hap zo no more. (8) **n.Yks.** She was fit to leeak through me (I.W.). (9, *a*) **Rnf.** Just leuk to the flocks on the lea, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 17. **Ayr.** You may look to your kail-yard the nicht, laird! Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Cum.**[1] Leùk tull him. (*b*) **Chs.**[3] Au dunna look much to him. (10, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] I've mislaid your book, but I'll look it up. **Oxf.**[1] Av'ee looked up the eggs? *MS. add.* (*b*) **Yks.** He niver looked up at after, but was browt hoam to dee, *Cornh. Mag.* (1881) XLIII. 126. **Nhp.**[1] The weather is looking up; the markets are looking up. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*c*) **Frf.** Had John been lookin' up to-day, He'd gar't ye sing anither sang, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 72. (*d*) **Nhp.**[1] (*e*) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A ollus wants lookin' oop. **War.**[3] (*f*) **w.Som.**[1] I'll look up to-morrow morning. (11) **Ken.**[1] He's bin an ole sarvent, and therefore I dessay they look upon 'im.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Look-back,** a retrospect; (2) **-holes,** narrow slits in the walls of barns made for the purpose of ventilation; (3) — **in,** a prospect, future, outlook; (4) — **on,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) in phr. *look-on net,* a part of a fishing-net pulled up to ascertain if any fish have been caught; (5) — **out,** (6) — **up,** see (3); (7) — **up and kiss me,** (*a*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (*b*) the pansy, *Viola tricolor.*

(1) **Sc.** Sir, this is a sad look-back that many of us have to make, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) v. (2) **nw.Lin.** They are like those in the stairs of old church towers, but these are always called 'slits,' not louk-holes (E.P.). (3) **e.Suf.** That's a poor look in for him (F.H.). (4, *a*) **e.Yks.** A poor look on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896). (*b*) **I.Ma.** Dan . . . asked the skipper to try the look-on net, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 65, ed. 1889; Never used by dial. speakers, although the meaning would be clear to them (S.M.). (5) **w.Yks.** Ther's nobbut a dark leuk aht i' t'weyvin' trade, just nah (Æ.B.). **Lei.**[1] It's a poor look-out for her. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] It's a poor look out for farmers, this turn. **Oxf.**[1] 'Tis a poor look out for the gyal, I calls it, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Colloq.** (A.B.C.) (6) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (7, *a*) **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Cor.**

3. Phr. (1) *to look a bad look,* to look ill; (2) — *at one like a dog at a prong,* to look suspiciously at one; (3) — *at* or *down the nose,* (4) — *from under Brent Hill,* to be out of temper, cross; to frown; (5) — *in a cup,* to tell one's fortune by means of a tea-cup; (6) — *over one's lug,* to cast side-glances; (7) — *over the door,* to leave the house, to go outside; (8) — *slippery,* (9) — *slippy,* (10) — *wick,* to look sharp, be quick.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Poor Jamie leeaks a bad leeak. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **w.Mid.** If I wás to go to get a jint o' meat without the money they'd look like a dog at a prong at me (W.P.M.). (3) **Ess.** When they hard she'd nut, They'd so look at their nose, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 164; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; **Ess.**[1] (4) **Dev.** Brent Hill indicating the eyebrows, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 209; *ib.* iv. 12. (5) **Sh.I.** 'I'm just broucht a sid o' tea wi' me, an' I wis just wantin' you ta luik in a cup fir me.' 'Yea, I sall lüik in a cup fir dee, dat sall I, my bairn; an' Lord send dee as mony guid tokens in it as I can wis dee,' Stewart *Tales* (1892) 46. (6) **Dmb.** Supposin that ye are keepin true to me and no lookin owre your lug at the new plewman, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. (7) **Edb.** If ye . . . owre your door had never look'd, You ne'er wou'd rued, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 27. (8) **Chs.**[1] (9) **Sc.** Look slippy, my lassie, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 89. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] All th' kye is e' th' gardin', look slippy an' dog 'em oot. **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[2] (10) **n.Yks.**[2]

4. To examine, view, inspect; to look after, attend to, watch.

Sh.I. Da hens 'ill edder hae ta be laekid i' da byre for twartree days fill we see, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **Abd.** Gaed in To gar the smith look's shelty's sheen, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 59. **Per.** I hae nae proof o't but my purse, Which wouldna lee gin it were lookit, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 59. **Lnk.** I was jist thinkin' o' gaun ower tae look the sheep, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 11. **Slk.** Twa e'en that could look the lark out o' the lift, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Mally . . . had a meal in preparation for her husband, who had not yet returned from 'looking his hill,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 70. **Gall.** [She] looks the lift to judge the day, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 67, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] Away an' look the child's head. **Wxf.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] Look the head. **s.Wm.** He leak'd his pocket, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 82. **n.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.** A farmer's last duty before going to bed is to 'look his things' (T.D.). **Der.**[1] **Ken.** To examine sheep, in order to exterminate maggots in the fleeces. 'They have to look the sheep every day' (D.W.L.).

Hence *to look the ground, phr.* of a farmer, &c.: to overlook his farm, to make inspection of a farm.

Gall. Seeing how his cattle are faring, how his labourers are going on, how his crop looks, how the weather appears—this job is called 'luiking the grun,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 324, ed. 1876.

5. To appear, seem.

Sc. (A.W.) **Uls.** It lucks like a jidgment on the lan', M[c]Ilroy *Craig-*

Linnie (1900) 20. **w.Yks.** Ther doesn't leuk to be monny potaits i' this beg (Æ.B.). **w.Som.**[1] The maid lookth to be in a riglar stid.

6. To look bad.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** It does look so, to do your own painting; people talk (J.P.K.).

7. To expect, anticipate; to ask or demand a certain price.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.**[4] She's leukin' to seein' you today, *Midsummer*, 6. **w.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I shall look to find 'em kep' so. **Cor.** They are looking a shilling a dozen; **Cor.**[2]

8. To look for, search for.

Shr.[1] 'Whad bin 'ee brevitin' i' that box fur, Mary?' 'W'y, I'm lookin' my thimble.' ''Is brother's got a place fur 'im, an' that'll be a sight better than 'ävin' one to look.' **Hrf.**[1] To look a thing. [Would you know secrets, look them in grief or pleasure, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 23.]

9. To prepare, get ready.

w.Yks.[2] In Dore, near Sheffield. **Der.** I must look tea! Addy *Gl.* (1891).

10. *int.* An exclamation of lamentation, doubt, or uncertainty; an expletive used parenthetically with little meaning.

Nhb. As we pushed off, loak! a' the key To me seem'd shuggy-shooin, Marshall *Coll. Sngs.* (1819) 3. **w.Yks.**[1] He leads a sad life, look! what'l' be 'th end on't. **Dor.** (C.W.)

11. A term used in hand-ball play: 'look out.' Also in *comp.* **Lee-co.** See **High**, *adj.* 1 (2).

12. *Comb.* in exclamations: (1) **Look at that, then**, an exclamation of surprise; (2) — **d'ye see**, (3) **Lookee de zee**, used to call attention to anything: behold; lo, see; (4) **Lookie** or **Loakie (me**, (5) **Lookies**, see (1); (6) — **see**, don't you know; (7) **Looksta, tee, tha,** or **tu**, (8) **Lock tha, thee,** or **tho(o**, (9) — **thee but**, see (3); (10) — **up**, look out; (11) — **y-see**, (12) — **ya, ye, yo(u, a,** or **o**, see (3).

(1) **Cor.** 'Look at that, then!' was Malachi's invariable formula, when she read some astounding prediction from the book, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 215. (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; **Dev.**[1] An zo you zim a is maz'd, I'll warnis;—no more lookeedezee than you be, 3; 'Twill break up bamby; lookee dist zee, there's blue eneugh in the skey to make thee a pocket, *ib.* 11. (4, 5) **Bnff.**[1], **Per.** (Jam.) (6) **Som.** (F.A.A.), (J.S.F.S.) (7) **Or.I.**, **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.** For luiksta'! the wintor is past, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 11. **e.Dur.**[1] Used by boys to one another. **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Luksta et this sord! Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 14. **Yks.** Seetha! Looksta'! theer's one, two, three, fower yoong rabbits (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.** Well, lookstee, gan for yon busk o' ling, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii; **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] Lukesta! bud, nobbut what I've gotten! **ne.Lan.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Laatha lad! 'Lutheh at them fer two silly feulls,' Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 73. **Wm.** Loo' the', thoo's fair, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 15. **n.Yks.** Lo thee! he stands ahint oor wall, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 9; **n.Yks.**[23] **e.Yks.**[1] Lŭ thă here, what a greeat fish Ah've catcht, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** He met be my nuncle or feyther loothe Jonah, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 162; Theer's not monny foak, luthee, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 39. **Chs.**[1] Loo the! John; folks sen as cottage property's not worth havin; but I think it is; **Chs.**[3] **Not.** 'Loo' thee yonder,' says he, with a malicious grin, *Norman Abbey* I. 104; **Not.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] Lutha, mun! she's off. (9) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (10) **Wil.** (G.E.D.) (11) **Dor.** Tidden only the rain, but look-y-see, there be a lot o' snow melted, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 96; Look-y-zee, lad, do 'ee tell oop how it all comed about, *ib.* 124. **Som.** A thing, look-y-zee, mid goo in to one ear and out at t'other wi zome, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 1; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Yuur lèok'-ee-zee'! dhúsh-ur-z ee'ns tai'z [Here look! this is how it is]. Naew dhan, lèok-ee-zee'! wuur bee gwai'n tùe? [Now then! look! where are you going to?] **Dev.** And look-y-zee! there be the teäties a-spilin' i' the crock, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154. (12) **Ir.** And look-a, Mr. Tarpey, couldn't we lave the rest of the page clane? Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 183. **Nhb.** Lucka, Mall, aw hae the dothers, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7. **Lakel.**[2] Lu-ye! lu-ye! Liuk whar yer treeden wi' yer gurt pasty-feet. **Cum.**[4] La' ye! quo' th' leave, as seer as deed, Lonsdale *Upshot*, st. 28. **n.Yks.**[1] Loo' ye! noo. Ah said he'd dee it; an' he hez; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Lucko, he cums leopin uppo th' meawntins, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 8. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's a very bad lad, look ye! **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sur.** Lookee, when I wor a gurl my mother says to me, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xii. **Hmp.** *Gen.* quite redundant. 'He banished him wi' clots, look-e' (H.C.M.B.). **I.W.**[1] I zay, come here luckey.

13. *sb.* In phr. *to give a look til* or *to*, to look at, examine, to call and see.

Sc. I'll call in, in the by-going, for the laird's medicine, and give a look to that gilpie Phemie, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 97. **Per.** It's time I was hame. But I'll gie a look til ye're coo afore I gang hame, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 241, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

14. *pl.* The countenance, face.

Ayr. Lee-lang nights, wi' crabbit leuks, Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 225. **N.Cy.**[1] His leuks wad spaen a calf. **Nhb.** He joost wiles the hairt oot o' a body wi' his saft words and sweet luiks, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 112. **Dur.**[1] I dinnot like his luiks. **n.Yks.** His leuks are as Lebanon, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 15.

Hence *to follow one's looks*, *phr.* to keep straight on, to come forward.

Sh.I. Follow your luiks, William. Ye're come da sam' is ye'd been sent for, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898).

15. Appearance; *gen.* in *pl.*

ne.Sc. They... have far more faith in the 'leuk o' the lift' than in the indications of the barometer, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 48. **Per.** It micht be a bairn by the looks o' the bun'le, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** On this ane's dress, an' that ane's leuk, They're makin' observations, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 20. **Cum.** There's Tom our laird, for o his gentle luiks, Taks o his letters out a printed buiks, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 117; I don't more nor hoaf loike t'leuks o' this woman, Rea *Beckside Boggle* (1886) 17. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah like leeaks on't, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

16. The ball thrown over the roof of a building in hand-ball play. Also in *comp.* **Lee-co.** **Cum.**[4] See **High**, *adj.* 1 (2).

LOOK, LOOKEM, see **Lawk(s, Lock**, *sb.*[2], **Louk**, *v.*[1], **Lowk**, *v.*, **Lucam.**

LOOKER, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Also in form **lucker** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* An eye.

Sh.I. Twa luckers and twa crookers, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 182. **w.Som.**[1]

2. A shepherd, herdsman, one who tends stock on marshes.

Ken. He's our looker (D.W.L.); Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 277; **Ken.**[1] His duties with sheep are rather different from those of a shepherd in the uplands. **e.Ken.** (G.G.); In the low and marshy parts, where the inhabitants are very few indeed, and consist chiefly of lookers, Boys *Agric.* (1794) 66. **Sur.** Sometimes, where the grazier's grounds were very large, as many as three, or even four 'lookers' would be employed to watch over them. Their office was no sinecure, for by turns these men acted as farm bailiffs, keepers, stock-tenders, fishers, boatmen, and wild-fowlers, as the varying seasons demanded, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 199. **Sus.** He started as a 'looker' on the marshes, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) III. 25; **Sus.**[12]

3. A bailiff or superintendent.

Ess. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 277; A bailiff on an off-farm (S.P.H.); *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 167.

4. *v.* To tend sheep or cattle on the marshes. **Ken.**[1]

LOOKING, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nrf. Wil. Also in form **leukin** Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Looking at,** in phr. *to want no looking at*, to be clear, plain, self-evident; (2) **-to**, prospect, future.

(1) **Ken.**[1] (2) **Rxb.** A good lookin-to (Jam.).

2. *adj.* In *comp.* **Looking-glass,** (1) a particular kind of snare or trap for hares; (2) a chamber-pot.

(1) **Nrf.** In these highways the 'looking-glasses' are set by needy marshmen, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 328; We put in a few looking-glasses that night arter they was done coursing, *ib. Son of Fens* (1892) 220. **s.Wil.** A wire set by a poacher across a hare's run (G.E.D.). (2) **Ir.** A. (at inn, wishing to adjust his tie), 'Can I have a looking-glass, please?' Waitress (indignantly), 'Well, Mr. A., I always thought you were a gentleman!' (A.S.-P.)

3. Used as a suffix after *sb.* and *adj.* to denote possession of the quality indicated.

Bnff.[1] Purpose-leukin', gowkit-leukin'.

LOOKSED, *ppl. adj.* War. Looking, in appearance.

n.War. It isn't every queer looksed thing as Old Harry's had the making of, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 119; Er's more pleasanter looksed when he's piert and merry, *ib.* 159.

LOOL, *v.* Sc. To sing in a dull and heavy manner. Cf. **lolling.**

Slk. The kist fu' o' whistles... Lool away, bool away, Till we grow weary, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866.

LOOM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. Also in forms **leem** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Abd. Kcd.; **leum** Cum.[4]; **leumm** Cum.[1]; **löm**, **lum** Sh.I.; **lume** Sc. Cum. Wm. [lūm, lium, Sc. also lūm, lēm, līm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Loom-bred**, bred to weaving; (2) **-crank**, a crank used for the purpose of moving the going part of the loom; (3) **-gate**, the space between two looms; (4) **-house**, a room or building occupied by looms; (5) **-knife**, a knife with tweezers and hook to pick the cloth; (6) **-post**, a post forming part of a loom; also used *attrib.*; (7) **-rails**, the horizontal rails of a loom; (8) **-shavings**, the waste or down found under looms; (9) **-shop**, see (4); (10) **-slays**, that part of a loom which moves backwards and forwards; (11) **-stance**, (12) **-stead**, see (4).

(1) **Fif.** Dunfermline, too, . . Sends out her loom-bred men, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 30, ed. 1871. (2, 3) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (4) **Lan.** An' dashed into th' loomheause, BRIERLEY *Adventures Blackpool* (ed. 1881) i; Quiet as a empty Loomheawse, *ib. Layrock* (1864) ix. (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Ayr.** He had a slate that hung on his loom-post, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 155. **Lan.** Nog-eend of a loom-pawst, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii; An old hand-loom had four posts, 6 feet to 6 ft. 6 in. high (J.G.); As tall as a loom post yet, MULLINS *Thrums from Spindle*, 27. **Chs.**[1] Upright timbers of the loom, like heel-posts. (7) **Chs.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (9) **Rnf.** He owned and occupied his dwelling-house, loom-shop, and garden, HECTOR *Judicial Rec.* (1876) 154. **Ayr.** M'Clymont, the blanket weaver, whose loom-shop occupied the ground-floor of the house opposite, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 21. **Lan.** In the front a 'loom-shop,' KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 253; Industrious, thrifty handloom weavers, who had gradually increased the number of journeymen in their 'loom-shops,' *ib.* III. 127; Aw went deawn into th' loom-shop ogen, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 10. (10) **Lan.** To watch yor loom-slays rock, CLEGG *Dial.* (1895). (11) **Sc.** The dwelling-place in these cottages was on one side, . . a loomstance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 6, ed. 1894. (12) **Ayr.** Thomas Beam . . . had left his lumestead when he saw us coming, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 116.

2. Phr. *to square any one's loom for him*, to put a person to rights, to punish him.

Chs.[1] If he does na howd his neize, aw'l square his loom for him.

3. An implement, tool, utensil.

Sc. MACKAY. **Bnff.**[1] **Bch.** Alas! that e'er my loom I lent That day to thee, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 34. **Abd.** Ye'll get yer shavin' leems o' the skelfie ahin the saut-backit, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 94. **Kcd.** Forks an' futtles were to hantles Leems nae handlet ilka day, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 72. **Frf.** The house and looms, and table Ware maist antique and venerable, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 108. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 51. **e.Fif.** They wad get the contents o' that lume [a pistol] i' their wames, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** Wi' ilka loom auld kimmers ken Is mense-fu' in a butt-an'-ben, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 176. **Cum.**[14] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** To provide before next Sessions loomes and yrons for imployinge and ruling, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 26, 1620) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 235. **e.Yks.** An outligger carryeth but onely one loome to the field, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 49. **Chs.** RAY (1691); **Chs.**[23], **Stf.**[1]

4. A vessel of any kind; a receptacle.

Sc. Said the mendicant, eyeing the ram's horn, 'That loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii; 'Brew-lumes,' the vessels used in brewing. 'Milk-lumes,' those employed in the dairy. Often in this sense simply called 'lumes' (JAM.). **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); I wis ta Güd I'd hed some kind o' löm at I could a geen dee, Willie, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898); When the fisherman was hauling the line, and the first ling came in sight, he would sing out, 'White,' or, 'Light in the lum,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 29. **Cai.**[1] Any wide-mouthed vessel larger than a bowl, and less than a tub. Bottles, jars, and casks are not called leems. **nw.Abd.** Jist pit in yer speen, an' never min' the leem, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 33. **Ayr.** I did put in my masking loom, Amang the malt, aft locks o' broom, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 60. **Nhp.**[1] A large sunk receptacle, lined with brick or stone, for the reception of what is termed pigs' or hogs' wash; seldom or never used for any other purpose; **Nhp.**[2] The well in which the hogs' wash is kept.

5. *v.* To weave; to draw warp threads through the healds or harness.

Dmb. Thou's begun to loom thy wab, I'se thinking yer a wabster bred, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 58. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.)

Hence (1) **Loomer**, *sb.* the man who puts the threads of the warp into the proper spaces in the reed according to the design to be woven; (2) **Looming-hook**, *sb.* a long steel needle, used for drawing the ends of the warp through the reed.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (2) Similar to a modern crotcheting hook. It has been superseded by the better instrument—the modern slay-knife. The looming-hook was fixed in a small handle and was often nearly a foot long (*ib.*).

LOOM, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. [lūm.] The hazy appearance of land towards the horizon; a mist, fog. Cf. **lum**, *v.*[3]

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); Far away to the right the loom of the land through the midday heat, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xxvii.

Hence **Loomy**, *adj.* cloudy, hazy.

Gall. Glowering at the azure sky, And loomy ocean's ure, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[2] It's loomy, like thunder.

LOOM, *sb.*[3] Shr. w.Cy. Dor. [lūm.] The track or wake of a fish; also used *fig.* Cf. **lume.**

Shr.[2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.** Your eyes might catch the loom of any bit of a shawl or bonnet that I should overlook, HARDY *Trumpet Major* (1880) xix.

LOOM, *sb.*[4] Cum.[24] [lūm.] The slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool. See **Lume**; cf. **sloom.**

LOOM, *sb.*[5] Sh.I. [lūm.] The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 214; S. & Ork.[1] See **Loon**, *sb.*[2], **2.**

[ON. *lōmr*, the ember-goose (VIGFUSSON).]

LOOM, *sb.*[6] Cum. Also in form **leumm** Cum.[14] A scamp; a term of reproach. Cf. **loon**, *sb.*[1]

Cum.[1] He's an ill leùmm; **Cum.**[24]

[Cp. ON. *lōm-geðr*, cunning, mean (VIGFUSSON).]

LOOM, *sb.*[7] Chs. [lūm.] A wide 'land,' wider than a 'butt.' MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). See **Land**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

LOOM, see **Lowm**, **Lum**, *sb.*[1]

LOOMBAGUS, *sb.* Sc. Lumbago.

Gall. His standing foe that ancient 'loombagus' in the back, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) x.

LOOMIN-BURSTIN, *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. Drying corn in a kettle. S. & Ork.[1]

LOOMING-LIKE, *adj.* Dor. Bending over; staggering. (C.V.G.)

LOOMP, see **Lump.**

LOOMY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] Meat that has become rancid and mouldy.

LOON, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Also in forms **loun** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.; **lown** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Nhp. Shr.[2]; **loune** Wgt. N.Cy.[1] [lūn.] **1.** A rascal, scoundrel, scamp; a vagabond, ragamuffin; an idle, stupid fellow. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Let alane maks mony a lown, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); If ye leave it flung about in that gate for the first loon body to lift, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Sh.I.** O weel may shü ban whin she tinks o' the loon Dat gaed her awa ta da auld Scottish croon, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 113. **Mry.** What a wicked auld loon, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 55. **Bch.** Where is the lown hid in the dark? FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 36. **Abd.** He's a slee and cunnin' loun, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 13. **Frf.** Bankrupt loons, by speculation, Brought honest fowks to tribulation, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 25. **Per.** Fu' weel she kent the loon that did it, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 184. **Fif.** Thou man-sworn loon, draw! GRANT *Six Hundred*, ix. **Slg.** We gar'd the filthy Saxon lowns, And blackguard Irish flee, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 67. **s.Sc.** There dwalt a wicked farmer loon Within the wast countree, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 77. **Dmb.** Out, louns and randies, I defy ye a', SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 72. **Rnf.** The wily loun, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 76. **Ayr.** But shortly they will cowe the louns, BURNS *Ep. to W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 29. **Lnk.** He ken'd . . . the louns fou well, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 24. **Lth.** Mony a roar, an' deadly paik, 'Mang blackguard louns ye'll hear, now, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 18. **Edb.** The cunning of that crafty loun, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 387, ed. 1815. **Slk.** For I kenn'd the Papish lowns, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 322. **Peb.** Call'd them lazy loons, That rode t' a fray, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 10, ed. 1817. **Rxb.** Foul fa' ilka coward loon Who winna join the fray, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 19. **Dmf.** Nor thole thae saulless loons tae pass Wha deeds compute by creed or class, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 26. **Gall.** These loon lads of Heriot's

ordained him duly to take the Test, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv. **Kcb.** I'll shoot ye dead, ye loon, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 43. **Wgt.** Named by some desperate sea-roving loon, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 41. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.** Noo the donnert loons reel, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193. **Cum.** An' yet she vows the men a' loons, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 248, ed. 1842. **e.Yks.** Git oop, ye dawdlin' gaapin' loon! Munby *Verses* (1865) 21. **w.Yks.**[5] A idle loon; ligs i' bed horf o' t'dāay. **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 154; **War.**[3]

Hence (1) **Loonfow**, *adj.* rascally; (2) **Loon-like**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) tattered, shabby; (3) **-looking**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** Sham light on that lown-like tree, Plays sic foul tricks, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 10. **Abd.** For still the lowner like I am, The more my trade I'll grace, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 289. **Lnk.** She was so lazy and lown-like, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 19. **Edb.** Thae loun-like fallows Gie ay cheap bargains to conceal Them frae the gallows, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 115. **Nhb.** The loun-like tykes! *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 9. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Fif.** The mischievous boy was a 'monkey,' a 'loon-looking dug,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18.

2. A fellow, man; an inhabitant or native of a place; a follower of a certain trade.

Sc. Bauldly bare awa' the gear Of many a lawland loun, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 155; The lazy sclater loons, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii. **Mry.** Moray loons may learn How pious were their dads, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 29. **Elg.** Death ... Lat dab at Donald—decent loon! Tester *Poems* (1865) 94. **Bnff.** Ye've gi'en their character a slurry, Ye funny lown, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 168. **Abd.** Come in! come in! my cauldrif lown, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** We meet a 'Moray loon,' An' grasp his friendly hand, Grant *Lays* (1884) 140. **Frf.** On the morn ilk chapman loon Rears up his market shop, Morison *Poems* (1790) 13. **Per.** Shame fa' the loon that's [Tee-] Total. man! Stewart *Character* (1857) 22. **n.Sc.** He took me for a piper loon, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 159, ed. 1877. **Fif.** Full many a mettlesome and fiery loun, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 25, ed. 1871. **Dmb.** He'll meet, in better man, or bigger loun, His match, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 24. **s.Sc.** Strange that the loons Should pass him by, When killin' at the salmon fry, Watson *Bards* (1859) 53. **Ayr.** Bad the loon to fen' himsel', Here, by the shuttle or the mell, He'd raise anither clatter, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 46. **Lnk.** I could hear the kimmers say, 'There rides a comelie loun!' Motherwell *Sng.* (1827). **Lth.** When the loon his story began Jist like an auld wife he did yaumer, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. **Edb.** Come sit you down, And gi's your news, ye funny loun, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 29. **Bwk.** The ba'men an' the fiddler loon, Calder *Poems* (1897) 114. **Dmf.** The hieland loons are stieve, Reid *Poems* (1894) 6. **Gall.** Some tailor loon, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** The throat o' this auld fashion'd loun, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 19. **Cum.** Or had I been a tinker loon, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 59.

3. A servant, menial, follower; a person of low rank, a peasant, rustic.

Sc. The lairds are as bad as the loons, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; The fee'd loon sat at his supper, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 66. **Abd.** The servant loon, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Frf.** Supped their parritch from the same parritch-pot as the shepherd loons and servant lasses, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 34. **Per.** Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 68. **Rnf.** Our plowman loon will waur them a' At either sang or satire, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 10. **Ayr.** Frae loons to lairds, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 46. **e.Lth.** As the laird bowffs, the loun yaff, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 31. **Hdg.** Charlie charged wi' a' his loons Upon his steed the Noble Wicht, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 10. **Dmf.** Laird an' loon had come to agree, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 8. **Gall.** He loved to be ever among the lowns of the wisp and currying comb, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) i. **Kcb.** To see loons pulling the crown off my royal King's head, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 165. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** (K.) **Nhp.** Urging each lown to leave his sports in fear, Clare *Village Minstr.* (1821) II. 75. **Shr.**[2]

4. A boy, lad, youth.

Sc. I was young, A hardy loon an' hale, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 90. **ne.Sc.** The parents not infrequently confessed their inability to get their loons to attend [school], *Gordonhaven* (1887) 24. **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** The Herd Loon's Stool was placed within one corner, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) *Introd.* 9. **Abd.** The loons at the skweel flang sna'baas doon the lum. The fairmer hes twa men an' a loon on's plaicie (W.M.); The 'orra loon' about a farm is the boy who does odds and ends of work (A.W.). **Kcd.** I was a loon But barely turn't o' ten, Grant *Lays* (1884) 26. **Frf.** He minded the day when Aaron Latta was a merry loon, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 68. **Per.** My eldest loun, wi' parritch spoon, Hauf naked ran to meet me, Ford *Harp* (1893) 151. **w.Sc.** The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a 'lown' with bare legs and feet, a dirty kilt, ragged coat and waistcoat, a bare head, and a stick in his hand, Boswell *Jrn.* (1785) 264 (Jam.). **e.Fif.** My Jock ... wad play at bools wi' the first herd loonie he met, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Rnf.** See sic loons he mixes 'mang, I maun cry him hame, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 92. **Ayr.** In the gowden lown o' autumn days come the wee dyvour loons frae Kilwinning, to fill their cans wi' blackbyds, Service *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Lnk.** To fill up the hole whar the lown came out, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 35. **Hdg.** I was a loon, whase dearest pride Was aye the gamest deed to shaw, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 183. **Bwk.** I kenna what I'm to dae wi' sic a loonie, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 23. **Dmf.** A ragged loon has discovered a mavis, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 291. **Gall.** It's Tim Kelly's loon, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) ii. **Kcb.** There's Alick, lean an' lanky loon, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 141. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** A callant loon May catch them wi' a tether, Doubleday *Morning Airly* (1845) in *N'castle Fishers' Garlands*, 180.

5. A loose woman; a paramour, mistress. Also in *comp.* **Loon-quean.**

Sc. I am o'er low to be your bryde, Your lown I'll never be, sir, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 7; If she has been a loon, it was your son made her sae, and he can make her an honest woman again, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxii. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** You should be scurged, fause loon quean it thou is, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 226; Poor silly lown it she is, *ib.* 33. **Edb.** The de'il tak' me, quoth I, blessing myself, if I be your lown, Pennecuik *Tinklarian* (1810) 7. **Wgt.** Bad hir snyithe [*sic*] pack hir furthe harlot lowne, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 392. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence *to play the loon*, *phr.* to misbehave, to lead an improper life; to be seduced; to seduce.

Sc. I trow some may has playd the lown, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 318. **Per.** This wanton whore this many a year Hath play'd the loun about her, Smith *Poems* (1714) 79, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** Although they had play'd the loon wi' a poor hizey, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 134. **Edb.** Lads an' lasses meet to play the lown At rout or plays, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 220. **Nhb.** With the Brick-man she has played the lown, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) 71.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Loon-ill**, pretended sickness to escape working; (2) **-'s piece**, the uppermost slice of a loaf of bread.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** Ye'll gie the loon's piece to Sandy, Hunter *J. Armiger* (1897) ii. **Sc.** (Jam.), **Shr.**[2]

[1. The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon, Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 11. MDu. *loen*, a clumsy, awkward clown (Oudemans).]

LOON, *sb.*[2] Irel. Nhb. Cum. e.An. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lowan** Nrf.; **lune** Ir. Dev. [lūn.] **1.** The northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis.*

Hmp. It proved to be the great speckled diver or loon, White *Selborne* (1789) 277, ed. 1853. **Dev., Cor.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255; **Cor.**[1] [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 213; Forster *Swallow* (ed. 1817) 89.]

2. The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* Cf. **loom**, *sb.*[5]

Wxf., Crk. Swainson *ib.* 214. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 21. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. **Dev.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 510; Swainson *ib.* 214. **Dev., Cor.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255.

3. The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.*

Nhb.[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Yarrell *Birds* (ed. 1845) III. 401; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

[1. Norw. dial. *lom*, 'Colymbus arcticus' (Aasen); ON. *lōmr* (Vigfusson).]

LOON, LOOND, LOONDER, see **Land**, *sb.*, **Lown**, *adj.*, **Lounder.**

LOONGE, *sb.* e.Yks. [lūnz.] A thumping blow. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27.

LOONGE, LOONIE, LOONT, LOONTHER, see **Lounge, Luny, Land**, *sb.*[1], **Lounder.**

LOOP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **laoop, larp** w.Yks.; **loup** Wm. [lūp, w.Yks. lāp, laəp.] **1.** *sb.* A stitch in knitting; a piece of knitting; esp. in phr. *to take a loop*, to knit; *fig.* the smallest part, a 'stitch,' 'rag' of anything.

Sh.I. A'm dat toughtfil 'at I canna sit ta tak' a loop i' me haand, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900); 'Aandrew hed on yon auld Willinton

buits.' . . 'Laekly 'i thoot da loop o' a sock,' *ib.* (May 7, 1898. e.Fif. Tibbie an' Peggie wha war sittin' at the cheek o' the fire, takkin a loop o' their stockin's, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. Wm. Ya ruddy cheek'd lad threw on a bullen to make a loww, for its mother to find her loup, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 384. Cum.[14], w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *to get taken down a loop*, to be taken down a 'peg'; (2) *to have a loop down somewhere, fig.* to have something wrong somewhere; (3) *to put a loop in one's life*, to turn over a new leaf.

(1) w.Yks. He gat taen dahn a larp one day when he least expected it, *Pudsey Olm.* (Jan. 1885); Common (M.F.). (2) w.Yks. Evidently a weaver's term, meaning that a loop of the warp is not working properly (J.T.). (3) Ayr. In trouth our gudewife put a loop in her life, An' turn'd out a right decent dame, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 245.

3. The windings of a river, lake, or glen. Cf. **loup**, *sb.*[1] 16.

Ayr. To some loop in the loch Where the wave gaes to sleep, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 315. Lnk. (JAM.) Gall. The croovie-skool is seen In loop o' yonder burn, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876; A wild clauchan, situated in the 'loop' of some wild moorland glen, *ib. Introd.* 9.

4. The channel of any running water that is left dry, when the water has changed its course. Lnk. (JAM.)

5. A hook; in phr. *loops and crukes*, hooks and eyes. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

6. The hinge of a door or gate.

N.Cy.[2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. The hinge fastened into the post as distinct from the pike at the foot (J.J.B.); w.Yks.[1] The hinge of a door with a circular cavity, which received the iron crook. ne.Lan.[1] Part of the hinge of a door.

7. The 'hoe' used by maltsters to level the grain in the couch. I.W. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1]

8. *Obs.* A piece of iron melted from the 'sow' and weighing about three-quarters of a hundredweight.

Sus. This loop they take out with their shingling tongs and beat it with iron sledges upon an iron plate near the fire that so it may not fall in pieces but be in a capacity to be carried under the hammer. Under which they there removing it, and drawing a little water, beat it with the hammer very gently. . . Afterwards . . . they beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a bloom. This operation they call 'shingling the loop,' RAY (1674) 128.

9. *v.* With *together*: to marry, join in marriage.

Rnf. We are a' to convene On Friday, to loop them together, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 111.

10. To hang.

Ayr. Like mousie thrappl't in a fa', Or loon that's loopit by the law, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 191.

11. To droop.

Brks. The frost makes the dahlias loop (A.C.).

12. *Obs.* Of ore: to melt, to run together in a mass.

Sus. Care must be taken that it be not too much burned for then it will loop, RAY (1691).

LOOP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Cum. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. [lūp.]

1. *sb.* The part of a pale-fence between one post and another, a length of paling.

e.An.[1] Suf. A loop of pales is as much as fills up the space between two posts, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); A loop of pales, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] e.Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

2. *Obs.* A rail of pales or bars joined together like a gate and movable at pleasure. e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). s.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790). 3. A way to a field barred by a lift-gate. e.Suf. (F.H.) 4. A small door or hatch. Hrt. (H.G.) 5. *v.* To put loops of slender rods on the tops of walls or bare hedges to prevent sheep leaping over. Cum.[1]

LOOP, *v.*[3] I.W.[1] [lūp.] To elope.

She loop'd away wi' un.

LOOP, see **Loup**, *v.*[1]

LOOP-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Also in forms **laap-** e.Lan.[1]; **lahpe-** Yks.; **leawp-** Lan.; **lipe-** Chs.[1] Yks.; **loap-** s.Not.; **lope-** Yks.; **loup-** Chs.[1]; **lowp-** s.Not. [w.Yks. lā·p-, Lan. lē·p-, Chs. lai·p-.] 1. A slit in the wall of a barn, &c. for ventilation.

Lan. On ewl fly thro' yon leawp hoyl into th' leath, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 21. Chs.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

2. A hole in a wall for sheep to go through. e.Lan.[1]

3. Phr. *a mouth like a Low-country loop-hole*, a wide mouth. Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 73.

LOOPICK, see **Leppack.**

LOOPI(E, *sb.* Sh.I. A small basket made of straw, used for carrying meal or corn. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 32; S. & Ork.[1]

[A der. of Norw. dial. *laup*, a basket (AASEN); ON. *laupr* (VIGFUSSON). Cf. **leap**, *sb.*[1]]

LOOPING, see **Lubin.**

LOOPY, *adj.* Sc. [lū·pi.] Crafty, cunning, deceitful.

Sc. I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx. Bnff. Some lawyers may be loopy dogs, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. Rnf. Quoth Willie Watt, our loopy laird, I'll pledge my fattest wedder, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 67; The loopy, thimble-rigging squad, Whom law condemns, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 74. Lnk. Loopy lawyers are by far The best men tae enlist, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 228.

LOOR, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [lūr.] 1. *v.* To lull, abate. S. & Ork.[1] 2. *sb.* A lull, a pause in a storm or bad weather.

Dis is juist a loor, Sibbie, come Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899); Onyene 'at haes een i' dir head can see dat dis only a loor atween wadders, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 245; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 81.

[Norw. dial. *ljora*, to clear up, said of the breaking of the clouds or the clearing off of mist; *ljor*, an opening in the clouds (AASEN).]

LOOR, *int.* Sh.I. Hmp. An exclamation of surprise.

S. & Ork.[1] Hmp. Loor! if 't didn't make my head spin, *Foresters' Miscell.* (1846) 166.

LOOR, see **Liefer, Lour.**

LOOR(E, *sb.* Glo. w.Cy. Dor. Also in forms **lo(o** Glo.[1]; **lure** w.Cy. Dor.[1] [luə(r).] A sore in the hoof of a cow or sheep.

Glo.[1] w.Cy. Cured by cutting it cross-ways, GROSE (1790). Dor. Cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand. . . This is called the loore, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 348; Dor.[1] A disease of sheep: an ulcer in the cleft of the foot. [Loo or low, foul in the foot, *Paronychia Boum*, ARMITAGE *Cattle* (1882) 213.]

LOOSE, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **loce** Lan. [lūs.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Loose behind**, not costive, relaxed; (2) **-ended**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) lewd; (3) **-footed**, free from entanglements or engagements; (4) **-gaited**, unsteady; immoral; (5) **-i'-the-heft**, an idle, dissolute person, a worthless fellow, a vagabond; (6) **-jaw**, a selfish glutton; (7) **-ladder**, a stitch dropped in knitting; (8) **— side**, in phr. *to be at a loose side*, ? to be idle, to be out of regular employment; (9) **-tongued**, gossiping, talkative; (10) **-twisted**, (*a*) see (2, *b*); (*b*) slovenly in dress, work, or gait.

(1) Lnk. Nae fear of an auld wife as lang as she's loose behin', an' can tak meat, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 38. (2 *a*, *b*) e.An.[1] (3) Lnk. Were I as loosefooted as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. xxi, ed. 1828. (4) n.Yks.[1] (5) N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[14] (6) Cor. You loose-jaw! hard-mouth'd, chuckle-headed kna-ave! [Uncle Will has refused to share the liver of a fowl with his wife Joan], FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 47. (7) Nhp.[1] (8) Lan. People who were at a loose side, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) ix. (9) Ayr. He being loose-tongued, and a talking man, let out what he thought in a public at Kilmarnock, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii. (10, *a*) e.An.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) e.Suf. (*ib.*)

2. Phr. (1) *loose at an end* or *side*, mining term: a place driven open to the 'goaf' on one side; (2) *to leave loose*, to let go, lose hold.

(1) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Lan. Thou took care not to leeave loce on me again, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) *Frap* 3.

3. Of a door or gate: open, unlocked, unfastened.

Lnk. The corpse was lying but the hoose, The door o' whilk was standin' loose, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9. Hrf.[2]

4. Unoccupied, free, disengaged.

N.I.[1] I want to see the mistress when she's loose.

5. Ripe.

Sh.I. A'm tinkin he'll be Halomas afore some o' da aits is loose, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898).

6. Wild, disorderly. Nhp.[1] A loose young chap.

7. Wheedling, given to flattery.

Hrt. A loose man, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. Cashio, 320.

Hence **Looseness**, *sb.* flattery. *ib.*

8. *v.* To loosen, unfasten; to unyoke horses or cattle. Cf. **lowse**, *v.*[1]

Ayr. I'll loose my cart whaur I like, for you, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 96. **Edb.** Twa lads . . . War gaen at pleugh their forenoon yokin; . . They loos'd an' on the lee lay down, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 56. **Slk.** Loose the yett an' let me in, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 415.

9. To unload, to discharge goods; to deliver.

Sc. The letters . . . may bide in her shop-window . . . till Beltane, or I loose them, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Per.** Some boatmen of Dundee were found loosing some victual in time of preaching, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 248.

10. To leave off work, to disperse, be dismissed. Cf. **lowse**, *adj.*

Slk. He wad hear it every day when the school looses, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 315, ed. 1866. **w.Yks.** The accident occurred when the schools were loosing, *Bradford Obs.* (Feb. 19, 1896). **Lan.** Thou'll be a nice seet for everybody to stare at when the Church looses, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 84; The landlord said he has loosed his school and is gone to Ribchester fair, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 55. **Chs.**[1] What time does church loose? **Chs.**[3] We loose at six. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **s.Pem.** Church is loosed (E.D.).

Hence **Loosing-time**, *sb.* the hour for leaving off work; the time of dismissal.

Sc. Looking at their watches . . . lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. ? **Hmp.** BLACKLEY *Gossip* (1869) 163.

11. To move idly from place to place; to lead a vagabond life; *gen.* in *prp.* n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1]

12. Of a child: to go alone.

Wor. (W.C.B.) **w.Wor.**[1] Pronounced laowse. **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] Frequently pronounced laowse.

13. To let loose, to break out beyond restraint.

w.Yks. He loosed on him. And then he loosed out (C.C.R.).

14. To let go, set free, release; to part with.

Wor. 'Er asked me to lend 'er five shillings, but I wouldn't loose it (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Bessy, remember to loose the goose off er nist soon i' the morning, else 'er'll break all 'er eggs. **Glo.** (A.B.)

15. To let off; to discharge a firearm. *Gen.* with *off*.

War.[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] 'E's playin' ŏŏth the gun.' 'It ŏŏna 'urt 'im, I al'ays loose it off afore I come in'; **Shr.**[2]

16. To let fly; to throw.

s.Chs.[1] Iv dhŭ aat·)nŭ of dhis bongk ŭn smaa·rtish, ahy)l lóos ŭ stoa·n aat· dhi [If tha a'tna off this bonk an' smartish, I'll loose a stone at thee].

17. With *out*: to let out; to show to the door.

Wor. It was so warm I loosed my fire out. Loose the gentleman out (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] Gŏŏ yo' forrat an' loose the cauves out o' the cauve-kit.

18. With *in* or *into*: to let in, or into; to show in.

War.[3] I have loosed him into the drawing-room, ma'am. **s.Wor.** Looses the light in. Loose in the win' an' waater, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); A 'aerd 'e a 'ommerin' at the dooer, so a shockles alung the passage an laowsed 'im in (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] Whad time wuz it w'en yo' loosen the cowman in las' night?

19. With *down*: to undo so as to expose to view.

w.Yks. They had to be loosin daan th' wick raand to show it to some o' ther mates, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 40.

20. *sb.* The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. n.Cy. (HALL.) Cf. **lowse**, *adj.*

[This article should be compared with **Lowse**, *adj.*, *v.*[1] and *sb.*]

LOOSE, *sb.*[2] Sur. Sus. I.W. Dor. Also in forms **loase** Sur.[1]; **loast** Sus.[1]; **luce** s.Cy. (HALL.) I.W.[1]; **lŭse** I.W.[1] [lūs.] The rut of a cart-wheel. Cf. **loch(e.**

s.Cy. (HALL.) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; **Sur.**[1] Deep large ruts. **Sus.**[1] **I.W.**[1] A cart luse; **I.W.**[2] The heifers got stuck in the keert loose. **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1863) 6th S. viii. 45.

LOOSE, see **Louse**, *sb.*

LOOSE-END, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Lon. Also in form **loase-** Lan.; **lowse-** w.Yks. [lūs-, lous-end.] In phr. (1) *to be at* or *after a loose-end*, (*a*) to have no regular employment, to have nothing to do; to be in a difficulty; (*b*) to go to the bad, to go on unsteadily; (2) *to go after a loose-end*, to digress, to talk loosely and not to the purpose.

(1, *a*) **Yks.** I am at a loose end this afternoon (G.H.G.). **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** Th' young uns were at a loase end, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 59. **Not.** He seems quite at a loose-end (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] A's allus at a loose end. **Lin.** He's on a loose end, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714; **Lin.**[1] **War.** When I . . . am at a loose end, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) II. 192. **Lon.** The bird-catchers . . . were those who 'liked to be after a loose end,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 47, ed. 1861. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[4] He's nobbut at a loose end sen he gat hissel henkled on wi' yon lot. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah doot at sum on em's nobbut at a loose end. **sw.Lin.**[1] They get hold of being at a loose end. She has been at a loose end ever sin. (2) **s.Not.** That's not what a were sayin'; y'ave gone after a loose end (J.P.K.).

LOOSENING, *sb.* Cum. The festivity held by a young man to celebrate the termination of his apprenticeship. See **Lowsen**, *v.*[1]

Cum.[4] When an apprenticeship terminates it has been customary for the young men to invite the young women to assemble at the nearest inn to celebrate the loosening of the young man from his indentures (s.v. Lowz'nin'); Joseph Bird . . . intends holding his loosening on Martinmas Monday, when prizes will be given for shooting, wrestling, &c. Tea at four o'clock. . . A ball in the evening, *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 2, 1875) 4, col. 2.

LOOSHT, *sb.* Sc. A slothful, lounging person. See **Looster**.

Abd. Look at the lazy loosht loolin' afore the fire (G.W.).

LOOSHTRE, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] 1. *sb.* A heavy, soft blow. 2. *v.* To strike with a heavy, soft blow. Hence **Looshtran**, *sb.* a heavy beating.

LOOSIL, LOOSOME, see **Losel, Lovesome.**

LOOSSIE, *adj.* Peb. Rxb. (JAM.) Of the skin: covered with dandriff, full of exfoliations of the cuticle.

LOOSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **lloostre** Bnff.[1]; **louster** (JAM.). [lū·stər.] 1. *v.* To lounge, idle. Also with *aboot*. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Hence **Loostrie**, *adj.* lazy, idle, indolent. Cld. (JAM.) 2. *sb.* Sloth, indolence. Bnff.[1] 3. A lazy, slothful person. *ib.*, Cld. (JAM.)

LOOSTER, see **Louster.**

LOOT, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Stf. Also in form **lute** Stf. A skimmer or ladle used in salt-making.

Chs.[1] A skimmer made with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of wainscot board, twice as bigg as a good-sized trencher; this they call a loot, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* IV. 1065. Stf. A thin oblong square board fixed to a handle, to remove the scum from boiling brine (K.); **Stf.**[1]

LOOT, see **Lout**, *v.*[2]

LOOTAL, *sb.* Cor. [lū·tl.] A term of abuse, a gad-about.

Cor.[1] Stinking, great lazy, great lootal; if thee canst have a veil and go walking about the lanes, that's all thee carest for; **Cor.**[2]

LOOTH, see **Lewth.**

LOOTIN O', *phr.* Sc. Esteemed.

Lnk. 'He'll be nae mair lootin o',' he will not henceforth be held in estimation (JAM.).

LOOVER, LOOVES, see **Louvre, Loof.**

LOOVING, *prp.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[1] Roving idly about.

LOOZE, LOOZY, see **Lewze, Lousey.**

LOP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **lopp** n.Yks.[14]; **loppe** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[2] [lop.] 1. *sb.* A flea.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Nimmel as a flea or lop, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (H.W.), **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[4] **Cum.**, **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 216. **Wm.** As sharp as a lop, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 20. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Peert as a lopp,' used of a person nimble and active in his movements. 'Cobby as a lopp' is said of any one in the briskest good health; **n.Yks.**[234] **e.Yks.** As croose [lively] as a loose or lopp, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Du nowt i' haste bud gripping lops, *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **w.Yks.**[1] As cobby as a lop, ii. 285; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] Alive wi' lops. **sw.Lin.**[1] The lops, they run about the chamber floors.

Hence **Loppy**, *adj.* infested with fleas.

n.Yks. This bed's varry loppy (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I never seed such loppy sheets in my life.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lop-bitten,** flea-bitten. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.); (2) **-frets,** flea-bites; *fig.* trifling affairs. n.Yks.[2]; (3) **-fretten,** see (1). *ib.*; (4) **-later,** one expert at finding and catching fleas. *ib.*

3. Phr. (1) *lost like a lop in a barn* or *church,* said of a house too big for its tenant; (2) *to be sent away with a lop in one's lug,* to be thoroughly worsted or overcome in an argument, &c.; (3) *to do anything in the cracking of a lop,* to do anything very quickly; (4) *lops and lice,* a children's name for hips and haws.

(1) **n.Yks.** Lost like a lopp iv a barn, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 72; **n.Yks.**[12], **w.Yks.** (F.R.R.) (2) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 5. (3) **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah'll be back i' t'crackin of a lop. (4) **e.Dur.**[1]

4. *v.* To pick or scratch off fleas.

n.Yks.[2] 'The cat's lopping herself,' scratching the fleas from her skin. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Ugh, thoo good-fer-noht; goä hoäme an' lop th' cat.

[1. ME. *loppe,* Dan. *loppe,* Swed. *loppa,* a flea.]

LOP, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [lop.] The faggot-wood of a tree; the small branches and shoots cut off the top of a tree or hedge. Also in *comp.* **Lop-wood,** and in phr. *lop and top.*

n.Yks.[4] **Lin.** Which will consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 45. **Lei.**[1] When a tree is felled, the 'lop' is the smaller branches; *gen.* made into faggots; the 'top' is the larger branches not measured for timber. **Nhp.**[1] Top and lop, which includes all the parts of a tree, except the measuring timber, is a common term in advertisements for the sale of wood (s.v. Lap). **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.) **Brks.**[1] Branches cut from the main stem of a tree by a bill-hook; the expression 'top, lop, an' vaggot,' includes all of the tree except the timber. **Hrt.** This lop [ash] when green burns the best of any, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.** He lays claim also to the lop and top, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 23, ed. 1853. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.**[1] A-halen frith ar lops Vrom new-pleshed hedge, 64.

[Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 73; Now thy selfe hast lost both lopp and topp, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) *Feb.*]

LOP, *v.*[2] Chs. Not. Shr. Brks. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **lope** Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] [lop, lōp.] **1.** To walk or move slowly; to move in a slovenly, awkward way; to idle, hang about, slouch.

Brks.[1], **Ken.** (HALL.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** I can not keep thee ael [*sic*] thee days, Loppin' about in idle ways, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 13; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Don't loppy about here: goo an' do zome'at, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] Often applied to hares or rabbits. 'I zeed her just lopping along,' i. e. going very slowly. 'Look sharp! 's hear me! not loppy along, one voot to-day and tother to-morrow!' Also to go in a slovenly, awkward manner. 'Going all lop to lurrup,' is quite a common expression.

Hence (1) **Lop-lollard,** *sb.* a lazy fellow; (2) **Lopping,** *ppl. adj.* lazy, idle, slow, 'good-for-nothing'; (3) **Loppus,** *sb.,* see (1).

(1) **Chs.**[1] Not general. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* 'E's sich a o'er-grown lop-lollard, 'e's too lung or too lazy to oud 'imself uprit. (2) **Wil.** It's not for Clerk Beckinham's girl to taak wi'e he, tha loppin' villin, BANKS *Glory* (1881) 13; Zom good for nothing loppin stup, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 117. **Dor.**[1] Dapper Tom, an' loppèn Jim, 179. **w.Som.**[1] A loppin' rascal! why, I wouldn't gie un his zalt to work for me. **Dev.** He's a gurt lopping feller, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 113, ed. 1871. (3) **Wil.** 'A long lazy loppus,' an idle lout (G.E.D.).

2. To limp.

nw.Dev.[1], **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Lopping along.

Hence (1) **Lop,** (2) **Lop-legged,** *adj.* lame; (3) **Loppard** or **Lopperd,** (4) **Lopper,** *sb.* a lame person, one who limps; (5) **Lopping,** see (2); (6) **Loppy,** *sb.* a lame dog.

(1) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (2) **n.Dev.** Young litter-pouchy, lop-legged Hunt, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 104. (3) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[12] (4) **Cor.**[2] (5) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). (6) **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. To leap awkwardly.

I.W. I lopped o'er the fence to the ramshackled shed, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 7; **I.W.**[1] **Dev.** A lopp'd out en than got up tap a tub, HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 49, ed. 1887.

4. To run, hasten.

Dev. Vaither sent me lopping all the way, so hard as I could lop, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 193.

5. To throb, as in pain; to throb violently, to palpitate.

s.Not. Of the viscera. 'My inside did lop' (J.P.K.). **Cor.**[2] It's lopping very bad.

[This article should be compared with **Loup,** *v.*[1]]

LOP, *v.*[3] Nhb. Dur. Wm. [lop.] Of milk: to curdle, coagulate, without the application of an acid. Nhb.[1] See **Lopper,** *v.*[1] Hence **Lopped** or **Loppit,** *ppl. adj.* of milk: curdled, sour. e.Dur.[1], Wm. (E.C.)

[To loppe as milk, *coagulare,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

LOP, *v.*[4] Not. e.An. Sur. [lop.] To hang loosely; of plants: to droop. e.An.[1], Sur. (T.S.C.) Cf. **lob,** *v.*[1]

Hence (1) **Lop-eyed,** *adj.* troubled with a squint; (2) **Lopry,** *adj.* hanging down, drooping.

(1) **Cmb.**[1] (2) **Not.**[2] The'ads of them flowers is very lopry.

LOP, LOPE, see **Leap,** *v.,* **Lop,** *v.*[2], **Loup,** *v.*[1]

LOPE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To lop or cut off the small branches of a tree, &c.

Lnk. The axe maun be laid to the tree Some useless twigs to lope, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 56.

LOPE-HOIL, see **Loop-hole.**

LOP-GRASS, *sb.* Glo. Hmp. The soft brome-grass, *Bromus mollis.*

Glo. All the seeds of grass, lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley, may be destroyed by the two ploughings, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 14. **Hmp.** Occas. contracted to 'lop' (B. & H.); **Hmp.**[1]

LOP-LOACH, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. [lo·p-lōtʃ.] The leech used by surgeons to draw blood. N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Loach), **Nhb.**[1]

LOPLOLLY, LOPPAT, LOPPEN, see **Loblolly, Loppet, Leap,** *v.*

LOPPER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. [lo·pər.] **1.** An eruption on the skin. Nhb.[1] See **Lipper,** *sb.*[2] **2.** A thick growth of anything. *ib.*

Hence **Loppered,** *adj.* of a tree, &c.: growing badly or unevenly. **n.Yks.** This tree is a lopperd grower (I.W.).

LOPPER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **laper** Dmf.; **lapper** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Ant. [lo·pə(r, la·pər.] **1.** *v.* To coagulate, curdle, congeal, clot. Also used *fig.* Gen. in *pp.*

Sc. The rills are lappering up with ice, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 51. **Bnff.**[1] The thunner hiz lappert the milk. **Per.** The blood stood lappered in my veins At what I saw, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 140. **Ayr.** Be it [milk] lappert, be it yearned, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 50. **Lnk.** Bluid was lapper't on its broo, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 27. **Edb.** A muckle plate That ha'ds our milk to lapper, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 34; As it stands lappered in the dirty cogs, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 89. **Bwk.** Lappert i' bluid, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 27. **Slk.** Lapperit with mist and clay, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 316. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Ant.** The blood's lappered, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[4] She had the power of the evil eye, and could make the milk wentit, the cream loppert, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 13, col. 2. **n.Wm.** T'milk was loppart i' t'pan (B.K.). **Yks.** Bring some fresh milk: this is lopperd (T.K.). **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' milk was all lopper'd wi' th' thunner. **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Lappered** or **Loppered,** *ppl. adj.* (1) of milk: coagulated, curdled, turned sour; (2) of blood: clotted, congealed; (3) *fig.* mixed up, confused; (4) dirty, filthy, infested or covered with dirt, filth, &c.; (5) condensed, congealed, thickened.

(1) **Sc.** There will be lapper'd-milk kebbock, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** She had cowpit the lappert milk, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 105. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Rxb.** Lopper'd milk, or barley drammock, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 73. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** We'd lopper'd milk, skimm'd milk, and kurned milk, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 132; **Cum.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1235], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Lopper-ed or sour milk, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325. (2) **Sc.** Gied me his lappered blude, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 356. **Abd.** (JAM.); (W.M.) **Frf.** BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 35, ed. 1882. **Edb.** The floor was all covered with lappered blood, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. **Ayr.** She spued the fu' o't [a basin] o' lappered bluid,

Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 210. **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **n.Cy.** A lopper'd slut, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'They're loppard and lost,' overrun with filth. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Thou's lopper'd wi' muck; **w.Yks.**[35] (5) **Gall.** The lapper'd cluds conglobe and roll, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 312, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** The lapper'd lake ere morn Cementing firm frae shore to shore, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 156.

2. To besmear, dabble; to cover so as to clot.

Sc. That they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their hearts' blude, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx; (Jam.)

3. Of damp soil: to become hardened by drought.

Bnff.[1] The loans wir pleut weet, an' they a' lappert in spring fin the dry wither set in. The neep laan geed a' intil ae lappert lump, an' it took a poor o' wark to mack it.

4. *sb.* A clot, a clotted or coagulated mass; a clot of blood.

Sc. The milk's into a lapper (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Sic a lapper o' stuff. **Gall.** The ground about was all a-lapper with blood, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii.

5. Sour or curdled milk. Also in *comp.* **Lapper-milk.**

Sc. It will set ye better to be slaistering at parritch and lappermilk than meddling wi' Mr. Lovel's head, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) x; I'll hae nae mair sour-milk suppers, I'll hae nae mair lappers o' kail, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 588. **Abd.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[3]

6. Snow in the act of melting or in a state of slush.

Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[1. Lopyrde mylke, *iunctata, Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. ON. phr. *hleypa mjölk*, to curdle milk (Vigfusson); Norw. dial. *løypa*; also *lopen*, coagulated (Aasen).]

LOPPER, *v.*[2] Lan. Not. [lo·pə(r).] **1.** To boil slowly; to simmer, bubble.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 275; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1846). **s.Not.** Hark 'ow the copper loppers. Tek the lid off on't (J.P.K.).

Hence **Loppering,** *ppl. adj.* simmering, bubbling.

Lan. I've bin wheer there's roast an' boiled an' a lopperin' stew, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 126, ed. 1879.

2. Of the viscera: to palpitate, throb violently. See **Lop,** *v.*[2] **5.**

s.Not. When a wake in the night, ma head beäts an' ma inside loppers (J.P.K.).

LOPPER-EARED, *adj.* **w.Yks.**[1] Having long, flabby ears; lop-eared.

LOPPER-GOWAN, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) The yellow ranunculus, *Trollius europaeus.*

LOPPET, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **loppat** Oxf.; **loppert** Mid.; **loppit** Glo.[1] [lo·pit, -ət.] **1.** *v.* To run in a one-sided way as a hare or rabbit does. Cf. **lop,** *v.*[2] **1.**

Brks.[1] **Hmp., Wil.** An old hare . . . came loppeting towards him, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) vii. **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Loppety-lop,** *sb.* a hopping or lame-like movement, like a rabbit. Cor.[2]; (2) **Loppity,** *adj.* in phr. *to go sort of loppity*, to walk leaning over to one side. Glo.[1]

2. To lounge, idle about, loll; to slouch.

Oxf. Don't stan' thaar a loppatin' aboot, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 126; (G.P.); **Oxf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A girt veller, allus a loppetin' about. Why dwon't 'ee teak an' gwo, 'stid o' loppettin' about at whoam wi' a wench as yun't narra mossel o' good fur cheesemakin' nur nothen, *ib.* 215.

Hence (1) **Loppeting** or **Lopperting,** *ppl. adj.* slouching, shambling, ungainly; idle, lazy, loitering; (2) **Loppety,** *adj.* (*a*) rickety, falling to pieces; (*b*) *fig.* weak, out of sorts.

(1) **Oxf.** A great idle loppeting fellow (G.O.). **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). **w.Mid.** He's a loppertin' great boy of seventeen, a reg'lar idle thievin' rascal (W.P.M.). (2, *a*) **Oxf.** (G.O.) (*b*) **Wil.**[1]

3. *sb.* A tall, ungainly person; a clumsy, slouching fellow. Also in *pl.* form.

Lan. Job! you lazy loppetts, I wish I wur at the back o' thee, Saunders *Abel Drake*, x. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Wil.** *Obsol., N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

4. A trollop. Glo.[1]

LOPPY, *adj.* Cor. [lo·pi.] Of the sea: rough, short-waved, 'choppy.'

The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. iv. ix.

LOPSTART, LOR, LÖR, see **Lobster,** *sb.*[2], **Lord, Loer.**

LOR-A-MASSY, *int.* Yks. Wor. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lar-a-massy** I.W.[1]; **larramassy** Brks.[1]; **lor-a-mussy** Yks. Cor.; **lors-a-mercy** s.Wor. An exclamation of surprise or pity; a corruption of 'Lord have mercy.'

Yks. Lor-a-mussy! I were flayed, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) I. 238, ed. 1875. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** *Foresters' Miscell.* (1846) 166. **I.W.**[1] Lor a massy upon me! I dedn't meean noo harm bee't. **Dev.** Loramassy! I du veel that I shüde be upon 'es track, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 62. **Cor.** But, lor-a-mussy, what matters how he cam' by his dose o' lead so long as he got it, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi. [Lor-a-mussy! exclaimed Mr. B., Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) ix.]

LORCH, see **Lurch,** *v.*

LORD, *sb.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **lard** Dor.; **loard** Der.; **loert** Der.[12] nw.Der.[1]; **lod** Sc.; **lor** Sc. (Jam.) Lan. War.[3] s.Wal. Lon. I.W.[1]; **lors** w.Yks.[5]; **lort** Lan.; **lurd** Ess.; **lword** Cum.[14]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lord's fool,** a born fool, a simpleton; (2) — **Harry,** in phr. *by the Lord Harry,* an oath, expletive; (3) — **of the pit,** *obs.*, the head man of a gang of marlers; (4) **-'s ore,** the ore which the Lord of the field claims in right of his manor; (5) — **Ralph,** a currant-cake; (6) **-sake(s,** an exclamation; (7) **Lords and Ladies,** (*a*) the wild arum, *Arum maculatum*; (*b*) the plantain, *Plantago media* and *P. lanceolata*; (8) — **and Ladies' fingers,** see (7, *a*).

(1) **Sh.I.** Nuxa wisna sic a füle as Tammie Robbie or Sandy o' Braemar; Tammie Robbie wis a Lord's füle, but Sandy wis a deevil! Stewart *Tales* (1892) 249. (2) **Lnk.** By the Lord Harry, what an auld fule I am getting, to be sure, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 176. **e.An.**[2] By the Lord-Harry, I'll larrup you well if I can lay hands on you. **Brks.** By the Lord Harry, I'll mark him for life, Macquoid *Brks. Lady* (1879) pt. i. vi. (3) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The head man . . . who undertakes opening a pit; under whom the others work, and who receives and disburses all money given to the gang. (4) **Der.** My walking stick I leave to Lord's ore lot, Furness *Medicus Magus* (1836) 59. (5) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] When the husband goes from home, the wife makes a 'Lord Ralph' and invites her friends. **s.Chs.**[1] The thing and the word are now becoming obsolete. (6) **Sc.** Lordsake, man, I got an awfu' fricht, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 126. **Per.** Lord sakes! sir, wha's acht the bairn? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Lo'd sake, man! tak' care o' my guid cloak, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 13. **e.Lth.** Lordsake, thinks I, this is no' canny! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 220. [**Amer.** 'Lord sakes!' I says, 'you ain't thinkin' of it!' Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1834) xxii.] (7, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks., e.Yks., w.Yks.** (W.F.), **w.Yks.**[124], **Lan., Chs.**[1], **Stf., Der., Lnn., Rut., Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Oft under trees we nestled in a ring, Culling our 'lords and ladies,' Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 99; **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf., Brks.**[1], **Bck.** **Hrt.** To gather a plant known to us by a name of our own, and styled lords and ladies, Wickham *Hertford School* (1841) xi. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. **Suf.** Honeysuckle and the arum-like plants which we call 'lords and ladies,' Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1898); **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **e.Ken.** (G.G.), **Sur., Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Those green courts where lords and ladies live, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xviii; **Wil.**[1] The purple spadices are the 'Lords,' and the yellow or very light-coloured ones the 'Ladies.' **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; **Dev.**[4], **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (8) **War.**

2. Phr. (1) *Lord send,* (2) *lort abbut,* an exclamation, expletive.

(1) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. (2) **Lan.** Ey knoas 't reet weel, lort abbut, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. i. i.

3. A judge of the Court of Session; also called **Lord of Session.**

Sc. The 'Court of Session' is the Supreme Court in Sc. . . The judges are called 'Lord' by courtesy, either with their own name or by that of any estate they may own. They are often spoken of as the 'Lords of Session' or 'the Lords': sometimes by their number, as 'The Fifteen,' which was their number formerly, though it is now thirteen (A.W.); A lord! it's my mind he will only prove to be a lord o' session, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Ayr.** He is to come before the Lords, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 141; She was removed to the Tolbooth, where she lay till the lords were coming to Ayr, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix.

4. A small landowner, a 'laird'; the proprietor of ground set apart for mining.

Lnk. O' three bits o' fairms he's ca'd lordie, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 148, ed. 1897. **Cum.**[14] **Cor.** The little Cornish baronet is lord of the set about to be worked, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) iv; He was a steward to a lord, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 139.

5. *Obs.* A title of respect applied to both sexes: sir, 'gaffer,' lady, 'gammer.'

Der. RAY (1691); Used in the Peak of Der., BAILEY (1721); (K.); GROSE (1790); **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1]

6. The leader in the harvest-field; the foreman of a gang of reapers.

e.An.[12] **Nrf.** We go back to the blacksmiths to grind our scythes. All the gang was there, lord and all, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 131. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hrt.** In mowing a thin crop of wheat with scythes the foreman . . . is called lord, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i.

7. *pl.* A kind of faggots. See **Lording, 2.**

Ken. Occurs in Orlestone Par. Bks.; still in common use (P.M.).

8. *int.* An exclamation of surprise, &c. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** At length said Jock, lod this is a caution, EWING *Poems* (1892) 15. **w.Yks.**[5] Lors! what a freet thou art! **Lan.** Lor, maam. . . Idleness! E-law maam. Me idle! SAUNDERS *Abel Drake*, ii. **War.**[3] **s.Wal.** 'Lor!' said Pol, 'there's lucky you be!' *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Ess.** Lurd! look at that gret old slug (H.H.M.). **Lon.** But lor, ve used to lush at sich a rate! MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 85, ed. 1861. **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** Lard! I've waited here nigh upon an hour, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 307.

LORDAN, see **Lurdan(e.**

LORDING, *sb.* Der. Sus. **1.** *Obs.* The best tree in a wood. Cf. **king-tree.**

Der. 'All the lordings and great timber trees now marked and large ashes in the hedge rowes betwixt the said Gullet and the Abbey flat.' Deed dated 1687, affecting property at Beauchief, ADDY *Gl.* (1891).

2. *pl.* The best kind of faggots. See **Lord, 7.**

Sus.[1] The branches and tops taken off the wood which is being cut for hop-poles.

LORDLY, *adj.* Sc. [lo·rdli.] Proud, haughty, reserved; difficult to please, particular.

Lnk. I'se no be lordly, an' I sud tak a beggar wife aff the hi'-gate, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 50. **Kcb.** He is not ill to be found, nor lordly of his love, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 78.

Hence **Lordlifu,** *adj.* rich, sumptuous.

Abd. His upfeshin wasna vera lordlifu', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli.

LORDSHIP, *sb.* Rut. Wor. **1.** A manor or parish.

Rut.[1] There's not another pheasant in this lordship since the railway was about. You may look through all Glas'on lordship now and not see a basket-fern.

2. Phr. *my lordship,* a nobleman. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21.

LORDY, LORENS, LORGES, LORGESSE, see **Lourdy, Lawrence, Lorjus, Largess(e.**

LORIE, *int.* Sc. Also in form **larie** (JAM.). An exclamation of surprise. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Also in *comp.* **Lorie-me.**

LORING, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **lorn.** The crested cormorant, *Phalacrocorax graculus.*

EDMONSTON *Zetland* (1809) II. 250 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

LORJUS, *int.* Lan. Chs. Also written **lordgus, lorges, lorgus** Lan. [lō·dʒəs.] **1.** An exclamation of surprise, a disguised form of 'Lord Jesus!'

Lan. Eh lorjus! but aw wur freetened aboon a bit, CHAPMAN *Widder Bagshaw* (c. 1860) 6. **Chs.**[123]

2. Phr. (1) *good lorjus,* (2) *good lorjus days,* (3) *good lorjus o' me,* (4) *lorjus days,* (5) — *me,* (6) — *o' me,* exclamations of surprise.

(1) **Lan.** Eh, good lorgus, mi lad, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xiii; Good lorgus, Tim! whotever hast bin doin, *ib. Fratchingtons* (1868) Frap 2. (2) **Lan.** But, good lorjus days! heaw cowd his feet wur, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 17; Good lorgus days, what's to do wi thi? WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 18. **e.Lan.**[1] (3) **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. (4) **Lan.** Lorjus days; but thou's mighty quarrelsome, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 316, ed. 1872. (5) **Lan.** Lorgus me, Sal, I thowt I must never ha' seen thee no moore, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) ii. (6) **Lan.** Very common (R.P.); Lorges o' me, LAHEE *Trot Coffie,* 6.

LORK, see **Lawk(s, Lirk.**

LORKUS, *int.* Suf. Ken. Also written **lorcus·** Ken.[1] [lō·kəs.] An exclamation of surprise, a corruption of 'Lord keep us.' Also in *comp.* **Lorcus-heart.**

Suf. (E.G.P.) **Ken.**[1] O lorcus-heart.

LORN, *pp.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Dev. **1.** *pp. Obs.* Lost.

e.An. Twixt Lopham Forde and Shimpling Thorne, England shall be wonne and lorne, *Local prophecy,* in *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479.

2. *adj.* Left, solitary, forsaken; forlorn, sad.

Sc. The landlord, in a lorn condition, Beheld the work of demolition, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 93. **Slg.** Ardent to dry the orphan's tear, The poor man, or lorn widow, GALLOWAY *Buccleugh* (1812) 7. **Lnk.** Mony lads will tell a tale That o'er soft woman may prevail, And leave her lorn at last, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 69, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Dev.**[1]

LORP, see **Loup,** *v.*[1]

LORRACH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [lo·rəχ.] **1.** A disgusting mess of anything liquid or semi-liquid; ill-cooked food. **2.** A long piece of thread, twine, cloth, &c. that is wet and dirty.

LORRIKER, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. [lo·rikə(r.] The tongue; the mouth.

Lakel.[2] (s.v. Lalliker). **w.Yks.** T'first speaker at oppand hiz lorriker wor Joanas Jaylegs, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 36; Oppen thi gob an' shooit aht thi lorriker, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 13. **Lan.** When he wur makkin' a capital S fur 'Seccerterry' he straauned hissen so mich that he welly nigh bit his lorriker cleean off, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7, col. 3.

LORRIMER, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [lo·rimə(r).] An instrument marked with signs, a kind of teetotum. See **Long Lawrence, 2.**

LORROCK, *sb.* e.Lin. [lo·rək.] A square lump, esp. of bacon. (G.G.W.)

LORRY, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Hmp. Amer. Also written **lory** Lan.; and in forms **larry** s.Hmp.; **lurry** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[23] Lan.[1] [lo·ri, lə·ri.] **1.** A long, flat wagon without sides, run on four wheels; a dray, cart. Also in *comp.* **Lurry-cart.**

Frf. Carts and lorries passing over them occasionally, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 46. **Fif.** The cobble-stones were not oppressed by heavy laden lorries, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 18. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 26, 1895); **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** To carry stone or timber (W.H.T.); A forward boy stood on a lurry, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 230, ed. 1868; **Lan.**[1] **Lan., Chs.** They are *gen.* used in railway traffic, and for removing goods from one place to another, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). **Shr.** On a railway, it is a mere board on four little wheels, for workmen to go about on. It runs on the rails, and is easily taken off (W.W.S.). **w.Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) [**Amer.** Public lorry, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390.]

2. In mining: a running bridge over a sinking-pit top, upon which the 'bowk' is placed after it is brought up empty. Yks. (C.D.)

LORRY, *sb.*[2] Yks. [lo·ri.] Leisure; liberty; a holiday. Cf. **Lawrence.** **n.Yks.** You'll have a lorry this forenoon (I.W.).

LORRY, see **Lerry,** *sb.*[1], **Lurry,** *v.*[1]

LORTY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhb. Dirty. (HALL.), Nhb.[1] See **Lurt.**

LORUM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Lore, learning.

Frf. He's nae skill'd in classic lorum, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 7.

LORUP, LORY, see **Larrup,** *v.*, **Lorry,** *sb.*[1]

LOSE, *v.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lōz, loəz, loiz.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense:* (1) **Loas(e,** (2) **Loaz,** (3) **Loise,** (4) **Loose,** (5) **Loyse,** (6) **Loze,** (7) **Lwoase,** (8) **Lwose.**

(1) **n.Ir.** We're gaun to loas oor precenter, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 23; A got that scaured fur fear o' loasin' myself, *ib. Paddy McQuillan,* 7. **Not.** No extry charge for taking your umbrella from you and loasing it, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 11. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **w.Yks.**[1] It's better to loaz hauf ner aw, ii. 305. (3) **w.Yks.** I'se ha' ta loise by 'em rayther nor tak' 'em hoam, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 33; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Aw've a characther to loise, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 8. **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[4] Mind tha doesnt loyse theesen. **Lan.** Feyrd aw dar say us E met loyse his shop, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii. (6) **Lan.** Fear lest th' physic loze relieving power, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 80. (7) **Cum.**[3] Thoo sud be sworry to lwoase sec a fadder,

25. (8) Cum. Thou'll nobbet lwose t'e guid neame, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 256; Cum.[3] Whativer side yee tak 'ill lwose, 83.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Loozed**, (2) **Losed**.

(1) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dev. She looz'd her speech, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 87. (2) Slg. He losed the favour of God, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) vii.

3. *Pp.* **Lurst**. Chs.[1] Aw've lurst my knoife.

II. Dial. uses. 1. In phr. (1) *to lose a day*, to miss work for a day; (2) — *one his place*, to cause one to lose his place; (3) — *the bell*, to lose the post of bellman; (4) — *the end of*, to be without knowledge or tidings of; (5) — *the feet*, to stumble, trip up; (6) — *the head*, to suffer a diminution of strength.

(1) Yks. (J.W.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Sur. (L.J.Y.) (2) Per. I'd be laith to lose ye yer place, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887. (3) Abd. He lost in the year nine-an-twenty the bell, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 38. (4) w.Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.[1] As for the old man, I've lost the end of him; I think he mut be badly. I've lost the end of him, so I must send down and see. (5) Fif. Let them a' see down the stair, For fear they lose their feet, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 134. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) (6) s.Sc. (JAM.)

2. To make worthless. Cf. **loss**, *v.* 2.

Hrt. They may sow [yellow Lammas-wheat] till they lose it, that is, till it degenerates into a most poor thin kernel, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i.

LOSE, *v.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **loase** w.Yks. Lan.; **loze** w.Yks.[3]; and in form **loise** w.Yks.[2] [lōz, loiz.] 1. *v. intrans.* Of a church, school, factory, &c.: to disperse, come out, be dismissed. Cf. **loose**, *v.* 10, **lowse**, *v.*[1] 3.

w.Yks. After t'factory's loised the hands cam out. Aa can't cum till schoil loises, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 101; The church did loase, and still they star'd, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 277; w.Yks.[2] 'The chapel was loisin',' meaning that the people were coming out; w.Yks.[3] T'church is lozin'. Lan. Jine th' ranks o' th' losein' congregation, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1896) 146; Th' church losed at hawve past four, STATON *Loominary*, 42. ne.Lan. When th' factory were losin', MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 318.

2. *trans.* To let loose; to redeem.

w.Yks. Shoo hed it laid a one side for her, and cam next day wi her money and losed it. *Gen.* used of redeeming things from pawn (A.C.). Lan. Yo'd may-be loike Flor-bi-Neet loased, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 318.

Hence **Losing**, *sb.* the coming of age of an apprentice; the festival on the expiration of an apprentice's term of service. Cf. **loosening**.

w.Yks. (C.V.C.); Nooa married man shall be allah'd to go to onna cuntry feeast, . . or onna lozin, . . withaht takkin his woif we him, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 225; w.Yks.[2] O'm bahn to Jooa Slitspring's lozin to-neet.

3. *adj.* In *comp.* **Lose-leather**, loose skin hanging down on persons whose flesh has fallen away. Cf. **lowse-leather**, s.v. **Lowse**, *adj.*

Sc. 'You have o'er mickle lose leather about your lips.' Spoken to them that say the thing that they should not, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 382.

[1. OE. *losian*, to stray, escape, to be lost (B.T.). 2. Losyn or vnbyndyn, *solvo*, *Prompt.* ON. *losa*, to let loose (VIGFUSSON).]

LOSE, see **Law**, *int.*

LOSEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **lossel**(l Ayr. Chs.[13]; **lozzel** Chs.[1]; and in form **loosil** n.Yks.[2] [lo·zl.] 1. *sb.* A lazy rascal; an idle, 'good-for-nothing' fellow. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 78; If we suld hang ony losel here, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 349. Abd. Crowds o' grave or losel wichts Wad come to hear him preach, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 184. Ayr. Where lossels swagger out the night, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 299. n.Yks.[2] Lan. Some losel knave, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 415. Chs.[13]

2. *v.* To idle about in a lazy manner.

Chs.[1] He'll do nowt bu' lozzel on th' screen, for aw he knows heaw busy aw am. Shr.[1]

[1. Þus sall þe laddis be holden lawe, Als losellis ever thaire lyff to leede, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 72.]

LOSERS, *sb.* Yks. Wal. A term used in the game of marbles; see below.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Gmg. In playing marbles a boy will say, 'I am losers,' for I am losing, and conversely, 'I am winners,' or 'I am on my winners' (J.B.). Cth. (W.W.S.)

LOSH, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Also in form **loash**. [loʃ.]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *losh a me*, (2) — *behears*, (3) — *be here*, (4) — *bless me*, (5) — *help me*, (6) — *keep me*, (7) — *keep us all*, (8) — *me*, (9) — *on a me*, (10) — *pity me*, (11) — *preserve me*, (12) *preserve us* or *us all*, (13) *good losh*, exclamations of surprise, wonder, &c.

(1) Sh.I. Losh a me, what ir we comin' till? *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). (2) Frf. Losh behears! it's one of the new table-napkins, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 127. (3) Abd. The losh be here! WALKER *Bards* (1887) 454; Very common (G.W.). (4) Frf. Losh bless me! INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 123. (5) Slg. Now, losh help me! you've needl'd me in trouble, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 57. (6) Per. Losh keep me! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 274, ed. 1887. Frf. Losh keep's a', Leeby. ye say that? BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. Edb. 'Losh keep us a',' said he with a smile, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. (8) w.Sc. But losh me! we a' like to be made o' by them for a' that, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 157, ed. 1877. Rnf. Losh me, 'tis a piteous case, BARR *Poems* (1861) 106. Ayr. Losh me, the day, puir man, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 13. Lnk. NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 16. Lth. SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 11. Edb. But, losh me! I had almost skipped over his pudding, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Rxb. Losh me, ye gar me ferley in a fright, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 33. Gall. Losh me, but he was a man, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. Kcb. Losh me! there's the midnicht hour, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 146. Nhb. Losh me, if I ken what ye're drivin' at, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 64. (9) Sc. 'Loash-on-a-me,' quo' Tam Stewart, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 84. (10) w.Sc. Losh pity me! Mrs. Pry, I wad as sune eat aff ma wee fingers, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 62, ed. 1877. Fif. Losh peetie me, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Lnk. Losh peety me! I'm jist liken to be deeved wi' thae birds, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 37. (11) Frf. The losh preserve me—fa was it But the husband o' my ain niece, Bet, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 122. Ayr. Losh preserve me, Mr. Snips, what is the matter with you? WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 45. Lnk. The losh preserve me, sirs, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 120. (12) Elg. But, losh preserve us! it grew mair mad than ever, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 112. Abd. Losh preserve's a'! Ye'll drink fowk oot o' hoose and haddin', GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 21. Lnk. Losh preserve us a' this day, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 37. (13) Lth. Guid losh! what wad fam'd Robie say? BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 141.

2. *int.* An exclamation of surprise or astonishment.

Sh.I. Losh, man! bit da wis a tüllie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 262. Cai.[1] Mry. HAY *Lintie* (1851) 57. Elg. But losh, man, we micht as soon lower'd a mairt, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 135. Abd. Losh! ye mith hae tauld a bodie seener, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. Kcd. GRANT *Lays* (1884) 55. Frf. They limited their comments to 'Losh, losh,' BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 74. Per. An' losh! What gars ye be sae terrible mim? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887. Fif. But, losh, Robert, dae ye no see yoursel? ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 26. s.Sc. Losh! a body canna speak noo but their taen haud on, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 161. Dmb. SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 74. Rnf. WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 5. Ayr. Losh! how foolish he leuks, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 117. Lnk. Losh, it's grey dark, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 13. e.Lth. Losh, it was like seein a man pent a pictur o't afore your een, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 35. Edb. MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 162. Rxb. MURRAY *Sngs.* (1892) 26. Dmf. THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 3. Gall. Losh, Jenny, an' whaur are ye gaun? IRVING *Lays* (1872) 227. Kcb. ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 219. Wgt. FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 299.

Hence (1) **Loshie**, (2) **Loshtie**, *int.* an exclamation of wonder or surprise.

Abd. (1) Oh, loshie, ay, man! ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi, (2) Loshtie, man, he'll be worth a hantle o' dry siller, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 16.

[A corruption of 'Lord.']

LOSH, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. [loʃ.] To make the lapping sound caused by a running stream flowing over stones, &c.; to splash in water.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Lakel.[2] Wm. An laykes an loshes ower the steaynes Like kitlins wid a clout, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 19, ed. 1896.

LOSHER, *adj.* Yks. Lower.

n.Yks. Still in use but growing *obs.* (R.B.) w.Yks. Used with reference to the height an almanack should be fixed on a wall (H.V.).

LOSH-HORSE, LOSHUN, LOSIN, see **Lash-horse, Lushings, Lozen.**

LOSS, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **lost** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; *pp.* **lossen** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] [los.] 1. To lose; a *vbl.* use of the *sb.* loss.

Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Sh.I.** Lossin' her grain o' 'oo', *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **e.Sc.** I'll loss my place, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 88. **Abd.** Lossin half a day seekin' ye, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 222. **Per.** Ye may loss it a', *Sandy Scott* (1897) 38; She did na loss heart, *Pitcoonans* (1899) 95. **Dmb.** Ye may loss your place as his secretary, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiv. **Lnk.** Dinna loss what ye've made, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 47. **e.Lth.** Ye never saw him loss his temper, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 108. **Edb.** Women dinna understand what it wad be to loss bein' first cock o' the cless, STEVENSON *Puddin* (1894) 87. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** PATTERSON *Dial.* 24. **Nhb.** Tunbelly losses conceit iv his sel', OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 12. **Cum.** It's a pity to loss them, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 23. **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo'll loss thisel' (s.v. Lowse). **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo'll a'e ti mahnd an' nut loss it. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A cross to loss, a ring to win, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 82; Will thi moother flite the for lossin' it? (F.P.T.) **Som.** Ay, 'tis better to lost a little 'an what 'tis to breed ill-will, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii; (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] Muy'n ùd'n nuudh'ur oa'l een dhu bai'g, uls dhee't lau'st aa'f oa ut [See that there is no hole in the bag, otherwise you will lose half of it]. I count that there'll be a lostin job, they can't never do it vor the money. **Dev.** I hadd'n no mind vur ta loss zich a trait, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 18; I can't afford to lost it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 23; **Dev.**[1] How did I lost tha? 8. **Cor.** For fear I should be tooken faint like, with losten' so much blood, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**[1] Our horse is losting his coat.

2. To go to the bad.

N.I.[1] Them childre's lossin' for the want o' somebuddy t'see afther them.

LOSSACK, see **Lozzuck.**

LOSSET, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A large, flat, wooden dish, somewhat resembling a 'voider.' GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.[2]

LOSSINGER, see **Lozenger.**

LOSSY, *adj.* Sc. Lan. Chs. [lo'si.] Unprofitable, causing waste, uneconomical.

Cld. Applied to 'braird,' or the first shooting of grain, fields of grain, pulse, &c., in which there are vacancies or empty spots; as 'a lossie braird.' 'The corn-lan' is unco lossie the year' (JAM.). **Lan.**[1] These potatoes are very lossy; aw have to cut haaf on 'em away. **e.Lan.**[1] Losing much in weight, as cotton in the process of manufacture. **s.Chs.**[1] Potatoes which have very deep 'eye-holes' are said to be lossy because so much must be cut away in paring them.

LOST, *sb. Obs.* Hrf. Dev. A loss.

Hrf.[1] **Dev.** 1671. Collected by vertue of a Briefe for a lost by ffire, *Woodbury Chwarden Accts.*

LOST, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lost.] 1. In *comb.* **Lost-love,** the name of a flower not identified.

Dev. We have . . . the lost-love that would have reminded her of Hamlet, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318; **Dev.**[4]

2. Phr. *to look as if one had neither lost nor won,* to look stupid or inanimate. w.Yks.[1]

3. At a loss; overwhelmed, bewildered, in a hopeless state.

Rnf. I'm fairly lost To ken how Rhymers void o' harns Should scribble most, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 164. **n.Yks.** Mr. Clark, you are lost (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'We're lost i' thrang,' overhead in confusion. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** If the old spinners could come back . . . [they] would be lost, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 17. **Not.** You'll be lost without the children (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** He'd be lost to death wi'out 'is garden (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The childer seem lost when there's no school. **War.**[4] It's no use yer saying another word; I'm quite lost about it. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

4. Uncared for, neglected.

w.Yks.[2] **Not.** She looked a poor lost creature (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** She'd hardly a rag to her back; she did look a poor lost creature (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] You must not see her lost. They say she was fairly lost; there was not a shift nor a bit to eat in the house. It's the most lost place as ever I clapped eyes on.

5. Very dirty, filthy, esp. in phr. *lost in dirt* or *muck.*

Lakel.[2] Sairy things, t'barns war lost an' loppart i' muck. **Cum.**[1] Yon poor barn's fairly lost i' dirt; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Her hoos war fairly lost i' muck. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An that [house] iz fair daan lost, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 37; T'bānz əz lost ən lopəd i muk (J.W.). **Not.** The whole lot of 'em was lost in dirt (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1] When I com' hoäm th' whoäle hoose was lost e' muck. Bless thĕ, bairn! why, thoos clear lost; thoo looks as if ta'd been buried i' a muck-hill. **sw.Lin.**[1] Cleän! Why Lor' mercy, I'm lost in muck.

6. Famished, starving.

w.Yks.[2] **Hrf.** 'I'm just lost' means 'I want refreshment badly,' BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] My inside is lost; **Hrf.**[2] To be lost for want.

7. Cold, wet; perished or starved with cold.

N.I.[1] Come in, chile, out o' the cowl'; yer lost. Och, ye craythur, ye'll be lost if ye go out the day.

8. Drowned.

Sc. Poor man, he was lost in the river, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437.

9. Imbecile, mad.

Sus. The reward of her 'lost' boy's smile, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 19; Willie may be a bit 'lost,' but he's my own, *ib.* 26. **Cor.** He grew, in the phrase of the country-side, lost or melancholy-mad, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. i; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** She's lost at times (M.A.C.).

LOST, see **Loss.**

LOST-SLOVAN, *sb.* Cor.[2] Also in form **low-.** Mining-term: that part of an adit or level, which lies open like a trench, before it is driven underground.

LOSUGH, *sb.* s.Don. A sudden blaze or flare-up of a turf fire. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

LOT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lot.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lot-meadows,** common meadows divided into equal-sized pieces, for the hay of which lots are cast every year; (2) **-meadows mowth,** *obs.,* the mowing of the grass in the lot-meadows; (3) **-meads,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) *obs.,* a kind of festival held in connexion with the division of the grass in the lot-meadows; (4) **-seller,** a street seller; see below.

(1) **Glo.** There is a considerable quantity of lot-meadow which is common after hay-making, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 398. **Oxf.** 1685. There belongs to the Rectory of Bagbroke, in the lott Meadows of Yarrington, a yard through all the three meads, STAPLETON *Four Parishes* (1893) 338; The custom of the drawing [at Yarnton] is as follows: the 'Meadsman' has the management of the business, and upon a certain appointed day . . . he takes a bag, containing thirteen coloured wooden balls, down to the meadows, and begins the drawing. . . Each lot has a name, marked upon a ball, and belongs to a particular farm, and when such name is drawn it shows to whom such a lot belongs. . . When all is done runners proceed to mark the 'treadways' between the lots by running across the grass from fixed stakes, shuffling their feet along, *ib.* 308–9; The still existing system of 'lot meadows' is a survival of the open field system which had been found so undesirable in most places, *ib.* 315. (2) **Oxf.** *ib.* 309. (3, *a*) **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* (*b*) **Wil.**[1] Here [at Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. The Lord weareth a garland of flowers: the mowers at one house have always a pound of beefe and a head of garlic every man, JACKSON *Aubrey,* 198. (4) **Lon.** The Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot,' all for a 1*d.*, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 447.

2. Phr. *a lot out of a catalogue, obsol.,* a person of little consequence, one whose opinion may be disregarded. Oxf. (J.E.)

3. An allotment; a piece of ground for building, &c.

Edb. Some lown spot Whar ane might get a feu'd-out lot, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 50. **Cum.** Each farm in the dale has its 'lot,' or allotment, on the fell, which feeds from five hundred to a thousand sheep, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) xi. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. *Obs.* A certain quantity of grain, *gen.* the 25th part of the produce, given to a thresher as wages.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** The allowance to the thrasher was either a proportion of the produce, known by the name of lot, generally a twenty-fifth part, or . . . he was paid in money, *Agric. Surv.* 75 (JAM.).

Hence **Lot-man,** *sb.,* see below.

Per. The lotman was the thresher, and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. . . They were named 'lotmen' from taking the stuff by lot, at so much per boll, the custom of the country-side regulating their charge, HALIBURTON

Furth in Field (1894) 104. **Fif.** A lot-man, as he is called, who threshes for so much the boll, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 234 (JAM.).

5. *Obs.* The thirteenth 'dish' of lead paid as tribute to the Crown.

Der. Tithe-ore outweigh'd his lot of grace, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 31; Lot and cope they pay, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 74; BAILEY (1721).

6. A great number, an indefinite quantity or amount. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sh.I. I canna blaw a grit lot o' my ain adventirs or achievements, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897). **Abd.** Sic lots o' buttons, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 19. **Frf.** He was believed to hae a lot o' siller ae way or anither, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 139, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** Ye have a mortal lot o' grand things in this hoose, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 221. **Fif.** There's a lot o' suffering as needs help, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 81. **Lnk.** GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 207. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 258. **n.Ir.** There maun be a lot o' timmer in them, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] What lots o' fooaks there is gannin ti floor [flower] show. **w.Yks.**[1] 'I've a fairish lot o' lambs to year.' When used in the *sing.* it has always an *adj.* joined with it, but in the *pl.* it is used without an *adj.* 'Ye've lots of apples and lots of hay.' **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] We've a goodish lot o' apples to-year, but noht like what we hed last. She's a lot warse noo this cohd, ask weather's cum'd. **sw.Lin.**[1] Oh, she's a lot better. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** It be a lot nigher this away (H.K.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Lots on us can't come a Monday 'cause o' the crickut match. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] **Ess.** CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 151. **Hmp.** I'm a lot better (H.C.M.B.). **Som.** He do think a wonderful lot o' you, Patty, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i.

Hence **Lottie,** *sb.* a small collection or number.

Abd. I mith brak the lottie to obleege an acquaintance, though I canna sell the lave sae weel, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 105.

7. The whole of several.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Is that the lot?' 'Ah, all as is.' **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

8. The feast-time at some villages. Cf. **lot-meads** (*b*).

Brks.[1] Drayton 'Lot' is well kept up.

9. *v.* To allot, to portion out, to ballot.

Cum.[1] He was lottit for a soldier, bit he peal't off and gat clear; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** They lotted for militia-men about 1810 (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] Theer's to be a Vestry-meetin' o' Monday to lot the pews. Be 'appen they'n do the same as they did'n at our church—lot 'em, an' then clap 'Free' on 'em at-after.

10. To reckon, expect, think; to allow, arrange for, settle.

Hrf.[1] 'I lotted to do it,' I settled to do it. **Oxf.**[1] I lots ee three months, *MS. add.* **Wil.**[1] I do lot her's a bad 'un. **n.Wil.** I do lot as we shaant find un (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] The piarty 'd a-burn'd ther bron out I da lot, 238. **Dev.** I da' lot t'll raäyne, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 113, ed. 1871.

LOTCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. A handful or considerable quantity of something in a semi-liquid state. Cf. **lock,** *sb.*[2]

Slk. A lotch of tar (JAM.).

LOTCH, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **loatch** (JAM.).

1. *sb.* A corpulent, lazy person.

Ayr. *Gl. Surv.* 692 (JAM.). **Lnk.** A muckle lotch (JAM.).

2. *adj.* Lazy. **Ayr.** (JAM.)

LOTCH, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [lɒtʃ.] **1.** To limp, halt; to jump like a frog; to jog.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 425. **s.Sc.** Applied to the awkward motion of one who rides ungracefully (JAM.). **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *ib.* (C.); We could clear th' ground of a thousant afore owd Sam Kunstable could lotch o'er th' Hauve Acre, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 38; **Lan.**[1]

2. To move as children do, with the hand and thigh. Also with *in.* **w.Yks.**[3] **3.** To take more space than is allowed at a game; to peg too many holes at cribbage, bagatelle, &c. *ib.*

LOTE, LOTER, LOTH, LOTHE, see **Loft, Laughter, Loath, Lofe.**

LOTHER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **luther** m.Yks.[1] [lɒ·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To splash or dash in water; to make a noise in water with the hands; to seethe.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A large fish is also said to lother, when it springs from the angler's hands, and dashes into the water. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *sb.* A seething state. **m.Yks.**[1] Cf. **ludder.**

[**1, 2.** ON. *lauðra,* to foam; *lauðr,* the froth or foam of sea-water (VIGFUSSON).]

LOTHER, *v.*[2] and *adj.* Shr. **1.** *v.* To do a thing unwillingly. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

2. *adj.* Unwilling. (HALL.), Shr.[2] Cf. **lather,** *adv.*

LOTHER, see **Lather,** *sb., adv.*

LOTHERIC(K, *sb.* Yks. Also written **lotherack** n.Yks.; and in forms **luther** n.Yks.[3]; **lutherack** e.Yks.[1]; **lutheric** n.Yks.[2] [lɒ·ðərək, lu·ðərək.] **1.** A heap, a great quantity; a large slice.

n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891); (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'Lutherics o' fat,' gross-looking pieces; **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.**[1] What a lutherack o' pie he's getten on his plate.

2. A spat of offensive viscous matter.

e.Yks.[1] Applied esp. to expectorated phlegm.

LOTIONS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. [lō·ʃənz, loə·ʃənz.] Abundance, plenty, 'oceans.' Cf. **lushings.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Chs.** 'Iz dhŭr aan·i ŭ dhaat·bēeŭr left?' 'Aay, loa·shünz' ['Is there anny o' that beer left?' 'Ay, lotions.']

LOTMENT, *sb.* Yks. Dor. Dev. [lɒ·tment.] An allotment.

w.Yks. He wor fond ov a bit o' gardin, so he rented a lotment (S.K.C.); Very common (J.W.). **Dor.** Ye be goin' up to the 'lotments, I d' 'low? *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 307. **Dev.** T'labouren man have a wore hezelf out on his own 'lotment since break o' day, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 156.

LOTTEN, *v.* Ess. [lɒ·tən.] To reckon on, count on.

'I quite lotten on it,' I anticipate it with pleasure, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185; (W.W.S.)

[Cp. ON. *hlotnask,* to fall to one's lot (VIGFUSSON).]

LOTTERIES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[24] [lɒ·təriz.] Cheap engravings for the use of children.

LOTTLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Wil.[1] To make the sound of water trickling in a small stream.

LOU, LOUATH, see **Lew,** *adj.*[2], **Low(e,** *sb.*[2], **Loath.**

LOUCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Nhp. War. Glo. Sus. Dev. Also written **loutch** Sc. (JAM.) Slk. Cum.[1]; and in form **looch** Sus. [lautʃ, lūtʃ.] **1.** *v.* To slouch; to bend the back in walking, to walk awkwardly; rarely *trans.* Cf. **louk,** *v.*[2]

Fif., Cld. To have a suspicious appearance like that of one who is accounted a blackguard. 'To gang loutchin' about,' to go about in a loitering way (JAM.). **Rnf.** Should she refuse, I'll louch my auld bonnet, And wail o'er my fate till the day that I die, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 190. **Slk.** The beggar he came loutchen on, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 170. **Cum.**[1] **War.**[4] Bless me, boy; doant yer go louching about like that, or yer'l never do for the army. **Glo.**[1], **Sus.** (F.A.A.), (F.E.)

Hence **Louching,** *ppl. adj.* slouching, slovenly.

Dev. A chittering, raving, rixy, louching, haggaging moil, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i; **Dev.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Louch-eared,** lop-eared. **Nhp.**[1]

3. *sb.* A slouch. **Dev.**[1]

LOUCHET, *sb.* Brks. [leu·tʃit.] A large piece.

Gl. (1852); **Brks.**[1] Thee hast gin I moor of a louchet 'n I can yet.

LOUD, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **leawd** Lan.; **lood** Sc. **1.** In *comp.* **Loud-spoken,** loud-speaking, outspoken.

Wgt. Said a lood-spoken hissy, 'My word, but he's spruce,' FRASER *Poems* (1885) 88.

2. Aloud. Also with *out,* and used *advb.*

Dmf. Na! Na! said I, lood oot, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 18. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Readin up leawd for ye, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) ix.

3. Famous, well-known.

Dmf. The spence where yer faithers hae sat When their name was lood i' the lan', THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 20; Lood, an' braid, an' bricht was his fame, *ib.* 60.

4. Phr. *be naething the louder,* a curling term: see below.

Gall. Used as a direction given to a player—the which is to throw his stone so that it may gently hit another stone and displace it a little, but not to give it any additional force on that account, more than if he were not to hit it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 61, ed. 1876.

LOUDER, see **Lowder,** *sb.*[2]

LOUDERING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Dev. Smuggling.

What a bit o' luck that loudering wor! BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxviii; Handy hole for a louderin' job, *ib.* xxxvi.

LOUGGY, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **loogy**. Tired, 'fagged'; slow.

Cor.[1] The crew of the brig seemed very louggy, *Cornishman* (Dec. 1879); Cor.[2] w.Cor. The horse is very loogy to-day (M.A.C.).

LOUGH, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [lɒf.] A small cavity; a cave in a hill or rock. Also in *comp.* **Lough-hole.**

Cum.[14], n.Yks.[3] n.Lan. Lough-hole, the 'pockets' or cavities in the carboniferous limestone in which 'kidney' ore occurs (S.K.C.). Lin.[1] More commonly called fox-hole.

LOUGH, *int.* Irel. I.Ma. Also in form **loughins** s.Don. An exclamation of surprise; a disguised form of 'Lord.'

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). I.Ma. Lough save us! Jane, is that you? Come in, woman (S.M.); She lifted up her two hands and exclaimed in surprise: 'Lough save us! and dear heart alive!' Rydings *Tales* (1895) 21.

LOUGH, LOUGHINS, see **Loch, Low**(e, *sb.*[1], **Laugh**, *v.*, **Lough**, *int.*

LOUGHRY MEN, *phr.* N.I.[1] See below.

A race of small hairy people living in the woods. It is said that 'they would get your gold.' They are very strong.

LOUGS, see **Loags.**

LOUK, *sb.*[1] Suf. A window lattice.

(Hall.); Still in use about Ipswich, but not common (C.G.B.).

LOUK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **lauk** ne.Lan.[1]; **leawk** Lan.[1]; **look** Wm.; **lowk** n.Cy. w.Yks. Der.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[2] Hrf.[2] [lauk, leuk, n.Cy. lūk, Lan. lēk.]

1. *v.* To strike, beat, thrash; to whip.

n.Cy. I'll lowk him, if I catch him, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1895). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] To whip with a horsewhip. *Obs.* Lei.[1] A lowked 'im well. Nhp.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[123], w.Wor.[1]

2. To strike a cricket-ball and make it fly far. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. *sb.* A severe blow or hit. Cf. **lout**, *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. (Hall.) Wm. He gev me a look aside o' t'lug (B.K.). ne.Lan.[1], War.[2], Wor. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] W'en I wuz choppin' sticks at the block, a piece bounded up an' gi'd me sich a louk i' the face; Shr.[2] Fat him a louk on his yed. Hrf.[2] I'll gee thee a lowk on thy yead.

4. A large slice or piece. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

LOUK, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Stf. Nhp. War. Also written **lowk** Nhp.[1] [lauk.] To idle, loaf. Cf. **louch.**

s.Stf. He was loukin about all mornin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nhp.[1] 'Why do you lie lowking there?' is often said to a lazy boy stretched on the ground. 'What do you stand lowking there for?' to any one who is standing idling about, in an awkward uncouth manner. War.[3] I wish he would get something to do instead of louking about the house.

Hence **Louking**, *ppl. adj.* gawky, awkward. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

LOUK, *v.*[3] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To put in place. (Hall.)

LOUK, LOUME, see **Lowk**, *v.*, **Lowm.**

LOUN, *v.* n.Cy. Shr. To chastise, beat, thrash. See **Lounder.** n.Cy. (Hall.) Shr.[2] Loun him well.

LOUN, LOUNCE, LOUND, see **Loon**, *sb.*[1], **Lowance, Lown**, *adj.*

LOUNDER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Shr. I.W. Also written **lownder** Lakel.[2] Wm. Shr.[1]; and in forms **loonder** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **loondher** e.Yks.; **loonther** e.Yks.[1]; **louner** Sc. Shr.[2]; **lowner** Shr.[1]; **lunder** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **lundre** Sc.; **lunner** Sc. Bnff.[1] Dmf. [lū·ndə(r, leu·ndə(r).] 1. *v.* To beat severely with heavy strokes, to thrash, thump, cuff. Also used *fig.*

Sc. If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna I cry on you? Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv; Why is all this shame loundered on my head? Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxviii. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] He lunnert's back weel till 'im. Frf. Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 23. s.Sc. May I now be lounder't wi' a kent By some wild chiel, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 363. Rnf. Faith! I'll louner her wi' this rung, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 204. Ayr. Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 95. e.Lth. Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 91. Edb. He loundered about him with the flat of his sword, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 90. Slk. Ran in amang them wi' my rung, lounderin awa richt and left, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 143. Dmf. Rob's like a dog that's been lunnered, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 195. Gall. For Sandy . . . lundered them about the broadest of their gowns with the bar, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) lii. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. His gasping foe he loundered weel, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 344; Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Ah loundered him a bit wi' t'besom shank. Cum. Warder thowt ah was gaan teh loonder em when he saw me neif up, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 209. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He gat lounder'd for't; n.Yks.[34] e.Yks.[1] What's thä loontherin him aboot i' that way for? What's he deean? m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Loundering**, (1) *sb.* a beating, thrashing; (2) *ppl. adj.* of a blow: heavy, severe; resounding.

(1) Sc. Since he had gien her a loundering wi' his cane, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Bnff.[1] The loon got a gueede lunneran for wintin's carritchiss. e.Lth. It's a lounderin wi' my staff I wad ha' gien him, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 193. Edb. He managed to win clear of her loundering, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 224. Slk. I gae him a hearty loundering, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 117, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] Cum. Ah'd a varra good mind teh gah back an give em a loonderin, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 118. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] You deserve a good loundering; n.Yks.[4] (2) Abd. Leitch lent the ba' a loundrin lick, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5, ed. 1859. Slg. It's hard to get a loundering bang, Towers *Poems* (1885) 66. Lnk. To lend his loving wife a loundring lick, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 32, ed. 1783. Lth. They yell'd an' mell'd wi' lounderin' din, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 22. Edb. He'll get some lound'rin' knocks, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 42. n.Yks. Ah nivver gat sikan a loundering clash afore, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi; n.Yks.[14]

2. With *at* or *up*: to do anything with energy and speed; to deliver a speech or sermon with energy, to earnestly impress upon; to scold.

Bnff.[1] She lunnert up the washan for ass ill's she wiz. He tried t' prove predesteenation, an' for mair nor twa oors he lunnert at it. Ma laddie's gain' t' the college this year, an' A lunner on at 'im t' pay attention till 's lessons.

3. To lounge, walk about idly or awkwardly; to flounder, run, scamper.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Lakel.[2] Theer, thoo'll lownder aboot tell thoo flees ower. Cum.[4] As I com' lunderin' on t'Squire cocked his pistol, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 4, col. 2. Wm. He wad lownder aboot o' t'day afoor he wad gang at a job an' git it deun (B.K.). e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1] Applied to dogs. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Lounderer**, *sb.* anything heavy or ungainly; anything large; (2) **Loundering**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, heavy, powerful; large.

(1) Cum.[14] (2) Frf. He . . . sent the great muckle loonderin' scoondrel ower his heid, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 73. s.Dur. He was a great lounderan' fellow (J.E.D.). Cum. Loundrin' shives o' cheese an' breed, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 10; He hed six sons, aw girt loonderen chaps, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 32, ed. 1886; Cum.[1] A girt lounderan fellow. n.Yks. (J.E.D.)

4. *sb.* A heavy and resounding blow, a severe stroke; a beating. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Sh.I. I liftit me staekit neive an' fetched a lunder wi a' my strent, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Abd. Ere ye had the word well spoke, Ye'd get a loun'er wi' her rock, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 332. Per. Spence *Poems* (1898) 27. Fif. Ae Lollard-man got ere he wist A lounder frae a Papist fist, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 154. Slg. The ills o' eighteen hunder, That gied our pouches and our kites a lunder, Galloway *Crichton, &c.* (1802) 70. Ayr. Lest frae me ye a lunner get, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 116. Lth. Had I kent this at the time I got the lounder, I sid garr'd ye pipe yer ain coronach belyve, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 184. Edb. McDowall *Poems* (1839) 44. Peb. Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. Slk. Hit him . . . a stiff lounder across the rumple, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 303, ed. 1866. Rxb. Hae we forgot Aboukir Bay Whar France gat sic a lounder? A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 143. Kcb. Yet hopes that routh o' goud he'd find O'er's love did come a lunner Right fell, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 18. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] Cum. Up wih his empty bottle, an brang mi sec' a loonder ower t'heid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20. Shr.[1] I gid 'im sich a lownder as 'e ŏŏna furget soon; Shr.[2] I.W.[2] I gid 'em sich a lounder!

5. The act of showing energy at work. Bnff.[1]

6. A thick slice, a large piece.

Shr.[1] I gid the poor chap a good lownder o' bread an' cheese, an' a spot o' fresh drink, an' mighty glad 'e wuz on it; Shr.[2]

[3. Cp. Lousengers and lounderers are wrongfully made and named hermits, Bale *Sel. Wks., Test. Wm. Thorpe* (c. 1550) in *Bale Sel. Wks.*, ed. 1849, 130.]

LOUND'S WOUNDS WORT, *phr.* Lei. The black horehound, *Ballota nigra. Science Gossip* (1866) 163.

LOUNER, LOUNGE, see **Lounder, Lunge**, *v.*[1]

LOUNGE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **loonge** n.Yks. [lūnz.] A large lump or slice. Cf. **lunch.**

N.Cy.[1] As of bread and cheese. **n.Yks.** He cut sike great loonges (I.W.).

LOUNING, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [leu·nin.] Thin and meagre, lank, long.

The cod, through the summer louning or spent, and from December to January in highest perfection, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 113; **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** A fish is said to be louning when it is much emaciated, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

LOUNNICK, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **lownnick.** The churn-dash.

Hea took up a lounnick, an knockt udh aar bryne [He took up the churn-dish and knocked out their brain[s]], 108.

LOUNT, LOUNTER, see **Land**, *sb.*[1], **Lonter.**

LOUP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Amer. Also in forms **laup** w.Yks.[4]; **laupe** Wxf.[1]; **lawp** Der.[1] s.Not.; **loap** w.Yks.[4] e.An.[2]; **loop** Sh.I. n.Cy. e.Dur.[1] Lin. Nhp.; **lope** Or.I. n.Cy. Dur.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks.[234] Lan. Midl. Not.[2] Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[12] Nrf. e.Suf. Ess.[1] Ken.[12] Sus.[1] Hmp. Wil.; **lorp** Not.[1]; **lourp** Lin.; **lowp** Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lin.; **lup** Or.I. [loup, lōp, lūp.] **1.** *v.* To leap, spring, jump; to leap over or from.

Sc. Every ane lowps the dyke where it is laighest, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); I could find it in my heart to . . . loup ower the scaur into the water to make an end o't a', SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Sh.I.** The laird o' St. Ringan louped oot o' bed, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 239. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.); It loupit in again, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 69. **n.Sc.** Set your bent bow to your breast And lightly loup the wa', BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 275, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** HAY *Lintie* (1851) 52. **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. **Abd.** As gin he was loupin in a bowie, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 5. **Kcd.** Ye gar my heart loup to my lips, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 133. **Frf.** Him standing ready to loup, his knees bent, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xliii. **Per.** SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 166. **Fif.** Jean Grieve, as frae her bed she loupit, Puir body! owr the bed-stock coupit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49. **Slg.** MUIR *Poems* (1818) 267. **Dmb.** I could loup o'er the moon, my head turns like a wheel, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Rnf.** They've loupit o'er a' sort o' fences Wi' perfect pride, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 123. **Ayr.** Sic men as some folk were glad to loup at, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xix. **Lnk.** Deed it mak's my hairt loup intae my mooth to look at her noo, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 174. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 20. **Edb.** Fouk shou'd look weel afore they loup, *Tint Quey* (1796) 22. **Slk.** See how the trouties are loupin in the pool, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 57. **Rxb.** WILSON *Poems* (1824) 10. **Gall.** I'll get the burgh hangman to attend to ye, gin I haena the strength o' airm to gar ye lowp mysel, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 36. **N.I.**[1], **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** I'll foreheet [predetermine] nothing but building churches, and louping over them, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1678) 355; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** If ye dee nee ill-dee nee ill-like; If ye dinna steal nee sheep dinna lowp the dyke, *Saying* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** He cumeth lowpin atoppa t'moontens, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 8; **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] See we can lowp the far'est. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Then honest Jock loupt on the floor, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 234, ed. 1842; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** A duddant knaa fert life omma whilk side aad lowpt frae, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **Yks.** Au t'sheep lowped ower t'wa' (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.** Ah thowt Ah wad lope 't mysel (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[134] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'beeos is loupin aboot weeantly. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (G.H.); It macks him laup aht a bed, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 35; We've lowped ower t'cat so we mud as weel lowp ower t'tail [Having embarked on this undertaking we may as well go through with it], *Prov.* (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Lukes afoar he loups,—one o' that soart. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** When his yed went loupin', WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii; **Der.**[1] My eye, he did loup when it touched him. **Lin.** RAY (1691); **Lin.**[1] I saw him lope the grip. **n.Lin.** He lowps down into the dikin boddom, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 38. **sw.Lin.**[1] When I lived in the Fens we lasses had poles and loped the dykes. **e.An.**[2] He loaped over the deek. **Nrf.** Look how he du come a lopin' apun the mountins, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 8. **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

2. *Comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Loup aff**, to break off suddenly in a statement or story, to ramble; (2) **— back**, suddenly to refuse to stand to a bargain; (3) **— down**, to refuse to give so much for a commodity as was at first offered; (4) **— on**, (*a*) to mount a horse; (*b*) to mount, prepare, equip a company of horse; (5) **— up**, to demand more for a commodity than was at first offered.

(1) **Cld.** He ne'er finishes his story, but loups aff to some other palaver (JAM.). (2, 3) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (4, *a*) **Sc.** As good had's the stirrup as he that loups on, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 7. **Cai.**[1] **Bwk.** To loup on his naggie, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. **Lnk.** Haud the auld jade [mare] till I loup on, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 32. (*b*) **Abd.** Pitcaple loups on about 30 horse in jack and spear, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 9. (5) **Cld.** (JAM.)

3. *Comb.* (1) **Loup-back**, the game of leap-frog; (2) **-counter lad**, a shopkeeper, salesman; (3) **-dyke**, a cow that is given to straying; (4) **-frog**, (5) **-the-bullocks**, see (1); (6) **-the-cat**, a term of disparagement; (7) **-the-dyke**, wild, unsettled, runaway; (8) **-the-lang-lonnin**, see (1); (9) **-way**, a private footpath.

(1) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71. (2) **Abd.** Coorse vulgar stuff, 'at naebody wad weir but loup-coonter lads, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 25. (3) **Lakel.**[2] (4) **w.Yks.** Yo'd ha thowt at t'buildins wor playin' at lowp-frog, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 77, ed. 1881; **w.Yks.**[2], **sw.Lin.**[1] (5) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **Abd.** They'll rin their risk o' dealin' wi' ony weirdless loup-the-cat, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 122. (7) **Sc.** This loup-the-dike loon, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xxiii. **Ayr.** As meek and mim as a May puddock, when ony ane was there, but real clippocks and lowp-the-dyke randies when they got awa by themsel's, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112; (JAM.) (8) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (9) **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[12]

4. Phr. (1) *to loup one's lane*, (2) *— one's ways*, to jump, leap, throb; (3) *— out of one's skin*, to be carried away by any strong emotion; (4) *— the dyke from, fig.* to pass out of, to leave behind; (5) *— the* (or *a*) *stank*, to escape a difficulty, avoid a loss; (6) *— the tether*, (*a*) to burst bounds, break from restraint; to ramble; (*b*) wild, unsettled, runaway.

(1) **e.Fif.** He was like to loup his lane wi' joy at the thocht o' meetin' aince mair wi' his beloved Peggy, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. (2) **Ayr.** Loup your ways down, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxviii. (3) **Sc.** He could have louped out of his skin with fear while he spoke, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Kcb.** Some were joost loupin' the dyke frae their teens, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 217. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** He'll no loup the stank so easy, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. (6, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Sc.** A wild loup-the-tether lad, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx. **s.Sc.** (JAM.)

5. To throb, beat, pulsate.

Sc. Would mak the heart loup, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxii. **Per.** The Scottish bluid loups in oor veins, FORD *Harp* (1893) 322. **Ayr.** My heart loups sae light I scarce ken't for my ain, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 80. **Lnk.** O my heart, how it loups when I meet her, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 76. **Lth.** Wi' joy my heart now 'gins to loup, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 134. **Edb.** My heart gat sae fou that it loupit and duntit till it burst forth in a sang, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 30. **Dmf.** My heart loups light, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 50. **Nhb.** Me heart it lowps wi' pride, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1890) 53. **Cum.** O how my heart wad lowp for joy, RELPH *Sng.* (1743) l. 17. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** My heart louping, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 19.

6. To dance, frisk. Cf. **leap**, *v.* **4.**

Sc. An' lang or night we'll dance an' loup At the young shepherd's wedding, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 23. **Elg.** The bairnies louping on the knowe, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 248. **Abd.** The aul' man felt as gin he could Hae loupit wi' the best, WILLIAMS *Farmer's Tint Laddies* (1900) st. 6. **Per.** King Jamie . . . Drank a rouse to single jigs, An' welcome a' that comes to loup that nicht, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 22. **Frf.** He tunes his win'some reed, The wee things loup and prance, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 47. **Ayr.** The lassies shaket themsel's, and the lads hooched and loupet, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 176. **Lnk.** They hooched, an' heyed, an' loupt an' flang, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 48. **Edb.** Strive . . . To loup and caper like their betters, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 20.

7. To run, to move quickly; to run off, escape, flee from. Also with *off.*

Sc. It's just the laird's commands and the loon maun loup, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **ne.Sc.** The puir lad made his case appear ten times waur than it really wis wi' loupin the countra, GRANT

Keckleton, 132. **Bch.** This made my lad at length to loup, And take his heels, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 27. **Abd.** His men leaves the pursuit and loups about to lift him up again; but as they are at this work, the said James Grant ... loups frae the house and flees, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 31 (JAM.); The love o' liquor ... Leads mony to limbo an' compel To loup the country an' exile Themsel's o'er seas, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 69. **Kcd.** [He] Sware that he wad loup the country, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 90; Miss Jean could loup like a maukin, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 271. **Lnk.** Some pack up their duds an' loup The law, as gleg 's a flae, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 76. **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **Sus.** Ya lope off won noight, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; **Sus.**[2] The old dog was round here just now, but he must have loped off somewhere.

8. To run or walk as a hare, with long, bounding steps, to stride, to walk in a clumsy, awkward manner.

Or.I. Hares, too, come loping leisurely along the road, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 269. **Fif.** A rabbit gaed loup-loupin' awa to its hole, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 23. **Mid.** Carter walked at a great pace and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 233. **Not.** He was much given to gawster and to lorp about, HOLE *Memories* (1892) 192; **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] I saw a hare loping along the road. **s.Not.** Just look at that wench lawping across the yard (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**[1] 'He does lope away,' he goes such a pace. **Nhp.**[1] Come looping o'er the lea, CLARE *MS. Poems.* **Shr.** A brace of hares came louping down the field within easy shot, DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxvii. **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 109. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** An' John loped on with glee, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 103; To goo lopin' along (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

9. Of horses and bulls: to engender.

Cai.[1], **Lakel.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Hez thah gitten t'meear louped? (T.S.) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's boon tï get meear lowpit, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

10. To burst, cause to snap; to break open; to become swollen with anger, heat, drink, &c.; *gen.* in phr. *to be like to loup.*

Sc. Applied to a sore when the skin breaks, or to the face when swelling through heat, drink, passion, &c. It is said of one who has over-heated himself by violent exertion, 'His face is like to loup' (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] He sat afore the fire till 's face wiz like t' loup. Fin he cam oot o' the public-hoose, his face wiz like to loup. Applied to a bag, sack, or box too full. **Dmf.** Her heart's like to loup the gowd lace o' her gown, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 136.

Hence (1) **Loupen-siney**, *sb.* a sprung or strained sinew; (2) **-steek**, *sb.* a broken stitch in a stocking; *fig.* anything wrong.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Sc.** 'To tak up a loupen-steek,' to remedy an evil (JAM.).

11. Of frost: to give way, to dissolve about sunrise.

Ags. To appear in the form of hoar-frost in the morning, and dissolve before the influence of the sun can affect it. An almost certain prognostication of rain sometime in the course of the day (JAM., s.v. Gae again).

12. To change owners, to pass from one possessor to another.

Sc. Since it came here ... It has gard sindrie lairdships loup, PENNECUIK *Poems* (1715) III (JAM.).

13. *sb.* A leap, bound, jump; the distance covered by a leap.

Sh.I. Peerie Jessie made a loop oot o' da bed, *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** (W.M.); Now bob for bob, an' loup for loup, Forenent the Cha'mer door, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 598. **Frf.** Wi' the gentry it's but one loup frae that to speiring, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 319. **Per.** The last that tak's the loup, Tam, He ne'er wins back agen, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 82. **Dmb.** They take The water at a loup, SALMON *Gowdean* (1868) 71. **Rnf.** At a race or a loup There can nane wi' him cope, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 42. **Ayr.** The horses gave a sudden loup, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii. **Lnk.** 'Twad be kittle wark Tae ... tak' sic a loup in the dark, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 44. **Kcb.** Tam Bennochy lap wi' a loup to his feet, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 218. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A hop, step, and loup, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 213; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Danny gev yah greet lowp ebben up a heet, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 141; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Ivvery lowp thae teeak wes bigger an bigger, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Yks.** Her eyes getting bigger and bigger with each lope she took, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 90; **n.Yks.**[13], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wod taka few laups, HARTLEY *Budget* (1872) 35; **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343.

14. A stride, a long step.

Nrf. He takes slow and lengthy lopes, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 124. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** I'd jist start the rest of the cattle [horses] into a handsome lope, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xiii.]

15. *pl. Fig.* Legs.

Lan. So owey went one o' th' neebor lads us wur leet of his lopes, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 40. **e.Lan.** He's varra leet on his lopes, WILKINSON *Spenser* (1867).

16. A narrow channel between rocks; a place where a river becomes so contracted that it can be easily leapt; *gen.* in place-names.

Cai.[1] **Frf.** The Loups of Malcolm. At the Loups the river runs narrow and deep between cliffs, and the spot is so called because one Malcolm jumped across it when pursued by wolves, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxvii. **Lnk.** There is a loup in Clyde about half a mile above the Stonebyres Linn (JAM.). **Bwk.** The water pours through a narrow crevice in the rock above, which is called 'The Strait-loup,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 22. **Wm.** One of the most remarkable of the fissures in the rock is called 'Scot's loup,' *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 258. **w.Yks.** There are three places in the bed of 'The Crystal Wharfe' where the river is pent up and rushes through narrow fissures in the limestone rocks. .. Below the romantic village of Burnsall we have Loup-scar, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 366.

17. A small cataract; *gen.* in *comb.* **Salmon-loup.**

Sig. The above-mentioned Loup of Fintry; a cataract of 91 feet high, over which the Endrick pours its whole stream, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 381 (JAM.).

18. A disease among sheep: the hydrorachitis. See **Louping-ill.**

Sc. The rot, the loup, the auld rest, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 155.

[1. Mon lowp on loft in the contrere, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XIII. 652. 7. Norw. dial. *laupa* and *lope*, to run (AASEN); ON. *hlaupa* (VIGFUSSON).]

LOUP, *sb.*[2] Dor. A kind of sea-louse.

Somewhat like a wood-louse, which in warm summer weather eats the bait which fishermen set in lobster-pots, *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

LOUP, *v.*[2] N.Cy.[1] To cover.

LOUP, see **Leap**, *v.*, **Loop**, *sb.*[1]

LOUP-EARED, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] Having drooping ears, lop-eared.

LOUPER, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Not. Nrf. Also in forms **lauper** n.Yks.; **loper** Nrf.; **lowper** Lakel.[2] **1.** A jumper, leaper. See **Loup**, *v.*[1] **1.**

Lakel.[2] He's a rare lowper. **n.Yks.** That hoss is a rare lauper (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Ye gamsome louper! HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 117; (J.W.)

2. The grasshopper. **Not.**[2]

3. *Comp.* **Louper-dog**, the porpoise.

ne.Sc. The porpoise, or louper-dog, tumbling with forward motion in the sea, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 127. **Bnff.**[1]

4. One who flees the country, a vagabond. **Sc.** (JAM.)

5. One who takes long strides in walking.

Nrf. Our landlord is known as 'Loper' Grey. His long legs have earned him his cognomen, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 109.

LOUP-HOLE, see **Loop-hole.**

LOUP-HUNT, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc.** **1.** *sb.* In phr. *at* or *on the loup-hunt(s*, on an idle errand, on the search for adventure.

Abd. Alick Wilson, orra man at Braeside, had been on the 'loup-hunt,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1898); At the Loup-hunts is a phr. used intimating that one goes out as if a-hunting, but in fact on some idle errand (JAM.).

2. *v.* To go abroad early in the morning.

n.Sc. 'Hae ye been a loup-hunting?' a phr. commonly used by way of query (JAM.).

LOUPING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* **Sc.** Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **loping** w.Yks. Lin. [**lou'pin.**]

1. *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Louping-ague**, *obs.*, the disease, St. Vitus's dance; cf. **leaping-ague**; (2) **-ill**, a disease among sheep: the hydrorachitis; cf. **leaping-ill**; (3) **-on-stone**, a horse-block for mounting; *fig.* in phr. *to cum aff at the louping-on-stone*, to leave off in the same state as at the beginning; (4) **-pole** or **-pow**, a leaping-pole, a pole for jumping over ditches; (5) **-prize**, a prize for jumping;

(6) **-stone**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) *obs.*, a stone over which a bridal party had to leap on leaving the church; (7) — **the well**, *obs.*, an ancient custom at Alnwick; cf. **leap**, *v.* II. 2.

(1) **Frf.** A singular kind of distemper, called the louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish [Craig]. The patients when seized have all the appearance of madness; their bodies are variously distorted; they run . . . with amazing swiftness and over dangerous passes, . . and when confined to the house they jump and climb in an astonishing manner, till their strength be exhausted. Cold bathing is found to be the most effectual remedy, *Statist. Acc.* II. 496 (JAM.); I ne'er dream'd . . . To see him i' the loupin' ague, Loupin' like Spottie ow're fouk's houses, As easy, faith, as my cat puss does, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 95; It is said that the clattering of tongs, or any noise of a similar kind, will bring on the fit. Some consider it as entirely a nervous affection; others as the effect of worms, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 298. (2) **Sc.** The louping-ill's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; There is a considerable loss of lambs by what is called the louping ill, which is an affectation of a paralytic nature, *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 352 (JAM.). **Rxb.** A disease among sheep which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward; by some supposed to proceed from a stoppage in the circulation, by others ascribed to some defect in the head (JAM.); Three lambs, . . They've taen the loupin'-ill sae sair Scarce can they rise upon the knee, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 211. **Nhb.**[1] The name is expressive of the symptoms of the disease, in which the animal leaps or rears up, staggers, and very often expires. **Cum.**[4] The chief and most conspicuous feature of which is contraction of the muscles and limbs, *C. Patr.* (Aug. 25, 1893) 4, col. 6. (3) **Sc.** A 'louping-on-stane' or structure of masonry erected for the traveller's convenience in front of the house, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxix; On each side of the door stood benches of stone, which . . . served as louping-on-stanes, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 149 (JAM.); To cum aff at the loupin-on-stane, to terminate a dispute without the slightest change of mind in either party (JAM.). **Elg.** Bunyan's louping-on-stane too Whilk dreich-a—s'd Christians heez'd, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 70. **Abd.** A loupin'-on-stane Where farmers on Fridays took leave o' a frien', ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 2. **Ayr.** What should he be doing, but sitting on his ain louping-on-stane, glowring frae him, GALT *Lairds* (1826) v. **Lnk.** At the 'loupin'-on-stane' a group of weavers would be seen discussing politics with much fervour, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 5. **Hdg.** At the Kirkstyle, just at the 'loupin'-on-stane,' RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 90. **Bwk.** A loupin' on stane is a very good thing For a man that is stiff, for a man that is auld, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. **Gall.** Reined them loosely to the ring in the louping-on-stane, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 88. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (4) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.** (J.C.W.) (5) **w.Yks.** He got lopin' prize at t'sports I 'ear say (W.M.E.F.). (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2], **Lin.** (J.C.W.) (*b*) **Nhb.** At . . . Belford . . . the bridal pair with their attendants leap over a stone placed in their path at the outside of the church porch. This is called the louping-stone, and it is said on the spot that the bride must leave all her pets and humours behind her when she crosses it, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Nhb.**[1] Formerly imposed at Alnwick on candidates for the freelage of the town, who were obliged to go through the Freeman's Well, a dirty, miry pool on Alnwick Moor.

2. *ppl. adj.* Leaping, dancing; throbbing, quivering.

Mry. Burnies rin wi' loupin' din, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 45. **e.Fif.** We slippit wi' loupin' hearts to the cruive, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Lnk.** To . . . haud their loupin' nerves in tift, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10. **Lth.** Ready the silvery loupin' plunder To onset wi' his growl o' thunder, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 105.

3. Phr. *loupin' an' leevin'*, of fish: fresh, newly caught; *fig.* of persons: in health and spirits. Cld., Lth. (JAM.)

LOUPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also in form **lowpy** Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum.[134] Wm. [lou'pi.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Loupy-back**, the game of leap-frog; (2) **-dyke**, an animal given to leaping hedges; *fig.* an imprudent, irresponsible person; an unfaithful husband or wife; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-lang-lonnen**, see (1).

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** T'bairns we see laking at 'Lowpy back,' *Mary Drayson* (1872) 9; **Cum.**[3] 'At boggles at lowpy-back, rack-ups or shinny, 54. (2) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Tell it to one of these long-horned shepherds, or their loupie-dyke wives, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1880) II. 25, ed. 1888; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** It's a lowpy-dike or it wad'nt hev t'bang on (B.K.). (3) **e.Dur.**[1]

2. *sb.* In phr. (1) *loupy for loup*, (2) *—for spang*, with short leaps.

(1) **ne.Sc.** An syne they geed hame 'Loupie for loup, loupie for loup,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 15. (2) **Abd.** They ran awa' loupy for spang, an' loupy for spang, An' o'er the mill dam, an' o'er the mill dam, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 123.

LOUR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Not. Dev. Also in forms **loor** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **lower** Der.[1] s.Not. Dev.[1] [Sc. lūr.]

1. *v.* To lurk, crouch; to skulk.

Fif. Kate had been hinmaist ay before, An' in her bed lang lourin', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 141. **Hdg.** Something . . . loors on me—That hechts death's comin' blow! LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 221. **Slk.** Wi' eerie swither lour'd awhile, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 276.

Hence **Lowering**, *ppl. adj.* idling, lolling about.

Dev.[1] I'd zee and break the lowering lubber of his untowerdly fraxious tricks, 4.

2. To stoop in walking; to droop.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Der.**[1] Of a beast or fowl, when weak, or faint, or spiritless. *Obs.* **s.Not.** A wonder what's med these plants lower so (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Lowering**, *ppl. adj.* stooping; (2) **Lour-shouthered** or **-shouldered**, *adj.* round-shouldered.

(1) **Edb.** He was a tall, thin, lowering man, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (2) **Slk.** (JAM.)

3. Of a bell or clock: to strike with a prolonged sound, to toll.

Dev.[1] Hark! hark! don't I hear the bell lowering for aight? 23.

4. *sb.* A lurking-place.

Kcd. At an untimely place and hour They baith fell on me in a lour, And did demand my purse or life, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 96.

LOURD, *pp. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *I wad* or *had* (*lever*) *lourd*, I had very much rather. See **Liefer**.

Sc. I wad lourd have had a winding-sheet, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 13, ed. 1848; I had lourd he had taen them a', CHILD *Ballads* (1890) IV. 199; I'd lever lourd it had been mysel Than either him or thee, *Gil Morice*, st. 48 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[*Lourd* is pp. of a fictitious vb. *lour*, inferred fr. *lour* = *liefer* (rather), q.v.]

LOURDAND, see **Lurdan(e**.

LOURDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Suf. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **lordy** Nhb.[1]; **lurdy** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] [lū'rdi, lua'di.] **1.** *adj.* Lazy, sluggish.

Ayr. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Suf.** BAILEY (1721). **Sus.** RAY (1691); (K.); **Sus.**[12] **Ken.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853).

2. *sb.* A stupid fellow. n.Yks.[4]

[**1.** Cp. ME. *lourd*, heavy, sluggish (MÄTZNER); Fr. *lourd*, dull, lowtish, lob-like (COTGR.).]

LOURIE, *sb.* Sc. The name given to a bell rung at ten o'clock in the evening in certain towns.

In many of our large towns the bell rung at ten o'clock, night, is called Lourie, lang Lourie, big Lourie; and its call is still, at least acknowledged to be, the signal for respectable people to retire homeward from calls and amusements (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Lawrence).

[*Lourie* is one of the familiar forms of the Christian name *Lawrence*. The bell was dedicated to St. Lawrence; see (JAM., *l.c.*).]

LOURNAGH, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Lowering, melancholy.

Fade teil thee, zo lournagh? [What ails thee so sad?] *Yola Song*, st. 1.

LOURP, see **Loup**, *v.*[1]

LOURY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Suf. Also written **lowry** Suf.[1]; and in form **lowery** N.Cy.[1] s.Chs.[1] Of the weather: gloomy, overcast, threatening.

Frf. Loury grew the sky, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) xi. **N.Cy.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Laaw'ūri. **Suf.**[1]

LOUS(E, see **Lowse**, *adj.*

LOUSE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **leawse** Lan.; **loose** Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **louze** ne.Lan.[1] [For pron. of *pl.* see **I**, IV.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Louse-kiver**, a hat or cap; (2) **-('s ladder** or **lather**, an open slit in a stocking caused by dropping a stitch; (3) **-('s liver**, in phr. *not worth a louse('s liver*, worthless; (4) **-pasture**, the hair of the head, the scalp; (5) **-trap**, a small-toothed comb.

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] W'y, 'ere's a pretty louse's-lather; . . five bouts back, 'ow's that to be gotten up? (3) **w.Yks.** It isn't worth a louse-liver (S.K.C.). **e.Suf.** Used of

a lazy, worthless person, or of one greatly debilitated (F.H.). (4) **se.Wor.**[1] (5) **Nhb.** For louse-traps here thou makes o' wire, Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 37. **e.Yks.**[1] Used for freeing children's heads from hair-lice. **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Laew'stra̤p. Very common. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. Phr. (1) *there's a louse upon your shoulder*, a game played by children in a ring; (2) *to drive a louse to London for the hide and tallow*, (3) *to skin a louse*, to be very greedy and grasping; (4) *within two tumbles of a louse*, very near, closely.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (3) **N.I.**[1] They wad skin a louse. (4) **Lan.** Theaw geawses within two tumbles of a leawse, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 19.

3. *v.* To look for lice, to take lice from the person or garments.

Sc. Beggars by the highway lousing, Colvil *Whigs' Supplication* (ed. 1796) l. 652. **ne.Lan.**[1]

LOUSE, *v.*[2] Yks. War. Hrf. Glo. Som. Also in form **lowse** w.Yks.[2] [s.Cy. **leuz.**] With *up*: to froth up ale.

Hrf.[2] Spoken of ale: 'Louse it up.'

Hence **Lousy**, *adj.* of ale or water: sparkling, frothing, foaming; in good condition.

w.Yks.[2] Fresh beer in good condition is said to be lowsy when it appears to be muddy on first being poured out, but afterwards becomes clear. Not used otherwise. **War.**[2] **Glo.**[1] Used of beer sparkling up from the bottom of the glass. **w.Som.**[1] Sparkling water with plenty of beads or little air bubbles is said to be lousy [laew'zee].

LOUSE, LOUSEN, see **Low**, *v.*[2], **Lowsen**, *v.*[1]

LOUSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **loustre** Cor.[1]; and in forms **lewstery** w.Cy. w.Som.[1]; **lewstry** Dev.; **looster** Dev.; **loustry** Cor.[2]; **lowerst** Dev.[1]; **lowster** Sus. Dev. Cor.[3]; **lustree** w.Cy. n.Dev.; **lustry** w.Som.[1] [leu'stə(r), w.Som. lœ'stə(r).]

1. *v.* To work hard, be active; to bustle or stir about; to labour.

w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**[1] Come, Soce! we must lustry [lús'turee, lèos'turee] into it, else I'm darn'd if we shall get droo it. He can lewstery hon's a mind to, but let'n alone, and 'tis one step to-day and another to-marra way un. **Dev.** I got tha best wive in tha worr'ld. 'Er's wan that lowsters about tha 'ouze awl day long, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Tha ne'dst na lewstry i' theckee falshion, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv; **Dev.**[1] Thof her looketh so puny and pinikin, her lowersteth and worketh so long as ort is to be do, 5. **n.Dev.** Yeet a-vore oll, a-vore voak tha wut lustree, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 291; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 261. **s.Dev.** He can't lowster as he used to do, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** But I've loustered 'till I'm hardly able for to sloot along, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; Folks be fo'ced to take to lousterin' for the bit o' bread they ates, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 237; **Cor.**[1] He that can't schemy must louster; **Cor.**[23]

Hence (1) **Lousterer**, *sb.* one who works hard at odd jobs, one who does the lowest kind of manual labour; (2) **Loustering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of work: hard, severe; (*b*) of persons: strong, powerful, able to work.

(1) **Cor.** Defendant asked for time to pay, as he only earns 3*s.* a week and his father is a lowsterer on the town, *Cornishman* (Mar. 4, 1893). (2, *a*) **Cor.**[2] Loustering work. (*b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] 'Ot a gurt lousterin' maid it is, to be sure. **Cor.**[12]

2. To make a clumsy, rattling noise, to create a commotion; to scramble noisily about, to walk fast with a rolling motion; also *trans.* to move or scatter clumsily.

Sus. (F.E.), (F.A.A.), **I.W.**[1] **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 348. **nw.Dev.**[1] He kin louster alung brave, I kin tell 'ee. Applied to straw, &c.: 'Thee'rt loustering the straw all auver the raud.'

3. To roam about; to dawdle, idle.

Dev. All that forenoon and after we went loostering o'er th' moorlands, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 252; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 261; **Dev.**[1]

Hence **Loostering-miching**, *prp.* lurking.

Dev. Hot's loostering-miching rouze th' darn now! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

4. *sb.* Heavy work. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

5. A noise, disturbance, confusion; litter.

Hmp. Something frightened the farm animals at night and the bailiff went down when he heard the louster (H.W.E.); What a louster you are making, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 284; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] The door vell down wi' such a louster et maade me jump. **nw.Dev.**[1] Zee 'ot a louster thee hast a-made.

Hence **Louster-crown**, *sb.* one who is always making a noise or commotion. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

[**1, 2, 3.** Prob. the same as Fr. *lustrer*, to look round about, view or survey on each side, behold every way, to pry narrowly into; also to cleanse (Cotgr.).]

LOUSTER, see **Looster.**

LOUSY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nrf. Suf. Som. Also in forms **leawsy** Lan.; **loosey** Sc.; **loosy** e.Yks.; **loozy** Slg. [Sc. and n.Cy. lū'zi, Lan. lē'zi, s.Cy. leu'zi.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Lousy arnut**, the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (2) — **beds**, the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (3) — **beegle**, (4) — **clocker**, the Dor beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*; (5) **-soldiers' buttons**, see (2).

(1) **Abd., Per.** (G.W.) **Slg.** Do any of the boys or girls now dig for loozy arnuts? Drysdale *Old Faces* (1898) 41. (2) **Cum.**[1] (3, 4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **Lan.** Because so often covered with small insects.

2. Phr. *to be bewitched lousy*, to be bewitched so as to imagine oneself infested with lice.

Nrf. I ha' known right clean people ter shift their clothes three times a day 'cause they was bewitched lousy, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 95.

3. A term of contempt: dirty, shabby, mean; mischievous.

Ayr. Many a loosey trick's played on us by yer fine-faced gentlemen, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 41. **Edb.** Made me scruple for to keep A penny off a lousy groat Frae a poor tradesman for his work, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 128. **e.Yks.** Began imitatin weel-knawn loosy Scot, Bi rubbin his flanks an his sahds i' grand stahle, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 44. **Lan.** Theyrn coe-in one another leawsy eawls, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 24. **Suf.** Swoul, and Dunwich, and Walberswick, All go in at one 'lousie' creek, Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 241. **w.Som.**[1] A lousy rogue! they zess how ee'll chate everybody. They lousy boys, hotever shall er do way em! there idn no end to their [múrs'chee].

LOUT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Yks. Not. Lei. War. Suf. Dev.

1. *sb.* A boy belonging to the lower division of a school.

Lei.[1] In schools where a division into 'upper' and 'lower' schools exists, a lout is a lad belonging to the lower school as distinguished from a 'boarder' belonging to the upper school; but with no disparagement.

2. A spoilt child. e.Suf. (F.H.) **3.** *v.* To idle, wander idly about.

w.Yks.[2], **Not.**[1] **War.**[3] 'He is always louting about.' These loiterers are usually youths of the labouring class, and it is sometimes their objectionable habit to lout and jeer and snigger, Anderton *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 60.

Hence **Louter**, *sb.*? an idler, loafer.

Dev. There is a gang of louters, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xxiv.

LOUT, *sb.*[2] Der. Lin. A blow. Cf. **louk**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

n.Lin.[1] I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' heäd.

Hence **Louting**, *sb.* a thrashing.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Go tell 'em then I'm cumin' wi' a stick to give 'em a good loutin'.

LOUT, *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Hmp. Also in forms **loot** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1]; **lowt** Sc. N.Cy.[1] s.Hmp. [lūt, Hpm. leut.] **1.** To stoop, bend, bow; to courtesy, to touch the hat. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Laich lowtit Evir o'er her love, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 246; He took aff his bonnet, an' lootin' a wee, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 227. **Sh.I.** Lootin' her doon for paets ta pit aboot da fire, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898). **Or.I.** Sae lootin' doun as he maun do Wha canna sit upright, *J. Gilpin*, st. 23, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1869) V. 806; (S.A.S.) **Elg.** Crin'd down wi' age, he needna lout Aneath his humble door, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 273. **Bnff.** She maun lout, An' hunker down upo' her hurdies, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 190. **Abd.** What can she be, that's loved by sic a youth, And winna lout to quench his lowan' drouth! Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 103; I lootit doon to fes'n my spat, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf.** Susan sure ne'er to his love will loot, Morison *Poems* (1790) 123. **Per.** Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 41. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 65, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** But will he lout, to point them out? McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 115. **Ayr.** She was grievously burnt by looting over a candle, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. **Lnk.** As he was lootin' doon to lift the auld shoon, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 64. **e.Lth.** Loot owre me wi' smile sae fain, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 102. **Edb.** He loutit down and drank bedeen A dainty

skair, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 144, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Loot down and lift that card from the floor (A.C.). **Slk.** At the launge, I stevellit back and lowten downe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Fair, an' saft, the crescent moon Is louting to the siller sea, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 71. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** Tae loot doon an' pick up a simple bit pin, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 216. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And wi' louting my back is sair, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 139; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Hmp.** The boys in their round smock-frocks are even yet bidden to 'lout to their betters,' *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1893) 591; Wise *New Forest* (1883) 188; **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** I took off my hat grand to she, and she lowted to me, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv.

Hence (1) **Looting,** *ppl. adj.* stooping, bending; (2) **Lout-shouther'd** or **-shouldered,** *adj.* round-shouldered.

(1) **Elg.** Wet's the looting brow, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 151. **Ayr.** He was a long spare man and looting in his gait, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv. **Lnk.** She being in a louting posture, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 211. (2) **Sc.** Metaph. applied to a building one side of which is not perpendicular (Jam.); To think it is a received opinion that their beautiful steeple is lout-shouldered, when, in fact, it is only the town-house that is lap-sided, *Steam-boat* (1822) 119 (Jam.).

2. *trans.* To bend, lower, bow.

Sc. Thy leg thou shake, thy neck thou lout, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 180. **Abd.** She lootit her hand for the silly rose-leaf, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 55. **Frf.** Ilk lass begins her back to lout, Her cotties a' to turse, Morison *Poems* (1790) 27. **Per.** We ask not the miller to loot doon his back, Spence *Poems* (1898) 32. **e.Lth.** Foxgloves, bluebells . . . Lootit their heids a-wee, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 255. **Dmf.** Demurely she louts her head, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 15. **N.I.**[1] 'Loot your broos,' to look sulky.

[1. ME. *loute*, to bow, bend (Chaucer); OE. *lūtan* (B.T.).]

LOUTCH, LOUTER, see **Louch, Laughter, Lowter.**

LOUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **llouther, llowther** Bnff.[1] [lū·ðər.] **1.** *v.* With *about*: to remain in idleness, to loiter, idle. Cf. **lowter.**

Bnff.[1] He diz naething bit llowther-aboot at haim.

2. To walk or move with difficulty; to carry anything about with great difficulty.

Bnff.[1] **Ags.** *Gen.* applied to those who have short legs (Jam.). **Fif.** To move in an awkward and hobbling manner, apparently in haste but making little progress (*ib.*).

Hence **Louthering,** *ppl. adj.* walking in a heavy, lumbering manner; heavy, awkward.

Bnff.[1] **Fif.** A louthering hizzie or fallow (Jam.).

3. To be entangled in mire or snow. Ags. (Jam.)

4. To beat severely. Bnff.[1]

5. *sb.* An idler, loiterer, a good-for-nothing person.

Edb. The master calls, 'Mak' haste, mak' haste! ye lazy louthers,' *Har'st Rig* (1794) 36, ed. 1801.

6. A tall, uncomely person. Bnff.[1]

7. A sharp blow. Cf. **lowder,** *sb.*[2] **2.**

Per. Lo! a tip upon the shouther—Na fegs, it was a hearty louther, Spence *Poems* (1898) 194.

LOUTHER-, see **Lowder,** *sb.*[2]

LOUTING, *adj.* Wil. [leu·tin.] Clumsy, loutish. (G.E.D.)

LOUTS, *sb. pl.* Or.I. Milk, cream, &c. poured into a jar previous to a churning. S. & Ork.[1]

LOUVRE, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Hrf. Som. Also written **louver** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **lofer** w.Yks.; **loover** n.Cy. Cum.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **love** w.Yks.[1]; **lover** N.Cy.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[34] Lan.[1]; **luffer** Chs.[1] Hrf. w.Som.[1]; **luver** Lan.; **luvver** w.Yks.[1] Lan. e.Lan.[1] Chs. [lu·və(r.] **1.** An opening in the roof of a building to let out the smoke; a chimney. Also in *comp.* **Louvre-hole.**

N.Cy.[1], **Cum.**[2] **Wm.** No person shall let any backside or loft as a dwelling-house unless it have a chimney or 'lover,' *Kendal Corporation MSS.* (May 19, 1586). **w.Yks.** There was no louvre, so the smarting smoke met us stooping, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x; (J.R.); (E.G.); Esp. a factory one. 'Eh! yon's a new lover,' Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; **w.Yks.**[1] Though the chimnies here are of a modern construction, the term luvver is still retained, though not in frequent use; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** Look under th' bed, up th' luver, onywhere yo' like, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 206; If tha' doesn't howd thi noise I'll put thi up th' luvver (A.P.); A buggart had cum flop yed fust deawn th' luvvers, Staton *B. Shuttle, Bowtun,* 24; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Luffer-boards** or **Luvver-boards,** sloping, over-lapping boards of an open wooden window, esp. of a tannery; (2) **-pot,** a chimney-top made with louvres.

(1) **Chs.** Th' wind swept thro' th' luvver boord, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; **Chs.**[1] The louvres of a drying shed in a tan-yard. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **w.Som.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1]

3. *Obs.* An opening at the top of a dove-cote. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); N.Cy.[1]

[1. Ne lightned was with window nor with lover, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) bk. vi. x. 42; *Vedétta,* a lour or high lantern on the top of an house (Florio); In at the wedowis lewer couth he lycht, Henryson *Fab.* (c. 1500) 585, in *Anglia,* IX. 359; see **Livra.**]

LOUZ, LOUZE, see **Low,** *v.*[2], **Lowse,** *adj.*, **Louse,** *sb.*

LOVANENTY, *int.* Sc. Also written **lovenantie** Dmf.; **lovenenty** Gall.; and in forms **loavenenty** Hdg.; **love-anendie** Gall.; ?**lovenentu** Twd. Slk. An exclamation, esp. of surprise; also in phr. *lovenenty me.*

Sc. I debar all those who use such minced oaths as faith! . . and lovanenty! Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1859) II. 10. **Twd.** (Jam.) **Hdg.** Oh, loaven enty, he's aw And ta'en oor best stane to the snaw, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1896–97) 114. **Rxb.** (Jam., s.v. Lovens). **Slk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Gall.** My word, but she'll be a prood lass. Lovenenty me! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

LOVE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **luve** Lnk. n.Lin. [lɪv, luv.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Love-after-supper,** a card-game [not known to our correspondents]; (2) **-bairn,** an illegitimate child; (3) **-begot,** see (2); also used *attrib.*; (4) **-begotten,** illegitimate; (5) **-bird,** see (2); (6) **-blink,** a glance of love; (7) **-boon,** voluntary labour; (8) **-carriage,** see below; (9) **-cart,** (*a*) a cart lent by one neighbour to another; (*b*) a cart which jostles against a man; (10) **-child,** see (2); (11) **-clap,** to embrace; (12) **-darg,** a piece of work done out of neighbourly kindness; (13) **-day,** a day for settling disputes; (14) **-dotterel,** the doting love felt by old unmarried men and women; (15) **-feast,** a meeting of Primitive Methodists where each member relates his religious experiences; in *gen.* use; (16) **-glint,** see (6); (17) **-joy,** a dearly-loved person; (18) **-knots,** spells or charms made with blades of grass, &c.; see below; (19) **-lowe,** ardent affection; (20) **-pain,** toothache; (21) **-plough,** a plough which jostles against a man; (22) **-spinning,** a spinning-bee; see below; (23) **-stoond,** pain caused by thwarted love; (24) **-tryste,** a lovers' meeting by appointment.

(1) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** It goes again a girl for sure, having hed a love-bairn, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 106. **n.Lin.** I've gotten enif to do . . . wi'oot tekkin' luve-bairns in, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 135. (3) **Sc.** Down came this Malcolm, the love-begot, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **e.Dur.**[1] **n.Wm.** He was a love-begot (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Lnk.** Mark the luve-blink in her e'e, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 148. (7) **N.Cy.**[1] (8) **Shr.** The farmers who, according to custom, 'lugged' the blacksmith's coal gratis, would all agree to do it on the same day, and so fetch a year's supply at once!—after which the waggoners were feasted at the blacksmith's expense. This was called a love-carriage, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 473; **Shr.**[1] (9, *a*) **Oxf.** (Hall.) (*b*) **Wor.** (K.) (10) **n.Yks.** He were a love-child (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** She's a love-child, never had a father, poor bairn, an' had a been better without a mother, too (H.L.). **Chs.**[1] **Midl.** Little to dispute save the paternity of 'love children,' Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 8. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** I'm a love-child, you know (D.W.L.). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** The very day that Manston (her love child) married, Hardy *Desperate Remedies* (ed. 1896) 471; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Tha parish zed that 'twar a shame ta hâ a love-chile, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 174. **w.Som.**[1] Luuv'-chee·ul. This is the refined form—the common one is 'base-cheel.' (11) **n.Sc.** They hadna kissed nor love clapped As lovers do when they meet, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 32, ed. 1875. (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** When the proper season came round, to make him the beneficiary in a 'love darg,' n the shape of a ploughing match, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 140. **Per.** It's a love-darg;. . because ye've been sober, they juist want to show kindness, bein' oor neeburs, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 330. (13) **Suf.**

Raven *Hist.* (1895) 262. (14) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (15) **n.Yks.** And such as to make 't'love-feast' a grand occasion for all the public-houses and beer-shops in the village, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) vi. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (16) **Per.** I'm juist as fain to see the love-glints o' my queen, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 15. (17) **n.Yks.**[2] My bonny love-joy! (18) **Nhp.**[1] We laid two blades across, and lapt them round, Thinking of those we loved; and, if we found Them linked together when unlapt again, Our loves were true; if not, the wish was vain. I've heard old women, who first told it me, Vow that a truer token could not be, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 147–8; **Nhp.**[2] (19) **Dmf.** A dorty village quean To whom your love-lowe was the glow The sun at setting gleams, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 77. (20) **Nrf.** Toothache is called the love pain there, and sufferers consequently receive little sympathy, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) i. (21) **Wor.** (K.) (22) **Shr.** The Pulverbatch women ... had their own form of 'bee' in the love-spinning. . . When every . . . peasant-woman spun all the hemp and flax and wool needed for . . . her family . . . she sometimes found herself behindhand. . . She would then call her friends . . . to her help. . . They would all bring their spinning-wheels, . . spinning thread and yarn from the materials she provided, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 473; **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* Bin 'ee gwein to Betty Mathus's love-spinning? (23) **Frf.** She had to a' appearance got ower her love-stoond, an' was lookin' as brisk an' as bonnie as ever, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 146, ed. 1889. (24) **Dmf.** The . . . tree that has sheltered beneath its green boughs the love-trystes of many generations, *Blackw. Mag.* (July 1820) 374 (Jam.).

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Love-and-idle(s** or **-and-idol(s,** (2) **-and-idleness,** the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (3) **-apple,** the willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (4) **-entangle,** love-in-a-mist, *Nigella damascena*; (5) **-entangled,** (*a*) see (4); (*b*) bachelor's-buttons, *Achillea Ptarmica*; (*c*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (6) **-in-a-chain,** the creeping Jenny, *Sedum reflexum*; (7) **-in-a-maze,** (8) **-in-a-mist,** the woolly mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*; (9) **-in-a-puzzle,** see (4); (10) **-in-idle,** (11) **-in-idleness,** see (1); (12) **-lies-bleeding,** (*a*) the pheasant's eye, *Adonis autumnalis*; (*b*) the seal-flower, *Dicentra spectabilis*; (13) **-links,** see (6); (14) **-me,** the forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*; (15) **-me-not,** the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (16) **-roses,** the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (17) **-stone,** the ivy, *Hedera Helix*; (18) **-true,** see (1); (19) **Love's-laces,** the ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.*

(1) **Glo.**; **Glo.**[1] (s.v. Love-in-idleness). **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.**[1] Usually the wild form. **Dor.** In my grandmother's garden, many years ago, grew a flower, which she always called a 'Loveanidle,' *Science Gossip* (1882) 45. (2) **War.** (3) **War.**[3] (4) **Cor.**, **Cor.**[1 2] (5, *a*) **Dev.**, **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Dev.** We have a plant called seven years' love, and love entangled, a wild picturesque flower that grows on the tops of old houses, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318. (*c*) **Cor.**[3] (6) **Cum.**[14] (7) **Dev.** Trim gardens gay with asters, and snapdragons, and love-in-a-maze, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 162. (8) **Nhp.** (9) **Som.** Coming down the garden path . . . between tall white Canterbury bells, . . an' blue love in a puzzle, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 208. **Dev.** Love in a puzzle, a delicate plant with leaves resembling in colour the wings of an early butterfly, Bray *ib.* (10) **Hmp.**[1] (11) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 124. **Nhp.**[1] Cultivated garden variety. **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 62; **War.**[3], **Glo.**, **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (12, *a*) **Glo.**, **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.**, **Dev.**[4] (13) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (14) **n.Yks.**, **e.Yks.** (15) **s.Bck.** (16) **Hrt.** (17) **Lei.** It is now covered wholly over with ivy. The fence of it towards the Friars is also plentifully decorated with that wintry love-stone, Throsby *Views* (1789) 45. (18) **Nhp.**, **Nhp.**[1] (19) **Shr.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *all love and sick*, full of love. **w.Yks.**[3]; (2) *love of all loves*, an exclamation of entreaty. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. *v.* Phr. *to love and to leave*, to take leave.

Chs.[1] Well, a' mun love ye, and leave ye.

5. To prefer; to choose.

e.Cy. (Hall.) **Suf.**[1] Do you love cold apple pie?

LOVE, *sb.*[2] Ess. [lɐv.] Soapsuds; lather.

I have more love in my tub than you (H.H.M.).

LOVE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. Of barley: to pile cut sheaves upon one another; to make into ricks; to house. Cf. **low,** *v.*[4]

In phr. 'to scove and love.' The bundles [of barley] are piled one upon another in the field, which is called loving, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 381.

LOVE, LOVEANENDIE, see **Loave,** *int.*, **Louvre, Lovanenty.**

LOVE-COPE, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. An ancient right existing at Lynn Regis.

Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 33; Supposed to be a duty or tax on corn, the right of taking from every certain quantity—say of bushels—a scoop of the corn payable to some superior (M.C.H.B.). [In *The Times* of May 27, 1857, p. 11, there is the report of a case touching the right of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, to 'lofcop,' i. e. to one moiety of the charges on exported grain, seeds, and corn levied at a certain town upon the coast, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 27.]

LOVEN, LOVENANTIE, LOVENENTU, LOVENENTY, see **Loving,** *ppl. adj.*, **Lovanenty.**

LOVER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Lover-child,** an illegitimate child; (2) **-'s loup,** the leap taken by a despairing lover over a precipice in order to destroy himself; the place where such a leap has occurred; (3) **Lovers' links,** the pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (4) **— loaning,** a lane frequented by lovers; (5) **— pride,** the spotted persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*; (6) **— steps,** the darnel, *Lolium temulentum.*

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Loup). **Fif.** The foolish lover's loup In dowy burn or den, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 45. **Lnk.** Tak' the lover's loup, Ramsay *Patie and Roger* (1770) l. 100. **Dmf.** The name of the lover's loup ... is frequently given to rocky precipices, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 60 (Jam.). (3) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (4) **Ayr.** The 'lovers loaning' leading to the shore, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 10. (5, 6) **Sus.** (B. & H.)

LOVER, see **Louvre.**

LOVERING, *prp.* War.[2] s.Wor.[1] Making love, courting.

LOVERIN-IDDLES, *int.* Rxb. (Jam.) An exclamation of astonishment.

LOVES, *sb.* Nrf. See below.

A savoury bloater, fresh down from the 'loves,' is engrossing our attentions, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 44; Fish-houses are divided into a number of smoke 'rooms' for the convenience of smoking herrings. About seven feet from the floor of a 'room,' horizontal ledges or spars run up each side to the roof; on these the 'spits' (or sticks) of herrings are suspended, so as to allow smoke and air to pass freely. These are the 'loves' (A.P.).

LOVESOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **luvesum** Nhb. ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **loesome, loesum** Sc.; **looesome** Elg.; **loosome, luesome, lusome** Sc. [lu·vsəm, lū·səm.] **1.** Loveable; attractive; lovely; beloved.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Elg.** The looesome Helen there he met, Sae fair, sae young and gay, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 208. **Bch.** Poor Meg lae still, And look'd as loosome as a saint That knew nae ill, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 40. **Abd.** Artless as the lo'esome lammie, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 35. **Frf.** She was a' that was left me on earth—The ae loosome flower by my lane, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 88. **Per.** Tho' my pow's bare [bald], I'm loesome for 't a', Ford *Harp* (1893) 284. **s.Sc.** Sweeter far thy lo'esome lay, Watson *Bards* (1859) 114. **Rnf.** A horse's tail beneath your nose Is ony thing but lo'esome, Barr *Poems* (1861) 159. **Ayr.** I never saw any ghaists that I ken of but my ain sweet visions of the loesome Leezie, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 105. **Lnk.** The cottage Whaur the loesome lassie dwells, M[c]Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 25. **Lth.** Thou gentle, merry, lo'esome lass Was waitin' by the style, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 99. **Dmf.** In Wanlock, lo'esome Wanlock, Reid *Poems* (1894) 7. **Gall.** A trig an' loesome lass, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 77. **Kcb.** Her form, to my een, was mare lo'esome than ony, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 149. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aw's black, bud aw's luvesum, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 5. **n.Yks.** That's a lovesome bairn (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Affectionate; amorous.

Lnk. The heart o' a lo'esome wife, tender an' true, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 20. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.** That's a varry lovesome dog (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[2]

LOVIER, *sb.* e.An. Dor. Som. Nfld. Also written **loveyer** Nfld. [lɐ·viə(r).] A lover.

e.An.[1] **Dor.** (W.C., c. 1750). **w.Som.**[1] So Sue Gale've a-vound a lovier then! [Nfld. (G.P.)]

LOVING, *ppl. adj.*, *vbl. sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lei. War. Brks. Mid. Sur. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **loven** Rxb. Wil.[1]; **lovin** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **luvin** n.Ir. **1.** *ppl.*

adj. (1) **Loving-Andrew(s,** the meadow cranesbill, *Geranium pratense*; (2) **-idle(s** or **-idol(s,** the pansy, *Viola tricolor.*

(1) **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 76; **Wil.**[1] (2) **Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 441. **Wil.** Pansy, Shakespere's Love-in-idleness, has long been corrupted into Loving Idols, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14; **Wil.**[1] Usually the wild form, but occasionally applied to the garden pansy also.

2. Adhesive; cleaving closely to; difficult to separate; esp. of soil.

e.Yks. The straw is made lovinger, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 148. **Lei.**[1] These 'ere stoons ha' soo loovin', ah cain't 'aardly mosh 'em. The sile's that loovin' it'll stick to yer 'eels clooser nur a doog. **War.**[3] Used of . . . pie-crust adhering to pie-dish. **w.Mid.** This clay's pretty loving; look'ee how it sticks to my spade. These 'ere brambles is so lovin' I can't 'ardly get away from 'em (W.P.M.). **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **w.Som.**[1] Of a tangled mass of brambles, 'Something lovin enough here, sure 'nough.' **Dev.** This here clay's so lovin as birdlime, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 18. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. *vbl. sb.* A term of endearment; love.

Dev.[1] I love dearly, Bet, to hear thee tell; but, good loving now, let's tell o' zummet else, 20.

4. Phr. *luvins on ye,* an exclamation.

n.Ir. 'Luvins on ye, dear!' sez I, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 74.

5. *int.* An exclamation of surprise. Rxb. (JAM.)

LOVITCH, *adj.* Sc. Lavish. Per. (G.W.), Fif., Lnk. (JAM.)

LOW, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lou, lō, lā, lof, Sc. lēχ, liuχ.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *adj. Positive*: (1) **La,** (2) **Laa,** (3) **Lah,** (4) **Laich,** (5) **Laigh,** (6) **Law,** (7) **Lay,** (8) **Leagh,** (9) **Leigh,** (10) **Leuch,** (11) **Leugh,** (12) **Loa,** (13) **Lof,** (14) **Loff,** (15) **Looa.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Cum.**[3] Lā' roof, an' crum'lin' wo', 93. (2) **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** The heegh leaks of the meety were sean brought laa, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 195. (3) **Wm.** Rader lah doon, ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 15. (4) **Sh.I.** Da laich places, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 3. **Or.I.** A laich an' maist peetifu' meen, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 245. (5) **Sc.** He maun lout that has a laigh door, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 44, ed. 1881. **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Beayth hee an law, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 11. **n.Yks.** The lygh o' Deeath hez ligg'd 'em law, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 59. (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) (8) **N.I.**[1] (9) **Rxb.** And their courage grew leigh as our heather grew lang, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 64. (10) **Sc.** OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) xx. (11) **s.Sc.** A lilting pipe in the leugh lawn, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 375. (12) **n.Yks.** When Ah'z loa laid, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 19. (13) **m.Yks.**[1] (14) **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). (15) **n.Yks.** Aroond t'looa heearth, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 36.

2. *Compar.*: (1) **Laicher,** (2) **Laigher,** (3) **Leigher,** (4) **Loffer,** (5) **Lofter,** (6) **Logher,** (7) **Louer,** (8) **Luffer.**

(1) **Sc.** Try a thocht laicher, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (1894) 48. (2) **n.Sc.** Ye'll wear it laigher down, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 94, ed. 1875. (3) **s.Sc.** I was e'en leigher than the brute, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 344. (4) **n.Yks.** He were going loffer down afore he went isher up (R.H.H.). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 226; **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Th' loffer meadow. (5) **Dev.**[1] (6) **e.Lan.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** Stuck Her teeth it louer lip, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 18. (8) **Chs.**[1] A portion of Lindow Common adjoining Morley used always to be called 'the luffer moss.' It was formerly pronounced 'lougher' with a strong guttural sound, but gradually became softened into 'luffer.' **Der.**[1] Chapel-F., &c. luuf-ur: sometimes in the names of fields, as in—Lower Piece, luuf-ŭr-pées'; Lower Meadow, luuf-ŭr-maed-ŭ.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Low-backed car,** a car without any back; (2) — **bandy,** a game consisting of rolling in couples down a hill; (3) **-brow'd,** low at the entrance; (4) — **country,** low-lying districts as distinguished from hill country; also used *attrib.*; (5) — **croft,** (6) — **field,** low-lying land, a low-lying field; also used *attrib.*; (7) **-fitted,** flat-footed and having the foot much turned out; (8) — **flep,** the lower lip; (9) — **hand,** the east or north-east quarter; (10) **-hunkered,** crouching on the hams; (11) — **key,** a state of despondency or depression; (12) — **kirk,** the lower part of a church in contrast to the galleries; also used in contrast to the high or chief church without any reference to doctrinal peculiarities; (13) **-lifed** or **-lifet,** (14) **-lived,** (15) **-liverly,** (16) **-priced,** of base propensity, of mean or despicable habits; mean, low; despicable; (17) — **shell,** part of a hand-loom underneath the 'going part'; (18) — **shop,** a shop below the level of the street; (19) — **side,** the low-lying, level side; (20) **-sprung,** of low birth; (21) — **towns,** the villages on the side of the range of hills called the Wolds; (22) **-wheel plough,** a particular kind of plough; (23) **Lower coal,** a name given to a certain seam of coal.

(1) **Ir.** The common agricultural conveyance of the country, upon which a feather-bed being laid the farmers' wives are conveyed to fairs, &c., LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839) iii. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Lth.** Puir shiverin' wretches, meagre an' drear, Stand at the taps o' the laigh-brow'd closes, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 22. (4) **Per.** I'm a laich country woman mysel', an' I hae sma' brew o' the hieland folk, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 107, ed. 1887. **Gall.** Glower'd roun On heach an' laich countree, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 24, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.**[1] East Riding of Yks., which is much flatter than the rest of the country. **Shr.** The webs made in Der. are called small, or low country cloth, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 210. **Glo.** The vale [of the Severn] is known as the Low Country (S.S.B.). **Cor.** She would go off to the 'low countries' to seek for service. . . The terms 'high' and 'low countries,' are applied respectively to the hills and the valleys of the country about Towednack and Zennor, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 121. (5) **Sc.** They tell me your honour has gien Johnnie Howie acre for acre of the laigh crofts for this heathery knowe! SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv. (6) **Per.** And if he hesna planted the laigh field wi' berry bushes, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 5. **Gall.** In making his putt-gude with any girl he takes a fancy for, particularly if she be a laich fiel lass, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 91, ed. 1876; A laigh-fiel farm, *ib.* 307. (7) **Fif., Lth.** The superstitious view it as an evil omen if the first fit. . . should happen to be lay-fittit (JAM.). (8) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1895). (9) **w.Yks.** Wind's i't low hand (E.G.). (10) **n.Ir.** Low-hunker'd down beside his stick On creepy stool, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 37. (11) **w.Yks.** Sarah wor in a varry low key, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1895); (J.W.) (12) **Per.** Looked down with pagan interest upon the mystery of the Communion as celebrated in the 'laigh kirk,' HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 82. **Ayr.** Auld Hornie did the Laigh Kirk watch, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 10. **s.Sc.** Swift to the Laigh Kirk ane an' a', an' there tak' up your stations (A.C.). (13) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Slg.** Wi' mony a trick o' low-lif'd wit, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 20. **n.Yks.** He's a low-lifet fellow (I.W.). (14) **w.Yks.** Aw've allus kept misen aboon sich sneakin', low-lived tricks as them, HARTLEY *Tales,* 2nd S. 151; **w.Yks.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's a real low-lived chap, fit for noht at all but drinkin' an' swaggerin aboot his brass. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] As low-lived a fella as ever I see, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (15) **n.Lin.**[1] He cares for noht bud sittin' talkin' to low-liverly chaps e' th' corner o' th' Fo'nis-Arms kitchin. (16) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] (17) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (18) **Sc.** A sharp-looking old dame . . . who inhabited a 'laigh shop,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) i. (19) **Gall.** A heap of bairns that he has i' the laich-side of the loch, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. (20) **Edb.** Stoop so low To you, or ony laigh-sprung trash, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 134. (21) **n.Lin.**[1] Ferriby and Horkstow, for example. (22) **Bck.** Low-wheel ploughs, both of them heavy and clumsy, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 503. (23) **Shr.**[1] [At] Dawley, Madeley, 91.

2. Phr. (1) *low brown,* an exclamation used when bees are swarming that they may settle low; (2) — *come off,* an offensive remark, a low expression; (3) — *down,* (4) — *in,* in a low tone, gently, to oneself; (5) — *o' the belly,* (6) — *o' the wime,* the groin; (7) — *the brae,* at the foot of the hill; (8) — *upon ground,* down in the world; (9) *high up and low down,* high and low, everywhere.

(1) **Hmp.**[1] WISE *New Forest* (1883) 185. (2) **N.I.**[1] They toul' me to ate ma wee dog, an' A sayd to them, it's a low come off in ya to say the like o' that. (3) **se.Sc.** She whispers laigh down till hersel, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 70. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **e.Fif.** Croonin' ower a verse o' a sang laigh in to keep up my speerits, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. (5, 6) **Bnff.**[1] (7) **N.I.**[1] (8) **Dor.** They be very low upon ground, and always will be now, I suppose, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. I. 43. (9) **Fif.** I've been lookin' heech up an' laich doon for ye, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894).

3. Short, of small stature.

Sc. A laigh man (Jam.). s.Sc. And he grew up fu' bonnie, though laigh was his stature, Allan *Poems* (1887) 64. Ayr. When he rode, it was on a laigh beast, that any might have stood beside him, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 120, ed. 1845. Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] 'What sort of a man is he?' 'Well, he's a low man.' s.Chs.[1] Ée)z ŭ lit·l loa· fel·ŭ [He's a little low fellow]. Lin. Low and stiff [short and stout], Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 343. sw.Lin.[1] She does not grow a deal, she's low. e.An.[1]

Hence (1) **Lowness**, *sb.* shortness of stature. Rxb. (Jam.); (2) **Low-sized**, *adj.* little, short of stature. Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

4. Below, below the level of a street, downstairs, lower.

Sc. Forby the laigh cellar that was let to Lucky Littleworth, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. sw.Lin.[1] The house has two low rooms and two chambers. The arrangement was made in the low room of the Inn.

5. Of the wind: blowing from the south.

Gall. The wind's low, it'll be rain (W.G.).

6. *Fig.* Humble, lowly, of low rank.

Sc. I'm o'er laigh to be your bride, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 24. Sh.I. I'm but o' laigh degree, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 237. Abd. Blessin's upon that laigh leal hame, And a' that there may be, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 88. Per. Our laigh cot-house I mind fu' weel, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 82. s.Sc. The laich herd's hoose Where I suppit nettle-kail, Watson *Bards* (1859) 195. Lnk. A good fu' fat farmer's son, but ae laigher nor a laird, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 33. Lth. Laigh it was; yet sweet, tho' humble, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 163, ed. 1856. Dmf. Wi' a' the guid, baith laich an' heich, Close at oor back, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 87.

7. Sick, prostrate, weak; out of spirits, down-hearted.

Sc. Leuch tho' I be at the thocht o't, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xx; The laird was too low to notice his visitor, *Sc. Haggis*, 27. Rnf. Mr. Wylie in Hamilton is very low, Wodrow *Corres.* (1842–3) I. 625. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] He went low ower a lass. Yks. (J.W.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] I was a-veelin' a bit low acause my zon as is abrade ent wrote to I vor a long time.

Hence **Lowness**, *sb.* extreme prostration, weakness.

Rnf. I had yours, with an account of your worthy mother's lowness, Wodrow *Corres.* (1842–3) III. 74.

8. Flavourless, insipid.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Yo' bin mighty spar'in' o' yore saut i' this suppin' —it's despert low.

9. Of the year: not a leap-year.

Nrf. We·da tɐ)jiiɐ bi hɔ·i)n ɐ loo)n) [Whether this year be high-'un or low-'un], Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 277.

10. *sb.* Low-lying level ground, a plain, a hollow. Freq. in *pl.*

Sc. The laigh of Ethen is a strip of country . . . extending along the shore of one of our northern firths, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iv. Cai.[1] Elg. The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010, *Statist. Acc.* XX. 232 (Jam.). Bnff. All the low fields that have been taken in, either from mosses or marshes, go under the general name of laighs, *Agric. Surv.* App. 72, 73 (*ib.*). Abd. The faughs (here including low wet lands, called laighs and burnt lands), *Agric. Surv.* 172 (*ib.*); A burn ran in the laigh, Ross *Helenore* (1778) 49, ed. 1812. n.Cy. Low grounds adjoining to the wolds, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

11. Phr. (1) *to be on the low of*, to be on the younger side of, to be just under (a certain age); (2) *in the low*, below.

(1) Per. Like a lassie on the laich o' twenty-twa, Ford *Harp* (1893) 317. (2) Sc. Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i.

LOW, *v.*[1] Sc. Also Som. Also in form **lawe** s.Sc.

1. To lower.

Sh.I. Dat 'ill be somtin' ta hise an' low wi' a ütterly breeze, *Sh. News* (May 6, 1899). s.Sc. To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 338. Edb. The sun in its glory is lowin', Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 96. Rxb. Dog-officers may low their pensions, Since Venie's dead, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 178. w.Som.[1] Nif he's too high, can low un a bit. Zo they've a-low'd the bread to last, 'ant em?

2. To abate, cease, stop; to stand still.

Sc. Mackay. S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Abd. The merry folks that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 219. Dmf. He never lows frae morning till night (Jam.).

3. To higgle about a price. Lth. (Jam.)

LOW, *v.*[2] Sc. Dur. Yks. s.Cy. Ken. Dor. Som. Amer. Also in forms **lo·** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **louse** s.Cy. (Hall.); **louz** I.W.[2]; **lowz** I.W.[1] [lau, leu.] 1. To allow; to grant, give; a shortened form of 'allow.' Cld. (Jam.), Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1] Hence **Löin**, *sb.* an allowance.

w.Sc., s.Sc. Her guidman left her a gude löin (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. To suppose, think, hold as an opinion; to estimate, reckon.

s.Cy. (Hall.) Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] I 'low not. I.W.[1] I lowz we'd better go at wunce; I.W.[2] A zed a louz 'tes about right now: and meyaster zed he louz 'twull do very well. Dor. It be time I got 'in a word, I 'low, *Windsor Mag.* (June 1900) 64; I 'low you snoared the zarmon droo, *Dorica* (1888) 170. w.Som.[1] Aay du laew·wee bee gwai·n tu ae·u sum bad·r wadh·ur [It is my opinion that we are going to have some better weather]. They do 'low eens there was up a thousand bullicks to fair. [Amer. I 'low the crops won't be good this year, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 372. Nfld. I low the wind will be to the eastward before morning (W.H.P.).]

LOW, *v.*[3] Sc. In phr. *sic another coo will never low at your door again*, you will never have such another chance again.

Abd. Gin ye lat an offer [of marriage] like that by ye, ye deserve to want a' your days. Sic anither coo 'll never low at your door again, I tell ye, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 126.

LOW, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Dev. In phr. *to low the zess*, see below. Cf. **love**, *v.*[2]

They carry [the barley] to be pitched up and laid in order upon the mow or zess by the person, whose proper business it is; which latter is what they call lowing the zess, and is indeed no more than laying the bundles or sheaves in order. . . Afterwards carried away, when sufficiently dry, to be lowed upon the zess, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 381; (Hall.)

LOW, LOWAN, see **Law**, *sb.*[12], **Loon**, *sb.*[2], **Lown**, *adj.*

LOWANCE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **lowans** Suf.[1]; and in forms **laance** w.Yks.; **leawnce** m.Lan.[1]; **looance** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **lounce** Not.[2] s.Not.; **lowins** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) 1. *sb.* An allowance, share, portion, esp. an allowance of food and ale or its equivalent in money given to labourers in addition to wages. Also used *attrib.* See **Allowance**, 2.

w.Sc., s.Sc. She comes every week for her lowins (Jam. *Suppl.*). Cld. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Besides their lowance, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 199. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] It's a looance job, neea wage ato. Cum.[1], n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Drunk at hay and harvest-time at about 4 p.m. e.Yks.[1] Ah can't work ne langer till Ah've had my looance. w.Yks. An what time does th' laance come raand? Hartley *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) viii; (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Yo' con ged nowt done neaw-a-days beawt givin' leawnce; iv yo' want a looad o' coyl geddin' in yo' corn'd hev th' job done for ninepence, but sixpence an' threepence for leawnce 'll sattle id. s.Stf. And what of 'lowance they could spare From their eleven o'clocks, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894) 13. Not.[1]; Not.[2] Won't you gi me my lounce, mester? s.Not. The women sent to the public-'ouse for their lowance, an' sat an' drank it i' th' lane (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They stopped to get their lowance at the Half Moon. Hrt. Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. Cashio 320. Cmb.[1] A half-pint of malt liquor. 'It's turned half-arter ten—you'd better fetch me my lowance.' Suf.[1] Item put into bricklayer's or carpenter's bill, meaning an allowance of so much in the pound in lieu of beer to his workmen. Ess.[1] Ken. They are having their lowance (D.W.L.); Ken.[12] e.Sus. Holloway. I.W.[1] Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (ed. 1869); (G.S.) w.Som.[1] Come, Betty, the volks be woitin vor their lowance, i. e. their cider in ordinary times, their food and drink in harvest time.

2. A thorough beating or thrashing. n.Yks.[1] 3. Complaint. n.Yks. (T.S.) 4. Permission.

Abd. To apprehend and jail me I gi'e ye 'llowance, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 90. Cld. (Jam.)

5. *v.* To put on an allowance; to limit, shorten. Also with *off*.

I.Ma. A dacent chap! aw varry! varry! but 'lowanced of brain —that's it! that's it! 'Lowanced enough, Brown *Witch* (1889) 47; And grog, but 'lowancin', *ib. Doctor* (1887) 238. e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. To set apart a certain portion of food for a certain time. e.Sus. Holloway.

LOWANER, *v.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stint in allowance. (Hall.)

LOWBELL, *sb.*[1] Brks.[1] [lau·bel.] See below.

A bell formerly rung at villages in the Vale of Berkshire at daybreak by the herdsman appointed to take charge of cows to be turned out on the downs for grazing during the day. At the sound of the 'low bell' the cows were delivered to him.

LOWBELL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Nhp. War. Wor. Also in forms **loobell** War.; **lubell** War. Wor. [lou·-, lū·bel.] **1.** *v.* To publicly express disapprobation of any one in a particular manner; see below.

Nhp. The neighbours . . . expressed great indignation at his most disreputable conduct, and they in consequence determined to put him to open shame by 'lowbelling' him in front of his cottage in the evening, when all the old pots and kettles in the village were put in requisition and a continual discord was kept up for two or three hours, by way of administering him a wholesome punishment for his breaking of the marriage vows, *Nhp. Herald* (Apr. 16, 1853) in *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 586; **Nhp.**[1] A mode of expressing the ridicule and censure of the neighbourhood, upon a man and his wife, who have repeatedly disgraced themselves by quarrelling and fighting. The neighbours, men, women and boys, proceed round the village with tin kettles, cow's horns, &c.; and to the rough music thus produced are added the shouts and vociferations of the attendant crowd, which are redoubled as they pass the door of the offending party; **Nhp.**[2] When a peasant has committed any glaring breach of good morals, it is customary for his neighbours to lowbell him. On the first appearance of the culprit in 'strit,' or on 'grin,' the villagers rise *en masse*, and greet him with a terrible din of tin pots and kettles, &c.; and amidst the hooting and vociferation of the multitude he is generally compelled to seek shelter by flight. **War.** The inhabitants of a town were stated to have given vent to their indignant feelings against one of the respondents by loobelling him, which operation was explained to mean 'that they assailed him with pots and pans and smashed all his windows.' It was said to be peculiar to that part of the county, viz. Marston Priors, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 228. **War., Wor.** This punishment is rarely resorted to except in cases of infidelity. Within the last two or three years I have known of its being twice inflicted (E.S.).

Hence **Lowbeller**, *sb.* one who takes part in the process of 'lowbelling.' Nhp.[2]

2. *sb.* One who takes part in the process of 'lowbelling.' Nhp.[2]

LOWDEN, *v.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) **1.** To fall, abate, lull; *trans.* to bring into a calmer state.

The rain will lowden the wind. He has got something to lowden him.

2. To speak little, to stand in awe of another.

LOWDER, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Cum. Also written **looder** Sh.I. [lū·dər.] The wooden bench upon which a hand-mill rests; the foundation supporting the nether millstone.

Sh.I. A hand-mill on a bare looder, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 112; Da sun is apo' da mill, an' whin he taks aff frae da looder he's juist twal', *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **Cum.**[1] This term is used in the records of Greystoke Castle relating to Threlkeld Hall mill, where some of the customary tenants are bound in turn to cart stones for the repair of the lowder.

[Norw. dial. *lur*, also *luder*, the wooden foundation of a mill (Aasen); ON. *lūðr*, a flour-bin (Vigfusson).]

LOWDER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also in forms **lewder** Sc. (Jam.); **looder** Sh.I.; **louder** n.Ir.; **louther-** Sc. (Jam.); **lyowder** Abd. (*ib.*) [lū·dər.] **1.** *sb.* A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout, rough stick. Also in *comp.* **Louther-tree.**

Sc. I shall neatly tan your hide So long 's my lewder does abide, Meston *Mob Contra Mob*, c. v. l. 42; Ran to the mill and fetcht the lowder Wherewith he hit her on the show'der, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 44 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Shü grippid da plate aff o' da looder o' da mill, an' guid furt, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). **Mry., Abd.** (Jam.)

2. A stroke or blow. Cf. **louther**, *sb.* **7.**

Bch. (Jam.) **Abd.** I'se gie ye a lewder (*ib.*).

3. *v.* To beat. Cf. **lounder.**

n.Ir. The Priest . . . drew forth a big cudgel, An' louder'd the back av the ass till he fainted, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 76.

4. To move heavily.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Showding frae side to side, and lewdring on, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 63, ed. 1812; We've lowdered deep in glaur, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 1st S. 196.

[1. Except thou goe leir to licke at the lowder, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 98.]

LOWDER, *v.*[2] e.An. [leu·də(r).] To shout or call out with a loud voice, to call out angrily. e.An.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.)

LOWDOMARY, see **Lodomy.**

LOW(E, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lin. e.An. Ken. Also in forms **lough** Nhb.[1] Dur. (K.) Cum.; **lowf** Nhb.[1] [lou.] A shallow pool left in sand by the retiring tide; a hollow in marsh land; a pond or standing pool.

Nhb. The . . . Lowes or lakes of the Huntland of Tindale, from which the Forest of Lowes derives its name, are five in number, . . . Little-low . . . a little north of the Wall, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. pt. ii. 327 *note*; **Nhb.**[1] The tidal stream at Goswick is called Goswick Low. **Dur.** (K.) **n.Cum.** Heslop *Gl.* (1893). **Lin.** The tides . . . set westward through the lows in the sands into Boston Deeps, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) ix. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Leg. Broads*, x; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 33. **Ken.**[1] The hollows in marsh land where the water stagnates.

[Norw. dial. *log*, water (Aasen); ON. *lögr*, the sea, freq. occurs in local names of lakes and estuaries (Vigfusson).]

LOW(E, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. w.Cy. Also in forms **loh** n.Lin.[1]; **loo** Wm.; **lou** Or.I. Lan. **1.** *sb.* A flame, blaze, light; a glow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. There is little wit in his pow that lights the candle at the low, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Ony thing that's readiest that will make a lowe, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii. **Sh.I.** I tink shü'll set da toon in a lowe, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 54. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** Bleeze bright as powther in a low, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 123. **Abd.** O' joy there's no left a mealock —Deid aiss whaur ance was a low, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. **Kcd.** A' the house seem'd in a low, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 334. **Frf.** Will-o'-Wisp nichtly gaed flauntin' his lowe, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 97. **Per.** Fra whaur ye hing, my cauldrife frien', Your blue neb owre the lowe, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 59. **Fif.** Robertson *Provost* (1894) 13. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 50. **Slg.** Towers *Poems* (1885) 54. **Rnf.** 'Most every woman blaws a lowe Within the breast of Strang, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 89. **Ayr.** This sign and manifestation of hatred on her part quencht the low o' love on mine, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. **Lnk.** A love-lit lowe in her bricht blue e'en, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 10. **Lth.** [He] scartit a spunk belyve an' held the lowe forrit to his cigar, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 207. **Edb.** The very next house to our own was all in a low from cellar to garret, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Bwk.** We'll set the faggots in a lowe, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 61. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Sketches* (1836) 138. **Slk.** Hatred of hypocrisy sets my blood in a low, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 36. **Dmf.** A blue low twinkled on the stream, Which nightly wanderers saw, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 99. **Gall.** Fierce and dark in the lowe of the furnace, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 6. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 43. **Wgt.** Fraser *Poems* (1885) 63. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Her heed's a' in a low, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **Ant.** The tow on the rock was a' in a low, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] The lowe teuck its claes and brant it (s.v. Hunkers). **Nhb.** To raise a bleezin lowe, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 34; **Nhb.**[1] 'Piece o' low,' part of a candle. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] Keep thi fingers oot o' t'low. **Cum.** To touch the glass her han has touch'd It sets him in a lowe, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 73; It's lang sin' Sim sat aboon sic a lowe as that, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 21; (H.W.) **Wm.** Wi' brimstone low Oot shinen frae the een, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 15; Ya mud a thowt t'sky hed been o ov a low, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 11. **n.Yks.** Ah feel all in a low wi me walk (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They lit a low upon t'sprunt end; **n.Yks.**[3 4] **ne.Yks.**[1] It brak intiv a low just as ah gat theer. **e.Yks.** The misery 'at sits at a man's fireside, an' dulls the lowe o' the coal, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) vi. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He was sure to light of a verse blazing wi' a blue brimstone low, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) iv; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Warm are yer limbs wi' the low of yer brae fire, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 3, ed. 1886; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Ha' ye never digged nor found anything i' th' 'lowe'? Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ix. **Not.** All of a low (J.H.B.). **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** My hoose an' th' staables was all i' a low, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 132; **n.Lin.**[1] On All Hallow Even, the master of the family used to carry a bunch of straw fired about his corne, saying, 'Fire and red low,

Light on my teen now,' HAMPER *Sir Will Dugdale*, 104. **Nhp.**[1] **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

2. A torch used by fish-poachers; the light cast by a poacher's lantern.

Cum. MACPHERSON *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 61; Down wi' t'listers and out wid a lowe, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 230; **Cum.**[14]

3. *Comp.* **Low-rope**, a piece of tarry rope or spun yarn used as a torch. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Dur.[1]

4. Phr. (1) *alow*, (2) *in low*, aflame, ablaze, on fire; also used *fig.*; (3) *to take a low*, to catch fire, take light; (4) *to try the low*, to try the presence of explosive gas in a pit by its effect upon the light carried.

(1) **Sc.** To speak to him about that . . . wad be to set the kiln a-low, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlv. **Cai.**[1] To gang a low [to take fire]. **Per.** O light a blaze on Fingask braes, Set a' the whins alowe, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 67. **Ayr.** Ye're like a tap o' tow, An' unco easy set alowe, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 189. **Lnk.** COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 79. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 7. **Edb.** MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 91. **Rxb.** Nae shepherd lad wi' breast a-lowe Wi's bonny lass, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 68. **Dmf.** May He unto yer prayer or vow, Wha set yer frozen heart a-low, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 103. **Wm.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** I wid set him in lowe, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); Ta set ane o' da new anes in low da last day, wi' glödin emers, *ib.* (Mar. 31, 1900). (3) **Sc.** She fell asleep, and her roke took a low, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12. **Dmf.** Yer brain, het luntin' tae a lowe, Sae bright an' clear, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 127. (4) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

5. *v.* To flame, blaze; of flame: to make a loud, roaring noise; to glow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxx. **Sh.I.** A blazin' fire o' dry peats lowin' brichtly, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 97. **Or.I.** His claes were wet an' would no low, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 96, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. **Cai.**[1] 'Luntan an' lowan,' darting and blazing. **Abd.** My very heart is lowan in a flame For Lindy there, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 53, ed. 1812; (W.M.) **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 27. **Per.** I'll mak' a fire upo' the knowe, An' blaw it till it bleeze an' lowe, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 151. **w.Sc.** Ne'er under a bushel your candle you clap, But let it lowe openly, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 256. **Dmb.** Keep a wisp o' lint lowin' till I can see the reading o' your dream upon the cards, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) viii. **s.Sc.** Ye cowr and howk sae howe, Till art can scarce gar can'les lowe, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 321. **Rnf.** THOM *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 58. **Ayr.** BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 120, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** The love that lowes strongest, say, lasts it the longest? RODGER *Poems* (1838) 12, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Our four lips were lowin' wi' kisses o' love, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 14. **Dmf.** The sun . . . low'd on ancient Corby Ha', THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 12. **Gall.** In the auld days when Craigdarroch ingle-cheek lowed bonny, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **n.Cy.** The fire lows (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Doon dunny Tyneside the furnaces lowe, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 537. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** It lowed like a cannle (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 186. **Wm.** Next, Poet Burns, whase soul of flame Low'd reet an left, an blaz'd his flame, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 42; Thee jo is in a good eumer to neet, fort fire loos, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 444. **Yks.** RAY (1691) 5. **n.Yks.**[2] It'll low up enoo. On wi' some eldin an mak t'fire low. **e.Yks.**[1] It must be a frost; fire lows se breet. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344. **n.Lin.** Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 197; **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**[1] **w.Cy.** To stir the fire, in order to make it blaze, GROSE (1790).

6. To poach for fish by means of a torch or lantern.

Cum. (J.D.); **Cum.**[1] Aa's gaan a lowin' to neet, will ta gang?

[1. ON. *logi*, a flame. **5.** ON. *loga*, to burn with a flame (VIGFUSSON).]

LOWE, see **Law**, *sb.*[2]

LOWEN, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. e.An. Also in form **laighen** Sc. (JAM.) [lou·ən.] **1.** To lower, bring low, to depress anything.

w.Sc. (JAM.) **w.Yks.** You'll want soom wood off 'ere, the ground wants to be lowened a bit (F.P.T.). **e.An.**[12], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To fall in value or price. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

LOWEN, **LOWER**, see **Lown**, *adj.*, **Lewer**, *sb.*[1], **Lowr.**

LOWERN, *v.* Yks. To lower. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1]

LOWERST, **LOWF**, **LOWFT**, see **Louster**, **Low(e**, *sb.*[1], **Laugh**, *v.*

LOWIE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A big, lazy person. Hence **Lowying**, *ppl. adj.* idling, lounging.

2. *Comp.* **Lowie-lebbie**, one who hangs about kitchens.

LOWIN, see **Lown**, *adj.*

LOWINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Liquor after it has once passed through the still.

Syn't down wi' whey, or whisky lowins, A. WILSON *Poems* (1790) 91 (JAM.).

LOWK, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Wor. Also in forms **laak** e.Lan.[1]; **laiak** w.Yks.[3]; **lark** w.Yks.[5]; **lauk** ne.Lan.[1]; **lawk** w.Yks.[45]; **leawk** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **look** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **louk** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Lin.[1]; **luke** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. [lūk, Lan. lēk.] **1.** *v.* To weed, esp. to weed corn.

n.Cy. To lowk corn, GROSE (1790); (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Gae an look that field o' havver (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14] **Yks.** (W.T.) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Whar's Nanny?' 'Awa' i' t'far sahd o' Langlands loukin' t'wheat'; **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Yks.**[1] *Gen.* done by women and children in the Wold country. Weeds pulled up by hand are said to be 'han' luked.' **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8; THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1] Loukin awt' day i' th' corn field, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**[2345], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13]

Hence (1) **Look-crook**, *sb.* an implement for cutting up weeds in growing corn, &c.; (2) **Lowkers**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) weeders, a pair of pincers used in weeding; (*b*) gatherers of stone from the land before the produce begins to shoot up; (3) **Lowking**, *sb.* weeds; (4) **-field**, *sb.* a field where weeding is going on; (5) **-tongs**, *sb. pl.* forceps or tongs used in weeding.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] Long-shafted, with a triangular blade at the end, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2, *a*) **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Chs.**[13] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **Lakel.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'Louking-tengs,' for pulling up by the roots the tougher shrubs. **n.Lan.**[1]

2. To thin woods.

Dur. The weeding or thinning of young timber trees, RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 348. **n.Yks.**[2] That wood wants louking. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence **Lowkings**, *sb. pl.* trees taken out from among others to thin a wood. **n.Yks.** He gat t'lookins o' t'woods (I.W.).

3. *sb.* A weed; coarse grass, a tuft of dry grass.

m.Yks.[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Jim wur browt up omung th' leawk ut top o' Breawn Wardle, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 40; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 46. **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

[**1.** OE. *lūcan*, to pull up (B.T.); LG. *luken*, to pull up weeds (BERGHAUS); so EFris. (KOOLMAN).]

LOWK, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Stf.[1] A sharp fellow.

[Ther is no theef with-oute a lowke (*v.r.* louke) That helpeth him to wasten, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4415.]

LOWK, **LOWL**, see **Louk**, *v.*[12], **Loll**, *v.*

LOWLAND, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also Cmb. Also in forms **laighland** Ayr.; **lalan** Lnk.; **lallan**, **lalland**, **lawlan**, **lawland**, **lawlant** Sc.; **lawlin** Edb. **1.** *sb. pl.* Low-lying land as opposed to hill-country, esp. the plain country of the southern part of Scotland.

Per. They sought the bank aboon the mill, In the lawlands o' Baleichan, FORD *Harp* (1893) 39. **Ayr.** Mr. Keg had come in from the laighlands, where he had been apparently in the farming line, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii. **Lnk.** Her nainsel at last to ta Lalans cam' doon, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 28, ed. 1897. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Dmf.** Whyles the corn's green in the lallans, REID *Poems* (1894) 46.

Hence **Lallander**, *sb.* an inhabitant of the Lowlands.

Per. The more furious Strathallan lallanders were for prompt justice, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 38, ed. 1887.

2. *pl.* Lowland Scotch, the speech of the Lowlands.

Frf. Whan addressed in braid lallans by unlettered callans, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 13. **Ayr.** But spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans, BURNS *Ep. to W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 20; Has gude braid lawlan's left the land? AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 335. **Lth.** My young cousin Peggy cam doun frae Dunkeld, Wi' nae word o' lawlants ava man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 85.

3. *adj.* Low-lying, level.

Per. Ev'ry hill-tap heich an' lawlan' knowe, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 94. **Gall.** Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 6.

4. Belonging to the Lowlands; in the Lowland speech.

Slg. By lovely lalland Nelly, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 75. **Rnf.** 'Mang hielan' or 'mang lallan', CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 28; Scorn'd to own that Lallan sangs they knew, A. WILSON *Poems* (1816) 40 (JAM.). **Ayr.** They had friends in league with some of the laigh land folk, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xix. **Edb.** Geer frae lawlin chiels an' erse, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 159.

5. Nonconformist, belonging to the Dissenters; see below.

Cmb. In the fens there are a great number of Dissenters. . . On the higher lands adjoining are the old parish churches; and in conversation it is not uncommon to hear the tenets of the Church of England described as Highland doctrine in contradistinction to the Lowland, or Dissenters' doctrine, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 187.

LOWLE, *v. Obs.* Mid. To carry a heavy weight in one's arms.

She was lowling along a child, as big as herself, HOLLOWAY.

LOWL(E)-EARED, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Hmp. Wil. Having long, heavy ears; esp. used of pigs.

Hmp.[1] **Wil.** A lowle-eared pig, GROSE (1790); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

LOWLY, *adv.* Sc. Also in form **laighly.** **1.** Softly, gently.

Edb. Whispering laighly into his ear fragments o' hymns, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 212.

2. *Comp.* **Lowly-legged,** short-legged.

Rnf. Lowly-legged Nelly, Forby her sister Jean, BARR *Poems* (1861) 38.

LOWM, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **lioom** Sh.I.; **loom** Cum.[1]; **loume** Chs.[13] [loum, lūm.] **1.** *adj.* Calm, gentle, still, mild. See **Lown,** *adj.*

w.Yks.[1] A lowm neet. **Chs.**[13]

2. *sb.* Calmness of water; the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool. See **Lume.**

Sh.I. A lioom was seen to emanate from the wreck and spread shorewards; and we knew that a quantity of oil had been poured upon the water, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 113. **Cum.**[1]

LOWMER, *adj.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. [lou·mə(r.]

1. *adj.* Lower. Also in *comp.* **Lowmer-doon.**

Lakel.[2] It's a gay bit lowmer or lowmer-doon. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *sb.* The lower one, the one or part below. Cum.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

LOWMOST, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **laichmaist** Dmf.; **lowmest** Cum.[1] [lou·məs(t.] Lowest.

Dmf. Tae the laichmaist biel on the braes o' Daer, REID *Poems* (1894) 77. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897); **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** The butcher's eyes glided to the lowmost button of Enoch's waistcoat, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 45, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1]

LOWN, *adj., adv., sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Hmp. w.Cy. Amer. Also in forms **loond** Cum.; **loun** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **lound** Sc. n.Cy. Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] Not.; **lowan** Sc. s.Dur.; **lowen** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **lowin** Nhb.[1]; **lownd** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks. w.Cy.; **lun** w.Cy. Amer.; **lunn** Hmp. [loun(d.] **1.** *adj.* Quiet, calm, still, serene; sheltered. Also used *advb.*

Sc. A' was lound and quiet, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Abd.** The lown win' maun be his breath—sae quaiet! MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) III. 170. **Per.** Leadin' oor flocks alang the lown hill-side, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 67. **e.Fif.** It colleckit in immense wrades whaurever it faund a lowan corner to settle doon in, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Slg.** We ran aye to douk by thy lown sunny banks, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 145. **s.Sc.** As the night is loun and light, I carena if I step up, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **Dmb.** A shelter lown when tempests scoured the bent, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 49. **Rnf.** Right lown aneath a flowery glade, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 103. **Ayr.** I think I see the creature wallowing . . . in a lown sunny day, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxiv. **Lnk.** COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 68. **Lth.** Frail auld men . . . Wha daunnerit on thegither cleekit To some lown beild, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 11. **Edb.** To spend the evening of our days by the lound dykeside of domestic comfort, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxviii. **Slk.** The wind was lown, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 64. **Dmf.** 'Tis a sweet lown spot, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 118. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 299. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Him stannin at th' lown end oh the Byer, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] A lound seat. **s.Dur.** It's been a fine lowan day (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** When I waken't aw was loond, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 49, ed. 1886; T'wedder began teh be . . . whyte lownd, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 198; **Cum.**[3] **Wm.** It's a lownd neet (J.M.); Twas lownd and fraaze hard, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 329. **n.Yks.** How comes thy clathes seay flurr'd, barne, this lownd day? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 346; **n.Yks.**[1] T'hoos ligs iv a lown' spot eneugh; **n.Yks.**[234] **ne.Yks.** (J.C.F.); **ne.Yks.**[1] It's varry loun' this eftherneean. **e.Yks.** We've had a varry blustherous day, bud it's a varry lownd neet, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lownd places, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 265; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **Not.** (L.C.M.)

Hence (1) **Lownly,** *adv.* in shelter, quietly, gently; (2) **Lownness,** *sb.* stillness, quietness.

(1) **Sc.** We'll stand braw and lownly ahint the wa' (JAM.). **Rnf.** Lownly fa' the afternoon O' his auld age, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 130. **Edb.** Planted lownly by the ingle-cheek, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23. (2) **Dmf.** A lownness deeper than ocht but death, REID *Poems* (1894) 198.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lown-hill,** the sheltered side of a hill; (2) **-ligging,** sheltered, lying still and quiet; (3) **-side,** the sheltered side of anything; (4) **-warm,** mild and soft.

(1) **Dmb.** The shepherd . . . wears the flock where the loun-hill keps the drift, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 37. (2) **Cum.** A lown-liggin' spot (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] That lown-liggin onset by fair Eden side, POWLEY *Echoes* (1875) *Brokken Statesman,* st. 1. (3) **Sc.** See ye not the well-affected people seeking the lee and lowen-side of the house? BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 12 (JAM.). **Nhb.** The lowin-side of a hedge (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** In houses built along the foot of the Pennines the lownd side is that which faces the Eden. 'Thoo can see o' t'hooses hez a poorch t'lownd side, an o' t'doors is o' that side ano on accoont o' t'Helm' (B.K.). (4) **Gall.** The wind came in curious extremes—now in lown-warm puffs and gusts, and then again in sharp cold bensles, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxv.

3. Of persons: calm, tranquil; not agitated; quiet, silent.

Sc. They that could stop the wean's skirling would stop hers if she did not keep a' the lounder, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiii; Where now she's lown amang the dead, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 205. **Abd.** And sae, my lad, my counsel's ye be low'n, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 100, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Till the warld turns better I think we'll bide lown, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 439. **Rnf.** While we sit lown and calm, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 39. **Ayr.** A fine lown, canny, douce fallow, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 211. **Lth.** The lown hearts o' Dumpie and Duncan her son, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 123.

4. Soft in tone, gentle, low; secret.

Rnf. Heard them argue in a lown way some knotty points, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) i. **Ayr.** Wi' earnest words, an' lowne, He's tald her, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 176. **Lnk.** To keep a' things hush and lown, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 25. **Slk.** Ye hae the voice o' a nicht-wanderin man—laigh and lown, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 7. **Gall.** Be lowne, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 323, ed. 1876. **Dmf.** Keep that lown (JAM.).

Hence **Lownly,** *adv.* softly, gently, in a low tone.

Rnf. My father spak loud and lownly till her, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 40. **Ayr.** I heard him say lownly in his lug, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 29. **Slk.** But—lownly be it spoken, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 337, ed. 1866.

5. *adv.* Softly, gently, in a low voice.

Sc. If I speak loun, keep your lang lugs out of ear-shot, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. **Per.** The night wind lowner blew, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 145. **Dmb.** We maun speak lown in case onybody overhear us, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** [She] said very lown,—'Juist my thocht!' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 142. **e.Lth.** Oh! tell it lown! mind time and place, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 43. **Peb.** There's Bess and Tibby, loun be't spoken, As yellow as a wither'd docan, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80. **Dmf.** The donnort body croon'd right lowne, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 88. **Gall.** O, sir, see that ye speak lown to him, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxviii.

6. *sb.* Quiet, stillness, tranquillity; shelter, a sheltered place.

Sc. The lown o' the dyke (JAM.). **Frf.** Oor bit hoosie that

stood i' the lown o' the shaw, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 60. **Ayr.** In the gowden lown o' autumn days, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Lnk.** Whiles in its lown they wad sleep their last sleep, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 39. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **w.Cy.** Under the lun of a hedge, GROSE (1790). [**Nfld.** (W.H.P.)]

7. *v.* Of the wind: to abate, lessen, grow calm. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lown at the last, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 8. **Dmf.** The win' was lownin' doon, REID *Poems* (1894) 59. **N.I.**[1] Lown yer crack. **Ant.** The wun's lowned, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Yks.**[2] T'wind's lounded a bit.

8. In *pass.*: to be sheltered.

Cum., Wm. I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country 'lownded') in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sea Fell, COLERIDGE *Lett.* (Aug. 26, 1802) 400, ed. 1895.

[**1, 6, 7.** Norw. dial. *logn*, calm (used of the wind or water); *logn*, still, quiet, esp. of the sea; *logna*, to grow calm (AASEN); ON. *logn*, calm weather (VIGFUSSON).]

LOWN, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Shr.[1] **1.** *sb.* A vertical course of straw in thatching. **2.** *v.* To grow stout and comely in person. 'That young fellow lowns.'

LOWN, LOWND, see **Loan,** *sb.*, **Lown,** *adj.*

LOWNDER, LOWN(E, see **Lounder, Loon,** *sb.*[1]

LOWNER, LOWNNICK, see **Lounder, Lounnick.**

LOWP, LOWP-HOLE, see **Loup,** *v.*[1], **Loop-hole.**

LOWRIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **Lawrie** (JAM.). A name given to the fox. Also called **Lowrie tod** or **Tod Lowrie.**

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Sc.** My customers hae been worrying me like as mony jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. **Ayr.** Has greedy lowrie been amang thy sheep? SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 117. **Lnk.** The monarch pleas'd with Lowry, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 228. **e.Lth.** As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean in panic flee, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 91. **Hdg.** Like a hirsel, when Slee Lowrie-Tod sneaks them amang, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 5.

[Ane lewrand lawrie licherous, *Bp. St. Androis* (1584) 8, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 352.]

LOWSE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Also written **lowce** n.Cy. Cum.[3] e.Yks.; **lows** Sc. Wm.; and in forms **laus(e** n.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **lawse** w.Yks.; **lohse** n.Lin.[1]; **lous** Sc. Wxf.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **louse** Sc. Cum. n.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **lowze** n.Yks.[2] [**lous.**] **1.** Loose, free, unrestrained, disengaged; unfastened, open. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Pete 'ill let me lowse, an' I'll yoke Donal' in the milk-cairt, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The strings o' her mutch fleein lowse, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Frf.** Nowte broken lowse frae the tether, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. **Per.** An angry tempest . . . Is broken lowse an' ragin' free, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 63. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Slk.** The water peeryin out amang the lowse stanes o' an auld stane-wa', CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 38. **Wxf.**[1] Tommeen was lous, an zo was ee baree, 88. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** Maw tail hung lowse, like cannel weeks, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Just as we war lettan lowce fra t'Sunday Scheull, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1887) 4; Let lowse frae scuil (M.P.); Just leyke louse nowt they bang'd up stairs, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 136; **Cum.**[4] We fand it hed gitten quite lowse i' t'asseltree, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 34. **Wm.** A geeavleck, er owt ato et wes lows, it wes sewer ta gang, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 23. **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** Deeah what he wad he cudn't get lowse, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tom's wife wor like monny others i' bein so lowse i' t'tongue, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 29; **w.Yks.**[1] I think we've brokken louse fray't tether, ii. 316. **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **s.Wor., Hrf.** (H.K.)

Hence (1) **Lowsance,** *sb.* freedom from bondage, a deliverance; (2) **Lowsely,** (*a*) *adj.* somewhat loose; (*b*) *adv.* loosely; (3) **Lowsish,** *adj.*, see (**2,** *a*).

(1) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); It is not a death but lousance, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 54. (**2,** *a*) **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **Elg.** Nae raip hangs lously on the ruck, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 244. **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lowse brass,** spare cash; (2) **— end,** an odd job, *gen.* in phr. *at a lowse end,* having no fixed occupation, in an unsettled, dissipated state; (3) **-ended,** unsettled, disengaged, having no fixed occupation; (4) **— gang,** a gang of railway men employed to see to the rails, or help in emergencies; (5) **-geeated,** shuffling, clumsy in walking; inconsistent or dissolute in life; (6) **— hand,** a supernumerary workman, who can be spared without inconvenience; (7) **-handed,** not employed constantly; (8) **-i'-the-heft** or **-at-the-heft,** a disorderly person, a scapegrace, vagabond; also used *attrib.*; (9) **— leather,** skin hanging loose when a person has fallen off in flesh; (10) **— leg,** in phr. *to shake a lowse leg,* to be free and independent, to be unmarried; (11) **-man,** a husbandman who is not confined to work with horses; (12) **— siller,** small change; (13) **— stocking,** a loose woman.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** I further order all my just debts ta be'y paid hoot o' me'y bit o' lowse brass, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 221. (2) **Lakel.**[2] Ah izzant hiren this tierm; Ah'll hev an odd hauf year at t'lowse end. **Wm.** I wadn't tak less ner twelve pund a nea boddy's brass fer this hofe yeear. Ile be at a lowse-end first, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 8. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's flaid he's nobbut at a lowse-end, dhrinkin an rafflin aboot. **w.Yks.** He doesn't like working at t'mill, he'd rayther be at a lowse-end (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** I never drink and feight except when I'm at th' lowse end, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 134. (3) **n.Yks.** O he's a lause-ended chap iz that. It's caping if yan's an extra job yan c'n hardly iver meet wiv a lause-ended chap (W.H.). (4) **Nhb.**[1] Employed in relaying, loading and unloading rails and permanent way plant, or as emergency men in time of accident. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1895). (6) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71; **e.Yks.**[1] We're rayther shooat-handed; gan an see if Maisther Johnson's getten a lowse-hand he can len us. (7) **n.Yks.** We wanted a extra hand to help us a bit, bot dhər iznt ə laushandid chap tə git hod on. Dhər iznt mitch fər ə laushandid chap tə git (W.H.). (8) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Thar's nea trusting sike a chap; he's nout but a lause-i'-t'eft (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Roberts wad let sike a lousith-heft, jack-a-leggs, come owert' door-stons, ii. 297. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** Steven's never been convarted; he's all lowse i' the heft yet, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 115; **n.Lin.**[1] Jack's alust been a real lohse e' th' heft, niver eäsy bud when he's flingin' aither his awn or sumbody else munny aboot. (9) **Sc.** He's a hantle lowse leather about his chafts (JAM.). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (10) **w.Yks.** Vah he'd niver be wed, an' 'at as long as iver he lived he'd shak' a lowse leg, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 40; After fower or five years o' lowse leg shakkin', Miles Harrop began ta think it worent as nice as it used to be, *ib.*; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 6, 1894). (11) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) (13) **w.Yks.** We'd duck all sich lowse stockins e owd Weetin, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 8.

3. Phr. (1) *to be a screw lowse somewhere,* to be something wrong; (2) *to let lowse on,* to let out the secret of; (3) *lowse i' t'head,* of a knife: insecurely fastened in the hilt.

(1) **w.Yks.** He praised her up so mich wol Aw felt sarten ther' wer' a screw lawse somewhear, HARTLEY *Grimes's Trip* (1877) Lett. i. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] He let lowze on't. (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1895).

4. Free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service to which one has been bound.

Cum. Lowse of his 'prentiship (M.P.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] When any 'prentice become lowse efter hevvin' sarved his prenticeship, *C. Pacq.* (Nov. 16, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] When Ah's lowse Ah sal gan tï Lunnon an mak mï fotton. **w.Yks.** I wrowt as a journeyman for four year at after I wor lowse, *Yksman.* (1881) 182; **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

5. Loose in morals; careless, thoughtless, lax. Also used *advb.*

Ayr. A somewhat lowse up-bringing after auld Girzy Gruppit my granny dee'd, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13. **Edb.** The least untentit, lowse spoke word, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 61. **Lakel.**[2] He gat inta bad company, an' he's gian varra lowse an' drucken. **Cum.**[3] Rayder lowce i' religion an' careless o' money, 43. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

6. Afflicted with dysentery or diarrhœa. Also in *comb.* **Lowse-i'-bush.**

Lakel.[2] **n.Yks.** Ahz desprit louse i' me insahde (T.S.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1895); **w.Yks.**[5] A person goes to the doctor, complaining that he is 'lowse' in his 'inside.'

Hence **Lowseness,** *sb.* diarrhœa, dysentery, a relaxed state.

Gall. To be fashed wi' a lowsness, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 323, ed. 1876. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71; **e.Yks.**[1]

w.Yks. 'Thah art white! Are teh poorly?' 'Ay, ah'm in a lowseness' (Æ.B.).

7. Of the weather: genial, mild.

Per. We lookit for a thaw, An' lowser weather, HALIBURTON *Idylls* (1891) 63.

[1. Quhen I wes lous, at libertie I lap, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 160. Norw. dial. *laus*, loose (AASEN); ON. *lauss* (VIGFUSSON); cp. G. *los*.]

LOWSE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Glo. ? Hmp. Also written **lhowse** Wxf.[1]; **lowce** Glo.; and in forms **lawse** w.Yks.; **lhause** Wxf.[1]; **loawze** w.Yks.; **lohse** n.Lin.[1]; **lous** Sc. w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **louse** Sc. Bnff.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Not.[3] ? Hmp.; **louss** Cai.[1]; **louz** e.Dur.[1]; **louze** Cai.[1] Dur.[1]; **lowz** n.Yks.; **lowze** N.I.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [**louz.**] 1. *v.* To loosen, unfasten, unbind; to let loose, set free, release. Also used *fig.* Cf. **loose**, *adj.*

Sc. I maun . . . louse her out o' prison strang, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 81. ne.Sc. Mercy on 's! They've lowst the bull, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 146. Cai.[1] e.Sc. I bid to ha'e licht to lowse my laces, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. Abd. Noo, Gibbie, ye gang an' lowse Crummie, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxii. Kcd. Lat go my hair! Ye're lowsin't at the reet, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21. Frf. Tam . . . sat doon at his bedside to lowse his buits, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 29, ed. 1889. Per. HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 50. e.Fif. My faither saw Jeames sittin' lowsin' his buttons, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Ayr. Charlie Fox threw by the box, An' lows'd his tinkler jaw, man, BURNS *When Guildford good*, st. 5. Lnk. Sic a fankled heid is wrocht The deil he couldna louse it, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 96. Edb. He lous'd twa ither bands, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 40. N.I.[1], Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. Thar lows'd, he sleely drop'd the spinnel down, WEST *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 302, ed. 1807; Cum.[3] Tryin to lowse t'buttons of his spats, 8. Wm. I'll lowse the dog, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 6. n.Yks.[1] 'To lowse out,' to let the cattle out of the byre, &c., for watering or other purposes; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. The Lord's lowsin' t'pins o' wer tabernacle riddy for t'flittin', JACKSON *Nestleton* (1876) 70. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Mak him lawse his hold, HARTLEY *Budget* (1872) 35; When I's fast, yow mun lowse me (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Margat lous't t'strings of her brat, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. ne.Lan.[1], Not.[3] Glo. Lowce me, woot, BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence **Lhowsaane**, *sb.* an opening. Wxf.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to lowse one*, (2) *— the table*, to say grace preparatory to beginning a meal.

(1) Peb. (A.W.) (2) w.Yks. Yah mun loauze th' table, GASKELL *Life C. Brontë*, ii; T'table's been lows'd, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889).

3. To leave off, to stop working, to disperse, disband; to dismiss from school, church, &c. Cf. **loose**, *adj.* 10.

Sc. Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Maggie Weir*. Elg. Come awa, Sandy, ye're lowst for the nicht? TESTER *Poems* (1865) 134. e.Sc. 'Another twa shuttles,' he murmured, 'I'll bid to be lowsin',' SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Abd. Get 'im to come owre afore he lowse, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. Frf. It shows his mind's troubled, for he usually louses at six, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 131. Fif. When nicht cam Willum was lowsed fra his work, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 51. Ayr. The men at the farm had lowsed and foddered the cattle, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 152. e.Lth. To the point whereat we last laid down and lowsed in the telling of these veracious Chronicles, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 248. Bwk. Stappin' hameward frae the field Baith herd and hind are lowsed, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 94. Gall. I havna seen him since he lowsed, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 101. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Jack, d'ye see, would have been lousin' off frae his wark an' walkin' doon the drift at that time, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 94. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] What time diz thoo louz? Lakel.[1] n.Yks. They are lowzin' t'skeeal (I.W.); n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Hez t'chetch lowsed yet? ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. When cherch lowsed ha whip't daaint middle isle tut clerk, RUDDLEPUTTY *Farm Servant's Lett.* (1840). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'skooil's lowsing, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897); When th' chapel lawsed Sam wornt thear te meet her, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 51.

Hence (1) *lowsed out, phr.* a pit being stopped for the day before the proper or usual time; (2) **Lowsing**, *sb.* the end of work or of a game; (3) **-time**, *sb.* the close of a day's work, the time when work ceases in a mill or school.

(1) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Ayr. Hey! for a brange at the lousing, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 306. (3) Sc. It's near lowsin' time, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) iii. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Frf. When I says to her after lousing time, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxv. e.Fif. Lowsin' time cam' belyve, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Nhb. (R.O.H.) w.Yks. Though oft eniff shoo'd done withaht while lowsing time at t'mill, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 107. ?Hmp. BLACKLEY *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 163.

4. To unharness, unyoke; to take horses out of a vehicle or plough. Freq. with *out.*

Cai.[1] Abd. Tell the servant man to 'lowse' and send home the grey gelding immediately, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1887) 37. Fif. Gallant Hay, wha lows'd his pleugh, Wi 's yoke restor'd the day man, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 12. Lth. Frae the cart trams syne she lowsed the auld naig, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 114. Gall. The minister an' my mither lowsed the powny an' stabled it afore gaun ben, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379. Nhb. Gan awa', my lads, and louse the galloways, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 13. Lakel.[2] Cum. (J.Ar.); Efter I'd lowsed my horse oot an' fed it, CHRISTIAN *Willy Wattle* (1870) 4; Ah tell't Jim ta lowse Bonny oot o' t'car, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1884) 10; Cum.[4] Wm. Lowsed t'horse an' jumped on it, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 35. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. To lowse a horse out of a cart, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 265; Way wi' tha, an' lowse t'horse aht, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 7.

Hence **Lowsing-time**, *sb.* the time for unyoking horses and leaving off work on a farm.

Ayr. Aften aboot lowsin'-time when the horses were suppered, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 110. e.Lth. What I did was to gang roond the fairm touns after lowsin time, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] About 5 p.m. e.Yks.[1]

5. To turn cattle upon a common.

ne.Lan.[1] To lowse 'em out on t'common.

6. With *down* or *out*: to unpack goods; to open a shop in the morning.

Frf. Rears up his market shop, An' a' his gibbles louses down, Crys, 'Nane wi' mine can cop,' MORISON *Poems* (1790) 13. n.Yks.[124] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1895).

7. With *off*: to let off, discharge firearms.

w.Yks. To lowse off a gun (S.P.U.).

8. To break out.

Sh.I. Idders 'at hae scores waander behint wi' no evin da swaet lows'd apo' dem, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899).

9. To set to work with energy and speed, to open out, begin.

Sh.I. He was a most comical customer when 'he eence lowsed,' as Kirsty said, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 56. Bnff.[1] He wiz unco bauch on't at first, bit fin he louset on't, he cam a tearin' speed.

10. To be beside oneself with delight.

w.Yks. They'll be fair lowzed w'en the get th' dog (F.P.T.).

11. With *about*: to run at random; to live in a dissipated manner. n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Lowsing**, *sb.* a loose fellow. m.Yks.[1]

12. With *out*, *on*, or *upon*: to scold, upbraid.

Cai.[1] To louze oot on. To louze doon on. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

13. To redeem an article in pledge; to pay for.

Sc. To louse a pawn (JAM.). Fif., Lth. Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill (*ib.*). Cum.[4], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] Bairns hed beän plaayin' at my-lady's-thimble, an' was lohsin' tines when I cum'd in.

14. To bid at an auction.

w.Yks. I lowsed fotty poon', an' then 'e lowsed fotty poon' ten (F.P.T.).

15. Of a cow: to show signs of having milk in the udder.

Ayr. A cow is said to be lowsing, when her udder begins to exhibit the first appearance of having milk in it (JAM.).

16. To thaw. Sc. The frost's lousin (JAM.).

17. *sb.* A disclosure, revelation.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] What a precious lowze! m.Yks.[1]

18. With *out*: a throwing off of restraint, moral or otherwise; a breaking loose.

n.Yks. It was thought 'at some o' thae Lunnun cracksmen had ta'en a lowse oot i' thae quatters, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xix; n.Yks.[1] He's made a strange lowse out in't; getting tweea lasses wi' bairn.

19. A lunge; an attempted blow or stroke.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I made a lowze at it with my stick, but missed it. m.Yks.[1]

20. An escape. w.Yks.[1] **21.** A rush ; a race.
Bnff.[1] He took a gey louse doon the rod, fin's maister geed in.
22. An apprentice whose time is served. Lakel.[2]
23. A right of pasture. Cf. **loose**, *sb.*[1] **20.**
w.Yks.[1] We've a lowze o' th' moor. ne.Lan.[1]
[1. Lowse, he seith, the sho fro thi feet, Wyclif (1388) *Josh.* v. 16. See **Lowse**, *adj.*]

LOWSE, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **lause** Lan. To lose.
Abd. Wad that be to lowse baith sowl an' body? Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 47. n.Yks.[4] Thoo'll lowse thisel. It's been a lowsin' gaame fra t'fo'st ti t'last. Lan. It 'ud bin us wele fur thee e' th' owd wummon 'ud nevvur laust seete on thi, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) iii.

LOWSE, see **Louse**, *v.*[2]

LOWSEN, *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **lohsen** n.Lin.[1] ; **lousen** Sc. ; **lowzen** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. [lou·zən.] **1.** To loosen, unfasten ; to unyoke horses, &c. Also with *out*.
Elg. The oussen, lousen'd frae the plough, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 88. n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] They can't gehr 'em lowsen'd, 3. ne.Lan.[1]
Hence (1) **Lowsening**, *sb.* (*a*) a feast or entertainment given at the expiration of apprenticeship ; (*b*) a laxative, purgative ; also used *attrib.* ; (2) **-feast**, (3) **-supper**, *sb.*, see (1, *a*).
(1) Lakel.[2] Cum. (M.P.) ; Cum.[1] When an apprenticeship terminates it has been customary for the young men, friends of the liberated one, to go round the neighbourhood to invite the young women to assemble at the nearest inn on such a day to celebrate the loosening of the young man from his indentures, and to solicit a ribbon in pledge to be redeemed by attendance. Tea was provided at a stated price, and sports and dancing held, and the profits given to the young man to purchase an outfit of the tools of his trade with which to commence as journeyman. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] (*b*) w.Yks. Tell t'heearb'list to mak' tha some lowz'nin' stuff. Ha'e yo' ony lowz'nin' o' ony mak'? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1895) ; w.Yks.[5] A person goes to the doctor . . . asking for 'some lowsening.' (2) e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 71 ; e.Yks.[1] (3) Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).
2. With *out* : to unpack goods ; to open a shop in the morning.
n.Yks.[14] m.Yks.[1] It's time to get lowzened out [to get the shop opened].
3. Of a church, school, &c. : to disband, disperse, dismiss. n.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Hence **Lowzening-bell**, *sb.* a bell rung while the noon congregation is leaving. n.Yks.[2]

LOWSEN, *v.*[2] Dor. [leu·zən.] To listen. *Gl.* (1851) ; Dor.[1] [Cp. OE. *hlysnan* and *hlosnian*, to listen (Sweet).]

LOW-SLOVAN, LOWSTER, LOWT, see **Lost-slovan, Louster, Lout**, *v.*[2], **Lowth.**

LOWTER, *v.* Dur. Yks. Also in form **louter** Dur. [lou·tə(r.] To idle, loiter. Cf. **louther.**
m.Yks.[1] To go and lowter thy time away for three clock hours —woe worth t'skin o' thee !
Hence **Louterer**, *sb.* a loiterer. Dur. *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).
[Cp. Du. *leuteren*, to spend one's time idly (Hexham).]

LOWTER, see **Laughter.**

LOWTH, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Also in forms **lowf** Yks. ; **lowt** Wor. [louþ.] **1.** Lowness.
e.Yks. How good such words as these are :—lowth, fulth, &c., Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4.
2. Low-lying ground, low country, lowlands.
Yks. Low grounds adjoining the Woulds, Grose (1790) ; (K.) e.Yks. That [part of Yorkshire] which lies under the hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, towards Howden, is called by the country people the lowths, in contradistinction to the Wauds [Wolds], Ray (1691) ; Meriton *Praise Ale* (ed. 1697) 80. Wor. Down in the lowt (F.R.L.).

LOWTTIE, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Heavy and inactive, loutish.

LOWZ, LOWZ(E, LOWZEN, see **Low**, *v.*[2], **Lowse**, *adj.*, **Lowsen**, *v.*[1]

LOY, *sb.* Irel. [loi.] A long, narrow spade.
Ir. This was just what did befall Brian Kilfoyle . . . on his dusky way home from O'Beirne's forge with a mended loy, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 246. Ant. There is a loy . . . against the wall, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. Con. He stabs the ground with his 'loy,' a long narrow spade peculiar to the labourers of Connaught, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 638.
[Ir. *láighidhe*, a spade (Foley).]

LOY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [loi.] **1.** Sluggish, inactive.
Ags. (Jam.) Per. He is waxin' auld, And fat and stiff and loy, Spence *Poems* (1898) 57.
Hence **Loyness**, *sb.* inactivity. Ags. (Jam.)
2. *Comb.* **Loy-time**, leisure time. e.Yks.[1]
3. Of the weather : warm and 'steamy,' close. Cf. **lew**, *adj.*[2]
n.Yks.[1] The weather is very loy and moist ; n.Yks.[2]
[1. LG. *lo'i*, *loje*, 'träge, faul, im Arbeiten, lau, in der Freundschaft' (Berghaus) ; MLG. *loi*, 'träge' (Schiller-Lübben).]

LOY, see **Lie**, *v.*[2]

LOYAL, *adj.* Dur. Free in giving. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

LOYESTER, *sb.* Bch. (Jam.) A stroke ; a blow.
[Cp. ON. *ljōsta*, to strike, smite (Vigfusson).]

LOYMIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **llowmin** Bnff.[1] ; **loym** Cld. A limb. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

LOYNE, LOYSE, see **Loan**, *sb.*[2], **Lose**, *v.*[1]

LOYT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **loit**. A lazy person.
Per. (G.W.) Rnf. Davie Doits, . . the laird of loits, Sat on a stane, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 148.

LOYTCH, LOYT(E, see **Loach**, *sb.*[1], **Light**, *adj.*[2], **Lite**, *adj.*

LOZE, LOZE(S, see **Lose**, *v.*[12], **Law**, *int.*

LOZEN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **losin** Bnff. ; **lozin** Cai.[1] ; **lozzen** Gall. [lō·zən, lo·zən.] A pane of glass.
Sc. Taught me to smoke a cobbler, pin a lozen, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. i ; *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 468. Sh.I. Da sun wis noo come in trow wir ben lozen wi' a gludder dat wisna sma, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240. Cai.[1] Bnff. Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 142. Abd. The lozens i' the windows hed been broken, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Frf. 'Noo, Tam, gie the white lozen a coat o' reed pent.'. . The ready brush overlaid the white glass with its ruddy coating, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 164. Per. Snaw drifts dim the lozen, Spence *Poems* (1898) 18. Fif. A thoughtless pliskie brought a broken lozen, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. e.Fif. Glowers through the broken lozen, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. Ayr. A narrow window glazed with lozens of yellow glass, Galt *Entail* (1823) iii. e.Lth. Yon . . . gless-ruif bra Iss crackit al in lozens smal, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 48. Edb. I got half my lozens broken, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 72. Slk. A spider's wab, flaffin in the wind beside a broken lozen, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 131. Rxb. He thought us to please By painting our lozens wi his fairie-trees, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 201. Dmf. Swift the laboard broke the lozen, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 112. Gall. In ane bit garret hole sae high, Wi' lozzen keeking at the sky, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 362, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1]
[In obs. Sc. *losin* means a lozenge, anything shaped like a rhomboid. It is used in 'Royal Inventories of Scotland,' 66, for the figure of this shape on a diamond, and in Act Parl. James VI (1597) in the heraldic sense of a lozenge, see Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (*l.c.*) ; so in ME. : With crounes wrogt ful of losynges, Chaucer *Hous F.* 1317. Fr. *losenge*, *lozenge*, a quarrel of a glass-window (Cotgr.).]

LOZENGE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Suf. **1.** A lollipop of whatever shape ; a sweetmeat made of treacle, &c. n.Lin.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *Comp.* **Lozenge-lion**, ? a coin.
Ayr. There were Siller Pennies and Groats, Gold Pennies and Mailles, Lozenge Lions, Billon Pennies, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67.

LOZENGER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Som. Amer. Also in forms **lossenger** w.Yks. ; **lossinger** e.Lan.[1] [lo·zinʒə(r, lo·sinʒə(r.] A lozenge. Also used *attrib.*
Sh.I. Ye wid get a nev o' lozengers, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899) ; He haandid his aunt a nev of white lozenger sweeties, *ib.* (June 16, 1900). ne.Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] A 'sweetie,' of a square form. w.Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Jenny . . . had been chewing a paperfu' o' lozengers, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 22. Lnk. I only wish I had a peppermint lozenger the noo, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 100. N.I.[1] w.Yks. Mary 'Artley gev ower Tom a mint lossenger (F.P.T.). e.Lan.[1] I.Ma. For the kids—a lozenger or the lek, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 6. Chs.[1], Som. (W.F.R.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 74.]

LOZZUCK, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. Also written **lossack** s.Stf.; **lozzack** s.Chs.[1]; **lozzick** Lan.; **lozzock** Shr.[1] [lo·zək, lo·sək.] **1.** *v.* To lounge; to loll; to idle; to loaf.

Lan.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah mai· nóo ŭky'aay·nt ŭv ŭ mon ŭz iz au·viz loz·ŭkin i\dh aa·rm-cheyŭr [Ah may noo accaĭnt of a mon as is auvays lozzackin' i' th' arm-cheir]. **s.Stf.** Do' come lossackin' about here, I'm busy, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Shr.**[1] 'E went an' lozzocked i' the 'ay i' the tallant instid o' awin' them turmits, as I toud 'im.

2. *sb.* Phr. *to do a lozzick*, to have an idle time.

Lan. Th' day after we did a lozzick, oitch gooin his own road, an' spendin his time as he'd a mind, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) viii.

LU(·, see **Lew**, *sb.*[1], **Lö**, **Look**.

LUAC FRIDAY, *phr.* Sc. Also in forms **luag·**, **luoch·**, **luog·**. A fair held on a Friday in July, at Tarland.

Abd. On the occasion of a 'Luac Friday,' MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 31; (G.W.)

LUB, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) A heavy and unwieldy thing. Cf. **lob**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

LUBBA, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in form **lobba** Sh.I. (JAM.) [lʉ·bə.] Coarse, rough grass of any kind; coarse hill pasture.

Sh.I. In summer they collect from the pastures that kind of food which the natives still designate by the ancient Scandinavian term of 'lubba,' expressive, in the original sense, of coarseness or roughness. Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 183, ed. 1891; On the berry heath and lobba pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old, *Agric. Surv.* App. 46 (JAM.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** They are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass; . . . it *gen.* consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 316 (JAM.).

LUBBART, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **lubbard** Sc. Wm. Lin.[1]; **lubbert** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. n.Yks. [lu·bə(r)t.] A 'lubber,' lout, coward; a lazy, idle person. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

Fif. Marshall'd, by the force of spur and stick, The long-ear'd lubbards in an even line, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 59, ed. 1871. **Slg.** Clung to the beach—the lazy lubbard band, And sneaks a dastard—on the yellow sand, GALLOWAY *Nelson* (1806) 20. **Nhb.** Thoo great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done! PEASE *Tales* (1899) 173; In constant use (R.O.H.). **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] How many times have you egged me on to thrash him and said you would be at my back, you great lobbart? *C. Patr.* (July 5, 1895) 5, col. 6. **Wm.** Git up thoo gurt lubbard, it's ten o'clock (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

Hence **Lubbertie**, *adj.* lazy, sluggish. Lth. (JAM.)

LUBBER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **libber** Sc. (JAM.); **lubba** Cor.[2]; **lubby** Dev.[1] **1.** A lout; a heavy, awkward person; a dolt, blockhead; a lazy, idle person. Cf. **lubbart**.

Sc. The cowardly lubbers have all made sail, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) iii. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **Edb.** Now some lubber cries, 'Oh no! Let's e'en lye still,' *Har'st Rig* (1794) 36, ed. 1801. **Lakel.**[2], **Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Brks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (H.K.) **Dev.**[1] Gimmeny! would any but a crowdling zokey take it to be kerpt over in this manner by sich a piggish lubby, 5. **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Lobba). [He swore woundily at the Lieutenant and called him . . . swab, and lubber, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) xxiv.]

Hence **Lubbering**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward, 'lubberly.'

Glo. Gurt, lubbering bouoys as ain't half nor quarter so handy as we little chaps wur, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lubber-head**, a stupid, awkward, clumsy person; (2) **-headed**, stupid, awkward, clumsy; (3) **-wort**, that which makes a person idle or stupid.

(1) **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.* **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (2) **War.**[3] He is a lubber-headed fellow. (3) **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1874) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[5]

LUBBER-COCK, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **-leet** Cor.[12] A turkey-cock. Also used *fig.* as a term of contempt.

n.Dev. A lubbercock, gurt wangery toad, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 87. **Cor.** They strutted about so braave and rumbustious as lubber-cocks, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* 54; **Cor.**[1] 'Lubber, lubber-leet, Look at your dirty feet!' Said by boys in a harsh voice to turkeys to vex them. 'As red as a lubbercock'; **Cor.**[2]

LUBBERDELOY, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Also in form **lobber-te-loy** Shr.[1] A hobble-de-hoy.

LUBBER-FIEND, *sb.* Sc. Lan. A hobgoblin, a benevolent sprite or fairy; a 'Brownie.'

Sc. Do you leave me nothing to do, school-master, not even the lubber-fiend's work? KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 79. **s.Sc.** The designation given to 'Brownie' or the lubber fiend (JAM., s.v. Billy Blynde). **Lan.** Of the lubber-fiends, house-boggarts, or brownies, . . Mr. Thornber mentions the ancient one of Rayscar and Inskip, which at times kindly housed the grain, collected the horses and got them ready for the market; but at other times played the most mischievous pranks, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 58; The lubber-fiends . . . or industrious, yet mischievous imps, haunting dwellings, *ib.* [When the cream-bowl was left for the lubber-fiend, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iv.]

LUBBER-HOLE, *sb.* Ken.[1] A place made in a hay-stack when it is three-parts built, where a man may stand to reach the hay from the men in the wagon, and pitch it up to those on the top of the stack.

LUBBER-LEET, see **Lubber-cock**.

LUBBO, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **luppie**. [lʉ·bō.] A meal measure very neatly made of 'bent' or straw. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1] See **Loopi(e**.

LUBBOCK, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [lu·bək.] A lump or mound of earth or stone.

Used by a man at [P]salter Hill quarries to describe an isolated piece of rock with grass on the top left by the quarrymen. It is used of a lump of earth of any size. People speak of 'a small lubbock' or 'a large lubbock.'

LUBBY, see **Lubber**.

LUBIN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **looby** Ant. w.Yks.[2] War.[3]; **looping** Nhb.; **luby** Not. Suf. A children's game; see below.

Sc. A ring is formed. One sings and the rest join, to the tune of 'Lillibullero,' the first line. As soon as this is concluded, each claps his hand and wheels grotesquely, singing the second line. They then sing the third line, suiting the action to the word, still beating the time; then the second again, wheeling round and clapping hands. When they say 'A' feet in, and nae feet out,' they all sit down with their feet stretched into the middle of the ring, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 359. **Ant.** Belfast, *ib.* 358. **Nhb.** At Hexham: 'Here we come looping looping [louping], Looping all the night,' *ib.* Prob. the oldest and original form, *ib.* 360. **w.Yks.** At Epworth, Doncaster: 'Here we go lubin loo, Here we go lubin li, Here we go lubin loo Upon a Christmas night,' *ib.* 358; 'Here we come dancing looby, Lewby, lewby, li.' At Eckington the children first pretend to wash their hands, then their faces, while singing the words; then comb their hair and brush their clothes; then they join hands and dance round in a ring singing, . . suiting their actions to the words sung, *ib.* 359; **w.Yks.**[2] A circle is formed by a number of children, who take hold of each other's hands and sing: 'Can you dance, looby looby, All on a Friday night? You put your right foot in, And then you take it out, And wag it, and wag it, and wag it, Then turn and turn about.' At the third line they put their right feet within the ring, then they take their feet out and turn round. **Not.** Here we dance luby, luby, Here we dance luby light, Here we dance luby, luby, All on a Wednesday night, GOMME *ib.* **War.**[3] Here we dance 'looby, looby,' *Old Sng.* **Oxf.** GOMME *ib.* 353-5. **Lon.** *ib.* 360. **Nrf.** *ib.* 353. **Suf.** How do you luby lue [repeat 3 times] O'er the Saturday night? GURDON *Cty. Flk-Lore*, 64, in GOMME *ib.* 357. **Dor.** The Dor. version is played by the children taking hands in pairs, forming a ring and dancing round, GOMME *ib.* 359. [A ring is formed and the children dance round, singing, 'Here we dance lubin, lubin, lubin, Here we dance lubin light.'. . They then stand still, sing the next verse ('Put all the right hands in, Take all the right hands out,' &c. &c.), and while singing, suit the action to the word, each child turning herself rapidly round when singing the last line. Another way of playing is that the children do not dance round and round. They form a ring by joining hands, and then they all move in one direction, about half way round, while singing the first line, 'lubin'; then back again in the opposite direction, while singing the second line 'light,' still keeping the ring form, and so on for the third and fourth lines, *ib.* 359; It is just possible that 'lubin' may be a corruption of some animal name, such as 'lupus,' or 'lapin'; but we are more inclined to suggest that 'louping' is a modern gloss (like

'Please the pigs' for 'Please the pyx'), and that the game alludes not to an animal, or to leaping, but to the house-spirit, Milton's 'lubber-fiend,' *Spectator* (Mar. 2, 1895) 301, col. 2.]

LUBIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Lukewarm. S. & Ork.[1]

LUBY, *sb. Obsol.* ne.Yks.[1] Cloth clothes.

Gen. used for better or Sunday clothes. 'Git that theer luby off.'

LUCAM, *sb.* e.An. Also written **lewcome** Suf.[1]; **lookem** e.An.[1]; **lucum.** [lū'kəm.] A window in an attic or upper room of a house, *gen.* in the roof.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway; Cooper *Gl.* (1853) s.v. Luton; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Cp. Fr. *lucarne*, a garret window, or window in the roof of an house (Cotgr.); OFr. *luquerne, luquenne*, 'lucarne' (Moisy).]

LUCE, *sb.*[1] Slk. (Jam.) Brightness.

[Norw. dial. *ljos*, brightness (Aasen); ON. *ljōs*, light (Vigfusson).]

LUCE, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **luss** (Jam.). Scurf, dandruff; an incrustation on the skin.

Sc. (Jam.) Slk. *Gen.* used in relation to the head (*ib.*). Gall. Bubbs [is] that vile luce or shiny matter a razor scrapes off the face in shaving, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 36, ed. 1876.

LUCE, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Wil.[1] A sore in sheep.

LUCE, *adj.* Wil.[1] [lūs.] Lukewarm.

LUCE, see **Loose**, *sb.*[2]

LUCES, *sb. pl. Obsol.* Cor. The flowers of the white iris, *Iris germanica.* (H.D.L.) See **Flower-de-luce.**

LUCHRYMAN, *sb.* Irel. A pigmy, sprite. Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 80.

[Ir. *luacharmán*, a pigmy (Foley).]

LUCHT, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Also written **lught** (Jam.). A lock of hair.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 425. Slk. Wha ever saw young chields wi' sic luchts o' yellow hair? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 655, ed. 1866.

LUCHTER, see **Laughter.**

LUCIFER, *sb.* Cor. The lucerne, *Medicago sativa.* (B. & H.)

LUCIFER-MATCHES, *sb. pl.* Wor. The common hedge-mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale.* (B. & H.)

LUC(K, *sb.* I.W. [lɐk.] A pool of water left behind by the receding tide. (J.D.R.), I.W.[12]

LUCK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lɐk, luk.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Luck-brass**, the money returned for luck by the seller to the purchaser, in a bargain; (2) **-letten-down**, an adverse circumstance; (3) **-money**, (4) **-penny**, see (1).

(1) n.Yks.[2] Thus what is given back to the buyer of a pig, is termed 'penny-pig-luck.' (2) *ib.* (3) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Lin. The question of the allowance of 'luck money' by auctioneers to purchasers was brought prominently before the Lincoln public yesterday. . . The butchers assert that 'luck money' was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started, and it is stated that Lincoln and Sleaford are now the only towns in the county in which the auctioneers withhold it. The amount demanded is 1*s.* per head on cattle, and 1*d.* per head on sheep and pigs, *Standard* (Aug. 17, 1898) 3; The custom of 'luck money' is one shilling per head for a beast, sixpence for a calf and a pig, two shillings per score for sheep above a year old, one shilling per score for lambs; for horses var. sums according to their value, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 488. Oxf.[1], w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (4) Sc. The drover received his payment from the butcher's wife, and not only went away content, but returned a shilling as luck-penny, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Oct. 28, 1805) (Jam.); The luck-penny . . . meant just so much money to be spent in drink which should be consumed on the spot, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 124. ne.Sc. The seller on receiving payment returned a luckpenny to the buyer, a sixpence, a shilling, or a larger sum if it was thought a stret bargain, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 189. Cai.[1] Abd. He still stuck to his price, and merely spoke of 'a gweed luckpenny' as the only deduction he would make, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 101. Per. Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 305. Edb. Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 109. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 47, ed. 1876. Ir. This custom is held at fairs after a bargain is struck on the sale of cattle or farm produce. There it is *gen.* called 'luck penny,' and the sum returned is usually spent in drink, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 38; If you ever get off him again till you grease my fist, I'll forgive you the luck-penny, Barrington *Sketches* (1830). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. I cannot afford any luckpenny, but I divent mind givin' ye a day ower, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 105; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] As Jobby had had a good week, the squire asked him for a luckpenny back, *W. C. T. X.* (1895) 13, col. 4. Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.[1], War.[3], sw.Lin.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *luck's round*, good luck, prosperity; (2) *chapman luck*, money returned for good luck by the seller to the purchaser, in a bargain; (3) *to luck*, (4) *to the luck*, (5) *to the to-luck*, for luck; (6) *upon luck's head*, on chance; (7) *to take the butter luck*, to charm the butter so that it will not 'come' in churning.

(1) Ir. Wishing yerself and Mrs. Slattery . . . lucks round, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 101. (2) Lin. The luck money for cattle, . . returned in the payments for cattle and sheep, is called 'chapman luck.'. . Any sum returned over or below what the custom sanctions is not considered 'chapman luck,' but either short luck or extra luck, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 488. (3) w.Som.[1] 'If you'll give me a sovereign to luck, I have 'em.' In all such cases the phr. is always 'to luck' and never 'for luck.' nw.Dev.[1] (4, 5) Sc. A custom which seems pretty *gen.* to have prevailed, of giving something more to a purchaser than he can legally claim, 'to the luck' of the bargain, as it is called, S., or 'to the to-luck,' n.Sc. (Jam.) (6) Sc. Therefore upon luck's head (as we use to say) take your fill of his love, Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) No. 28 (Jam.). (7) Sh.I. 'We've made no ill shift for da mylk, mam, an' der shürely no mony apo' da ert noo 'at can tak da butter luck,' Sibbie said, as Girzzie took a brunt braand i' da tengs an' guid tree times sun-gaets aboot da kirn, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

3. The yellow flower of the kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria.* Nrf. White *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 187.

4. *v.* To prosper, turn out well; to have good luck; to happen by good fortune.

Sh.I. Loard grant 'at shü may be better luckid i' dis weary ert as A'm been, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). Bnff. Gin I shou'd luck to get a plummy sowd, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 103. Abd. Lat me tell ye, thro' the week, Your wark wad luck the better, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 65. Wgt. Ill-gotten gear can never luck, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 212. Nhb. (M.H.D.) w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] 'If I had lucked,' if I had had the good fortune; Chs.[3]

Hence **Luckid**, *ppl. adj.* fated, having good or ill luck.

Sh.I. Foo cam' ye on wi' dy ill luckid quaik? *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

LUCK, *v.*[2] Sh.I. To allure, entice; to coax.

Minds doo da day . . . 'at ye got wiz, da lasses, luckid ta com' apo' da frost, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); Atween luckin' an' forcin' we got da maist o' hit doon wi' Girzzie, *ib.* (Aug. 28, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]

[MHG. *lücken, lucken*, 'locken,' verlocken, teuschen (Lexer); cp. Norw. dial. *lokkr* (Aasen).]

LUCK, see **Lock**, *sb.*[1], **Looker.**

LUCKEN, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A bog.

LUCKEN, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. To prosper, flourish make to thrive.

Bot a' the growthe he maks luckens, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) i. Ye lucken their corn i' the growin', *ib.* lxv. 9.

LUCKEN, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **lucke** n.Cy. (Hall.) 1. To knit the brows, to frown.

Sc. While anger lucken'd his dark brows, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 173. n.Cy. (Hall.)

2. Of cloth, &c.: to gather up in folds, to pucker.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. A syde holland cloth sark, luckned at the head, for his winding sheet, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 218.

3. To adhere, grow closely together.

Slk. A cabbage is said to lucken when it grows firm in the heart (Jam.).

LUCKEN, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **lucky-** Gall. 1. Close, shut up; contracted. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Fresh as lucken flowers in May, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 74, ed. 1871. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Abd. A luckenhaddock seems to be called lucken, as opposed to those that are split or open (Jam.). Ayr. Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 104. Kcb. Her [a seal] lucken feet fast frozen in the flood, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 156.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lucken-booths**, booths so made that they can be fastened or locked up during the night, &c.; (2) **-brow'd**, heavy-browed, having the eyebrows close on each other; (3) **-footed**, web-footed, having the toes joined by a film; (4) **-handed**, (*a*) having the fist contracted; the

fingers being drawn down towards the palm of the hand; (*b*) close-fisted; (5) **-toed**, see (3); (6) **-toes**, toes joined by a web or film.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **s.Sc.** The buildings of the jail and luckenbooths hid that part of the street, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 10. **Gall.** Buying trittle-trattles at the lucky booths, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 13. (2) **Lth.** It is reckoned a good omen, if one meet a person of this appearance as the 'first foot' or first in the morning (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.** Thou lucken-brow'd trull! Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) 73, ed. 1697. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** This [*Turtur maritimus insulae Bass*] is palmipes, that's lucken-footed, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 109 (*ib.*). (4, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **ne.Sc.** Lucken-toes, that is, toes joined by a web indicated luck, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 26.

[1. Cp. ON. *lokinn*, shut, closed, *pp.* of *lūka*, to shut; Dan. *lukke* (Vigfusson).]

LUCKEN GOLLAND, *phr. Obs.* Nhb. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

Chameleme . . . is called in Northumberlande Lucken gollande, Turner *Herbes* (1548) 26 (B. & H.).

LUCKEN-GOWAN, see **Lockin-gowan**.

LUCKER, see **Looker**.

LUCKEY, *adj.* I.W.[2] Morose, sulky.

He sims to be luckey about zummet or nother.

LUCKIN-GOWAN, see **Lockin-gowan**.

LUCKRASS, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **lucriss** Abd. A cross-grained old woman; perh. a corruption of the prop. name Lucretia.

Abd. Was the auld lucriss oot to-day? What do you mean, ye ugly auld lucriss? (G.W.) **Per.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

LUCKS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Ken. Small portions of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the wheel or distaff.

e.An.[1] **Ken.** Flocks or locks of wool to spin into yarn (K.).

LUCKY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **luckie** Sc. **1.** An elderly woman; a familiar term of address to an elderly woman; a midwife.

Sc. I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie,' said I, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. **Elg.** Auld lucky in the neuk Bade the good man put by his cap, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 56. **Bnff.** Aul' Lucky Lowry was aye on leg, bizzing aboot like a Dirt-bee, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 112. **Abd.** Down there she was 'Mistress' no longer, but with a familiarity scarcely removed from contempt, was both mentioned and addressed as Lucky Croate, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) viii. **Kcd.** Tell me, Lucky, gif ye please, Grant *Lays* (1884) 275. **Frf.** So noo, Lucky Neil, I'll bid ye fareweel, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 134. **Per.** I'm sure, Luckie, I kenna what ye're drivin' at, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. **s.Sc.** T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 339. **Rnf.** The riever Fate had made O' Luckie Broon a widow, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 67. **Ayr.** 'Deed no, lucky,' said Andrew to the old woman, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Lnk.** Lucky's tongue, I'se gie my bail, At peace will lye, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 70. **Edb.** Auld Luckie cam' an' drave them out, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 170. **Slk.** The auld luckies rise i' the howe o' the night to get their rug, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Luckie Richardson had been some hours in the lady's chamber, when the laird . . . received the joyful announcement that a man-child was born to his house, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 307. **Kcb.** Luckies, leal, Rin toddlin to the knowe wi' rock in han', Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 24. **n.Cy.** I'll just rin owre and see gin Luckie Grant can come likewise, Jones *Nhb.* 116. **Nhb.**[1] 'Old Lucky' is often the appellation in n.Nhb. of a farmer's mother or old wife.

Hence **Luckie's-mutch**, *sb.* the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*. Lnk. (Jam.)

2. A grandmother, esp. in phr. *kiss your luckie*, see below.

Bnff. Whiddie, wi' her cockit lugs, Said, Kiss your luckie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 91. **Abd.** My Lucky left to me a kist, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 17. **Lnk.** I'll answer, sine, Gae kiss ye'r lucky, She dwells i' Leith, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 351 (Jam.); It is made use of when one thinks it is not worth while to give a direct answer, or think themselves [*sic*] foolishly accused, *ib. note*.

Hence (1) **Lucky-dad**, (2) **-daddy** or **-deddy**, *sb.* a grandfather; (3) **-minnie**, *sb.* a grandmother.

(1) **Sc.** Haud your feet, Lucky Dad, auld fouk's no fiery, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 1, ed. 1881; The bits o' bairns, puir things, are wearying to see their luckie dad, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi. **Edb.** My lucky-dad, an honest whig, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 3. **Gall.** Glancin' green-horns snugly laid In Lucky-Dad's ain spoon-creel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897. (2) **Bch.** The gentles a' ken roun' about He [Jove] was my lucky deddy, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 15. **Abd.** My auld lucky deddy, he ken'd them a' weel, Robb *Poems* (1852) 108. **Frf.** I'd gie my lugs cud ye be seen By your auld reverend luckie daddies, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 73. **Lnk.** The puir auld lucky-daddy, Watson *Poems* (1853) 101. (3) **Bch.** I was lying tavvin [*sic*] an' wamblin' under lucky-minny like a sturdy hoggie, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** Your father was a riglan, an' your mother was a witch, an' your luckie-minnie was a thief, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774; An . . . auld luckie-minnie o' his, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 150.

3. A wife, mistress; a companion, helpmate.

Per. I'm wae to see a puir man's chucky Turn out a huggry-muggry lucky, Stewart *Character* (1857) 61. **Peb.** Tam weel kend it was his luckie, Shame a fit, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. **Gall.** His kind Lucky glad did seem now, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 7, ed. 1876.

4. A landlady, the mistress of an ale-house.

Sc. Recovering his breath [he] called to the landlady, 'I think, Luckie,' Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii; We maun meet in Luckie Lyon's, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 84. **Abd.** Lucky Wolsy . . . keeps a stoup of good liquor, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 59, ed. 1889. **Per.** The gawcy change-house luckies lauch and mulct the drunken fule, Stewart *Character* (1857) 145. **Fif.** Sam had been in Luckie Skinner's wi' twa-three cronies, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 62. **Slg.** In lucky's lap base brass they heaves To circulate, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 31. **Rnf.** In honest Lucky's whiles at e'en Thir cronies meet now unmolested, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 12. **Ayr.** Lucky, here, has been telling me there's like to be a straemash, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Lnk.** Intae Lucky Broon's they steered, Whaur twa three farmers sat hauf beered, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 48. **Edb.** To Luckie Middlemist's loup in, An' sit fu' snug Owr oysters an' a dram o' gin, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785. **Gall.** Aul' Lucky Hair's, wha keepit the public at Underhill, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59. **Wgt.** 'What profit micht ye hae aff that, na?' ''Deed, no sae muckle as ee'll hae aff a ha'penny worth o' ink,' promptly replied Luckie, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 385.

5. A witch.

S. & Ork.[1] **Lnk.** Gin the kye o' milk be dryin' Some luckie's been her cantrips tryin', Watt *Poems* (1827) 56.

Hence (1) **Luckie-minnie**, *sb.* a term of reproach to a woman; (2) *-minnie's oo, phr.* a fleecy substance that grows upon a plant in wet ground; (3) **Luckie's-lines**, *sb.* a plant growing in deep water near the shore, *Chorda filum*; (4) **-oo**, see (2).

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] Dou's a luckie-minnie. (2, 3) **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **Sh.I.** Fur ta gadder luckies' oo, Fur to buy a bull's skin Ta row peerie weerie in, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 180.

[Prob. a special use of the *adj.* **lucky**, in a sense like that of **Goody** (q.v.).]

LUCKY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. I.Ma. Slang. [lu·ki.] In phr. *to cut* or *make one's lucky*, to decamp, run away; *fig.* to die.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Now my little man, cut your lucky (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] When a man has died he is said to have 'cut his lucky.' **I.Ma.** Tould that chap to cut his lucky, Brown *Witch* (1889) 149. **Slang.** Hope as you'll send me the munney sharp or else Bill he cuts his lucky, Besant & Rice *Mortiboy* (1872) xxii; We might have got into trouble if we hadn't made our lucky, Dickens *O. Twist* (1839) xviii.

LUCKY, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [lɐ·ki, lu·ki.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Lucky-bag**, a bag at country fairs, in which, on payment of a penny, one puts in the hand and draws a prize of some kind; (2) **-bird**, the first male, or 'first foot,' who enters a house on Christmas or New Year's Day; (3) **-bit**, the dried tip of a calf's tongue; see below; (4) **-bone**, (*a*) a small bone found in a sheep's head; see below; (*b*) the coracoid bone of a fowl; (*c*) the knuckle-bone of a leg of mutton; (5) **-hole**, a hole bored in a wayside stone or pillar, to blow through which is considered to ensure good luck; (6) **-hop**, a hop in which leaves grow in the berry; (7) **-like**, indicating good fortune; (8) **-money**, money the possession of which is supposed to ensure good fortune; (9) **-plack**, the fee for the proclamation of banns of marriage; (10) **-poke**, a lucky-bag; (11) **-stone**, a stone or pebble with a natural

hole through it; (12) **-tenant**, a tenant likely to turn out lucky or fortunate for the landlord; (13) **-timed**, coming at a fortunate time; (14) **-words**, words used by fishermen only at the 'haaf' or deep-sea fishing.

(1) **Brks.**[1] (2) **Yks.** There is an ancient custom . . . of having a boy to enter your house early on Christmas and New Year's Day; and this boy is called a lucky bird, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 105. **n.Yks.** The first person who enters a house on Christmas Day morning is called a Luckybird. . . The Luckybird must be of the male sex, and must have dark hair and complexion or something evil will befal the household. . . In my grandfather's time a dark-haired man was specially retained in this office during many years, *ib.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 213; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** The person who enters the house first in the new year, is termed the 'first foot' or 'lucky bird,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 20. **w.Yks.**[5] If the duty of 'letting Christmas in' has not fallen to the lot of some other individual, by pre-arrangement, which is *gen.* the case, the lad is admitted, who brings along with him a twig or leaf of evergreen and leaves it behind him, as he is the first-comer or 'lucky-bird.' He then receives bread and cheese and always money. . . A 'lucky-bird' with red hair, might, by force of circumstances, be allowed to enter, but a girl or woman never; and chiefly for this reason, the door is kept secured until Christmas has been duly 'let in' (s.v. Christmas Customs). (3) **Nhp.**[2] In the pocket of a rustic will be frequently found a small piece of dried flesh: this, he will tell you, is the tip of a calf's tongue, and is called a lucky-bit. He considers it to be efficacious in all cases of assault and battery, ensuring to its possessor the privilege of coming out unscathed: also to be capable of producing a constant supply of ready cash, since there is a saying that the pocket which contains it will never be without money, 172. (4, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] A small bone found in a sheep's head, which people put in their pocket under the impression that good luck will attend them while they carry it. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.**[1] Children wear [it] in their clogs, or shoes, under the impression that it will bring them luck. **Nhp.**[2] Worn about the person to produce good-luck. It is a bone taken from the head of a sheep, and its form, which is that of a T cross, may perhaps have originated the peculiar sanctity in which it is held, 154. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] This bone carried in purse or pocket is believed to bring money-fortune, whence the name—lucky-bone. (*c*) **Cor.**[2] (5) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.** (J.W.) (6) **Ken.** KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) xx. (7) **Bnff.**[1] (8) **Oxf.** 'This is lucky money,' said Ashmole; 'for I never yet heard of a maid who got the £10, but soon after found a good husband,' MURRAY *Handbk.* (1894) 125. (9) **Bnff.** To bed his wife he maunna take Till he pay thrice the lucky plack, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 36. (10) **Per.** Throng round Lizzie's lucky-pock, And draw the card and try their luck, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 84. (11) **N.I.**[1] Small pebbles of hard, white limestone, which have been perforated by a sea-worm. They are found on the beach, and when the perforations extend in such a way that a string could be passed through the stone, and it could thus be suspended round the neck, it is called a lucky stone. **Nhb.**[1] The lucky-stone is always hung on the inside of the door by a string passed through its perforation. **n.Yks.**[1 2 4] **w.Yks.**[5] Round polished white pebbles, found amongst gravel. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Dor.** In the gravel formations around Poole, perforated pebbles are not uncommon, and the occurrence of one of these was considered 'lucky,' such a stone being denominated a 'lucky stone.' . . The stone was picked up, spat upon, and then thrown backward over the head of the fortunate finder, who accompanied the action with the following rhyme: 'Lucky stone! Lucky stone! go over my head, And bring me some good luck before I go to bed,' *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 519. (12) **Chs.**[1] (13) **Slg.** Valour, lucky-tim'd, bred victory, GALLOWAY *Luncarty* (1804) 39. (14) **Sh.I.** The Shetland fishermen before this day, like the fishermen in Faroe and Norway, had a great number of lucky words, words that they would use only at the 'haaf' or deep-sea fishing, JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 23.

2. Phr. (1) *like lucky John Toy*, see below; (2) *strike me lucky*, used as an expletive, expressive of astonishment or surprise.

(1) **w.Cor.** At Penryn, I freq. used to hear this prov. applied to any one who rejoiced over a small gain, though purchased at the expense of a greater loss: 'Like lucky Jahn Toy—lost a shilling and found a tuppenny loaf,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 327. (2) **Oxf.** Strike me lucky if he ain't gone and done it (G.O.).

3. Good, successful, fortunate, of good omen.

Sc. When the bride entered her own house for the first time she had to be careful to step over the threshold, if she would be lucky, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 252. **Or.I.** He minutely examined the knots in her bottom; and from the arrangement of these, he saw that the little boat was 'lucky,' VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 27. **Abd.** Ilka ane took up a cutty, To prie gin Aunty's Scran was lucky, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 7, ed. 1873.

4. Superabundant, over and above a stipulated quantity or measure. Also in *comb.* **Lucky-measure.**

Sc. Lucky measure, that which exceeds what can legally be demanded (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Dey weigh'd a hunder weight twa quarters an' twal' pound lucky, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Cai.**[1], **N.I.**[1]

5. Large, wide, easy; abundant, larger than necessary.

Kcb. Plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 384. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Country tailors *gen.* receive directions to make their customers' clothes 'brave and lucky.' **Cum.** T'clogger sed t'clogs wer lucky, but yeh put a geùdd wusp o' stree intil 'em they'll fit (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] He keeps a lucky yard wand; **Cum.**[4] Clothes or clogs are said to be lucky if they have been made larger than necessary.

6. Used of quantity: full, good measure, larger.

Abd. The lucky half o' them [cats] are but handmaidens to witches, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 125, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** The sun has been set a lucky hour, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xx. **N.I.**[1] Lucky half, rather more than half.

7. *Obs.* Bulky.

Sc. The lucky thing gives the penny. If a thing be good, the bulkier the better; an apology for big people, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 334.

8. *adv.* More than enough, too much.

Sc. It's lucky muckle, it's too large (JAM.). **Abd.** Our acquaintance was but lucky short, For me, or ony man, to play sic sport, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 90, ed. 1812; Lat be, ye kiss but lucky fast, Ye're o'er well us'd, I fear, *ib.* 89. **Dmb.** I've paid you lucky weel already, You've got a pound mair than I intended, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Lnk.** They're lucky fu' an' lucky het, An' lucky near the mill, I trow, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 264.

9. Perchance, likely, perhaps.

Rnf. Ye're lucky light-headed, Or else ye've grown lazy and slack, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 3.

LUCKY-HANDS, *sb. pl.* Not. Rut. The male or basket fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas.*

A correspondent gives this name as in actual use in the above counties; but some mistake may have arisen, as we find it in a translated extract from Schkuhr given in Newman's British Ferns (B. & H.).

LUCRE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. In phr. *lucre of (ill-gotten) gain*, profit of gain, a tautologous expression.

Sc. It was for no lucre of gain I took you, and your swash-buckler under my poor roof, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxviii. **Ayr.** You would never have thought us such mercenary women as to have broken off with a gentleman like Mr. Mailings for the lucre o' gain, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **Lan.** Sheer lucre o' ill-gettin gain, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) ii.

LUCRISS, see **Luckrass.**

LUCY, *sb.* Sc. Der. Rut. In *comb.* (1) **Lucy arnut**, the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (2) — **Locket**, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.*

(1) **Fif.** Dank spots in the woods for Caliban's earth-nuts, or 'lucy awrnits,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. (2) **Der.** *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890). **Rut.** (B. & H.)

LUD, *sb.* **Cor.**[12] [lʉd.] In phr. *sent all of a lud*, struck all of a heap.

LUDDER, *sb.* Sh.I. Foam, surge, water shipped by a boat in rough weather. See **Lother**, *v.*[1]

Every noo an' dan shö wis takin' da green ludder in ower da forehead, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248; Whin Magnus took in da sheet apon her, God save me shü wis in wan green ludder frae da fore knee an' aeft, no ta spaek o' aesin' watter, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898).

LUDDITES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also in forms **Ludders, Ludds.** [lu'daits.] The name given to gangs of men who attempted to destroy the newly-introduced machinery in the commencement of the 19th century.

w.Yks. These bands, it was afterwards discovered, were united in a society and were bound by an oath not to divulge anything connected with its secret operations. The names they assumed were 'Ludds,' 'Ludders,' and 'Luddites,' and they are said to have derived them from a youth named Ludlam, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 11.

LUDE, *adj.* Irel. [lūd.] Ashamed.

Wxf. Won't Tom be lude of himself to-morrow when he finds he insulted so nice a gentleman? KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 109; How lude he looks next morning, *ib. Evenings in Duffrey* (1869) 335.

LUDGEMENT, see **Lodgment.**

LUDLAM, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **Ludlum.** [lu·dləm.] In phr. *as lazy as Ludlam's dog,* see below.

w.Yks. HONE *Every-Day Bk.* (1827) II. par. 1262. **s.Yks.** As lazy as Ludlum's dog, as laid him down to bark, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 382. **n.Lin.**[1] As laazy as Ludlam's dog that leän'd his sen ageän a door to bark. ['Tis a proverb, Ludlam's dog lean'd his head against a wall when he went to bark, *Scarronides*—Note in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 165; RAY *Prov.* (1670) *ib.*]

LUE, *v.* Sc. To love.

Auld Rob Morris is the man ye maun lue. Auld Rob Morris is the man I'll never lue, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 12 (JAM.).

LUE, see **Lew,** *adj.*[12]

LUELY, *adv.* Per. (JAM.) Softly. Cf. **loy,** *adj.*

LÜF, LÜF ALANE, LUFE, see **Loof, Leefu(l lane.**

LUFF, *sb.* and *v.*[1] e.Suf. (F.H.) [lɐf.] **1.** *sb.* An inclination, slant. **2.** *v.* To incline, slant, said of the side of a house, a post, &c.

LUFF, *v.*[2] Yks. [luf.] With *up*: to praise, flatter.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1895); **e.Yks.**[1] Esp. with a view to obtaining a favour, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[How lowfys thou hym? *Townley Myst.* (c. 1450) 177 (MÄTZNER, s.v. *loven, v.*[2]). OE. *lofian,* to praise, set price on (SWEET).]

LUFF, LUFF ALAEN, see **Loof, Leefu(l lane.**

LUFF AND DRAW, *phr.* Sh.I. To let well alone. S. & Ork.[1]

LUFFER, see **Louvre, Low,** *adj.*

LUFFING, *vbl. sb.* Lon. See below.

I wish to draw your attention to the system which certain officials at the Midland goods depôt at St. Pancras are attempting to impose on the carmen. 'Luffing' is the term we apply to the bringing in of loads after the ordinary day's work is done, *Railway Review* (Oct. 21, 1898).

LUFFSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [lɐ·fsət.] Overgrown, bloated, very corpulent. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 65; **S. & Ork.**[1]

LUFTER, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. [lu·ftər.] A growing bunch of coarse grass. n.Yks. (R.B.), n.Yks.[3]

LUFTER, see **Laughter.**

LUG, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **lugg** n.Cy. Cor.[12]; and in forms **log** m.Lan.[1]; **logg** Cor.[3]; **loog** Yks. [lug, lɐg.]

1. *v.* To drag, haul, to carry with difficulty; to pull, draw. Also used *fig.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. In comes ane o' the police, an' lugs me aff to jail, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 304. **Ayr.** Why lug his Lordship forward sword in hand? BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 130, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Lugging one of the stools over to the fire, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 57. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** It inna mooch to loog, For me, 'at's carried sacks, MUNBY *Ann Morgan* (1896) 45. **e.Yks.**[1] Pig gat inti dyke, an it tuk three on us tï lug it oot. **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] Lug this poke of corn. **n.Lin.** A tryin' to lug a coo up a-top on barn, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65. **Nhp.**[1] How she lugs the child along! **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] That poor wench seems as if 'er could scace lug 'er legs after 'er, let alone lug the child. **Hrf.**[12], **Rdn.**[1] **Glo.** How you do lug that child about (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] I sin' 'er a luggin' a gret baskut along. **Ken.** Have I got to lug this great thing down there? (D.W.L.) **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.** Out I lugs my purse, *Foresters' Miscell.* (1846) 163. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Mary, thick there cheel's t'eavy vor you to lug about. **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

2. *Comp.* **Lug-chain,** a double chain having a strong ring in the centre, used in hauling timber.

w.Som.[1] By it the butt or tree is made fast to and lifted by the 'fore-carriage,' and by it the entire load is 'lugged' or drawn along. The whole weight of the 'piece' borne by the 'fore-carriage,' in that kind of timber carriage which has very high hind-wheels, is supported by the lug-chain. The ring bears on a strong hook in the centre of the fore axle case.

3. To carry corn or hay, to cart.

s.Chs.[1] Aay bin yü on wi yŭr aa·rvist? Oa· wi)n got·n móoist ŭ dhŭ wéeŭt lŭgd tŭgy'edh·ŭr ['Haï bin yŏ on wi' yur harvest?' 'Oh, we'n gotten mooist o' the wheeat lugged together']. **Shr.**[1] They won gwein to lug barley this mornin', but afore they could get the waggins out it begun to rain; **Shr.**[2] *Gen.* applicable to heavy carriage, as timber, stone, manure, &c. Thus we hear farmers talking of 'lugging muck on the follow.' **Shr., Hrf.** Lugging the hay, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) vi.

4. To pull the hair or ears; to pull by the hair, ears, or nose; also used *intrans.* freq. with *at*: to pull, tug.

n.Cy. I'll lug thee if thou do'st so, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll lug thi toppin a bit fer thi pains. **Cum.** What's this that lugs sae at my heart? GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 55. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[23]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha diz lug mah hair, when she combs it, diz mah aunt Jane. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] He was bown to lug me. Mother, take the baïrn's hands away; it's lugging of me. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**[1] I lugg'd her a bit wi' lashin, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** 'Now is that fair?' said Samuel, . . offering to lug Maria, BRIERLEY *Nonsense,* 20; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] It's a silly custom is loggin' fooak at their birthdays. **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] 'He's gotten his ears lugged,' was said of one who had come off second best in a newspaper contest. **s.Stf.** The brute 'ud lug her round the house by her hair (T.P.). **Der.** He lugged my hair (H.R.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Don't lug so (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] Ah'll lug yewr tabs. **s.Not.** Teacher, Bobby's lugged me. I don't like to 'ave my 'air combed, it lugs so (J.P.K.). **Lei.** Children whose hair had got tangled always complained of the comb 'lugging.' Boys often threatened to 'lug' one another's ears, *Academy* (Aug. 23, 1884) 126. **Shr.**[1] If 'e dunna mind, I'll lug 'is ears as lung as a donkey's; **Shr.**[2] Lugging him by the yare. **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **e.Suf.** Used of robbing a bird's nest (F.H.). **I.W.**[1] I'll lug thy ears for thee.

Hence (1) *lug and bite* or *lug at a bite, phr.,* (2) **Luggery-bite,** *sb.* a boys' game when eating fruit; see below; (3) *to lug upparts, phr.* to apply any very severe measure.

(1) **n.Lan.**[1] An apple is thrown to some distance, the boys then run for it, and whoever obtains it first bites at it until he is compelled to throw it away again by the other boys pulling his hair —and so on until the apple is all eaten. **Lin.**[1] **War.** An exclamation used by boys when sharing an apple with a companion, the holder of the apple being allowed to bite till another lugs his hair (J.R.W.). **Hnt.** When at school more than half a century ago, our master used to bring a large basket full of apples into the playground, and throw them a few at once among us: when a boy got an apple he ran off with it; another catching him, seized him by the ear, and lugged at it, till a piece being bitten out of it, the apple was thrown down; and whoever picked it up was treated in the same manner (T.P.F.). (2) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Chs.**[1] To pull the hair upwards is more painful than pulling it downwards; hence any severe measure is spoken of as lugging upparts.

5. Of an infant: to suck the breast.

w.Yks. A sucking child 'lugs' at its mother's breast (B.K.).

Hence **Lug-puddin,** *sb.* a troublesomely sucking child.

n.Yks. Thou's a regular lug-puddin' (I.W.).

6. To hang loosely, to dangle heavily. e.An.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.) **7.** Of potatoes, turnips, &c.: to run to stem, to grow long in the stem but have small bulbs or tubers. **Bnff.**[1]

8. *sb.* A tug or pull of the hair; in *pl.* knots or entanglements in the hair.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897); Come along, let's get all the nasty lugs out (H.L.). **Lan.** He gav' her heead a good lug, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 83. **m.Lan.**[1] A log for ev'ry year. **s.Not.** Ooh! yer did give me a lug (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] Give his ears a good lug. **Shr.**[2] A lug of the ear.

Hence **Luggy,** *adj.* of the hair: knotted, entangled.

n.Yks. His hair is luggy (I.W.); (T.S.) **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Not.** You've been rolling your head, or your hair wouldn't be so luggy (J.P.K.).

9. *pl.* The hair. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); **w.Yks.**[3]

10. A blow.

Dev. Wan day a-gived me a lug by th' zide o' th' vace, STOOKE *Not Exactly,* x; If he dales 'ee a lug in the ade wi' 'is right 'and, he'll gie 'ee a zixpence wi' 'is leff, *ib.* i.

11. The undergrowth of weeds, grass, &c., growing among corn.

nw.Dev.[1] The whait won't kom to car' very quick; there's zo much lug in't. **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

12. *adj.* Of crops: having too luxuriant stems, but little grain or root. Also in form **luggy.**

n.Sc. Corn is said to be luggy, when it does not fill and ripen well, but grows mostly to the straw (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] Applied to turnips and potatoes.

[4. Norw. dial. *lugga*, to pull the hair (Aasen). 9. Norw. dial. *lugg*, a head of hair (*ib.*).]

LUG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Also Cor. Also written **lugg** Sc. n.Cy. Wm. [lug, lʉg.] 1. *sb.* The ear.

Sc. Your cousin and I heard the balls whistle in our lugs, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) v. **Sh.I.** I heard her tell the Ranzelman wi' my ain lugs, Scott *Pirate* (1822) vii. **Or.I.** Let us drink till our lugs crack, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 170. **n.Sc.** Forbye cuffin' him upo' the lug, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 168. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Gin it come to the lugs o' that body, Tester *Poems* (1865) 109. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. **Bch.** Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 22. **Abd.** Fillin' her lug wi' idle havers, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 63. **Kcd.** Jamie *Muse* (1844) 96. **Frf.** All at aince somebody says at my lug, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** They hae lang lugs 'at travel after dark, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Dmb.** Wadin' to the lugs in gipsy muck, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 13. **Slg.** Galloway *Crichton, &c.* (1802) 76. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 143. **Ayr.** His lugs Shew'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 10. **Lnk.** Gey an' red aboot the lugg, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 11. **e.Lth.** It juist gaes in at the tae lug an' oot at the tither, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 93. **Edb.** I sing the day sae often sung, Wi' which our lugs hae yearly rung, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 118, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Frae lug to tail, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. **Slk.** Baith her lugs wi' pleasure rang, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 93. **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 199. **Dmf.** Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 92. **Gall.** Like the Lord Almichty wi' a pen ahint his lug, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 204. **Kcb.** Wi' pistols' rair their lugs maist rent, Davidson *Seasons* (1798) 20. **Wgt.** Fraser *Poems* (1885) 47. **n.Ir.** Ye cannae mak' a silk purse oot o' a soo's lug, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 29; **N.I.**[1], **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thy tongue . . . dirls my lug like wor smith's hammer, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She gave him a bat ower t'lug (J.E.D.). **e.Dur.**[1] I'll skelp thy lug. **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] I'll fetch the' a clink under t'lug, 10. **Cum., Wm.** As a comic hyperbolical threat, I have heard: 'Thou'll get thy heid i' thy hands, an' thy lugs to laik wid!' (M.P.) **Wm.** I'll clash thy lugs wi't whup, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 29; Thoo wants the luggs pooin, *Spec. Dial.* (1889) pt. iii. 6. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] What fahin lugs t'dog's gitten. **e.Yks.** Hoddin beeath hands tiv his lugs, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I sighed her lugs for her, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** If my feyther 'd been here he'd o bother'd your lugs, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 57; It were as much as my lugs were worth, Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 40, ed. 1872; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (W.H.S.); **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] I'll pull yer 'lugs' fer yer. **Lin.**[1] Pull him by the lugs. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I'll give you a smack alongside of the lug if you don't go home, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 275; (E.M.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.**[1] I'll gi' 'ee a click under the lug; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Loggers).

Hence (1) **Lugard**, *sb.* a blow on the ear; (2) **Lugged** or **Luggit**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* eared, having ears; *gen.* used as a suffix; (*b*) *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2, *a*) **ne.Sc.** It's as roon as a mill wheel An luggit like a cat, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 79. **Elg.** He . . . thumb'd the dog-lug'd leaves, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 71. **Lnk.** The hens turns ay red lugget or they begin to lay, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 142. **Lth.** He's a lang luggit deevil, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 99. **Dmf.** Ane o' Tam Gripper's hunner O' lang lugget lairds, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 20. **n.Ir.** Deef-lugg'd Mal' with voice so shrill, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 37. **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lug-bab**, an earring; (2) **-bone**, part of the head of a fish; (3) **-disease**, a disease of the ear; (4) **-drum**, the drum of the ear; (5) **-ends**, the tips or extremities of the ears; (6) **-fin**, the fin of a fish nearest the ear; (7) **-hauled**, ? pulled by the ears; (8) **-hole**, the ear-hole; (9) **-horn**, a stethoscope, ear-trumpet; (10) **-lachet**, a box on the ear; (11) **-lock**, a curl hanging behind the ear; (12) **-mark**, (*a*) a mark cut in the ear of a sheep to distinguish it; an ear-mark; also used *fig.*; (*b*) to mark the ear of a sheep to distinguish it; also used *fig.*; (13) **-markit**, earmarked; (14) **-sky**, a part of the ancient plough, jutting backwards obliquely on the right side, a little above the sky.

(1) **Sc.** Wi' craig-claiths and lug-babs And rings twa or three, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2. (2) **Sh.I.** Shü pood da lug banes oot o' da head cut o' a piltik, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). **Bnff.** One very common ingredient among the fish was that part of the head known as the 'lug been,' a bone usually given to the children of the family to pick, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) xvii. (3) **Rnf.** Nae lug disease e'er cou'd shore him, For door-nail deafness fled before him, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. (4) **Rnf.** The whistlin' and the skirlin . . . Rings through ane's lug-drum like a bullet, Young *Pictures* (1865) 169. (5) **n.Yks.**[1] It was like a low, or lahtle flame like a candle light at lug-ends o' t'horse; **n.Yks.**[4] (6) **Sh.I.** I brook aff da tails an' lug fins o' da pilticks, *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898). (7) **Slk.** I'll have thee lug-hauled, thou dwarf, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 327, ed. 1866. (8) **Lakel.**[2] Stuff thi lug-whols wi' woo. **w.Yks.** I'll come and pelt thi lugoil for tha, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 72. (9) **Ayr.** He speaks of this new lug-horn and ither playocks of ane Dr. Layneck, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 164. (10) **Abd.** (Jam.) (11) **Gall.** Pearls hung in gowden ring, That near the ladies' lug-locks hing, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 82, ed. 1897. (12, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** A kin' o' Doomsday Book anent . . . a' the lug and horn marks o' my staigs and stots, Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. **Peb.** They receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong; which are . . . marks into the ear with a knife, designed lug-mark, *Agric. Surv.* 191 (Jam.). **Gall.** Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 56. **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Each sheep had its lug-mark questioned, its smit, its letter, its horn-burn looked to, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 393; **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **Sc.** Employing all their might . . . in imprisoning, stigmatising, lugg-marking, banishing, and killing, Shield *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 181 (Jam.). **Ags.** Wow, wow! Mrs. Janet, your father's been michtilie fleyed for tyning you, that he's baith lug-markit ye and tar-markit ye [to a lady wearing earrings and patches] (Jam.). **Abd.** Nane o' yer hearkenin' at the keyhole . . . or I s' lugmark ye, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 298. **n.Yks.**, **e.Yks.** To mark the ear of an animal by cutting a nick in it or punching a hole through it (W.H.). (13) **Sc.** A lug-markit ewe (Jam.). (14) **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *lug and laggen* or *— to laggen*, all the parts of a tub; *fig.* the whole of anything; (2) *— of the law*, a gamekeeper; (3) *at the lug of*, near, in a state of proximity; (4) *by the lug and the horn*, lit. by the ear and nose, roughly, violently; (5) *o'er (the) lugs*, (6) *up to the lugs*, over head and ears, completely immersed; (7) *a flea in the lug*, a sharp scolding or rebuff; (8) *the shaking of an ass's* or *a cuddy's lug*, a very short time, a moment; (9) *thick in the lug*, hard of understanding; (10) *to be worth one's lugs*, to be of any value or merit; (11) *to get the lug of some one*, to get access to, to be privileged to speak to; (12) *to get the wrong pig by the lug*, to accuse the wrong person; (13) *to have a flea in one's lug*, to be restless, giddy; (14) *to hing* or *hang by the lug of anything*, to keep a firm hold of anything; to adhere to one's purpose; (15) *to hing the lug*, to be downcast or crestfallen; see **Hing**; (16) *to laugh on the other side of the lug*, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth; (17) *to lay one's lugs*, to wager, bet; (18) *— one's lugs amang* or *in*, to take copiously, to eat or drink heartily; (19) *— up one's lugs*, to open one's ears, to listen; (20) *to lend a lug* or *one's lugs*, to listen; (21) *to set by the lugs*, to create discord between; (22) *to wad one's lug*, (23) *to wager one's lugs*, see (17).

(1) **Lakel.**[2] He was grease an' muck o' ower; covered frae lug ta laggen. **Cum.** He's a' treacle frae lug t'laggin (J.D.); See greasy chops 'Tween lug and laggen! Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 10. (2) **Sc.** The tramp turned round and eyed the lug o' the law in bewilderment, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 28. (3) **Sc.** Ye live at the lug of the law, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 83. **Ayr.** Here's a health to Tammie, the Norland laddie, That lives at the lug o' the law, Burns *Here's a health*, l. 19. (4) **Per.** He juist pu's her doon by the lug an' the horn, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 110, ed. 1887. **Edb.** We carried them by the lug and the horn before a justice of peace, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. (5) **Sc.** He might be 'o'er lugs in love' before he was well entered into his teens, Haliburton *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 32. **ne.Sc.** A blin' man micht see that he's owre the lugs in love wi' her, Grant *Keckleton*, 146. **Abd.** I've been in love out o'er the lugs Like mony ither feels afore me, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606. **Rnf.** We were o'er the lugs in love, Barr *Poems* (1861) 8. **Ayr.** I wad been o'er the lugs in love, Burns *I do confess*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Up in debt owre the lugs, he is happy for a', Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 109. **Edb.** Yet tho' I was o'er lugs in love, *Bonny Nanny* (1796) 24. **Rxb.** Guidman, Ye're ouer the lugs in snuff, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 20. (6) **Sc.**

(Jam.) **Ayr.** Dippet his head up to the lugs in the ale-cap, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Wm.** Thool be muck up tul t'lugs, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 5. (7) **Dmb.** She has just found him out and sent him away with a flea in his lug, Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Ayr.** He set them aff with a flea in their lug before he was an oor aulder, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 78. **e.Lth.** She wad send him hame wi' a flee in his lug, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 123. **Gall.** I'se warrant he gets a flea in his lug the neist time he gangs to yon toon, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **Kcb.** They wad get the gait wi' the flea in their lug, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 199. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (8) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** Sthrag-legs he was on Brian Boru's back in the shaking of an ass's lug, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. (9) **m.Yks.**[1] (10) **Sc.** If he were worth his lugs, he would do or not do such a thing (Jam.). (11) **Per.** She's gotten Miss Mary's lug, an' says what she likes intil't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. (12) **Cum.** You've gotten a wrang pig by the lug, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 57. **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** Then ya gitten t'wrang pig bit t'lug, fer ah wasn't thar at all, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 19, 1895). (13) **Lth.** He has a flea in his lug (Jam.). (14) **Sc.** Since the cause is put in his hand, ye have ay good reason to hing by the lug of it, Bruce *Lectures* (1708) 54 (Jam.). (15) **Ayr.** I met four chaps yon birks amang, Wi' hingin' lugs and faces lang, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 11, ed. 1871. **Cum.** Thear' Jacob, .. been gahn hingin' his lugs efter her, Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xi. **Wm.** We trudged heeam wee oor luggs hingan varra laa, *Gooardy Jenkins.* **w.Yks.** They fined him 10s. and costs. Poor Bob did hing his lugs at this, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Sept. 28, 1866) 13. (16) **Lth.** I'll gar some o' ye laugh on the ither side o' yer lug, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 96. (17) **Sc.** I'll lay my lug, that master now an' her Hae parted baith, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 14. **Bnff.**[1] A'll lay ma lugs, he winna cum. **Abd.** Lundie and you—I maist cu'd lay my lugs—Hae set a tryst, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 31. **Ayr.** I'll lay my lugs the summer of baith yer days is yet to come, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Lnk.** Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 176. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 107. (18) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Weel he lo'ed in dainty fare To lay his lugs, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 118. **Rnf.** The morning gaed merrily on, The lads laid their lugs in the pap in, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 81. **Lth.** Three times in humming liquor Ilk lad deeply laid his lugs, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 130, ed. 1856. **Edb.** They laid their lugs in everything that lay before them, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (19) **Nhb.** Now lay up yor lugs, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 11. (20) **Per.** Whaur's the chiel Wad lend a lug to you? Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 54. **Fif.** Will he, wha lives fu' cuth an' snug, To a poor wand'rer lend his lug? Gray *Poems* (1811) 12. **Rnf.** Kindly lend a lug to hear, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 4. **Ayr.** Lending your lugs to a' the whurliegirkies, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 109. **Edb.** Lend me your lug, Giles, and I'll sound in it, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 7. **Cum.** If you'll lend your lugs to my sang, *Satir. Ballad* (1788) in Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 476. (21) **Nhb.** Set maister and sarvant full drive by the lugs, *Advice to Advised* (1803) 7. **Cum.** The lawyer sets fwok by the lugs, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 79. (22) **Abd.** I'll wad my lug he'll teach ye wit, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 27, ed. 1873. (23) **Mry.** I'll wager baith my lugs, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 52.

4. The handle of a jar, cup, or pitcher, &c.; the projection on a bucket or pot, to which the handle is fastened; any ear-shaped handle.

Sc. The lady's auld posset dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Sh.I.** Shü clappid doon da auld pan wantin' da lug, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Nor is there dish or spoon to grip, That wantsna lug, or tail, or lip, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 141. **Ayr.** Seven kin' o' crocks wi' narrow necks and lugs to them on ilka side to lift by, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67. **Edb.** Just a twasome bicker Wi' painted lugs, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 34. **Gall.** Gray-beards . . . whiles . . . have double lugs, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** A jar . . . wid a pair o' good lugs to hod by, Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) i; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Tack hod o' t'pitcher lug (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] In stave-made wooden vessels the end of the stave which projects above the rest and is perforated to serve as a handle is the lug. The pot-lugs, again, are the perforated ears of metal rising above the edge or brim of the pot and receiving the ends of the moveable bow or the kelps; **n.Yks.**[2] As deaf as a pot-lug; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 332. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** The ears of a tin are technically so called (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[1 2 3], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Lugget** or **Luggit**, *ppl. adj.* having handles.

Ayr. O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup! Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 10; A tilt gat the twa luggit cap, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 244.

5. A knot, tuft, or tassel at the side of a bonnet or cap; one of the ear-covers of a cap.

Sc. He has a bee in his bonnet lug, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee, Goldie *Poems* (1822) 115. **Lakel.**[2] Lugs, the ear-covers of a cap.

Hence (1) **Lug-bab**, (2) **-knot**, *sb.* a knot of ribbons, a tuft or tassel at the side of the bonnet or over the ear.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** Wi' tap-knots, lug-knots, a' in blew, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871; (Jam.)

6. The two tufts at the top of a full sack by means of which it is lifted from the ground and carried. Gall. (A.W.) **7.** The head of a shepherd's crook, the turned-up part of a paring spade. Cum.[4], m.Yks.[1]

8. A corner, side, recess; esp. in *comb.* **Chimley lug.**

Abd. The guid man in the chimney lug on one side of the hearth, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 84. **Frf.** Leal auld friends were seated snug, Down by the couthy chimla lug, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 94. **s.Sc.** We'll . . . ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug, Watson *Bards* (1859) 99. **Ayr.** While frosty winds blaw in the drift Ben to the chimla lug, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 1. **Lnk.** Smoking his pipe in the muckle chair by the chimley lug, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Edb.** He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 308. **Peb.** John sat smoking at his lug, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 126. **Gall.** Snortin' at the chimley lug, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. **Uls.** The great, gaunt, kitchen-chimney 'lug,' M'Ilroy *Craig-Linnie* (1900) 15.

9. A corner of a herring-net. Bnff.[1] Hence **Lug-stanes**, *sb. pl.* stones attached to the lower side of a herring-net for the purpose of making it sink.

Only two stones were attached to the lugs when the herring-fishing was first prosecuted. Small floats of cork, called corks, are attached to the upper side, *ib.*

10. A loop on the end of a fishing-line.

Sh.I. I set him [it] apo' da lugg o' da peerie taft, sae'd [so that] dy faider could öse da lempits whin his anes wis düne, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1]

11. In boots and shoes: leather which covers the top of the foot; a part of a clog or shoe-upper.

Sh.I. Dey hed aald bain soles for da shoddeen An peerie bress pies i da lugs, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 45. **Lakel.**[2]

12. A silk-lister's term: a protuberance on a flat surface in the tappits. w.Yks. (S.A.B.)

13. A jug or pitcher with a handle. See **Luggie**, *sb.*[1]

n.Ir. We drank ivery skeegin wis left in the pot, 'Cept barrin' a lug full, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 45.

14. *v.* To cut off the ears. Abd. (Jam.)

[1. A fine round head when those two lugs are off, Jonson *Staple of News* (1625) v. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 329.]

LUG, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hrt. e.Cy. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **lugg** Hrf. Glo. Brks. Dor.; and in form **log** N.Cy.[2] Glo. Wil. [lug, lɒg.]

1. A pole or rod, a long stick; the trunk of a tree.

N.Cy.[2] A cleft of wood, a small wand or switch. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1] A long stick used for knocking down apples, &c.; **Glo.**[2] **Brks.**[1] The pole which secures barn doors by being fixed across. **Hmp.**[1] A pole on which fowls roost, or on which clothes are hung. 'The lug in the roost.' **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1725); **Wil.**[1] A perch for fowls, a clothes pole. **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Covering the same with strong lugs or poles, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 68.

2. A rod used in thatching.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] Slender rods placed outside of thatch to fasten it down; **War.**[2 3], **Shr.**[1 2]

3. A bar in the chimney on which the 'cotterel' or 'crane' hangs to which the kettle or pot is fastened. Also in *comp.* **Lug-stick.** Cf **pot-lug.**

Hmp. More correctly Rug-stick, Wise *New Forest* (1873) 284; **Hmp.**[1]

4. *Comp.* **Lug-wood**, the tops and lops of trees. Wil.[1], Dor. (C.W.)

5. A measure of land, usually a rod, pole, or perch; occas. varying in length; see below.

War. (J.R.W.) **Hrf.** Forty-nine square yards of coppice wood, Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); One standard is left to each 49 sq. yds., here called a lugg, Marshall *Review* (1818) 275; **Hrf.**[2] A given quantity of wood. **Glo.** A rod, pole, or perch of six yards;

a measure by which ditching, &c. is done, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Not a lugg of ground ud bring a handful, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 63; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] In measuring land it is 5½ sq. yards; in draining or ditching, 6 yards; **Glo.**[2] **Brks.** NICHOLS *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1790) IV. 57; *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** 20 feet, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Cy., s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** A plot of few lugs, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 21; **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] 5½ yards. **w.Cy.** 5½ yards, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** Sixteen foot and a half in length, whereof fourty in length and four in breadth make one acre of land, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Formerly of 20, now of 16½ feet, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 260; Or else who vust will dig a lug, Vore mother she da bring the grub, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 23; Allotments are still always let by the lug (W.C.P.); A lug . . . is of three lengths: . . 15, 18, and 16½ feet. The first of these measures is getting out of use, but is still retained in some places, particularly in increasing mason's work. The second is the ancient forest measure, and is still used in many parts of the county for measuring wood-land. But the last, which is the statute perch, is by much the more general, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Land is measured by the goad or lug of 15 feet and an inch, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 263; 16 feet and half (W.C. c. 1750); (C.W.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** A vew lug o' ground, to graw a vew taties, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 49; (K.) **w.Som.**[1] Of length = 16½ feet. In common use in the marsh district, but not heard west of Taunton.

Hence **Lug-lain**, *sb.* full measure, the measure by the lug or pole.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. And me mid stone and lugge þreteþ, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 1609. 5. Eight lugs of grownd, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) bk. II. x. 11.]

LUG, *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Nhb. e.An. Ken. I.W. Cor. [lʉg.] The sand-worm, *Arenicola piscatorum*. Also in *comp.* **Lug-worm.**

Abd. All the above except the partans and lobsters are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug, *Statist. Acc.* V. 277 (JAM.); The bait for the small fishes, *ib.* VII. 205. **Fif.** SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 138 (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Used by the north-east coast fishermen for white fish. **I.Ma.** I saw a man diggin lug on the beach, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 58, ed. 1889. **e.An.**[1] **Ken.**[1] (s.v. Lug-sand). **I.W.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Lug-sand**, *sb.* sand where the sand-worm is found.

Ken.[1] **Cor.**[1] The fine sand close to the water's edge in Mount's Bay.

LUG, *sb.*[5] Irel. Also written **lhug** Wxf.[1] A hollow or low ground.

Kry. Soon he came to a sort of pass or 'lug' opening in the middle of the hill, LAWLESS *Frances Mowbray* (1889) 307. **Wxf.**[1] Th' heiftem o' pley vell all ing to lug [The weight of the play fell all into the hollow], 86.

[Ir. *log*, a hollow (O'REILLY).]

LUG, *adj.*[2] and *sb.*[6] Sc. Ken. Dev. [lʉg.] 1. *adj.* Lazy. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

Hence (1) **Luggie**, *adj.* heavy, sluggish; (2) **Lugeous**, (*a*) *adj.* heavy, unwieldy; (*b*) *sb.* a fool, loggerhead.

(1) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (2, *a*) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 260. (*b*) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *sb.* A lazy fellow. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 260.

Hence *Sir Peter Lug, phr.* a name given to any one who comes last to a meeting. **Ken.**[12]

[1. EFris. *lug*, 'faul, träge, matt' (KOOLMAN).]

LUG-A-LEAF, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The brill, *Rhombus vulgaris*.

(C.D.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

LUGE, see **Lodge.**

LUGGER, *sb.* Glo. [lʉ·gə(r).] A strip of land. (H.T.E.); *Gl.* (1851). See **Lug**, *sb.*[3] 5.

LUGGER, *v.* Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [lu·gə(r), lʉ·gə(r).] 1. To carry, haul, drag about. See **Lug**, *v.*[1]

Stf., War., Wor. Us 'ave 'ad to lugger water 25 years. They stones be hardly worth luggering for road-making (H.K.).

2. To burden.

Stf. Gi' me that now, miss, I'm afeerd it's luggerin' you (W.H.).

Hence **Luggersome**, *adj.* weighty. Glo. (S.S.B.)

LUGGETT, *sb.* Dev.[2] [lʉ·gət.] A small load of hay or corn. See **Lug**, *v.*[1] 3.

'Have you finished harvest?' 'Yes, all but a couple luggetts of raking.'

LUGGIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **loggie** Frf. [lu·gi, lʉ·gi.] 1. A small wooden pail or dish having a handle formed by one of the staves projecting above the others. See **Lug**, *sb.*[2] 4.

Sc. A shelf near the window holds a small boyne and luggie, WRIGHT *J. Hamilton* (1889) 43; Black luggie, lammer beads, Rowan-tree and red thread Put the witches to their speed, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 328. **Abd.** A smaller timmer luggie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 48. **Fif.** GRANT *Six Hundred*, viii. **Rnf.** I hae bought a house wad please ye, Caps an' luggies, rowth an' wale, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 105. **Ayr.** In order, on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 27. **Lnk.** I maun ha'e my brose made in the nine pint luggie, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 198. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 11. **Edb.** Your bairnies . . . squeel out owr an empty luggy, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 171. **Bwk.** CALDER *Poems* (1897) 68. **Dmb.** Cogs and luggies plenty, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 11. **Gall.** Black Bet laid back her lugs, and in the hinderend kicked ower the luggie, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 107. **Kcb.** The herd boy Flings plaid an' luggy by and stens the burn, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 45. **n.Ir.** A hae sum parritch here in the luggy, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 22. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A luggy may be made of white material, or of black, or sometimes of alternate staves of black and white. It must have either one or two lugs made by the projecting staves, and not curled like John Gilpin's (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

2. A boys' game; see below.

S. & Ork.[1] One is led around a circle by the ear, repeating a rhyme; if the party selected to repeat the rhyme makes a mistake he in turn becomes 'luggie.' **N.I.**[1] In this game the boys lead each other about by the 'lugs.'

3. The horned owl, *Asio otus*.

Sc. So called from the size of its ears, MACKAY. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

LUGGIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. A lodge or hut in a garden or park; any small house.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** 'Come down to the luggie and let's hae a dram'—a public house which was so called because it was the smallest in the town (G.W.).

LUGGISH, *adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. [lu·giʃ.] 1. *adj.* Dull, heavy, stupid. See **Lug**, *adj.*[2]

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** When the skipper, whe' hunger, was always most bright, Swore the pawhogger luggish was called Empty Kite, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 186; **Nhb.**[1]

2. *sb.* An indolent, idle fellow.

N.Cy.[1] Loup, ye luggish, ye ha' nae spunk in ye.

LUGGY, *adj.* Ess. Of the atmosphere: close, heavy, oppressive. See **Lug**, *adj.*[2]

This is a hot and luggy day (W.W.S.).

LUGHT, LUGHTER, see **Lucht, Laughter.**

LUGSOME, *adj.* e.An. [lʉ·gsəm.] Heavy, cumbersome, weighty.

e.An.[1] When applied to a road, causing a wearisome drag to cattle. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Up the road the load it goos, So lugsome an' so stiff, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 7; **Ess.**[1]

LUH, see **Light**, *v.*[3]

LUIBBO, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **luippo.** 1. A short horn spoon. (S A.S.) Cf. **leppack.**

2. The hand, esp. as held out to receive anything in the hollowed palm. (J.G.)

LUIF(F, see **Loof.**

LUIG, *sb.* ? Cai. (JAM.) A hovel. Cf. **luggie**, *sb.*[2]

LUIP, LUIPPO, LUIVE, see **Leap**, *v.*, **Luibbo, Loof.**

LUKE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Also written **Luk** Ayr. In *comb.* (1) **Luke's little summer**, the few days of fine warm weather which often come about St. Luke's day, Oct. 18th; (2) **-masse**, *obs.*, the festival of St. Luke; (3) **-tet** or **-tid**, St. Luke's day; the season of the festival; (4) **-tet fair**, a fair held at Bridgnorth on St. Luke's day.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** I gave my Band to the generall-major, to be payed at Luksmasse, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 122. (3) **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] (4) **Shr.** HAVERGAL *Gl.* (1887).

LUKE, *sb.*[2] Bdf. s.Cy. Also written **lewk** Bdf. [liuk.] A leaf, esp. of a turnip.

The Swedish kind, or *ruta baga*, having less luke, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 415; *ib. Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. **s.Cy.** (HALL.)

[Cp. NFris. *luk*, 'lauch' (OUTZEN); EFris. *lôk* (KOOLMAN); LG. *look* (BERGHAUS).]

LUKE, *v.* Yks. Also written **luik-**. [liuk.] To play at 'knur and spell,' q.v.; also in *comb.* **Luik-lake.**

Yks. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 163; (HALL.) **w.Yks.** I may add that in the West Riding 'luking' begins at Easter, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

LUKE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lei. War. Lon. Also written **leuke** Yks. [liuk, lūk.] Tepid, lukewarm.

Sc. (A.W.), **Yks.** (HALL.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Lon.** Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xxxiii.

[Thou art lew (v.r. *lewk*), WYCLIF (1388) *Rev.* iii. 16; Tha blod com forð luke, LAȝAMON (c. 1205) 27557. EFris. *luke*, 'lau, warm' (KOOLMAN).]

LUKE, LULL, see **Look, Loll,** *v.*[1]

LULLER, *v.* e.An. [lʊ·lə(r).] To make a loud, incessant noise. Cf. dullor.

(M.C.H.B.); **e.An.**[1] The nightingales luller so, that I cannot get to sleep.

LULLIES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Chs. The kidneys. (K.), **Chs.**[1 3], **s.Chs.**[1]

LULLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [lʊlz.] Bagpipes. Cf. **lill**, *sb.*

Jock played upon his lulls sae bonnie, That the hares a' danced round, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 105.

[Cp. Du. *lul*, the resounding in a song; *lulle-pijpe*, a bagpipe (HEXHAM).]

LULT, *v.* m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.**[3] Also in form **lolt w.Yks.**[3] [lult.] To idle, lounge; to lean or lie against.

LUM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. ? Glo. ? Som. Also written **lumb** Lnk.; **lumm** Dur. s.Lan.; and in form **loom** Dur. (K.) [lum, lʊm.] **1.** A chimney, the vent by which the smoke issues. Also used *fig.* chimney-corner.

Sc. Sic reek as is therein comes out o' the lum, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Gray daylight was straggling in through the lum, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 16; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Or.I.** She raked it up the lum, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 44, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793. **ne.Sc.** She heard a voice cryin' doon her ain lum, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 31. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** A flag for every lum, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) vi. **Inv.** (H.F.) **Bnff.** Whether he gaed out o' the window or up the lum I canna tell, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) I. 12, ed. 1879. **Elg.** The loit'ring reek, frae the bit lum, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 272. **Bch.** Gin I had been gain out at the lum o' a house, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** The water kept coming in splashes down the lum, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxii. **Frf.** 'Twas her kindness alane kept his lummie aye reekin', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. **Per.** King Jamie crost his hunting legs, An' sat into the lum, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 22. **Fif.** The house 's no in ashes when the lum's afire, MELDRUM *Margrèdel* (1894) 112. **w.Sc.** The child sprung suddenly up, . . and disappeared up the lum, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 41. **Clc.** A 'lugger' cam doon the lum and fell at his feet, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 40. **s.Sc.** Daylight dawned down the lum, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 96. **Rnf.** The waefu' win's sough, Wailin' in the lum, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 103. **Ayr.** Blazing at the windows . . . and out the lum, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Lth.** A slopit wud lum, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 46. **Edb.** I'll see a bra' reek rising frae my lum, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. **Slk.** We may . . . nouther see a lum reek nor hear a cock craw, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** It roared like thunder in the lum, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 138. **Gall.** When Poortith comes, . . Love, like reek, flies up the lum, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 60, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The win' soughs eerie doon the lum, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 36. **Wgt.** I'm gaun to help the keaws to carry sticks to big up every lum in his hoose, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185. **n.Ir.** Stae at hame an' keep yer ain 'chers' aside the lum whaur ye ocht tae be, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 40. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Syne up the lum it speels, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 125. **Dur.** (K.) **e.Dur.**[1] Thou's as black as the lum. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] T'lum reeks. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[3], **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** The wind was heard at intervals, howling o'er the lumm, and down the cold chimney, BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) 50. **?Glo.**[1] **?Som.** The lum's on fire, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 89.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lum-cheek**, the side of the chimney; the fireside; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-cleek**, an iron hook in the chimney on which the cooking-pot is hung; (3) **-hat**, a 'chimney-pot' hat; (4) **-head**, the chimney-top; (5) **-pig**, a chimney-cowl; (6) **-reek**, smoke from a chimney; (7) **-root**, the base of a chimney where it emerges from the roof; (8) **-sooper**, (9) **-sweep** or **-sweeper**, a chimney-sweep; (10) **-tap**, the top of a chimney or of the funnel of a steamer; (11) **-tile**, a chimney-cowl made of clay.

(1) **Lnk.** Auld Aunty Gartley . . . was chair'd beside oor auld lum-cheek, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14. (2) **Sc.** SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) *note* B. (3) **Sh.I.** Comin' ta da kirk wi' a lum hat on, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897). **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 6. **e.Sc.** The coat might have been his own; and even the 'lum' hat, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 199. **Abd.** Pit on yer lum hat an' yer kid gloves, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Frf.** He has ower muckle respect for his lum hat, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. **Lnk.** WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 33. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 232. **Gall.** A packet of peppermint lozenges in the crown of his 'lum' hat, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 66. (4) **Sc.** The reek comin' out at my ain lum-head, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **Sh.I.** It's better to live in a lumhead den wi' a brawlin' woman in a wide hoose, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 64. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The bairns around to the fire close creep, And aft to the door and lum-head peep, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 621. **Frf.** LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 64. **Per.** MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 82, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** The win' blew loud on our lum-head, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 234. **e.Fif.** The whistlin' o' a solitary shilfa on the lum-head, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Ayr.** Windows over windows, roofs and lum-heads, were clustered with women and children, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) vi. **Lnk.** MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 98. **Edb.** Reek fra lum-heads flies House-taps aboon, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 140. (5) **Rnf.** The doors did ring—lum-pigs down tumul'd, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 126 (JAM.). (6) **w.Yks.**[3] (7) **Ayr.** The cat . . . used to mount to the house-top, and at the lum-root take its place to watch for sparrows, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 256. (8) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (9) **Lnk.** That African man o' hers!—that common lum-sweep, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 27. **Nhb.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (10) **s.Sc.** Lo! the lum-tap wi' divots was happit, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 13. **Dmb.** CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Gall.** She sat on a high lumtap, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. (11) **Lnk.** A seat ahint some auld lum-tile, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 58.

3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys; the stalk.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The Bleachfield lum looks raither strange the nicht, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 25. **Nhb.**[1] The chimney at the top of an upcast shaft in a colliery. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. The chimney-top, more commonly called the 'lum-head' (q.v.).

Sc. They carefully fix their eyes upon the lums or chimney heads of this house, BRAND *Ork.* (1701) 145 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Stoping people's lumbs or chimney-tops, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 111.

5. A 'chimney-pot' hat. See **Lum-hat.**

e.Sc. The lum 'll be auld-fashioned now; but if it fits him, Lowrie 'll no be ower proud to wear it, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 194. **Lnk.** Who all have not on lums, some having small hats, and others Glengarry bonnets, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 8.

6. A lode. m.Yks.[1]

LUM, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Oxf. Also in forms **loom, lume** Oxf. (K.) [lum.] **1.** A deep pool in the bed of a river.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** T'lum's gey deep (B.K.). **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Oxf.** (K.)

2. *Comp.* **Lum-hole**, *obs.* or *obsol.*, a small pond in a garden. Chs.[1]

LUM, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Yks. Der. [lum.] A small wood or grove.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.**[2] A 'wood bottom,' growing shrubs and trees, and not fit for mowing. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *lund*, a small grove (AASEN); ON. *lundr* (VIGFUSSON).]

LUM, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[1] Sh.I. Also written **lüm.** **1.** *sb.* A rift; an opening (as in the sky).

Der no a lüm in aa da lift, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 81.

2. *v.* Of the sky: to clear; of fog: to disperse.

Da ask lumed up an' we saa da Kaavies, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 249; Luik i' da door agen, man, an' see if he's no laek ta lum up, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899); JAKOBSEN *ib.*

LUM, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[2] Nrf. [lum.] **1.** *sb.* The handle of an oar. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34. **2.** *v.* Phr. *to lum*

the oars, to put the handles of the oars within the boat without unshipping them. *ib.*

[1. Norw. dial. *lom*, the handle of an oar (Aasen); ON. *hlumr*, *hlummr* (Vigfusson).]

LUM, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[6] Sc. 1. *v.* To rain heavily. See **Loom**, *sb.*[2]

Gall. The rain is just coming lumming down, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 325, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* Phr. *a lum of a day*, a very wet day. *ib.*

LUM-, LUMAK, see **Lam, Loom**, *sb.*[1], **Lump, Lommock.**

LUMB, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **lum** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] [lum.] 1. Numb, stiff with cold. w.Yks.[23], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Hence **Lumb'd**, *adj.* numbed. Chs. *Sheaf* (1897) I. 336. 2. *Comb.* **Lumb-man**, a shiftless, useless fellow. w.Yks.[3]

LUMB, see **Lum**, *sb.*[1]

LUMBER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. se.Cy. Sur. Also written **lumbur** Bdf.; **lummer** n.Yks. [lu·mbə(r, lɐ·mbə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Lumber-attic**, an attic in which lumber may be stored; (2) **-load**, a heavy, useless load; *fig.* a corpulent, over-fed body.

(1) **Frf.** To sub-let, . . house of three rooms and lumber attic, *Arbroath Herald* (Feb. 22, 1900). (2) **Edb.** Steghin' gluttons . . . mak their wames the kettle-pans o' hell, . . An' feed a lumber-load for worms an' dust, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 199.

2. A superabundance of flesh. Cf. **lumber-load.**

w.Yks. He's far ta mich lumber abaht him ta run (B.K.).

3. A disturbance, esp. one occasioned by moving heavy things.

Lan. It would weary a grooin' tree to ha' th' din, an' th' lumber 'at they han, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 253. **Nhp.**[1] What a lumber you're making; **Nhp.**[2] Kick up a lumber. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137.

4. A trouble; a burden.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa· mid· bring· mi siks-pen·ürth ŭ bau·rm iv yoa· thingk·n it· wùd·)nŭ bey ŭ lùm·bür tóo)yŭ [Yo mid bring me six-penn'orth o' borm, if yo thinken it wudna bey a lumber to yŏ].

5. Mischief; misfortune; trouble which one has brought upon oneself.

Wm. Er else you'll git inta lumber afower ya kna what yer dooen, *Ald Smiler*, 22. **w.Yks.** Ah'd betther 'ave staäyed at 'ome te-day w'en ah've doon all this lumber (F.P.T.). **Lan.** I thowt happen no lumber could come on it if I told nobbut one, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 130; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He's i' lumber again; he's been drunk an leathert th' policeman, an neaw he's got for t'goo afore his betters, an he'll likely get sent prison for't; **Chs.**[3] I'm after no lumber. **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa·)n gy'et in·tu lùm·bur, iv yoa dun)ŭr au·tŭr, mon [Yo'n get into lumber, if yo dunner auter]. **s.Not.** Don't say out, or yer'll get me into a lumber (J.P.K.). **Shr.**[1] 'That lad's al'ays i' some lumber.' 'Whad's 'e bin doin' now?' 'Breakin' windows.' **s.Lin.** I shall sure enough get myself into lumber over this plaäguey job (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Lumberment**, *sb.* trouble, mischief; (2) **Lumber-turn**, *sb.* an ill-natured trick.

(1) **Lan.** Aw should ha bin in a fit or some lumberment, Staton *Husband's Tea-Party*, 14. (2) **w.Yks.** Tryin' it varry best ta play 'em a lumber turn, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 8; That lad's allus e some lumberturn er uther, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

6. A footstep. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

se.Cy. It sounded like a lumber (C.V.G.).

7. Coarse or foolish talk; gossip.

Rut.[1] She's been a-talking lumber with my woman. **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.)

8. *pl.* Pieces of timber.

Nrf. Look at all these old lumber standing about here. . . Arter all you can go and get a hundred of coal for a lot less money, Emerson *Lagoons* (1892) 165, ed. 1896.

9. *v.* To beat; to thump; to knock.

Lin.[1] I have been lumbering a fellow. **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Lumber the door well, and they'll hear; **Nhp.**[2], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

10. Of thunder: to rumble in the distance.

Sur.[1] It kept lumbering in the east all day yesterday.

11. To move clumsily or awkwardly; to walk or toil heavily. Also with *up*.

n.Yks. What can t'chap be lummering efter? Atkinson *Lost* (1870) vi. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** You want to tie a dorg in a punt, if they come back tired arter retrieving a bird, they lumber up and kill you perhaps, Emerson *Lagoons* (1892) 52; (P.H.E.)

LUMBERLY, *adj.* Yks. Also written **lumerly** m.Yks.[1]; **lummerly** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] [lu·mə(r)li.] Awkward, heavy, cumbrous, used both of persons and things. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

LUMBERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **lombersome** w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] [lu·m-, lɐ·mbə(r)səm.] Cumbrous; heavy; awkward; unwieldy.

n.Sc. His moveables can easily be packed into a large canvas bag or stowed away in a lumbersome chest, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 72. **Edb.** A lumbersome and stinkin biggin, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 177, ed. 1785. **n.Yks.** This thing is rather lumbersome (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I reckon 'at drivin' staakes wi' mells i'to staaithes is as lumbersum a job as ther' is for a man; it shaks his airms so bad. 'Lasses is cumbersum, Lads is lumbersum.' **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

LUMBERUM, *sb.* Oxf.[1] An awkward, clumsy person. Wel dun, lum·buurum, dhee ast broak u chai·ni saa·suur tŭ dai, un u tai·kuup is·tuurdi [Well done, lumberum, thee 'ast broke a chainy saaser to-day, and a tay-cup isterday].

LUMBERY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Valueless, rubbishy; also used *subst.*

Lth. There's no much to clear out that's either useless or lumbery in this house, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 48. **n.Yks.** Theease things is nobbut lumbery (I.W.).

LUMBISH, *adj.* Lin. Awkward, heavy; lit.? lumpish. (Hall.); **Lin.**[1] He's the most lumbish man I ever had on the premises.

LUME, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **lioom** S. & Ork.[1]; **luum.** [lūm.] 1. *sb.* The smooth appearance of water caused by any oily substance in it.

I saw a piltik boolin' doon i' da luum, *Sh. News* (June 3, 1899); Sprootin' da soe weel oot, till da water is clear wi' da lumie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 13; **S. & Ork.**[1]; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 40.

2. *v.* To spread like oil on the surface of the water. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *ljome*, a shining (Aasen); ON. *ljōmi*, radiance (Vigfusson).]

LUME, LUMERLY, LUMKINS, see **Loom**, *sb.*[1], **Lumberly, Lumpkin.**

LUMLEY, *sb.* Suf. In phr. *as lazy as Lumley's dog*, see below. Cf. **Ludlam.**

He's as lazy as old Lumley's dog, that leant up against a wall when he wanted to bark, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 328.

LUMMAK, LUMMERLY, LUMMERT, LUMMICK, see **Lommock, Lumberly, Lommock.**

LUMMIL, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [lu·mil.] A clown; a clumsy fellow; also in *comp.* **Lummil-head.**

[LG. *lummel*, 'ein Weichling, schlaffer Mensch, ein fauler Schlingel' (Berghaus).]

LUMMLE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The filings of metal.

[Silver lymaille, Chaucer *C. T.* G. 1162. Fr. *limaille*, file-dust (Cotgr.).]

LUMMOCK, LUMMOX, see **Lommock.**

LUMMY, *sb.* Oxf. A stupid, half-witted fellow.

Get out of the way, you silly lummy. What's the good of taking any notice of a lummy like that (G.O.).

LUMMY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [lu·mi.] In phr. *a lummy lick*, a delicious mouthful.

LUMP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **loomp** Lin.; **lum** w.Yks.[3] [lump, lɐmp.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Lump-axe**, a long, narrow axe used to split wood and to fell trees; (2) **-head**, (*a*) a silly, blustering person; a blockhead; (*b*) an upright iron with a ball-shaped head used as a smoothing-iron; (3) **-headed**, foolish; (4) **— of butter**, an easy-going, helpless person; (5) **-rock**, salt-mining term: a large piece of rock-salt obtained in working; (6) **-salt**, salt-making term: salt obtained by boiling the brine; (7) **-skull**, see (2, *a*); (8) **-work**, piece-work; (9) **Lumps and stulls**, lumps of unmixed flour, &c. found in badly-prepared food.

(1) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. (2, *a*) **Lakel.**[2],

s.Wm. (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Astead at lump-ead doin soa, he fell fast asleep, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 16; **w.Yks.**[2 3 5] **Lan.** Tha lump-yed, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 238. **n.Lin.**[1] What a lumpheäd thoo is, sewerly. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] Answering the purpose of a smoothing-iron for women's caps. The ball part is moderately heated, and fixed into its base, and has the inside of the cap moved over it, to and fro, quickly. (3) **w.Yks.**[5] (4) **Dmb.** He can do naething for himsel mair than a wean, and the case wad be nae better though he had Saft Shusie the morn, for she's just a lump o' butter, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Chs.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 93. (7) **e.Yks.**[1] (8) **Lon.** The 'contract system' or 'lump work,' as it is called, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 329. **Wil.**[1] (9) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Mi poddish is o' lumps an' stulls (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *all in a lump like a dog's breakfast*, said of a heterogeneous heap of things; (2) *a lump of*, an expression to denote size, esp. of a big, fat person or animal; (3) *a lump of fowl*, a 'bunch' of wild fowl; (4) *by lump*, (5) *in a lump*, in a body or mass; (6) *the lump of one's death*, the danger or chief cause of one's death; (7) *to buy by the lump*, to buy anything without weighing or measuring it; (8) *to wet the lump*, to 'wet one's whistle.'

(1) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Rnf.** It's no every day ye've the honour tae read What's hidden in sic a guid lump o' a heid, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 50. **Ayr.** You're growing a fine lump o' a callan, Service *Notandums* (1890) 70. **n.Ir.** She fills a ten quart can an' a lump o' a piggin wi' milk, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 39; **N.I.**[1] A lump of a girl. **Don.** A studdy responsible lump iv a horse-baste, Macmanus *Pathrick's Proxy*, in *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wor.** He be a nice lump uv a little on (H.K.). **Gmg.** (E.D.) **Brks.**[1] A 'lump of a chap.' (3) **e.An.**[1] (4) **Frf.** Aff and jump O'er man and man, the corps by lump, Sands *Poems* (1833) 132. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Sh.I.** Da frost wis very tick, an' wid a hadd'n wiz a' up if we'd no been staandin' in a lump, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). **Lnk.** I meant to tell him to let the payment stand till I was able to gie him't a' in a lump, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 19. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** Taäke my word fur it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 12. (6) **Sh.I.** A'm no gaun ta creaat da lump o' my deth staandin' furt plukkin' hay da nicht, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Pigs . . . are usually sold per lb.; but occasionally the seller and buyer will agree about the price without reference to weight; they then speak of the transaction as 'by the lump.' (8) **Ayr.** He tak's a drap o' dew To weet the lump, White *Jottings* (1879) 223.

3. A fat pig; a dull, heavy, stupid person.

Sh.I. Doo ill hoitid fat üseless lump 'at doo is, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). **Lnk.** War na me ye wad a been married on a lownlike, leepet, lazy lump, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 28. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Wor.** (H.K.)

Hence **Lumpish**, *adj.* clumsy, stupid.

Lan. Nothing but cattle and lumpish farmers to stare at, Brierley *Cotters*, xvii.

4. A good-sized child.

I.Ma. He was only a lump when his father died (S.M.); These Foxdale lumps is pirriful, Brown *Witch* (1889) 186. **Shr.**[1] 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps.'

5. A farm-servant.

s.Wal. Jane Anne—Lump, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 143.

6. A mass; a quantity; a 'deal.'

Per. 'How's your father to-day?' 'Oh, he's a lump better' (G.W.). **Fif.** It's a lump o' siller for the like o' me, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 75. **Edb.** O' gude dung we spread a lump, To mak' it fatter, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 92. **Gall.** They're seldom blest wi' rosy health, For a' their lumps o' ease and wealth, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 89, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] A lump of people. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[2] Not confined . . . to a 'shapeless mass.'

7. A great wave; a large mass of water.

Sh.I. Juist as da sail emptied dey wir a lump 'at strak wiz apo' da boo, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898); It often happens that an angry 'lump' will toss itself in close proximity to our frail craft, so near that it may break aboard, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 138.

8. A loaf baked without a tin or dish.

w.Yks.[5] Mun E bring a lōaf ur a lump, mother? Will yuh bāake muh a little lump to-dāay, mother, wi' curn's in?

9. Piece-work. See **Lump-work.**

s.Not. You can do it either by the day or lump (J.P.K.).

Hence **Lumper**, *sb.* a middleman who gives out work by the piece.

Lon. The middleman system is the one crying evil of the day. Whether he goes by the name of 'sweater,' 'chamber-master,' 'lumper,' or 'contractor,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 329.

10. A patch of dry ground rising out of the water.

Nrf. Here and there the 'lumps,' still dry and uncovered, are gradually growing less in area, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 54.

11. A luncheon; a forenoon 'drinkihg,' esp. during harvest. w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

12. A hard floor-brick; a rough block of whinstone; a thin layer of stone; a thick piece of clay; a cottage built of clay.

Nhb., Dur. A hard girdle or lump, *Borings* (1878) I. 1. **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.) **e.An.**[1] Bricks of the common length and breadth, but half as thick again, and harder. **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] White bricks burnt hard for flooring. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **e.Sus.** Used for fitting up fireplaces in brew-houses or where a great fire is required, Holloway.

13. A blow; a thump; a heavy fall.

Nhp.[1] **Suf.**[1] A cum deown sich a lump. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

14. The workhouse.

Nrf. They are just out of lump (W.H.).

15. *pl.* Salt-making term: salt made in moulds, whether conical or four-sided. **Chs.**[1]

16. *v.* To be or to look heavy and silly; to sulk. ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], Dev. (Hall.)

17. To beat; to knock; to thump violently, esp. on the head; also used with *into* or *on to*; to thresh.

Rnf. There will be bluidy knocks; Ay, lumpet croons and bluidy noses, Young *Pictures* (1865) 138. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27; **e.Yks.**[1] If thoo disn't hod thĭ noise Ah'll lump thy heead fo' thä. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.** The flail might lump away, Clare *Poems* (1820) 58; **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Defendant 'lumped' him with his fists—he also 'lumped' his head against the wall, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 16, 1897). **Oxf.** You stop that, or I'll lump you (G.O.). **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway. **Suf.** Here be a right-on gentleman, lumping at the door, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 8; **Suf.**[1] Lump on teu him. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1], **Dev.**[1]

18. To take or give work by the piece.

s.Not. They allus lump at 'arvist. Jack's gone lumping (J.P.K.).

19. With *at*: to set to do work by the piece.

Ah lumped 'im at it (*ib.*).

LUMPER, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [lʊ·mpə(r).] **1.** *v.* To stumble, esp. of a horse; to walk heavily; to kick against.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). **Hmp.** A drunken man comes 'lumpering along' (H.C.M.B.). **I.W.**[1] That hoss lumpers; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** It is such a climb after dark that I have been waiting till the days are longer before lumpering up again, Hardy *Jude* (1896) 286; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Where't lumpering to? Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 113, ed. 1871.

2. *sb.* A stumble; the noise made in falling.

Som. Law! what a lumper, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 90.

LUMPER-SCRUMP, see **Limperscrimp.**

LUMPING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Hmp. Som. Dev. [lu·mpin, lʊ·mpin.]

1. Large and clumsy; heavy.

n.Cy. Holloway. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Wot ŭ grae·t, big, lùm·pin yuwth dhaa)t gon in·tòo au· ŭv ŭ sùd·in! [What a grät, big, lumpin' yowth tha't gone into aw of a sudden]. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He put such a lumping bit of bread in his mouth, he couldn't swallow it (L.C.M.). **w.Som.**[1] A gurt lumping piece o' bread and cheese. **Dev.** Think o' thick [that] girt, zour, contráry, lumpin' lout,..kissin' Varmer Jonis's Mary, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1898) 371.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Lumping pennyworth**, (2) **— weight**, good measure, good weight; a good bargain.

(1) **Lnk.** They'll get a lumping penny-worth o' me, get me wha will, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 207. **n.Yks.** He gav sike lumpin' pennorths (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He ne'er weighed it; he gen me a lumping pennorth. **s.Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (2) **Hmp.** It weighs one ounce lumping weight, White *Selborne* (1788) 35, ed. 1853. **w.Som.**[1] Well, there, 'tis lumping weight, take 'em along. . . This word . . . implies that the article sold is such good weight as to make the scale go down lump.

LUMPING-EEL, *sb.* Cor.[1 3] ? A fish of the order *Petromyzontidae.* Cf. **lamper**, *sb.*

LUMPIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [lɐˑmpit.] Collective, all put together.

Dmf. A hunner lairds an' mair beside, Wha's lumpit lear could scarce contrive To tell hoo mony beans mak five, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 19.

LUMPKIN, *sb.* e.Suf. Also in forms **lumkins, lumpkins.** [lɐˑm(p)kin.] 1. *Obsol.* An awkward, clumsy person. (F.H.) 2. A term of endearment.

She's her mother's tiny lumpkin (*ib.*).

LUMPTY, see **Lumpy.**

LUMPUS, *adv.* and *sb.* Yks. Not. Wor. Glo. Nrf. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **lumpous** Dev.; and in form **lompus** s.Not. [luˑmpəs, lɐˑmpəs.] 1. *adv.* Heavily, like a dead lump; headlong; all of a heap; *gen.* in phr. *to come down lumpus.*

n.Yks. Ah come doon lumpus (T.S.); n.Yks.[2] s.Wor. Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xv; s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Nrf. He came down lumpus on the ice, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. Dev. He fell lumpous, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). Cor. (M.A.C.); Cor.[1] She sat down lumpous.

2. In a lump; altogether. Cor. (M.A.C.)

3. *sb.* A heavy fall.

Wil.[1] Th'oss didn't vall down, but a come down wi' a kind of a lumpus.

4. A noise; a row.

Wil.[1] Don't 'ee make such a lumpus. Dev. I heard a lumpus, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

5. A heavily-built, rough, clumsy person.

s.Not. Ger off 'n me, yer gret lumpus! Y'er on ma dress (J.P.K.).

Hence **Lompussing**, *ppl. adj.* rough, boisterous.

Lemme be! A hate yer lompussin ways (*ib.*).

LUMPY, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **lumpty** Der. [luˑmpi, lɐˑmpi.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Lumpy Dicks**, (2) — **tums**, oatmeal-porridge or 'hasty-pudding' made with the meal in lumps; see below.

(1) Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897). w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] When the oatmeal is strewn into the vessel of milk, while on the fire, these lumps are formed. This is esteemed the best kind of porridge. (2) Stf. Her don't live on lumpy-tums! her has a place to walk into well furnished—bacon an' cheese an' all, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 38. Der. (L.W.); Der.[2] A 'hasty-pudding' made by dropping oatmeal slightly squeezen by the hand into boiling water; the lumps when taken out are eaten in milk. nw.Der.[1]

2. Heavy, weighty; *fig.* awkward, sluggish; sullen-looking.

Nhp.[1] Brks.[1] Lookin' lumpy awver 't. I.W.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Som. I can manage it—it's not lumpy (W.F.R.). Dev. Hills rise beyond hills. . . They are bold and acute, not too much rounded, so as to become lumpy, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 274.

3. Strong and well-knit, *gen.* of a child.

Oxf. (G.O.) Wil.[1] To say to anyone, 'Why, ye be growed main lumpy!' is to pay him a high compliment.

4. *adv.* Of the wind: blowing in gusts, 'choppy.'

Nrf. Thar's noathin like a northerly wind on this 'ere coast, that come lumpy and squally, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 100; In common use among e.An. sailors (P.H.E.).

5. *sb.* Oatmeal boiled quickly and not thoroughly stirred. See **Lumpy Dicks.**

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 15.

6. A person who tumbles through carelessness.

I.W.[1] Well done, lumpy.

LUMRIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Pem. Of a room: in disorder, prob. a derivative of 'lumber.'

s.Pem. She be'n't a good hausekeeper at all, every room is lumrified (W.M.M.).

LUN, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [lɐn.] 1. *v.* To lull; to be still and quiet, on the watch, to listen.

I staands close inta da stack an' luns, bit can hear naethin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 255; S. & Ork.[1]

2. *sb.* A lull. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *luna*, to go quite quietly for the purpose of listening or eavesdropping (Aasen).]

LUNCART, *sb.* Sc. [lɐˑnkɑrt.] A temporary fireplace out of doors for the use of washerwomen.

nw.Abd. Haud by the luncart, at the strype, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 54.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *lunka*, to give a little warmth; *lunke*, a tepid warmth (Aasen).]

LUNCH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Hrf. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. Dev. and Amer. [lɐnʃ, lunʃ.] 1. A lump; a large slice, esp. of meat, bread, or cheese. Cf. **clunch**, *sb.*, **luncheon.**

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Ever and anon they eat a lunch, and rinse the mouthfuls down with flav'rous whisky punch, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 44, ed. 1871. Ayr. An' cheese an' bread frae women's laps Was dealt about in lunches, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 23. Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] He helped himself to a good lunch of cake. Hrf.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] Ess. Lewis *Gl.* (1839). Dev.[1] Eat a good sliver of vlesh and a swapping lunch of pudding, 22.

Hence **Lunchy**, *adj.* lumpy; of land: stiff, hard to plough.

Hrf.[1]; Hrf.[2] The mould turns up so lunchy.

2. A light repast.

Rnf. We'se the hour o' e'en beguile Wi mony a happy lunch this while, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 64. Suf.[1] Hmp. Common (H.E.). [Amer. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 53.].

3. The sound made by the fall of a soft, heavy body.

Lin. She heärd a lunch, bud she thoht it was the childer plaayin', an' took noä noätice, so he deed aloäne, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

LUNCHEON, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Hrf. e.An. Dev. Also written **lunshin** w.Yks.[24] [lɐˑnʃən, luˑnʃən.] 1. A thick clumsy slice of any food, esp. of bread, cheese, or meat. See **Lunch.**

Rnf. The loun gied her lear With a screed of a prayer, When a luncheon wad done her mair gude, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 13. w.Yks. (C.C.R.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[2] Cut me a good lunshin o' bread; w.Yks.[4] n.Lin.[1] (s.v. Lunch). Hrf.[1] Suf.[1] (s.v. Lunch). Ess. Lewis *Gl.* (1839). Dev.[1] Well, a made a shuret to gulk down a quart o' at, . . and eat a good sliver of vlesh and a luncheon of pudding, 13.

2. A light repast taken between meals, esp. between dinner and supper. Suf.[1]

LUNCHICK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A bulky parcel carried on the haunch under the coat. See **Lunch, 1.**

Sig. Callander *Anc. Poems* (1782) 81.

LUNCHOCH, *sb. ? Obs.* Sc. The angle made by the thighs and belly.

Lnk. Dear Andrew man, turn ye about an' tak my cauld bottom in your warm lunchoch, Graham *J. Cheap* (c. 1779) 18.

LUND, LUNDER, see **Land**, *sb.*[1], **Lounder.**

LUNDGE, LUNDRE, see **Lunge**, *v.*[1], **Lounder.**

LUNDY, *adj.* Yks. Der. Also in form **looindy** w.Yks. [luˑndi.] 1. Clumsy, awkward; heavy; idle; brutish. Also used *fig.*

w.Yks. An' words an' thowts wer lundy, Senior *Jerry Slitspring*, l. 43; He's a very looindy chap (J.H.G.); A woman said she felt 'looindy.' As looindy as 'Lemman dog' (J.T.F.); w.Yks.[24] Der. A stout, elderly person, unable to walk with ease, or a bulky article difficult to carry, is 'lundy'; a rough footballer plays a 'lundy' game, *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. x. 272; A lundy fellow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[1] A lundy blow; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

2. Hard, difficult. Der. The road was steep and lundy (H.R.).

LUNES, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [liunz.] Rates, taxes. See **Lewn.**

LUNETS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Spectacles.

Seeking his lunets, Colvil *Whigs' Supplic.* (ed. 1796) I. 975.

[Fr. *lunettes*, spectacles (Cotgr.).]

LUNG, *sb.* Glo. Suf. Hmp. [lɐŋ.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Lung-wort**, the Jerusalem cowslip, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (2) **Lungs of oak**, the hazel-crottles, *Sticta pulmonaria.*

(1) Glo. (B. & H.), Glo.[1] Hmp. In a small wet copse the lungwort grows. . . Its usual name . . . is derived from the appearance of the leaves, which, being spotted, were supposed by the old herbalists, in accordance with the 'doctrine of signatures,' to be a sovereign remedy for diseased lungs, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1892) 536. (2) Hmp. It is no unfrequent occurrence for a poor person to ask at a chemist's shop for a 'pennyworth of lungs of oak,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 176; Some of the oaks in Boldrewood are very large; one that is twenty-four feet in girth is covered with a lichen—which, commonly known as the 'lungs of oak,' is a common local remedy for consumption, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1893) 592; Hmp.[1]

2. Phr. *not worth the lungs of a flea* or *of a louse*, of a person: utterly worthless. e.Suf. (F.H.)

LUNG, see **Long**, *adj.*

LUNGASÖT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **-süt**. [lɐˑŋgəsœ̄t.] A lung-disease in cattle.

Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163; Mam tought Rigga hed da lunga-süt, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 27.

[ON. *lungna-sōtt*, lung-disease (Vigfusson).]

LUNGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **lounge** Ayr. n.Lin. n.Dev.; **lundge** n.Dev. [lunz, lɐnz.] **1.** *v.* To thrust forward with violence; to strike heavily and suddenly.

Ayr. She wi' the besom lounged poor chit, An' syne she clapp'd my doggie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 112. **Lan.**[1] He lunged out wi' his fists to some tune, aw con tell yo. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **e.Cy.** (Hall.)

2. To lean heavily, esp. to lean forward on the elbows; to lounge; to idle about. Cf. **linge**, *v.*[1]

sw.Lin.[1] He lunges about all day, he's good for nowt. **Lei.**[1] You see she lunges in the pictur. **Nhp.**[1] The wall lunges this way. Don't lunge so on me. **War.**[2 4] **s.War.**[1] What's the odds whether I lunge or kneel? **Oxf.**[1] **Bdf.** A horse is said to be lungeing when it keeps pushing against its neighbour. 'Stand up, lungeing!' (J.W.B.) **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether eend, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 160.

Hence **Lunging**, *adj.* idle, lounging; skulking; 'good-for-nothing.'

Lin.[1] The father is a lurdan, and all the childer are lunging. **n.Lin.** A liein'er, loungin'er thief there isn't that calls hissen a jobber, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 122; Common (E.P.). **sw.Lin.**[1] **s.Lin.** What a disgraäce to his poor owd faerther and mither that lungin, good-fur-nowt son o' theirn is (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**[1] Oh! he's a lungeing fellow.

3. To delay; to loiter. n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Hence **Lounger**, *sb.* a loiterer. *ib.*

4. To hide; to skulk.

Nhp. Cattle . . . Underneath the hedge-row lunge, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) III. 70; **Nhp.**[1]

5. To plunge. **w.Yks.**[1]

6. To kick; to assault; to ill-treat an animal by beating or pelting it. Cf. **linch**, *v.*[1] **1.**

s.Chs.[1] Ah)l taakˑ gùd ky'aeˑr mahy laadˑ nevˑŭr goz néeŭr dhaatˑ skóo nóo móoŭr; dhŭ bigˑ laadˑz lùnˑzhn dhŭ litˑl ŭnz ŭ)dhaatˑn. **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E knocked 'im down and lunged 'im shameful; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[2]

7. *sb.* A sudden push forward with the whole weight of the body.

w.Som.[1] I gid a bit of a lunge, and tho he [the door] flied ope to once.

8. The kick of a horse. Chs.[2 3] **9.** A sofa; a lounge. Som. (W.F.R.) **10.** A person who sneaks out of the way, a skulk. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897).

LUNGE, *v.*[2] s.Chs.[1] [lunz.] To cut unevenly. Cf. **lunch.**

The servants lunged the bread.

LUNGE, *v.*[3] Chs. Shr. [lunz.] To purloin; to take by stealth.

Chs.[1] Does she lunge? [asked of a cat]. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi)n lùnzh aanˑithin ŭz dhi)kn leeˑ uwt)n [They'n lunge annythin' as they can lee (lay) howt on]. **Shr.**[1] Ate as much mate as yo' wanten, but dunna lunge it.

Hence **Lungeous**, *adj.* thievish.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Oo)z ŭ lùnˑjŭs begˑŭr; yŭ konˑ)ŭ léeŭv)th milˑk-aays dóoŭr oa-pn fur ŭ minˑit tŭgyédhˑŭr bŭ wot óo)zˑ in [Hoo's a lungeous beggar; yŏ conna leeave th' milk-haïse door open for a minute together bu' what hoo's in].

[Cp. OFr. *loignier*, to put away (La Curne).]

LUNGED, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. [lɐŋd.] Of cattle: afflicted with lung-disease.

When I killed the first cow Mr. Miles asked me what was amiss with it, and I said it was 'lunged,' *E. Evening News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 4.

LUNGEOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Also written **lungious** Lakel.[2] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **lungess** Wm.; **lungous** m.Lan.[1] Shr.[2]; **lungus** n.Yks.[2] Der.; **lunjies** n.Yks.; **lunjous** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **lunjus** n.Yks. Lan. Chs. War. [luˑndʒəs, luˑnʒəs.] 1. *adj.* Awkward, clumsy; heavily built; unmannerly; rough; violent in play.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Noo then, thoo great lunjous lubber! keep thĭ feet off mah corns. **w.Yks.** It would be a lungeous weapon if I was to use it (F.P.T.). **Lan.** One o' them lunjus archer chaps knockt meh o' t'nob wi' his poike, Ainsworth *Witches* (1839) Introd. iii; Come, give o'er; yo're too lungous, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 161, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Dunna be so lunjus (E.F.). **s.Chs.**[1] Let dhaat chaapˑ ŭlóoŭn; eyˑ)z verˑi lùnˑjŭs wi iz fisˑiz [Let that chap alooan; hey's very lungeous wi' his fisses]. **Stf.** A lungeous sort of fellow (W.H.). **s.Stf.** Do' be soo lungeous, yo'n made Ben cry a'ready, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** Look at that great lungeous fellow, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42; **Not.**[2] **s.Not.** Don't be so lungeous, lad. You ommust knocked me down (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] A little chap like him hed no chanch wi' a greät lungious fella' like that. Them stoäns at th' dreän heäd is lungious things to lift. **Lei.**[1] Ah nivver loiked the sojerin'; it wur allays to lungeous for may. **War.**[2 3] **ne.Wor.** A cow is a 'lungeous beast.' 'I don't like that football, it's such a lungeous game' (J.B.P.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**, **Mtg.** He is a lungeous sort of chap (M.H.C.).

2. Ill-tempered; quarrelsome; enraged; sullen; vindictive; cruel; mischievous; hasty.

Lakel.[2] A gurt lungious brute. **Wm.** Tom's a varra lungess fello, en he hed nae reet to strike a bla at Sam, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 68, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** He was of a lunjus temper (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're a varry lungeous thing is an elephant. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It's lungeous to run at a man like that (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[5] A lunjous young tike. **Lan.** I think the lad was honest though lungeous at times, and odd tempered, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 272, ed. 1872. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1 2]; **Chs.**[3] Beware on him, he's a very lungeous fellow. **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Stf.**[1] **Der.** A sulky, lungus lad (H.R.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[2] **sw.Lin.**[1] Ha' done, and don't look so lungeous. **Lei.**[1] Ah nivver sey the meer so lungeous afoor. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** He's a lungeous man with horses (J.H.); **War.**[2] I don't play with Dick Carter; he's such a lungeous beggar; **War.**[3], **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **w.Wor.** Don't be lungeous an' Ise tell ye summat, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30; **w.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] Unnecessarily severe in chastising children. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I ŏŏdna 'ăve that fellow among my cattle on no account, 'e's the most lungeous brute to poor dumb beäs as ever wuz; **Shr.**[2] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1 2]

3. *adv.* Used as an intensitive.

n.Lin.[1] It's lungious cohd this mornin' wi' this here black eäst wind.

LUNGERSOME, *adj.* Hrf.[1] Quarrelsome. See **Lungeous, 2.**

LUNGIE, see **Longie.**

LUNGISTER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A meat-pudding composed of the chopped entrails of a pig.

LUNGY, *adj.* Yks. Cmb. Also written **lunghy** e.Yks.[1] [luˑnzi.] **1.** Lumberingly awkward; coarse. Cf. **lungeous.**

e.Yks.[1] (s.v. Lunjous). **w.Yks.**[3] (s.v. Lungin).

2. Querulous, fretful; sulky-looking.

w.Yks.[3] (*ib.*) **Cmb.** That child is still lungy (W.M.B.).

LUNIE, LUNJIES, see **Lunyie**, *sb.*[1], **Lungeous.**

LUNK, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [lɐŋk.] **1.** *v.* To heave up and down (as a ship); to walk with a quick, uneven, rolling motion; to limp.

The trolls here were evidently accustomed to 'lunk' when they danced, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 116; Doo needna a lunkid aff o' da mair, whin I cam' in sight, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *sb.* A falling and rising motion (as of a ship); a heave.

Mony a rackliss lunk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 105; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[**1.** Norw. dial. *lunka*, to go with a quick, short trot (Aasen).]

LUNK, see **Lank**, *sb.*[1]

LUNKERED, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.[1] [luˑŋked.] Of hair: tangled.

LUNKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **lunky** Dmf. [lɐˑŋki.] A small hole left for the admission of animals, esp. a hole for sheep in a 'stone-dike.' Also in *comp.* **Lunkie-hole.**

Ayr., Slk. (Jam.) **Dmf.** At the door of the poultry-house was a little hole or 'lunky,' which admitted the cats when shut out from the family domicile, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 20.

LUNKIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Of the weather: close and sultry. Hence **Lunkieness**, *sb.* a close and sultry state of atmosphere.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *lunke*, a tepid degree of heat (Aasen).]

LUNKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (Jam.) 1. Lukewarm; half-boiled. 2. *Comb.* **Lunkit sowens**, 'sowens' which are beginning to thicken in the boiling. Lth.

[1. Norw. dial. *lunkad*, tepid, lukewarm (Aasen).]

LUN(N, LUNNER, see **Lown**, *adj.*, **Lounder.**

LUNSH, *v.* Sc. [lɐnʃ.] To loll. S. & Ork.[1] See **Lunge**, *v.*[1] 2. Hence **Lunshing**, *ppl. adj.* idle. Cld. (Jam.)

LUNT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. [lunt, lɐnt.]

1. *sb.* A match, a lighted match; a light.

Sc. 'If ye step a foot nearer wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days.' 'We'll sune see that,' said Hobbie, advancing . . . with the torch, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. Fif. We shall . . . rook out Calderwood Glen wi' a flaming lunt, Grant *Six Hundred*, ix. e.Fif. The loons wha had set lunt to the train, was ta'en into custody as the Guy Fawkes of this wicked Gunpoother Plot, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. s.Sc. Juist as if ye had dippit it in a tar-kettle, an' then set a lunt to it, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 56. Ayr. At night he set a lunt to a whin cow, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 129. Lth. A piece of peat, 'purl,' or rag used for lighting a fire (Jam.). Rxb. The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze (*ib.*). N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] A bit of a lunt.

2. Smoke; smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe.

Sc. Wha is yon comin' out o' the muir like til lunts o' reek? *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 6. Abd. Tam fuf't the pipe wi' awfu' lunt, An' set auld Kate a hostin', Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 123. Ayr. Butter'd so'ns wi' fragrant lunt, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 28. Dmf. After she had discussed her lunt, she would crouch with her chin on her palms, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 123. Wgt. Wi' brumstane lunt, an' fiendish leer, He vanish'd frae their sicht, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210.

3. *v.* To kindle, catch fire. Also used *fig.*

Sc. If they burn the Custom-house, it will catch here, and we'll lunt like a tar-barrel a' thegither, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlviii. Abd. The boxes, an' barrows, an' palin's were brunt, An' a' kin' o' timmer, and sticks that wad lunt, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 10. Slk. Sandy's breast wi' love was lunting, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96. Dmf. Yer brain, het luntin tae a lowe Sae bricht an' clear, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 127. Gall. Wait till they . . . see the grey ash on the rick bottoms . . . and a' the bonny sheaves gane luntin' up into the sky, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) viii. n.Yks.[2] To flare 'like lunted tow' is to be very excitable or irascible.

Hence **Lunting**, *ppl. adj.* flaming, glowing; esp. in phr. *lunting and lowing*, of flames: leaping and giving a bright light.

Sc. Peden wi' his lang chafts an' luntin' een, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. Cai.[1] Edb. The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a', Learmont *Poems* (1791) 117.

4. To smoke, esp. to smoke a pipe.

Sc. The carle himsel' come hame frae the mill, Was luntin' his cutty before the fire, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 138. Abd. Sawney . . . Sat at his cuttie luntin, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 96. Lnk. Thy peat-fires are luntin',—hoo fragrant the smell! Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 23. Rxb. Auld Symon sat luntin his cuttie, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 218. Gall. Mony a gude tale is tauld, and mony a cutty is made lunt owre the glead o' a bachrun, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 36, ed. 1876. Kcb. The luckies their tobacco lunted, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 39. Wgt. A dinna lake tae see a young falla gaun luntin' alang the street wi' a pipe in his mooth, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 268.

Hence (1) **Lunting**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) smoking, emitting smoke; (*b*) walking and smoking; (2) **Luntus**, *sb.* a contemptuous name for an old woman.

(1, *a*) Ayr. The luntin pipe an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 133–4. Dmf. 'Twas thus ilk lunting oracle spoke Frae amid a clud o' tobacco smoke, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 31. Gall. Nae luntin' stinkin' pipes, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. (*b*) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) n.Sc. Probably from the practice of smoking tobacco (Jam.).

[1. Norw. dial. *lunta*, tinder, a match (Aasen); Dan. *lunte* (Larsen); G. *lunte*, 'lunt, match-cord used for firing cannon' (Grieb).]

LUNT, *sb.*[2] e.Yks.[1] [lunt.] A clash; a collision; a noisy impact.

Wheel com off, an we com doon inti rooad wi sike a lunt.

LUNT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To walk quickly; to walk with a spring. Rxb., Dmf. See **Lunk.**

2. *sb.* A very uneven manner of walking. Dmf.

LUNT, *adj.*, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[3] Sc. e.An. [lɐnt.] 1. *adj.* Surly; short in speech or manner. e.An.[1] Hence **Lunty**, *adj.* surly, waspish. e.An.[2] 2. *sb.* A fit of sulks. Bnff.[1] 3. *v.* To sulk. *ib.*

LUNY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **lluny** Wxf.; **looney** Sc. e.Yks.[1]; **loonie** Sc.; **loony** Dev. 1. *adj.* Imbecile, lunatic, crazy, mad; silly, foolish.

Sh.I. He's luny and can't help hisself, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 162. Per. Jock is a bit loonie, he's no a' there, as fowk say, Fergusson *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 26; He got leave to wander, and for seven long year he was lunie, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 33. Lnk. I want nae mair o' yer looney jargon, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 52. w.Yks. I'm feared he's gettin luny, *Yksman.* (1878) 90, col. 2. War.[2] Tek no notice uv 'im, he's luny; War.[3], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.(H.K.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], e.Suf.(F.H.), Som.(W.F.R.) Cor.[3] That's all luny talk. [Amer. He was luny—he didn't know anything, *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 325.]

2. *sb.* A lunatic, idiot, mad person; a silly person, simpleton.

Fif. The helpless naitrel or harmless loonie, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19. Wxf. One lluny . . . saw in Dublin a house lighted by the smoke that comes from coal, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 115. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He's a gurt silly luny (B.K.). War.[2], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Come 'long! you loony! and don't stop telling there, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iv. Cor.[3]

LUNYIE, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **lunie-** Gall.; **lunzie** Sc. Fif. 1. The loin.

Sc. Broad . . . shoulders and narrow around the lunyies, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii. Fif. He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dumfounder, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 14.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Lunyie-bone**, the hip-bone; (2) **-joint**, the joint of the loin or hip; (3) **-shot**, having the hip-bone dislocated.

(1) Fif. (Jam.) (2) Rxb. (*ib.*) (3) Sc. (*ib.*) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[Bellial . . . Evir lascht thame on the lunzie, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 119. OFr. *loigne*, *logne*, 'longe' (La Curne).]

LUNYIE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Bnff.[1] 1. *sb.* A blow. See **Lunge**, *sb.* 7. 2. *v.* To beat; to strike.

He lunyiet the loon's back.

LUP, LUPIK, LUPPEN, LUPPIE, LUPPIT, see **Leap**, *v.*, **Loup**, *v.*[1], **Lubbo, Leppack.**

LURCH, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [lɜ̄tʃ.] A lift; a heave.

LURCH, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Oxf. Also in form **lorch** Nhb.[1] [lərtʃ, lɜ̄tʃ.] 1. To lurk; to lie in wait; to go about in a sneaking way.

Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2] A man is said to lurch for game. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 235. Chs.[1][3], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Lurcher**, *sb.* w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], Oxf. (G.O.); (2) **Lurching-man**, *sb.* one who lurks; one who slinks about poaching. w.Yks.[3]

2. To take by surprise. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

Hence **Lurched**, *ppl. adj.* surprised; unexpectedly detained. *ib.*

LURCHER, *sb.* Hrf.[1][2] [lɜ̄·tʃə(r).] A potato left in the ground and coming up the succeeding year.

LURCHY, *adj.* s.Pem. [lɜ̄·tʃi.] Lame. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

LURD, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A blow with the fist.

LURDAN(E, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Wil. Som. Also written **lurden** Sc. Wm. w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1] n.Wil.; **lurdin** Lan. Som.; **lurdon** Sc.; and in forms **lordan** Nhb.[1]; **lourdand** Sc.; **lurdam** w.Yks.[2]; **lurdoun** Fif. [lə·rdən, lɜ̄·dən.] 1. *sb. Obsol.* A lazy, stupid person, an idle fellow; a worthless person of either sex.

Sc. Down fell the lurdane wi' a' his bowk abune me, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; Let alone makes mony lurdon, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 383. Abd. Leaving Balnadallach in the kiln-logie betwixt thir twa lurdanes, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 38. Per. My life is a burden while I am wi' the lurden, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 40. s.Sc. I ken the limmers real lurdons wi' lang gowns and curches, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 332. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 186. Wm. What lockie (lether lurden) lesse for wea, Thou'st be so tattered,

Brathwait *Mushrome* (1615) 129, ed. 1878. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[12], Lan.[1] Lin.[1] The father is a lurdan, and all the childer are lunging. e.An. Now odiously Lur-dane say we When idle mates we blame, White *Eng.* (1865) I. 2. Nrf. (A.G.F.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Lurdenly**, *adv.* foolishly; stupidly; clownishly; lazily. Ayr. (Jam.)

2. *adj.* Lazy, stupid, worthless.

Sc. Down with the doors and with the lurdane monks, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xiv. Fif. If I'se na soon exhibit sticket . . . This braggin' lurdoun loun, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 122. Ayr. A lurden look (Jam.). Edb. Lurdane sloth O'ercoups them a' 'mang savage swarms, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 32. w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (ed. 1874) *Gl.*; Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[2]

Hence **Lurden-fever** or **Fever-lurden**, *sb.* a fit of laziness, idleness.

w.Yks.[2] I'd never the lurdam fever; w.Yks.[5] Gottant t'fēaver lurden. n.Wil. He've a got the lurden-fever bad s'marnin' (G.E.D.). [He that's sick of a feaver lurden must be cured by the hasel gelding, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 172.]

3. Heavy; severe.

Bwk. 'A lurden nevvil,' a heavy . . . blow (Jam.).

[1. ME. *lurdeyn, lordeyn*, a lazy rascal (*P. Plowman*); OFr. *lourdein*, 'sot, stupide' (Roquefort).]

LURDY, see **Lourdy**.

LURE, *sb.*[1] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A game.

A ring is formed and two persons are enclosed, *Bristol Times* (Mar. 29, 1875).

LURE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **lire** Abd. [ljūr.] The udder of a cow or other animal. Cf. **yure**, *sb.*

Cai.[1] A butcher's term: the udder of a slaughtered cow. Abd. (Jam.)

LURE, *v.* e.An. To utter a loud and shrill cry.

e.An.[1] They halloo'd and lured to one another. e.Suf. Of a child or grown-up (F.H.).

[Norw. dial. *lur*, a wooden wind-instrument; *lura*, to produce a loud sound on the 'lur' (Aasen).]

LURE, see **Lewer**, *sb.*[1], **Liefer, Lire**, *sb.*[1]

LURGAN, *sb.*[1] N.I.[1] [lə·rgən.] A whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait, the lurg, *Nephthys caeca.*

LURGAN, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A surfeit of food. S. & Ork.[1]

LURGAN-SPADE, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *his face was as long as a lurgan-spade*, said of a very melancholy person.

n.Ir. Lyttle *Paddy M'Quillan*, 75. Ant. (W.H.P.)

LURGIES, *sb. pl.* Der. [lə·giz.] The 'blues' which come after intemperance. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

LURGY, *adj.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. and Cor. Also written **lurgie** Cum.[4] [lə·rgi, lə·gi.] 1. *adj.* Idle, lazy; loafing. Cf. **lurk**, *sb.*[2]

Cum.[4], w.Yks.[13] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 275. ne.Lan.[1] w.Cor. I'm took lurgy (M.A.C.).

2. *Comb.* **Lurgy-fever**, *sb.* idleness, laziness.

w.Yks.[1] Shoe's sick o' t'lurgy fever. Lan. Davies *ib.* Cor.[3]

3. *sb.* Idleness, laziness; also in phr. *the fever of lurgy.*

Cum.[14] He's fash't wi' lurgie. Cor.[12] (s.v. Lurk).

4. An idle person. Cum.[4], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

LURK, *sb.*[1] N.I.[1] The lurg, *Nephthys caeca.*

LURK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Der. Cor. Also written **lerk** Dev. [lərk, lēk.] 1. *v. Obs.* To live quietly.

Sc. When the people in the countrey desired a minister, they used to come to Edinburgh, . . where the ministers' families lurked, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 353.

2. To slink off. Cf. **lurch**, *v.*

Dev. Than home they lerk'd, and drapt their furs And tails between their legs, leek curs, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 376.

3. To idle; to loaf about.

Ayr. He never was known for to idle or lurk, Burns *Poor Thresher.*

4. *trans.* To lower so as to hide.

Per. With that he thought black burning shame, And down his head he lurked Fu' low that day, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 52.

5. *sb.* A loafer; a watcher.

w.Yks. Fur yer gooid man an true man is nivver a lurk, Preston *Poems* (1864) 27. Lan. Dick Grimshaw fro' th' lone end wur a idle owd lurk, He'd two stomachs for drinkin' but not one for work, Wood *Sngs.* (1879) 43. Not. He's no keeper, he's ony a lurk (J.H.B.).

6. Idleness, laziness; esp. in phr. *fever lurk* or *fever of lurk.* Cf. **lurgy**.

Cor.[1] The fever of lurk, two stomachs to eat, and neither one to work; Cor.[2] Fever lurk, neither play nor work.

LURK, see **Lirk**.

LURKED, *pp.* Lan. Also written **lurk't**. [lēkt.] Caught, arrested.

Wi dust no' goo in then, for wi could no tell heaw soon they'd bi comin' back an then some on us ud happen be lurkt, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 48; Wi'st be . . . lurked, or lawmt, or powfagged some road, so let's turn back while us booans are whul, *ib. Sketches* (1842) *Gl.*

LURKER, *sb.* Cor. [lē·kə(r).] The small boat in which the master 'seiner' sits to give instructions during the pilchard seining.

Between our folyer and the seine boat, and to the lift of the lurker, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 126; Cor.[12]

LURKEY-DISH, *sb.* Chs. [lē·ki-diʃ.] The pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.* Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1]

LURKY, *sb.* s.Not. The game of 'hide and seek.' (J.P.K.)

LURREP, *v.* Cor. [lə·rəp.] With *up*: to swallow liquor with avidity; to eat greedily and hastily.

I'll taake some moore, ef you see fit, I've lurrepped this up braave and quick, Tregellas *Tales*, 13; Cor.[3] In freq. use among the old.

LURRUP, see **Larrup**, *v.*

LURRY, *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] [lə·ri.] A quantity.

Thare ware sum lurry o' peepul theeare.

[A lurry and rabble of poor farthing friars, *World of Wonders* (1608) 187 (C.D.).]

LURRY, *sb.*[2] I.W.[2] [lə·ri.] Loose talk.

He ded goo on wi' some pretty lurry, I can tell ye.

[To turn prayer into a kind of lurrey, Milton *Eikonoklastes* (1649) xvi.]

LURRY, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lei. Shr. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **leurry** Dur.; **lorrie** Nhb.[1]; **lorry** Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] [lə·ri.]

1. *v.* To pull or drag a person against his will; to persecute; of dogs: to worry.

Nhb. (Hall.), Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] To pull to pieces with the teeth. 'He was lurryen at a gurt lump o' fat meat.' Cum. They fit, lugged and lurry'd, aw oure blood and batter, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 100; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Tek t'dog and lurry them sheep away. Lan. Aw'll have yo wed iv aw've to lurry you bwoth bi th' neck, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 17; Lan.[1] Aw'l not be lorried in that way oather by thee or onybody else. e.Lan.[1] The criminal was lurried off to prison. Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[1]

2. To create a disturbance. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

3. To carry; esp. to carry a heavy object in a clumsy way.

Lan. Awst not gie mysel any trouble this toime, but lurry th' letter back as before, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 117; He lorried away with a whole pile of things. It's no use lorrying that child this hot day; let it walk, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 550.

4. Phr. *to lift and lurry*, to lift and turn a sick person in bed by pressing against him. w.Yks.[3]

5. To hurry; esp. to hurry over work in a slovenly manner; to read quickly and indistinctly.

Cum. The younger-mak lurried ahint them, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 172. m.Lan.[1], Sus.[12] Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

6. *sb.* A disturbance; a struggle; a fight; also in *comb.* **Lurry-up.**

Nhb. (Hall.), Nhb.[1] Cum. In t'garden they hed a lang lurry, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 533; Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1]

7. Hurry; bustle; excitement; a rapid, indistinct mode of reading.

Wm. I think ther ald train waant git away i sec a terble lurry we o' them foak in, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 9. Lei.[1], Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

LURRY, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Wm. e.An. [lə·ri.] To daub by rolling in grease or mire.

n.Cy. (J.H.) e.An.[1] His clothes were lurried all over.

Hence **Lurrier**, *sb.* a sheep-salver.

Wm. Sheep-salvers are called 'scab doctors and greasy lurriers' (J.H.).

LURRY, *adj.* Wil.[1] [lə·ri.] Of cows: suffering from looseness.

LURRY, see **Lerry**, *sb.*[1], **Lorry**, *sb.*[1]

LURRYING-CRY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wm. The cry by which a dog is set at a badger.

The Westmoreland lurrying-cry, by which a dog is set at a badger, is, or used to be in my young days, 'H-r-r-r-r-r-rh ! wind um, thoo !' RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *notes*, iii.

LURT, *sb.* Sh.I. [lərt.] A lump, esp. of dirt; also *fig.* a clumsy person. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **lorty**.

[Norw. dial. *lort*, dirt (AASEN); Sw. *lort* (WIDEGREN); Dan. *lortet*, dirty (LARSEN).]

LUSBIRDAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Heb. See below.

A tradition which the natives have of very low-statured people living once here, call'd Lusbirdan, MARTIN *Desc. W. Islands* (1716) 19 (JAM.).

LUSCAN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A sturdy, dishonest beggar.

Gall. A luscan was lodged once in a farm-house, .. and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 325, ed. 1876.

LUSCIOUS, *adj.* Not. Lei. War. [lu·ʃəs.] Rank; malodorous.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] 'It's woonderful looscious': said of a drain, the stench of which was intolerable. **War.**[3]

LUSH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dev. [lɐʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A green bough for beating down wasps, or for bird-catching. se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] **2.** A twig for thatching. Dev. (HALL.) **3.** *v.* To beat down with green boughs.

w.Wor.[1] Wilt 'ee come along o' me to tak' som wappeses nesses? Thee can pull out the caäk, w'ile I lushes. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Lushing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating. Glo.[1]

LUSH, *v.*[2] Cum.[14] [luʃ.] To splash; to rush violently into water.

LUSH, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Eng. Amer. and N.Z. [luʃ, lɐʃ.] **1.** *v.* To drink freely of some intoxicating liquor.

Lakel.[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**[5] Thah's bin lushing al bet owt, 73. **Lan.** Poor Maggie's owd, an', like a mon 'at's lushed, Hoo ma'es a deal moore progress when hoo's pushed, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 12. **s.Chs.**[1], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Brks.**[1] **Lon.** Ve used to lush at sich a rate! MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 85. [**Amer.** CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

2. *sb.* Intoxicating liquor.

Sc. The 'lush,' as they rudely styled the liquor, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) vi. **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** A felly 'at 'll neglect his wark to goa an' caar i'th aleus loves his lush, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 7; **w.Yks.**[2], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Lon.** I never got hold of one but what was fond of lush, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 353. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** He has had a good drop of lush (D.W.L.). **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Slang.** Bring the lush and the pipes, LYTTON *Paul Clifford* (1830) xvi; For swipes and dregs and vile small beer Have been our lush for many a year, *Brasenose Ale Verses* (1828). [**N.Z.** Often it goes in a lush up, HAY *Brighter Britain* (1882) II. 27.]

Hence **Lushy**, *adj.* intoxicated; fond of drink.

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Lon.** Jack my pal vos an awful lushy cove, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 85. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** He was a little bit lushy (D.W.L.).

LUSH, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Glo. Som. [luʃ, lɐʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Sweet, juicy; of vegetation: thriving, abundant. Cf. **lash**, *adj.*[5]

Sc. Tho' ae berry on the bush Ye mayna pree, there's mony mair as lush, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets* (1882) 4th S. 56. **Lakel.**[2] That beef's varra lush an' tender. **Glo.**[12] **Som.** The grass in the meadows was growing long and lush, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 29.

2. *sb. Comb.* (1) **Lush-and-lavey**, wasteful extravagance. Cum.[14]; (2) **-ma-lavey**, wastefully, lavishly. Nhb.[1]

LUSH, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* Ess. Loose. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

LUSHINGS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Glo. ? Dev. Aus. Also written **lushins** Cum.[4]; and in forms **lushing** Dev.; **loshun** Glo. [lu·ʃinz, lɐ·ʃinz.] A quantity, an abundance, esp. of drink; drink. Cf. **lotions**.

Cum. Lushin's eh linn; an ivery mwortal thing a chap was likely teh want, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12; **Cum.**[4] Lushins o' gud yal was theer. **Glo.** I wanted jest about another quart o' loshun to meäk I in perfect health, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. ? **Dev.** Slops makes the poorest of lushing, No zinging for me wi'out beer, BARING-GOULD *Cy. Life* (1890) ii. [**Aus.** Ay, master, you can have both grub and liquor here in lushings, so be as you can afford to pay for them, NISBET *Bail Up!* (1890) i.]

LUSHY, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp. Yellowish white.

Betinged with yellowish white or lushy hue, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 98.

LUSHY-GALAVY, *adv.* Nhb.[1] Wastefully, lavishly.

LUSK, *sb.* Lin. [lusk.] An idle, worthless fellow.

STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344.

Hence **Lusky**, *adj.* lazy, idle.

sw.Lin.[1] Gret lusky things, they're too idle to work.

[Luske a vyle parsone, *ribault*, *lourdault*, PALSGR. (1530).]

LUSK, *adj.* Wor. ? Ripe, full.

She was reaping and a lusk ear of corn struck her in the eye (W.C.B.).

LUSOME, *adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Rough; unpolished.

LUSOME, LUSS, see **Lovesome, Luce**, *sb.*[2]

LUST, *sb.*[1] e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A number; quantity. (HALL.)

LUST, *v.* and *sb.*[2] e.An. Sus. Hmp. [lɐst.] **1.** *v.* To lean over to one side.

e.An.[1] This wall lusts o' one side. **Nrf.** (HALL.) **Suf.**[1] 'Ta lust lamentably,' of a stack out of its perpendicular. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. *sb.* An inclination to one side; a 'list.'

e.Suf. (F.H.) **Ess.** 'The wall has got a lust.' 'That man has got a rare lust,' i.e. can't hold himself upright because he has had too much to drink (H.H.M.). [List (sometimes pron. by the fishermen 'lust'), an inclination, ANSTED *Sea Terms* (1898).]

LUSTREE, LUSTRY, see **Louster**.

LUSTS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Nhb. In phr. *up by the lusts*, ejected suddenly from the stomach. (R.O.H.)

LUSTY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. [lu·sti, lɐ·sti.] **1.** *adj.* Pleasant.

Sc. The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfits, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Gall.** We spoke of friendship, of lusty daffing, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxvii.

2. Strong; sturdy; flourishing; healthy-looking, well-proportioned; active.

Bch. I might be wady, For getting sik a lusty ladie, FORBES *Domnie* (1785) 40. **Frf.** What's the heaviest weight o' a woman that a grand lusty man could carry in his arms? BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xx. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** Dear me, hoo Bab's failed; A hae known him a fine big lusty man, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** What a gurt lusty chap your Jim gits (B.K.). **Lan.** A lusty young chap, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). **s.War.**[1] Her's come back a-looking as lusty as lusty! **Glo.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] Our Jack's a come a gurt lusty, two-handed fuller. **Dev.** Her's alive yet, and very lusty for her age, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 83.

3. Fat; obese; bulky.

Sc. Being a robust and lusty man, he .. found it impossible to get through between the bars, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ii. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Dur.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **War.**[4] He's about your size, .. but a deal lustier. **Oxf.**[1] **Ken.**[1] You've growed quite lusty sin' we seed ye last; **Ken.**[2] **Sur.**[1] 'You be grow'd quite lusty,' is a common form of compliment. **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.** I've grown so plaguy lusty for climbing these hills! WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii; **w.Som.**[1] He do get to listy [*sic*] by half; I zim less mate and more work wid be a good thing vor he.

Hence **Lustyish**, *adj.* somewhat fat. w.Yks.[1]

4. *Obs.* Powerful; effectual.

Frf. Wha wadna write their name wi' blude, For sic a lusty lift, an' gude, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 10. **Edb.** Truth took him on the cheek, And lent him lusty lounders three, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 389, ed. 1815.

5. *adv.* Strongly; stoutly.

s.Stf. He's a lusty built mon, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

LUTADES, *sb. pl.* Suf. The bent irons at the end of a net. See **Lute**, *adj.* *e.An. N. & Q.* (1861) I. 141, ed. 1864.

LUTCH, *v.*[1] Yks. Also written **luch** w.Yks.[2] [lutʃ.] To lift up; to hitch up.

w.Yks. Thear wor some lutchin, an' liftin' by t'passers by to get t'pig up agean, *Blade* (1885) 6; **w.Yks.**[2] A farmer who never wore braces to his trousers could be seen coming up the fields with his hands in his pockets luching them up.

LUTCH, *v.*[2] Lan. Der. [lutʃ.] To throb; to pulsate with pain.

Lan. Sally's simple heart were fair lutchin wi love, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 58; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

LUTE, *sb.* Sc. Shr. [lūt.] A worthless fellow; a sluggard.

Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Shr.**[1] Yo' binna thinkin' o' marryin' that mon, Sal—w'y 'e's a reg'lar lute.

LUTE, *v.* *Obs.* Nhb. To lurk; to lie hid.

Malice luteth in your heart (K.); **Nhb.**[1]

LUTE, *adj.* e.An.[1] [lūt.] Bent, curved.

LUTH, LUTHA, LUTHER, LUTHERACK, see **Lewth, Leather, Lether**, *adj.*[1], **Lother, Lotheric(k.**

LUTHOBUT, *int.* Nhb. Just look! (Hall.) Lit. look thee but!

LUTHUR, see **Ladder**, *sb.*

LUTON, *sb.* Sus.[12] [lʉ·tən.] A projection from a house such as a bow-window.

LUTTER, *v.* Yks. Der. Glo. Sur. [lu·tə(r).] **1.** *Obs.* To scatter about in disorder. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

2. To fall into a state of ruin; to fall heavily.

w.Yks. A man said of a wall surrounding a field, 'It were all luttered down' (J.W.). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Sur.** There's the brick; it did give me a start when I heard it come a-luttering down the chimney, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239.

3. To droop (as a plant). **Der.**[2], nw.Der.[1]

LUTTER-POOCH, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **letter-putch** Cor.[2]; **litter-pooch** Cor.[1]; **litterpouch-** Dev.; **lutter-putch** Cor. A sloven, a dirty, untidy person.

Cor. I've a-made that great lutterputch feel the weight o' me hand, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) ii; Tha great lutterpooch, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 35; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Litterpouchy**, *adj.* slovenly.

n.Dev. Young litterpouchy, lop-legged Hunt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 104.

LUUM, LUV(E, LUVE, LUVER, LUVIN, LUVVER, see **Lume, Loof, Love**, *sb.*[1], **Louvre, Loving, Louvre.**

L-WOOD, *sb.* Shr.[1] A plantation planted in the form of an L; see below.

A plantation running in two lines, one down the slope of a hill, the other, meeting it at its base in such a way as to give the wood —when seen at some distance off—a likeness to the letter L.

LY, *sb.* Cai.[1] [lai.] The pollack, *Merlangus pollachius.*

[ON. *lýr* (gen. *lýs*), a kind of fish, *Gadus pollachius* (Vigfusson).]

LY, LYA, see **Lay**, *v.*[1], **Lia, Lief, Lia.**

LYAAT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **lyat** Sh.I. [ljāt.] A very small quantity, esp. of liquid. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), Cai.[1]

LYABBER, LYAM, see **Labber**, *v.*[2], **Leam**, *v.*[2]

LYANFAL, *sb.* Sh.I. Flood-tide. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

LYAR, *sb.* Sh.I. [l(j)ār.] A light sea-breeze. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 78.

LYAR, see **Lier.**

LYART, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **liart** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **lairt** Dmf.; **liar** Sc.; **liard** Nhb.[1]; **liared** N.Cy.[1]; **lyard** Nhb.[1]; **lyared** n.Cy.; **lyered** Nhb.[1]; **lyred** Sc. Nhb.[1] [lai·ərt.] **1.** Of hair: streaked with grey.

Sc. A damsel that rode at her rein, on a lyart palfrey, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 211; When his pow is lyart and grey, Donald *Poems* (1867) 29. **Elg.** Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 167. **Bch.** The lyart lad wi years sair dwang'd The traitor thief did leave, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Abd.** 'Lyart locks' adorn his head noo, Whiter than the purest snaw, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 57. **Frf.** Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882. **Per.** Though lyart be my locks and grey, Ford *Harp* (1893) 65. **Dmb.** Soon ye'll get anither man, And if ye tak a lyart chiel, 'Twill be for siller and a beil, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 106. **Rnf.** Lyart Eild creeps on apace, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 29. **Ayr.** He would shake his lyart haffets, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 153. **Lnk.** Mony a reverend lyart pow, Watson *Poems* (1853) 10. **Lth.** To screen from storm when nicht's set doun—Wi' freen's to kett the lyart croon O' Rare Auld Athie Graeme, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 167. **Edb.** Living garlands . . . That lyart Time can ne'er impair, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 137, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** Wanderin' about . . . wi' lyart locks, Henderson *Rhymes* (1856) 174. **Slk.** Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 72. **Dmf.** Ower haffits, lairt and lang, The white sun glints, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 36. **Gall.** Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 125, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Yon drunken deaf liard fellow ca'd Thomas, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 669.

2. Variegated; streaked or dappled with two or more colours, esp. with red and white; of meat: having the lean and the fat well intermixed.

Ayr. When lyart leaves bestrow the yird, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 1. **Lnk.** Tho' lyart leaves drap frae the trees The spring will them renew, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 41. **Kcb.** Hail, lovely spring! thy bonny lyart face And head wi' plumrocks deck'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 1. **n.Cy.** A white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white. Beef with fat and lean firmly intermixed is said to be firmly lyared (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

[1. Tak in this gray horss, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my aucht with schervice trew In lyart changeit is in hew, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 217. OFr. *liart*, 'gris' (La Curne).]

LYAT, LYATHE, LYBEL, LYCH, LYCHTLE, LYDDER, see **Lyaat, Loath, Libel, Lich, Lightly, Lither**, *adj.*

LYDFORD LAW, *phr. Obs.* Dev. Used of summary and too hasty procedure in judgment.

'Hang first and try afterwards' was the fundamental maxim of Lydford law, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 523; First hang and draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford law, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 305. [Lidford-law (from Lidford a town), a proverbial expression, signifying to hang men first, and judge them afterwards; the like is said of Halifax in Yorkshire, probably from the quick dispatch of justice in criminal causes in those parts, Phillips (1706).]

[The lawe of Lydfford, *Rich. Redeless* (1399) III. 145.]

LYE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **lie-** e.An.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. [lai.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Lye-box**, a box for making lye from wood-ashes; (2) **-leech**, a vessel for making lye; (3) **-lip**, the wooden box having holes in the bottom to contain the ashes for lye; (4) **-rack**, a lye-box formed of an open railed frame. See **Lee**, *sb.*[2]

(1) **Dor.**[1] (2) **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Lye-litch, the tub used to contain the ashes and water when 'lye' is made. **e.An.**[1] Lie-latch, a wooden vessel filled with wood ashes, on which water is poured, and the lie which runs through holes in the bottom, is caught, or latched, in another vessel below. (3) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] (4) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. *v.* To put clothes to soak in lye. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 17.

LYE, LYED, see **Lea**, *sb.*[12], **Lead**, *sb.*[1]

LYED-HEAD, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The loach, *Botia taenia.* (s.v. Lie-loach.)

LYEF, LYEMITTOR, LYEN, LYER, see **Leave**, *v.*[2], **Lamiter, Lie**, *v.*[2], **Layer, Lire**, *sb.*[12]

LYESS, LYETH, LYEV, LYEZZ, LYGHTLE, LYHA, see **Lease**, *sb.*[3], **Loath, Leave**, *v.*[1], **Loof, Lease**, *v.*[3], **Lightly**, *v.*, **Lia.**

LYING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in form **liggin** Yks. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Lying-hole**, a butt on the moors for shooting driven grouse; (2) **-in bout or boot**, (3) **-in job**, a childbirth, confinement; (4) **-in wife**, a midwife; (5) **— money**, (*a*) money which is not used or is lying by; (*b*) mining term: see below; (6) **— off**, of cows: no longer milked, but set aside to build up their strength for calving; see **Lie**, *v.*[2] **II.** 1 (9); (7) **— side**, see below; (8) **— snow**, (9) **— storm**, a prolonged snowstorm; (10) **— tide**, extra time occupied in discharging a loaded keel, and on which demurrage is due; (11) **— time**, mining term: the time worked between the date on which the pay-bill is made up and the date of the pay-day.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **Lan.** For tha's med it wur nor a lyin'-in-job, sin' tha started, *Tooth Drawin'*, 15. (4) **s.Sc.** As weel as can be expected. That is the answer of a lying-in wife, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 174. (5, *a*) **Ayr.** Has not a man of rental the mair to hain for lying money? Galt *Lairds* (1826) ii. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** An allowance paid to putters when stopped working during their shift through breakages, want of wagons, &c. Also the money kept in hand by the owners, that is the week's money between the baff Saturday and the pay day, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (6) **w.Yks.** Sale of lying off calving cows, *Sale-bill, Settle*; (J.W.) (7) **Sc.** One side of a carcass of beef has a great deal more bone than the other, all the spinous processes of the vertebra being

left upon it. The bony is called the lying side of meat, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 692. (8) **Sh.I.** Güde troth an' we get ae lyin snaw he'll [it will] be plenty fir some o' wiz, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). (9) **Sc.** We use the word 'storm' to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a 'lying storm,' *Scoticisms* (1789) 79. (10) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **Lnk.** 'But there's my lyin' time,' urged Batchy. 'True, but I cannot advance a farthing upon that,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 23. **Nhb.**[1]

2. *sb.* A shallow depression of some width in the sands, in which the sea remains at low water. ne.Lan.[1]

LYKE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **like** Sc.; and in form **leek** Sh.I. [laik, leik.] **1.** *Obs.* An unburied corpse.

Sc. Three likes were ta'en frae the castle away, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 222.

2. *Comp.* **Leek-strae,** the straw under the corpse in the death-bed. Sh.I. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 44. **3.** Phr. *calm as a leek,* of the sea: quite calm. *ib.*

4. The watch kept over a dead person before the funeral. See **Lyke-wake.**

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Sc.** And she is on to Willie's lyke As fast as gang could she, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 51, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** The body was sedulously watched day and night, more particularly, however, during night. The watching during the night was called the lyke, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 209. **Bnff.** The body was never left alone, until it was consigned to its last rest. This duty was called the 'lyke,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 63; **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Abusing of hir selff in claything of hir with mennes clayes at the like of George Elmislyes wife, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 33.

5. The persons within a certain district who are invited to the funeral of one of their number; the district itself. Sh.I. Jakobsen *ib.* 44; S. & Ork.[1]

[1. ON. *līk,* the body, the living body; a corpse (Vigfusson).]

LYKE, see **Lake,** *sb.*[2]

LYKE-WAKE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **like-wake** Sc. n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **laik-wake** Hdg.; **lake-wake** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[3]; **late-wake** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **lay-quake** Nhb.[1]; **lyik-wake** Nhb.[1]; **lyk-wake** Sc. w.Yks. The watch held over the dead between the time of death and burial. See **Lichwake** (s.v. **Lich**).

Sc. The late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relatives and friends of the deceased meet in the house, attended by bag-pipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin . . . opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting; . . . and this continues till daylight; but with . . . gambols . . . among the younger part of the company. . . If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 112 (Jam.); I may be streekit here or night.—There will be few, few at Meg's like-wake, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) liii. **n.Sc.** Ye'll gar him cry your dead lyke-wake, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 181, ed. 1875. **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 63. **Abd.** On the occasion of the lyke-wake, a portion of the Bible was generally read and psalms were sung, and as there were refreshments both in meat and drink, it not unfrequently happened, when the watchers were not religiously disposed, that the decorum necessary on such occasions was not observed, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 51. **Frf.** Tammas, without taking anyone into his confidence, determined to treat Chirsty as dead, and celebrate her decease in a 'lyke wake.' . . For three days before the burial the friends and neighbours of the mourners were invited into the house to partake of food and drink by the side of the corpse. The dead lay on chairs covered with a white sheet. Dirges were sung and the deceased was extolled, but when night came the lights were extinguished, and the corpse was left alone, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xi. **Per.** Great profanities that customary are used at lykewakes by certain profane persons, Spottiswoode *Misc.* (1844) II. 310. **Ayr.** The same night . . . the body was removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brewhouse, where the lads and lasses kept the late-wake, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxiv. **Lnk.** To haud the guid-wife's heartie up, An' taste the lyke wake bit and sup, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8. **Edb.** Aften tune my canty strings At bridals and late-wakes, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 154, ed. 1785. **Hdg.** Done wrong to thair neichbours, at the laikwaik of Isbell Hude, qlk was on the Sunday at nicht, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 230. **Bwk.** Some of the people of the place were sitting up with her corpse—holding her latewake—and drinking her dirgy, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 97. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Auld Lucky's former companions come to haud her lay-quake, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 69; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[3] A meeting at the house of a deceased friend the night before the funeral. **w.Yks.** *Obs.,* Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 74.

Hence **Lyke-waker,** *sb.* a watcher by the dead.

Abd. She had heard coffin-makers and lykewakers speak O' shrouding up fowk lang afore they were sick, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 33.

LYLAX, LYLE, LYLICKS, see **Lilacs, Lile, Lilacs.**

LYMM, *sb.* Chs. Phr. (1) *Lymm greys,* the inhabitants of Lymm; see below; (2) *to lick up anything like Lymm hay,* to eat anything as though it were especially good; (3) *to pull anything Lymm from Warburton,* to pull anything completely to pieces.

(1) **Chs.**[1] In former (cock-fighting) days, different townships were called after the peculiar breed of their fighting cocks; by which afterwards, and to this day, the inhabitants are designated. Thus we have 'Lymm Greys.' (2) Grose (1790); **Chs.**[1] 'Lim is a village on the river Mersey that parts Cheshire and Lancashire, where the best hay is gotten.' Hence anything superexcellent is likened to Lymm hay. (3) **Chs.**[1] The expression originates from the fact that the church livings of Lymm and Warburton were formerly held together, but that they were eventually separated, and the income of the rectors of Lymm thereby reduced.

LYMPTWIGG, *sb.* n.Dev. A lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 184; Grose (1790).

LYPE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [laip.] Natural endowment.

A horse with good action is said to have 'the lype of going.'

LYRE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **lyar** Or.I.; and in forms **layer** Cai.; **lyrie** S. & Ork.[1] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum.*

Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). **Sh.I., Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 212; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** The lyar bird is not peculiar to this island, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 322 (Jam.). **Cai.** There is a bird, called a layer, here, that hatches in some parts of the rocks, *ib.* XI. 249. **n.Cy.** Johns *Birds* (1862) 600.

LYRIE, *sb.* Sc. **1.** The pogge, *Aspidophorus Europaeus.*

Sh.I. Noo an dan a lyrie comes, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 102; I begood ta skjaard da tap o' me sillock rod 'at William knappid da night afore wi' a lyrie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). **Fif., Edb.** Neill *Fishes* (1810) 9 (Jam.).

2. The whiting pollack, *Merlangus pollachius.* Sh.I. (W.A.G.) Cf. **ly.**

LYRING, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A gutter washed by the tide on the sea-shore.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

LYSE-HAY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Hay mowed off pasture land, not meadow. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

LYSTER, LYT, see **Leister, Lite.**

LYTACH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **lyter. 1.** *sb.* A large mass of any wet substance. Cf. **leetach,** *sb.*[1], **lyte. 2.** Speech in an unknown tongue; a long, rambling piece of news; a long, disconnected piece of literature.

He spak a filie in English; bit he seen forgot himsel' an' geed oot wee a lytach o' French.

3. *v.* Of work with liquid or semi-liquid substances, or domestic work: to work in an unskilful, awkward manner. **4.** To speak in an unknown language; to speak much in a rambling, confused manner.

LYTCHET, see **Linchet.**

LYTE, *sb., v.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* An untidy mass of any liquid or wet substance. Cf. **loit,** *sb.*[2] **2.** A heavy fall; the noise caused by the fall of a heavy body. **3.** *v.* To throw anything in a mass to the ground; esp. of wet substances. **4.** To fall flat. **5.** *adv.* Flat and heavily.

He geed lyte our.

LYTE, LYTER, LYTHE, LYTHOCKS, see **Lite,** *v.,* **Lytach, Lait,** *sb.*[1], **Lithe,** *v.*[123], **Lithics.**

LYTHSOME, *adj.* Sc. Engaging; genial.

Abd. My heart and a', she's stown awa' Wi' the lythesome blythesome blinkin' o't, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 634.

LYTRIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* A mass of anything in disorder; a number of small creatures in disorder. **2.** *adj.* Of a mass of semi-liquid substance: disordered and dirty.

LYTTEN, LYUME, LYVE, LYVEN, see **Litten, Lume, Lief, Live,** *adj.,* **Liven.**

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